

# CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

FIP/SC.9/4  
October 10, 2012

---

Meeting of the FIP Sub-Committee  
Istanbul, Turkey  
November 5, 2012

Agenda Item 4

## **INVESTMENT PLAN FOR BURKINA FASO**

## PROPOSED DECISION

The FIP Sub-Committee, having reviewed document FIP/SC.9/4, *Investment Plan for Burkina Faso*,

- a) endorses the Investment Plan as a basis for the further development of the projects foreseen in the plan and takes note of the total requested funding of USD 30 million in grant funding.
- b) approves a total of USD 2 million in FIP funding as preparation grants for the following projects,
  - i. USD 1,500,000 for the project “*Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF)*”, (IBRD); and
  - ii. USD 500,000 for the project “*Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFD)*”, (AfDB)to be developed under the investment plan.
- c) takes note of the estimated budget for project preparation and supervision services for the projects referenced above and approves a first tranche of funding for MDB preparation and supervision services as follows:
  - i. USD 325,000 for the project “*Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF)*”, (IBRD); and
  - ii. USD 225,000 for the project “*Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFD)*”, (AfDB).
- d) requests the Government of Burkina Faso and the MDBs to take into account all written comments submitted by Sub-Committee members by November 20, 2012, in the further development of the projects.

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE  
ET DES FINANCES

SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE  
DE LA COOPÉRATION



BURKINA FASO  
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Ouagadougou, le

08 AOUT 2012

N°2012/002283/MEF/SG/DGCOOP/DCM/BEM

*Le Ministre*

*AF*

**Madame Patricia BLISS – GUEST  
Program Manager Climate Investment  
Funds Administrative Unit  
1818 H Street NVV  
Washington D C**

**Objet :** Soumission en vue de l'adoption  
définitive du Plan d'Investissement  
Forestier du Burkina Faso.

**Madame,**

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir, pour approbation définitive par le Sous-Comité du PIF, le Plan d'Investissement Forestier du Burkina Faso qui est en phase finale de révision. En effet, le processus de préparation du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF) du Burkina Faso, démarré en mars 2010, a permis d'élaborer son Plan d'Investissement Forestier et de le soumettre au Sous-Comité du PIF, en juin 2011 à Cape Town (Afrique du Sud).

Le Sous-Comité du PIF a indiqué que l'adoption définitive du Plan d'investissement Forestier était assujettie à la communication d'informations techniques complémentaires. C'est ainsi que le Burkina Faso a entrepris l'élaboration de la proposition sur l'état de préparation pour l'approche REDD+ (Readiness Preparation Proposal-RPP), qui décrit comment le pays compte se préparer aux futurs mécanismes de la Réduction des Emissions Dues à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des Forêts (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation - REDD).

La préparation du RPP a été conduite sur la base d'une approche participative et inclusive avec l'ensemble des acteurs, avant d'être présenté à la réunion des membres du Partenariat pour le Carbone Forestier (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility -FCPF) à l'occasion de sa douzième session qui s'est tenue du 26 au 30 juin 2012 à Santa Marta (Colombie).

L'appréciation très positive du document du Burkina Faso ainsi que les félicitations qui

REDD, tout en permettant à notre pays de s'acquitter de ses engagements vis-à-vis du Sous-Comité du PIF.

C'est pourquoi je voudrais officiellement vous demander de bien vouloir transmettre au Sous-Comité du PIF le Plan d'Investissement en vue de son adoption définitive.

Tout en vous réitérant à vous-même et aux instances du PIF nos remerciements et notre gratitude pour l'appui soutenu que vous ne cessez de nous apporter tout au long de ce processus, je vous prie de croire, **Madame**, en l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

P.J : Plan d'Investissement Forestier



*Bembamba*

**Lucien Marie Noël BEMBAMBA**

*Officier de l'Ordre National*

**Burkina Faso**  
**Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development**



---

**FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM**  
*(FIP – Burkina Faso)*



**REVISED FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM**

October 09<sup>th</sup>, 2012

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE .....	1
SECTION 1 COUNTRY AND FOREST SECTOR BACKGROUND .....	5
COUNTRY CONTEXT: POVERTY IS THE MAIN CHALLENGE .....	5
AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES IN BURKINA FASO: 4 DISTINCT ECOSYSTEMS TO TARGET .....	6
FOREST AND WOODLANDS IN BURKINA FASO .....	9
ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS AND WOODLAND .....	10
DEFORESTATION AND FOREST / WOODLAND DEGRADATION TREND .....	10
DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST/WOODLAND DEGRADATION.....	11
REDD+ DYNAMIC IN BURKINA FASO: CONTEXT AND FORTHCOMING ACTIONS.....	12
RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	13
FOREST GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS.....	14
SECTION 2 IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR GHG REDUCTION .....	16
ESTIMATION OF GHG EMISSION RELATED TO LULUCF .....	16
POTENTIAL OF GHG REDUCTION.....	17
OPPORTUNITIES FOR GHG REDUCTION IN THE FIP PROJECTS .....	18
SECTION 3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK .....	20
FISCAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	20
MEDIUM TERM BUDGET FRAMEWORK .....	20
INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND REDD+.....	21
MAIN CONSTRAINTS IN THE PRESENT FRAMEWORK .....	21
SECTION 4 EXPECTED MAIN CO-BENEFITS FROM THE FIP.....	23
EXPECTED CO-BENEFITS FROM THE FIP .....	23
GOING BEYOND THE CO-BENEFICES: REDUCING POVERTY TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION .	23
PROMOTING A LANDSCAPE APPROACH AND A NEW DEVELOPMENT PATH .....	24
POVERTY REDUCTION, ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFICES AND PILOTING GREEN DEVELOPMENT .....	24
MONITORING SYSTEM FOR CO-BENEFITS.....	25
SECTION 5 COLLABORATION BETWEEN MDBs AND SYNERGY WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS.....	26
SECTION 6 RATIONALE FOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS PROPOSED FOR FIP CO-FINANCING	28
RATIONALE FOR PROGRAM OBJECTIVES .....	28
RATIONALE FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES .....	31
COHERENCE WITH NATIONAL AND SECTORIAL FRAMEWORK .....	36
TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE.....	37
REPLICATION AND SCALABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE BURKINA FIP.....	37

MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES .....	38
INVESTMENT PROJECTS .....	39
<i>PROJECT 1: DECENTRALIZED FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT (PGDDF):</i> (FIP financing envelope: US\$ 18 million). Implementing agency: IBRD .....	39
<i>PROJECT 2: PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS (PGPFD):</i> (FIP budget: US\$ 12 million) Implementing agency: African Development Bank .....	41
SECTION 7 IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY OF KEY INSTITUTIONS AND RISKS .....	44
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS .....	45
OVERALL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	45
IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM .....	48
SECTION 8 FINANCING PLAN AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS .....	49
SECTION 9 INVESTMENT STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....	50
ANNEX 1: PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECTS .....	53
PROJECT 1: DECENTRALIZED FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT (PGDDF) (FIP financing envelope: US\$ 18 million). Implementing agency: IBRD.....	54
PROJECT 2: PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS (PGPFD) (Budget: US\$ 12 million) Implementing agency: AfDB.....	67
ANNEX 2: ESTIMATE OF THE RANGE OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS THAT THE PROPOSED FIP PROGRAM IN BURKINA FASO COULD HELP ACHIEVE .....	76
ANNEX 3: LINKAGES WITH PROJECTS TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM (DGM).....	84
ANNEX 4: PARTICIPATION AND ROLE OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS .....	87
ANNEX 5: DECISION OF THE FIP SUB-COMMITTEE .....	90
ANNEX 6: REDD+ IN BURKINA FASO - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE R-PP .....	91
ANNEX 6BIS: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE BURKINA FASO FIP INVESTMENT PLAN	102
ANNEX 7: INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW ON THE FIRST INVESTMENT PLAN VERSION	148
ANNEX 7BIS: GOVERNMENT AND MDB RESPONSE ON THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.....	157
ANNEX 8: FOREST GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS.....	161

#### APPENDICES (volume 2)

Appendix 1: Maps (land cover and forest formations)	
Appendix 2: Forest Area in Burkina Faso: Landscapes forest status and trends of forest resources and timber	
Appendix 3: Summary of jobs and income from forestry sector	
Appendix 4: Contribution of forestry activity in the national economy	
Appendix 5: Key policy frameworks and strategic	
Appendix 6: Current projects and programs	
Appendix 7: Emissions and sequestration of greenhouse gases in 2006	
Appendix 8: Evaluation of potential carbon sequestration	
Appendix 9: Description of activities of the major projects / programs funded by the World Bank in Burkina	
Appendix 10: Signs of climate change on sectors and most vulnerable groups	
Appendix 11: Environmental Analysis of Burkina PIF Investment Plan and projects	

Appendix 12: Forest Governance for FIP: Road map and Forest Governance Participatory Assessment (full document)

Appendix 13: Terms of reference for experts

Appendix 14: . R-PP – full document

### MAIN ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

---

AfDB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
APFNL	National Agency for the promotion of NTFPs
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
CAF	Forest management work sites (Chantiers d'Aménagement Forestier)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse)
CSLP	Strategy for Poverty reduction (Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté)
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	Forest Investment Program
Gg	Gigagram
GGF	Forest Management Group
GGWSSI	Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative
GHG	Greenhouse gas
INERA	Environnemental and agricultural research institute (Institut de l'environnement et de recherches agricoles)
INSD	National Institute for Statistics and Demography (Institut national de la Statistique et de la Démographie)
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MAHRH	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development
MRA	Ministry of Livestock
MRV	Measuring Reporting, Verification
NAPA/PANA	National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PAGIRE	Integrated Water Resource Management Action Plan
PANE	Environment National Action Plan
PAN-LCD	national Action Plan against Desertification
PASF	Forest Sector Support Project
PGDDF	Decentralized sustainable forest management Project
PGPFD	Forest Product Value and Marketing Chain Project
PNGT	Integrated Landscape Management Project
PNSR	National Rural Sector Program
PRONAGREF	National Program for Sustainable Management of Forest and Wildlife Resources
PVPF/DF	Participatory Management and Protection of State Forest Reserves Project
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Plan (aligned to FCPF's Readiness Preparation Proposal)
SAGD	Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Development
SCADD	Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Development
SDR	Rural Development Strategy
SLM	Sustainable land management
SMEF	Small and medium forest enterprises
tC/ha	Tons of carbon per hectare
UGGF	Union of Forest management groups
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank



**FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM**  
**Summary of Country Investment Plan**

<b>1. Country/Region:</b>	Burkina Faso / Africa	
<b>2. FIP Funding Request (in US\$ million):</b>	<i>Loan: --</i>	<i>Grant: US\$ 30 million</i>
<b>3. National FIP Focal Point:</b>	Mr. Samuel YEYE, Technical Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	
<b>4. National Implementing Agency (Coordination of Investment Plan):</b>	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	
<b>5. Involved MDBs</b>	World Bank, African Development Bank	
<b>6. MDB FIP Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):</b>	<p><i>Headquarters-FIP Focal Point:</i></p> <p><b>Gerhard DIETERLE</b>  Forests Adviser, FIP Focal Point  World Bank  <a href="mailto:gdieterle@worldbank.org">gdieterle@worldbank.org</a></p> <p><b>Mafalda DUARTE</b>  Chief Climate Change Specialist,  African Development Bank  <a href="mailto:m.duarte@afdb.org">m.duarte@afdb.org</a></p>	<p><i>Task Team Leaders:</i></p> <p><b>Hocine CHALAL</b>  Lead Environment Specialist, World Bank  <a href="mailto:hchalal@worldbank.org">hchalal@worldbank.org</a></p> <p><b>Modibo TRAORE</b>  Chief Natural Resource Management Specialist, African Development Bank  <a href="mailto:d.traore@afdb.org">d.traore@afdb.org</a></p>

**7. Description of Investment Plan:**

**(a) REDD+ in Burkina Faso:**

Burkina Faso has a long and meaningful experience in the area of integrated natural resource management, in particular in management of traditional land management. However, the preparation of the FIP/IP was a great opportunity to increase awareness about the relevance of the REDD+ approach for Burkina Faso and to define the strategic underpinnings of a comprehensive REDD+ approach. Indeed, while the REDD+ concept was mainly targeting humid forest areas, the concept has been successfully extended to dry forest and areas such as in the Cerrado in Brazil. During the preparation phase of this FIP investment plan, specific support was given to the Government for the initiation of a formal REDD+ process. This REDD+ dynamic was launched by the Ministry of Environment (MEDD) and progressively expanded to reach several sectors, such as Agriculture/Pastoralism, Mining and Energy.

In this respect, a R-PP equivalent process has been developed (*see the Executive summary in Annex 6 and the full document in Appendix 14*) in accordance with the methodology of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which identified all the activities that should be undertaken toward REDD+ Readiness. This R-PP preparation phase helped identifying formally the main drivers of deforestation: direct drivers such as agriculture expansion, bush fire mismanagement, overgrazing, overconsumption of firewood and mining but also indirect drivers such as the inefficiency of sectoral policies: land tenure insecurity, weakness of land use planning, insufficient capacity to implement/control and enforce policies and regulations, among others.

This analysis helped defining Burkina Faso's initial REDD+ strategic pillars during the R-PP preparation process with a focus on reducing the impact of the main direct and indirect drivers of deforestation/forest degradation. Thus, based on the preliminary consultations, the preliminary strategic pillars of a national REDD+ identified four main areas of intervention aiming at addressing the drivers of deforestation/forest degradation:

1. Land use planning (targeting indirect drivers): Land use planning in order to facilitate the most appropriate land use for each of the many different activities that take place in a rural setting (farming, livestock, forestry, agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, mining, peri-urban areas, etc.) in order to accommodate them all;
2. Security of land tenure (targeting indirect drivers): Re-enforcement of recent laws and regulations regarding the security of land tenure in order to provide an enabling environment for investments in improved land and forest

management;

3. Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems (targeting direct drivers): For the sustainable management of crop farming, livestock farming, and forestry within a sustainable land-use management system;
4. Knowledge sharing and capacity-building (targeting indirect drivers): for relevant ministries, but also in the private sector, civil society, and educational and research institutions, harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance of natural resources, and forests in particular, will be included to create favorable conditions for the implementation of these three major areas of interventions.

It is expected that such a strategy could lead to a range of emission reduction between 8 and 19 tC per year over a 10 year period (30 to 70 tCO<sub>2</sub>/year). The main actions to reach those emission reductions should target bushfire management (27% to 41 % of the expected impact), existing State forest management (12 to 16%) and the management of unclassified forest covered land at village/commune level. (12 to 16 %).

#### **(b) Areas of Intervention – REDD+ Strategic elements and themes**

The FIP program brings to Burkina Faso the tremendous opportunity to define the REDD+ strategy at the same time as concrete actions for limiting deforestation and forest degradation are defined and implemented. By investing in selected villages and ensuring that a more sustainable development path is followed, the FIP will demonstrate how sound investments following the REDD+ strategic pillars can conciliate a better natural resource management (with increased carbon stock) and poverty reduction and economic development.

However, lessons learned from previous forest project experiences point to the need to focusing simultaneously on local investments, legal/institutional framework, and on capacity building to become transformational.

The consultations held so far have recommended that the FIP adopt a programmatic approach in order to increase its efficiency and should target all those aspects in an integrated manner. The FIP objectives were thus defined as follow:

- *Objective 1: Improve forest policy governance, specifically the Legal/regulatory framework (O.1)*
- *Objective 2: Limit net deforestation and degradation (a) in State/ Regional Forests and (b) in other forest-covered lands (community forests, fallow, private lands) (O.2a et O.2b)*
- *Objective 3: Build capacities and improve the knowledge sharing (within and outside the Forest sector) in order to promote similar investments within the country and worldwide (O.3)*

One of the main opportunity of the FIP is the programmatic approach that will ensure consistency between the local investments (micro-project oriented) and the national reforms (aiming at improving the legal framework and the governance/control through capacity building) – increasing the chance to trigger a transformational change. This highlights the importance of the strategic collaboration and the synergies that should be developed between the 2 projects. One subcomponent of Project 1 is therefore dedicated to this strategic coordination at program level.

In addition, the level of investments that will be concentrated on one area and its integration into the existing local governance structure (Village Development Counsels and Village Development Plans) are also aiming at changing positively the development path taken by a village or a commune, under the steering of the local governments.

The FIP will be developed with a view to creating favorable conditions for the implementation of REDD+ in Burkina Faso. The FIP will also contribute to build, scale up and disseminate good practices from different projects already ongoing or undertaken in Burkina Faso, especially those related to people empowerment (self-promotion, production techniques, and land management), poverty reduction, project management and coordination. These are the basic foundations for REDD+ in the country.

Considering the high level of investment that might be needed to expand this change in development path to the whole territory, communication and knowledge management are essential components of the FIP project – both within the country to disseminate the information gathered and promote successful experiences, and at international level to leverage addition funds for promoting those investments countrywide.

From an institutional perspective, guidance and directions will be provided to the FIP by the National REDD+ Committee that is broad and inclusive.

#### **(c) Articulation FIP / R-PP**

The FIP Investment Plan will include implementation of the findings of the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) (see the Executive summary in Annex 6 and the full document in Appendix 14) as Component 1 of each of the two investment projects. Through the implementation of this R-PP, Burkina Faso intends to reach the Readiness stage by

developing the necessary organizational and consultation mechanisms, adopting a national REDD+ strategy addressing the main drivers of deforestation; developing reference emission levels; designing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems; and setting up implementation arrangements (through the FIP and other means), including proper environmental and social safeguards.

The FIP activities have been defined on the identified initial pillars of a preliminary REDD+ Readiness Strategy for Burkina Faso. The FIP steering structures will also benefit from the consultation process that is planned in the R-PP implementation. The R-PP implementation is instrumental to fine-tune the scope and the detailed design of the FIP investments.

Reciprocally, the proposed FIP projects intend to feed the REDD+ strategy elaboration process and will inform the strategy with real transformational investments realized either at the local level (with a landscape approach for an integrated village development) or at the national level (through increased governance, better capacity for policy planning, implementation and control).

Therefore, the FIP projects are altogether a tool to finance Burkina's REDD+ Readiness, a source of experience to influence the strategic choices for the REDD+ strategy and a result of the strategic discussions and the consultation process that will be conducted during the R-PP implementation.

In terms of investment, these components dedicated to the R-PP represent a total of \$ 7 million of the 30 million of the FIP. The preparation of Burkina Faso to REDD + readiness is essential for the country to have (technical and institutional) the capacity and tools (baseline, MNV and strategy) to obtain the necessary financing to carry out the second phase of REDD + investment (phase) that will allow the country to change its trajectory development at the national level. In this sense, the integration of the Readiness preparation is referred as transformational.

#### **(d) Key challenges related to REDD+ implementation**

Burkina Faso recognizes that forest governance is critical to addressing successfully risks related to the implementation of its REDD+ strategy and of its FIP program. The preparation phase of the R-PP, conducted between October 2011 and June 2012 was useful in strengthening consultation with local stakeholders and paving the way for a continuous and meaningful consultation process during implementation of the RPP. Through such regular consultation processes, major weaknesses identified will be mitigated during implementation of the FIP investment plan which includes the implementation of the R-PP.

Overall, key challenges related to the implementation of REDD+ in Burkina Faso are the same as in other REDD+ countries. The main challenges are (i) to thoroughly consult and agree on the threat posed by deforestation and forest degradation as well as on the potential offered by the REDD+ approach; (ii) the governance and institutional structure of the REDD+ scheme and adequate human and institutional capacity; (iii) selection of criteria and procedures to use for establishing reference levels and the development of a MRV system specific for semiarid areas with international standards, (iv) identification of monitoring and control schemes that have to be in place at different scales, (v) setting-up of the framework for continuous monitoring to verify permanence, (vi) conduct of social and environmental risks activities, (vii) funding sources and delivery mechanisms. Successful implementation of REDD+ will require strengthening the capacity and interest of local communities for managing forests and agro-forestry assets and allowing them to benefit fully from emerging carbon markets and other funding schemes. To respond to these challenges in a way that is efficient, cost-effective, and equitable, the government is committed to engage necessary transformational steps in terms of adopting clearer policies, improving institutional capacities and practices to ensure transparency and accountability.

However, the main challenge is also the sustainability of the proposed investments and the control of leakages. The response, in the context of Burkina Faso, is that REDD+ should be integrated in a broader landscape approach that will deal with causes and effects of the deforestation. This landscape approach will facilitate investments directly on forested land to mitigate the impact of anthropic activities as well as help also promote alternative technical solutions and livelihood improvements that will reduce the pressure on forests from the root causes.

In fact, Burkina Faso offers a unique opportunity for a triple win of mitigation, adaptation, and poverty alleviation. Enhancing the management of forest resources will strengthen the adaptation potential against adverse impacts from climate change and will create positive spill-over effects for poverty alleviation, such as increased forests production and enhanced agricultural productivity (e.g. agroforestry).

**(e) Expected Outcomes from the Implementation of the Investment Plan**

The FIP projects would finance the Readiness enabling activities defined in the R-PP (consultations, REDD+ strategy definition, MRV mechanism design, and definition of the reference scenario...) and pilot /transformational investments that will feed the strategic process. For this purpose, 2 projects are proposed to implemented the FIP, with 2 approaches:

- In addition to the implementation of the activities described in the R-PP, Project 1 will have a **local focus**, centered on integrated local development, landscape management, land use planning and land management. As this project will work at local level with communities, it will include the consultation process and the strategy elaboration.
- In addition to the implementation of the activities described in the R-PP, Project 2 will have a **national focus**, centered on SFM management of National/Regional/communal forests. Since it will relate essentially with the central administration, this project will include the MRV system and the reference scenario.

Each project will also include activities consistent with the recommendations of the REDD+ readiness process through the implementation of the R-PP. Those projects result from an analysis of the direct and proximate drivers of deforestation as analyzed in the R-PP. Section 6 (and more specifically Table 4 and Figure 2) presents more precisely how each project will target the drivers of deforestation and degradation and present the rational for each project.

The program will be implemented according to a landscape approach: geographically, both projects will intend to finance activities in neighboring zones – so when the project 2 is dealing with a classified forest, the project 1 can support a development path transformation in neighboring communities. In addition, the project 1 will consider the territory development as a whole, working on the land use management framework to ensure the REDD+ activities are integrated in broader local development plans and programs.

The expected outcomes of **Project 1 (Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management-PGDDF)** are:

- (i) the creation of the necessary REDD+ implementation arrangements and the development of a national REDD+ strategy that is widely agreed upon through an in-depth stakeholder consultation process;
- (ii) a reduction of key deforestation drivers both within and outside the forest sector with an impact on poverty reduction by supporting decentralized management system of natural resources in selected areas. Those activities will include, inter alia, improving forest and land use management, implementing reforestation/agroforestry activities, and promoting community forests.
- (iii) An increased participation of local stakeholders, including private sector, in the identification and the implementation of priority forest-related actions and in the valorization of forest products and services;
- (iv) The establishment of best practices in managing forests/woodland to be replicated in other ecosystems;
- (v) the improvement of knowledge sharing in managing forests and woodlands and the products and services that derive from them.
- (vi) the reinforcement of technical and institutional capacities of SMFEs and local association networks and improved capacities knowledge management concerning the implementation of REDD+ at all levels.

The expected outcomes of **Project 2 (Participatory Management of State Forest –PGPFD)** are:

- (i) the establishment of a robust reference level and an MRV system based on the national REDD+ strategy (with replication potential in semi-arid context);
- (ii) the identification of key constraints related to forest governance, the immediate contribution to the definition of a coherent legal framework and an improvement in institutional governance;
- (iii) the immediate contribution to the identification and the implementation of legal measures regarding the protection, the restoration, and the management of forest reserves, leading to a reduction of GHG emissions and increased capacities for carbon sequestration;
- (iv) The improvement of state forest management (with direct positive impact on reducing key deforestation drivers) with poverty reduction impact

Communication is a key part of the FIP – both within the country and to the international scene. On the national side, the objective is to set up a really cross-sectoral REDD+ strategy – and the preparation of the Investment Plan has already been a great opportunity to reach the main policy maker, in particular the SP CPSA that coordinates the Rural Development policy (Ministry of Agriculture, Animal production and Environment). On the international side, one of the objectives is to help Burkina Faso to reach additional financing for the second stage of REDD+ (REDD+ investment at national scale) and to replicate the experience in other Sahelien countries. For that purpose, the project 1 will implement a component on Knowledge sharing, strategic coordination and communication. The expected partnership with BioCF (for pioneering the creation of carbon credits from the landscape approach) will also support that goal.

**(f) Transformational change**

The FIP is designed to achieve a transformational change in forest and woodland management in Burkina Faso through this combined approach of local tailored action in close coordination with the local communities and actions on the regulatory and legal framework. In addition, the program will implement actions both within the forest sector and outside this sector, focusing on enabling activities such as land use planning and rural development planning. Another innovative approach is to have a landscape approach, focusing on the development of a territory and not a sectoral approach. Finally, the close collaboration between the 2 FIP projects will ensure that the FIP resources will be concentrated in specific areas instead of being spread all over the country. This concentration on an area that has defined its own development plan will help such an area to adopt an alternative path of development that will lower carbon emissions.

**8. Expected Key results from the Implementation of the Investment Plan (consistent with FIP Results Framework):**

<b>Result</b>	<b>Success Indicator(s)</b>
<b>1. Regulatory framework has improved: Legal and regulatory documents are updated, harmonized and disseminated, capacity of institutions and actors involved in forestry and forest governance improved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Updating and harmonizing the legal/regulatory framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) in terms of sustainable forest management</li> <li>2) Set-up of inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms regarding transversal aspects of forest and land sector policy, planning, practice, monitoring</li> <li>3) Legal documents disseminated in rural areas in an efficient manner as measured through surveys</li> <li>4) Evidence that infractions in the forest sector are detected, reported and penalized</li> <li>5) System of M&amp;E in place at the national and the local level to measure the effectiveness in applying the governance principles (based on established parameters)</li> <li>6) Number and quality of studies undertaken with program support and disseminated to the national research institutions</li> <li>7) Number of national and local institutions, communes and communities which have benefited from appropriate institutional support</li> </ul>
<b>2: Improved sustainable forest and woodland management as a result of a responsible participation of local stakeholders and improved capacities for forest administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Number of hectares benefiting from afforestation / reforestation</li> <li>2) tCO2 sequestered from either reduced deforestation and forest degradation or natural regeneration, re- and afforestation activities, relative to a reference emissions level per \$ invested in local activities</li> <li>3) Evidence of adoption of land use management practices aiming at improving NRM (and especially forest and woodland management) by local users</li> <li>4) Extent of participation of local stakeholders in the planning, management and monitoring of forest related activities</li> <li>5) Evidence of increased involvement of the private sector in sustainable forest management</li> <li>6) Increase in hectares of forests/woodlands sustainably managed by the State, communes, local administrations and private actors</li> <li>7) Effective involvement of women in sustainable forest and woodland management</li> </ul>
<b>The FIP experience helps leveraging resources for similar investments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Investment documents citing FIP pilot country projects</li> <li>2) Evidence of the capacity of national and local authorities to manage program activities strategically (including by performance payments)</li> </ul>

9. Relationship between the FIP objectives, the REDD+ strategic directions and the structure of the projects proposed under the Burkina Faso FIP Investment Plan			
FIP Objectives	Link to initial REDD+ strategy	Priority Actions	Project in which action is included
<b>O1:</b> Improve the Legal/regulatory framework and forest policy governance incl. REDD+ readiness, at national and decentralized levels	<b>Capacity building, harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance</b>	Updating of legal documents (specifically for REDD+)	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Improvement of Forest Legal framework	PGPFD(AfDB)
		Implementation decrees for the land code for regional and national forest	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Support law enforcement and governance including for wood fuel	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Dissemination of forest/woodland laws and regulations	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Assess and improve the tax policy for wood fuel	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Enhance technical and institutional capacity at all relevant levels	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Develop REDD+ National Strategy	PGDDF (IBRD)
<b>O2 (a &amp; b):</b> Limit net deforestation and degradation (a) in State/ Regional Forests and (b) in other forest-covered lands (community forests, fallow, private lands)	<b>Securing land rights</b>	Sustainable, multi-functional forest management at decentralized level, including Promoting trees in farm -hedged farmland, change in agricultural/ bushfire techniques, support to community/ village forest management, agroforestry...	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Sustainable management of national and regional forests, through the definition of Forest management plans, the tenure clarification and the support of Forest Management Groups (GGF)	PGPFD (AfDB)
	<b>Land-use planning</b>	Gazetting of new regional/state forests	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Private sector development and value chains (non-timber forest products, private forests (plantation/NTFP) and SMFEs)	PGDDF (IBRD)
	<b>Management and valuation of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems</b>	Domestic energy alternatives	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Alternative livelihoods aiming at conciliating poverty reduction and decrease of the pressure on forests	PGDDF (IBRD)
	<b>Capacity building, and promoting good governance</b>	Securing of land/forest rights, Supporting conflict resolution mechanisms,	PGDDF & PGPFD
		Reforestation/ carbon stock enhancement / land restoration programs	PGDDF & PGPFD
		Integrate REDD in local development plans, enforce participative land-use plans, reinforce technical capacities for land use planning,	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Improve local capacities in civil society	PGDDF (IBRD)
<b>O3:</b> Build capacities and improve the knowledge sharing in order to promote similar investments within the country and worldwide	<b>Capacity building, harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance</b>	Facilitate continuous consultations	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Dissemination of forest management best practice at the local level	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Develop credible baselines	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Develop and establish reliable MRV	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Analyze and promote lessons learned	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Support and operation of a coordinating entity	PGDDF (IBRD)
Monitoring and evaluation of FIP	PGDDF (IBRD)		

**10. Project and Program Concepts under the Investment Plan:**

Project/Program Concept Title	MDB	Requested FIP Amount <sup>1</sup>		Expected co-financing (\$)		Preparation grant request (\$)
		TOTAL	Grant	Blended	Parallel	
<b>Project 1: Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF)</b>	IBRD	US\$ 18 million	US\$ 18 million	EUR 8 million	US\$ 137.2 million	US\$ 1,500,000
<b>Project 2: Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFD)</b>	AfDB	US\$ 12 million	US\$ 12 million	US\$ 6 million <sup>2</sup>		US\$ 500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		US\$ 30 million		US\$ 152.2 million		US\$ 2 million

**11. Other Partners involved in design and implementation of the Investment Plan<sup>3</sup>:**

Most technical and financial partners (TFP) are involved in rural development projects and therefore their programs are linked with forest management or with the management of the drivers of deforestation.

TFPs are organized under the Consultation Forum of Environmental TFPs (“cadre de Concertation des Partenaires”) lead by the UNDP. The main TFPs have been involved in the joint mission during the Investment plan Preparation, either as mission member (Luxembourg Coop., Sweden, European Union) or through TFPs Consultation Group meetings (Netherlands (SNV), Japan, UNDP). Technical guidance was also seek from CIFOR, IUCN, IRD and Michigan State of University – in addition to local technical partners in the Forestry and Humanistic Social Science fields.

As a result of those extended discussions:

- the European Union showed its interest to bring additional funds (about USD 9 million – blended co-financing) to the FIP PGDDF project to support climate governance, strategic approach and information sharing/knowledge management.
- Luxembourg & Sweden have defined a common approach for project implementation in the Forest sector to increase the operational synergies between the FIP projects, European Union initiatives and the PASF (EUR 22 million). Clear opportunities of partnership have also been identified with multiple IBRD and GEF project, in particular PNGT. Those projects will operate as parallel financing.
- The BioCarbon Fund (BioCF) have also showed interest for a partnership with the FIP as they are in the process of designing methodologies for creating carbon credits from projects using a landscape approach.

Also a Dedicated Grant Mechanism Grant in the amount of USD 4.5 million has been earmarked for Burkina Faso and will be implemented in close coordination with the proposed FIP IP. This grant will be implemented by and for indigenous and local communities in order to achieve similar objectives as the proposed FIP IP.

The following table provides a summarized account of the different initiatives and their relation with the proposed FIP IP

Partner	Project	PGDDF (IBRD)	PGPFD (AfDB)	Comment
<b>FIP (grant)</b>		USD 18 million	USD 12 million	
<b>ADF</b>			USD 6 million	To be defined and confirmed during project preparation
<b>European Union</b>	Climate Gov.	USD 9 million		blended
<b>CIF-DGM</b>		USD 4.5 million		Parallel financing
<b>Sweden - Coop. Lux.</b>	PASF	EUR 22 million (USD 28 million)		Parallel financing
<b>IBRD / GEF / LDCF</b>	PNGT3	USD 78 million		Parallel financing
<b>IBRD</b>	PASE (Energy)	USD 6,7 million		Woodfuel substitution component Parallel financing
<b>Swiss</b>	FAO Project		USD 5 million	Parallel financing
<b>BioCarbon Fund</b>		USD 10 million		Result based
<b>IBRD / IDA</b>	TBD	USD 5 million		To be defined and confirmed during project preparation
<b>Total</b>		<b>USD 182.2 millions</b>		

**12. Consultations with stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:**

<sup>1</sup> Includes preparation grant and project/program amount.

<sup>2</sup> To be defined and confirmed during project preparation

<sup>3</sup> Other local, national and international partners expected to be involved in design and implementation of the plan.

The preparation R-PP document and the process of readiness preparation through the implementation of the R-PP, including the development of a validated REDD+ strategy are built upon a thorough stakeholder consultation. The initial Investment Plan of the FIP / Burkina Faso was the result of a consultative process which involved all stakeholders operating in the forestry sector, namely: individual Government departments and offices, private sector representatives, civil society and forest resources users' associations (including timber/non timber resources, wildlife), representatives of local government and of key technical and financial partners operating in Burkina Faso.

The consultations undertaken in support of the preparation of the R-PP program document and FIP investment plan demonstrated the need to reinforce the ongoing overarching reform processes (mostly the integration of all the rural sector development policies into a single strategy, the PNSR) in order to obtain sustainable forest and woodland management and empower local communities in the management of their lands and forests.

The initial consultations process undertaken during the FIP investment plan preparation paved the way for the development of the RPP. Through the elaboration and review of the RPP document new key actors have been identified that have the potential to support FIP actions through complementary activities supported by other partners (e.g. EU, Swiss/FAO NTFP program). This underlines the coordination role of the FIP and its capacity to federate the donor intervention on REDD+ in Burkina Faso and consequently increase efficiency.

As part of the DGM program, specific consultations will be taking place with representatives of the forest dependent groups. This process is still at the design phase and the appropriate governance system is currently being defined.

### 13. Private Sector Involvement:

Private sector representatives, from both forest (including non-timber forest products) and non-forest related sectors (such as farmer and shepherd organizations) were closely involved in the consultation process and the design of the FIP Investment Plan and of the R-PP. Component 3 of project 1 aims support mainly private sector to better exploit timber and non-timber forest products, supporting the formalization at local level and the organization of the supply chain at national level.

### 14. Other relevant information:

The Burkina Faso FIP is characterized also by the following unique features:

- The fact that Burkina Faso stands as one of the only formal REDD+ readiness process in the semi-arid biome that is the biome with the largest geographical extent in the tropics and subtropics; The findings mentioned in the recent World Bank publication "Carbon Sequestration in Agricultural Soils" (May 2012) will be applied to design the proposed projects under the present Investment Plan.
- The fact that Burkina Faso develops its REDD+ readiness through the FCPF RPP process as a fully integrated process with FIP investment (a special learning element to combine readiness and investments) and
- The fact that FIP investment in REDD+ has strong co-benefits at the level of climate change adaptation (due to the specific climatic zone in which Burkina Faso is located).



## PREFACE

The FIP was established under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). It is one of the targeted programs under the Climate Investment Programs supporting measures and mobilizing investments to facilitate REDD and to promote sustainable forest management. Its goal is to reduce emissions, to foster carbon sequestration, and to bring substantial environmental and social co-benefits.

The present FIP investment plan was developed through an inclusive process led by the Government, represented by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), with the assistance of the World Bank (lead Agency) and the African Development Bank. Following several missions (October 2010, March April and October 2011, March 2012), and drawing on the results of baseline study carried out by the MEDD, a consultative process took place through several workshops and meetings attended by representatives of all main national stakeholders (ministerial departments, local governments, civil society, private sector, development partners, etc.). This led to a participatory identification of the main priorities for the FIP in Burkina Faso and definition of investment projects as well as the institutional arrangements for timely and efficient implementation of the investment plan.

The Investment Plan was submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2011 in Cape Town, South Africa. While the plan has been well received by the Sub-Committee, the Sub-Committee also asked for the implementation of a REDD+ readiness process prior to undertake major FIP investments in REDD+. It also asked for additional technical information to be complemented to the submitted FIP document (see Annex 7 the decision of the Sub-Committee and in Annex 7 and 7bis the conclusion of the Independent review on the first Investment Plan, and the comments from the government).

The Government of Burkina Faso consequently decided to embark in a process of preparation of a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) that is consistent and aligned with the R-PP process as defined by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Burkina Faso submitted in April 2012 a fully formulated R-PP to the FCPF review process and to the scrutiny of the FCPF Technical Advisory Panel (TAP). Based on the comments received by the TAP, Burkina Faso reviewed its R-PP and resubmitted it to the 12<sup>th</sup> Participants Committee of the FCPF for consultation and advice. The R-PP was well received by the Participants Committee (PC) of the FCPF and the PC commented Burkina to implement the R-PP<sup>4</sup>.

The present revised FIP integrates the main conclusions of the R-PP. It also responds to the requests for additional information made of the FIP Sub-Committee in June 2012. Finally, the revised FIP document also includes the results of additional consultations undertaken between the Government of Burkina Faso, concerned stakeholders and the World Bank and the African Development Bank. The Executive summary of the R-PP is provided in Annex 6 and the full document in Appendix 14. The detailed answers to the FIP Sub-Committee questions are provided in Annex 7bis. Elements on the participation of the main stakeholders are detailed in the R-PP and in Annex 2.

### **Rationale for the choice of Burkina Faso as a FIP pilot country**

Generally, humid areas have a higher potential for increased soil carbon sequestration compared to dry areas. With the majority of Africa's land areas being dry lands, it is important to understand the potential of these drylands to store carbon. While plant biomass per unit area of drylands is low compared with many other terrestrial ecosystems, the large surface of drylands and the soil carbon give them a global significance for carbon sequestration. Altogether, total dryland soil organic and inorganic carbon reserves make up, respectively, 27 percent and 97 percent of the global soil organic and soil inorganic global carbon reserves (Millennium Assessment 2005b). The soils of drylands have lost a significant amount of carbon due to degradation and desertification and are far from saturation. We can mention here the case made by Brazil for

---

<sup>4</sup> "Burkina Faso presented its R-PP. The PC expressed its satisfaction with the R-PP and noted the value of the proposal as it is the first one to have been received by the FCPF from a country from a semi-arid climatic zone. The PC also noted that the R-PP was an example of a landscape approach, namely how to conceive of REDD+ across a range of land uses and land covers. The PC provided recommendations to the country on how to enhance its preparation for REDD+ in the context of its participation in the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Although this PC review formally concludes the process of reviewing Burkina Faso's proposal to become ready for REDD+, in accordance with the PC's invitation and the FIP Sub-Committee's decision from 2010, the PC invited Burkina Faso to periodically inform the PC on progress in the execution of its R-PP and Investment Plan.", PC12 Co-chairs summary, June 2012, Santa Marta.



### **Huge Replication potential in Africa and beyond**

Burkina Faso lies in the Sahelian semi-arid belt and represents the tropical dry forest biome. Such semi-arid ecosystems in tropical areas extend to an more than 500 million hectares: including the Sahelian belt (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad, Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and the northern parts of Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Cameroon and CAR), as well as the semi arid areas in eastern Africa, India, Pakistan and the Cerrado in Brazil.

The tropical dry climate of Sudano-Sahelian zone that characterizes Burkina Faso's ecosystems is representative of a large, 400km wide ecosystem that stretches from the Atlantic to the Red Sea and is described as the Sahel Regional Transition Zone<sup>5</sup> (White, 1983). The dry forests ecosystems are home to almost 235 million rural people and cover over 43% of the land surface of the continent. About 50% of the 13.4 million km<sup>2</sup> of African rangeland are being estimated as (severely) degraded and dry forest are playing a key role in the process of land restoration and limiting the degradation. The drylands of the Sahel Regional Transition Zone have tremendous opportunity for carbon offsets because of their large area and low human populations, and despite their relatively low carbon stocks and unfavorable climates. For the Transition Zone,

Therefore, the potential impacts of replicating in other African countries the experiences implemented in Burkina Faso are huge. A FIP pilot in Burkina Faso has thus the potential to develop a model that can then be used by many countries, in Africa and in other regions<sup>6</sup>. At present, the REDD potential of dry land ecosystems is only little understood, but, considering the number of people living in those areas and the direct links with the agriculture sectors, it may have a more significant impact for the continent's overall economic growth and low-carbon development agenda than the approach in moist tropical forest ecosystems.

Burkina Faso FIP pilot will not only provide useful lessons at the technical level on models for forest conservation, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management; it will also help establish a Monitoring Reporting Verification (MRV) system that responds to international standards but also responds to the needs of dry forest countries. So far, a few tools only are taking into account the specificities of the dry-land forest and their technical requirements in terms of MRV.

### **Long-lasting commitment to sustainable forest and woodland management**

Over the past 30 years, the Government of Burkina Faso has shown a strong commitment to the environment: it has prepared sectoral strategies for Environment, Forestry, Adaptation and mitigation along with a 10-year global investment plan (2008-2018). Burkina Faso has moreover developed various successful pilot projects in the field of forest conservation and agro-forestry. Burkina Faso also benefits from strong institutions with high planning and implementation capacities, a recognized high level of governance as well as a generally high level of involvement of an empowered civil society and local communities. In addition, as part of the decentralization process, Burkina initiated the transfer of natural resource management from the central administration to the local mayors. This context offers a unique opportunity to the FIP to initiate a real transformation of the forestry sector and the rural sector as a whole.

### **Nexus Mitigation-Adaptation-Poverty reduction**

The FIP in Burkina Faso would not only be on mitigation but would provide the opportunity to investigate some innovative ways to reconcile the needs for creating economic opportunities in poor rural areas, for adapting to climate change and for reducing vulnerabilities while at the same time mitigating GHG emissions and enhancing carbon stocks. The FIP pilot would offer new experiences for investments to materialize the triple win expected from sustainable management of dry forests. The MRV developed would and should reflect the adaptation-mitigation relationship.

### **Proposed approach in Burkina Faso**

Burkina Faso has put a lot of effort to prepare its FIP Investment plan over more than two years, building on the 30-year experience and lessons learned on managing forest and savanna landscapes, as well as on integrated national strategies (including inter alia PAGIRE, NAPA, PANE, PAN-LCD, PASF, PNGT, PRONAGREF et

---

<sup>8</sup> WHITE, F., 1983 - The vegetation of Africa, a descriptive memoir to accompany the UNESCO/AETFAT/UNSO vegetation map of Africa, Natural Resources Research, UNESCO, Paris (scale 1: 5 000 000).

<sup>6</sup> Based on the Expert group report, Burkina Faso is the pilot with the highest potential of replication

PNSR). The Government of Burkina Faso is also fully aware that, in order to consolidate its Investment Strategy under the FIP, it needs to further strengthen its Readiness for REDD+.

To do so, the Government has embarked in the period between October 2011 and June 2012 in the preparation of a Readiness Preparation Proposal (RPP) that follows the rules and procedures of the FCPF readiness process. Burkina Faso submitted its Readiness Proposal (R-PP) to FCPF in April 2012. The R-PP reflects the outcomes of a broad pre-consultation and information sharing process already conducted in Burkina Faso and has been further shared with all the stakeholders across the country. Based on an in-depth review of the FCPF Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), the FCPF Participants Committee – at its 12<sup>th</sup> session in June 2012 - endorsed and commented the RPP of Burkina Faso for immediate implementation.

The Government intends to strategically adopt a synchronized approach combining analytical work, REDD+ enabling activities (development of the institutional framework, broad consultation mechanism, definition of the REDD+ strategy for the country, the reference level and MRV processes) and investments to achieve REDD+ Readiness. In other words, Burkina plans to implement the Investment Projects concomitantly with the activities defined in the R-PP.

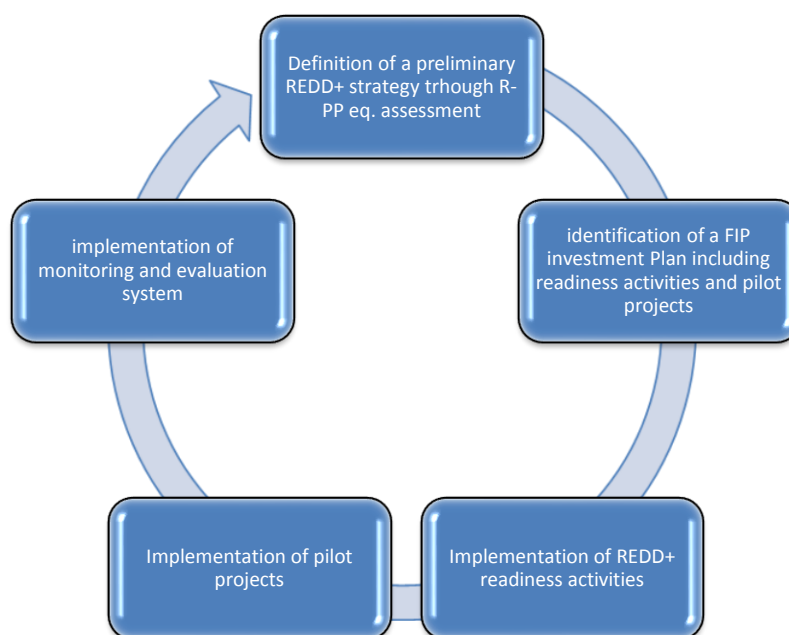
#### **Articulation between Readiness Preparation and FIP**

The FIP Investment program is directly built on the conclusions of the R-PP preparation. The activities have been defined on the identified initial pillars of a preliminary REDD+ Readiness Strategy for Burkina Faso and will benefit from the consultation process that is planned in the R-PP implementation. The R-PP implementation is instrumental to fine-tune the scope and the detailed design of the FIP investments

Reciprocally, the proposed FIP projects intend to feed the REDD+ strategy elaboration process and will support the implementation of the R-PP activities since the RPP has been integrated in the present FIP IP proposal as Component 1 of each of the two investment projects.

Therefore, the FIP projects are altogether a tool to finance Burkina's REDD+ Readiness, a source of experience to influence the strategic choices for the REDD+ strategy and a result of the strategic discussions and the consultation process that will be conducted during the R-PP implementation.

**Figure 1:** Burkina Faso strategic approach for REDD+ readiness



## SECTION 1 COUNTRY AND FOREST SECTOR BACKGROUND

### COUNTRY CONTEXT: POVERTY IS THE MAIN CHALLENGE

01. Burkina Faso is a land-locked country in West Africa, with an area of 274,000 square kilometers. Its population was estimated at 15.76 million in 2009,<sup>7</sup> with young people under the age of 15 accounting for 44.6 % of total population.<sup>8</sup> The average density is 44 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>, with an uneven regional distribution. Population growth rate is 3.1%, which is considered as one of the highest in Africa. The Kadiogo province, whose capital town is Ouagadougou, has a density as high as 330 inhab/km<sup>2</sup>.
02. Burkina has made **significant and sustained economic growth** over the last decade. The average economic growth during the 2003-2008 periods was over 5% per year, one of the highest in West Africa. The GDP per person increased over this period from US\$ 288 to US\$ 324 (MEF/DGEP/IAP March 2009). However, the overall GDP is still low. In addition, because of the very high rate of population growth, GDP growth represents only one-third of the average per capita income growth for the Sub-Saharan Africa. **The primary sector represents 35% of GDP**, with 20% for agriculture and 15% forestry, fisheries and hunting<sup>9</sup>.
03. Despite political stability, a strong track record of government decentralization, and steady economic growth over recent years, Burkina Faso remains one of the poorest countries in Africa. **Poverty rates are still high** and have even increased from 44.5% in 1994 to 54.6% in 2009. Poverty is mainly affecting young people and women in rural areas<sup>10</sup>, placing Burkina in the 176<sup>th</sup> place out of 182 countries assessed<sup>11</sup>.
04. As a result, Burkinabe citizens also still suffer from **insufficient access to basic services** (water, sanitation, solid waste collection) and their reliance on the environment to sustain their livelihoods is still significant:
  - Over a third of the population faces food insecurity<sup>12</sup>. Silvo-pastoral activities as well as agricultural production are at the core of the livelihood strategies of the majority of the population – especially the rural and the poor<sup>13</sup>. Climate change only magnifies existing challenges of sustainable natural resource management and extreme weather events are putting the livelihoods of the rural population and vulnerable groups, as well as the economy as a whole, under increasing pressure.
  - The supply for household energy needs still largely reliant on fuelwood and charcoal. Woodfuels (firewood and charcoal) are the main source of energy used by about 90 percent of households in Burkina Faso, mostly for cooking.
  - non timber forest products are also a direct source improving people's livelihoods.
05. Poverty reduction and economic growth are thus the main objectives of every public policy, as defined in the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Development (SCADD) framework. However, unsustainable pressures exerted on the biomass resource base and cultivable land have long-term consequences such as the acceleration of desertification and its associated

---

<sup>7</sup> See : [www.data.worldbank.org](http://www.data.worldbank.org).

<sup>8</sup> According to the results of the « general census of population and housing »' (RGPH) de 2006

<sup>9</sup> MECV, *Politique nationale en matière d'environnement*, 2007

<sup>10</sup> SCADD, 2009.

<sup>11</sup> According to the Human Development Index (HDI)

<sup>12</sup> Burkina Faso R-PP

<sup>13</sup> For a more detailed analysis see Appendix 1 (map 2), Appendix 2 (forest sector), Appendix 3 (employment and revenues of the forest sector) and Appendix 4 (economic contribution of the forest sector)..

impacts, soil erosion, recurrent flooding, and increased siltation in rivers, and the main challenge is the conciliation of the poverty alleviation and the preservation of the natural resources.

06. In that context, poverty reduction – in the short term (revenue generating activity) and in the long term (protecting the environment to ensure a sustainable development) – is more than a simple co-benefit in Burkina Faso but should be a core element and considered as the main objective.

#### AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES IN BURKINA FASO: 4 DISTINCT ECOSYSTEMS TO TARGET

The Burkina Faso agro-ecological zones follow the climatic division of the country (Map 2). The country's **woodlands** comprise largely wooded savannah and brush, in addition to extensive agro-forestry systems. These ecosystems cover the whole country, with vegetation intensity increasing from north to south (see table 1)<sup>14</sup>. These ecosystems cover the whole Sahel corridor, an approximately 2.5 million km<sup>2</sup> area characterized by a long dry season (7 to 9 months), a short rainy season (3 to 5 months) and periods of drought and very heavy rainfall, as well as by big floods from Burkina's major rivers (the Niger, Comoe and Volta). The average annual rainfall ranges from 350 mms in the north of the country to 1200 mms in the extreme south.<sup>15</sup> Each year a total of 207 billion m<sup>3</sup> of rain falls on the country, which generates a medium flow of surface at about 8 billion m<sup>3</sup> and groundwater infiltration of 32 billion m<sup>3</sup>.

**Table 1: Main characteristics of agro-ecological zones in Burkina**

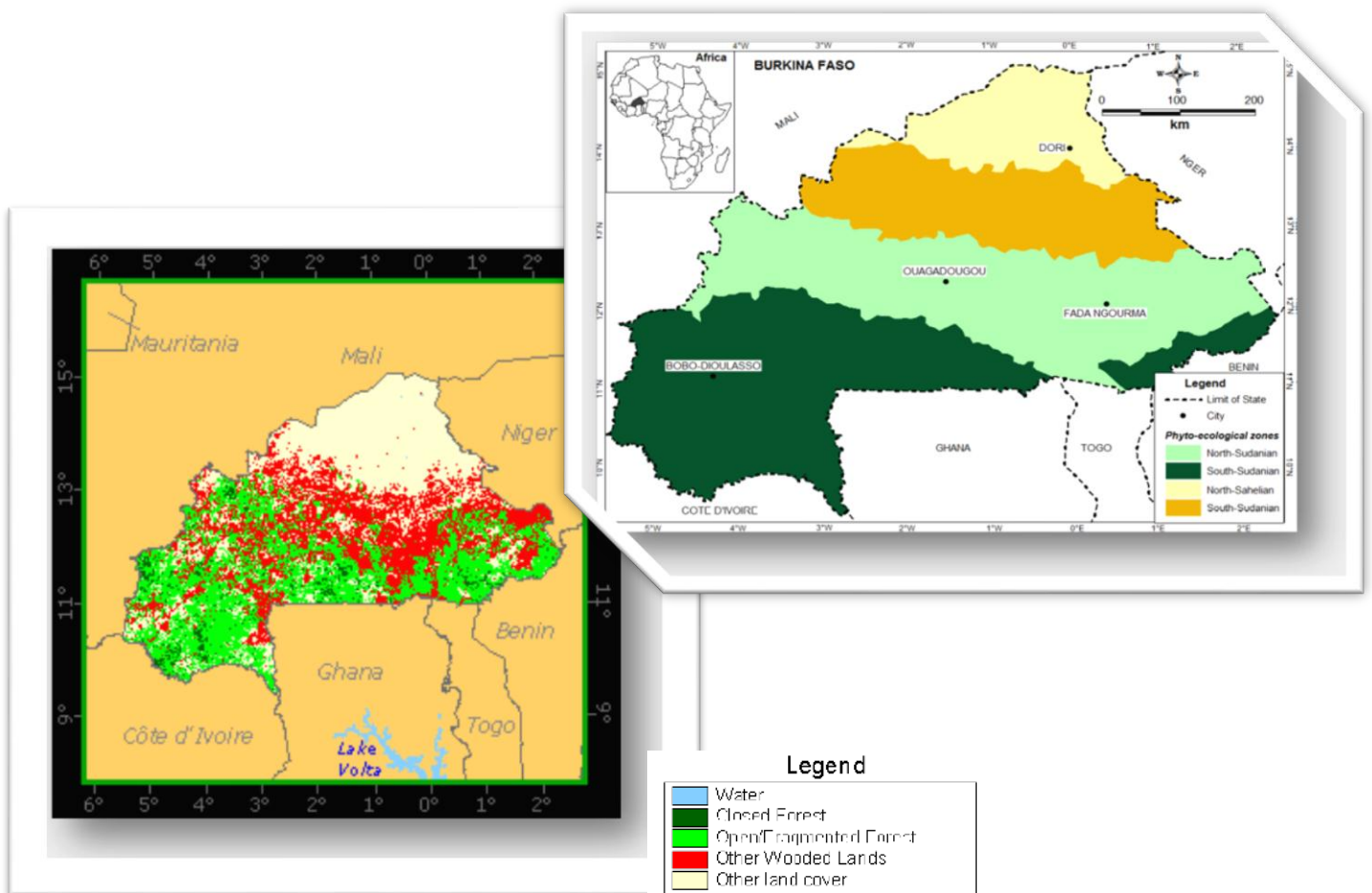
Vegetation characteristics	Rainfall (mm)	Length of Dry season (months)	Vegetation type
<b>Sahelian belt</b>			
1. Sahel	600	8 – 9	The north-Sahelian zone occupies the extreme northern part of the country. It makes up 11% of the country with a population density of 5 inhab/km <sup>2</sup> . It is primarily a region of livestock husbandry with wooded savannah and brush
2. Sub-Sahel	600 – 750	7 – 8	The south-Sahelian zone is home to 19% of the population with a density varying from 36 to 50 inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> . The prevailing pedoclimatic conditions here (insufficient or irregular rains combined with low soil fertility) constitute a serious constraint on the development of agriculture. Wooded savannah, brush, termite mounds represent main vegetation cover
<b>Soudan belt</b>			
3. Northern	750 – 1 000	6 – 7	The north-Sudanian zone covers the middle part of the country (33.7% of the country) and has 50% of the population with only 32% of the arable land. This is also the region where the highest population density in the country is found. The pressure on land is very high in this zone due to high density of the population. The soils and agro-climatic conditions are less favourable to agriculture than in the South-Sudanian zone. Woody savannah, savannah woodlands, agricultural landscapes, wooded landscapes, sacred trees, gallery forests) are the main land occupation
4. Southern	1 000 – 1 200	4 – 6	This zone occupies about 36% of the territory, and is dominated by dry forest and tree savanna communities. It possesses a large proportion of the most fertile arable land of the country (more than 35%) with a very low population density (about 20 inhab/km <sup>2</sup> ).

<sup>14</sup> See in Appendix 1 a map indicating the location of main forest landscapes in Burkina Faso.

<sup>15</sup> The country is divided into three main ecological zones : the sahelian zone, the soudano-sahelian zone and the soudanian zone. ( See land use map for Burkina Faso 'Appendix 1).

07. Burkina Faso is therefore representative of all the Sahel corridor ecosystems. However, while the drivers of deforestation are the same in those 4 zones, their intensity varies – for example, fuelwood collection and over-grazing are more pregnant driver in the North.
08. The carbon stocks of total ecosystem incl. soil organic carbon (up to 40cm soil depth) are estimated to range between 44 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha and 114 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha with a mean average of about 74 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha<sup>16</sup>. In the southern part of the transition zone, above ground carbon of 70 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha – 165 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha has been observed (ibid). For the Burkina Faso's woodlands in the South of the country carbon storage potential of 110 – 147 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per hectare have been assessed<sup>17</sup>.
09. Since the FIP Program has a demonstration objective in order to be replicated in most of the Sahelian ecosystem, FIP Investments should take place in each of those ecosystems and will require during the project preparation more detailed local analyzes of the drivers.

**Map 2: Burkina Faso's agro-ecological zones and forest cover according to FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FAO, 2008)**



<sup>16</sup> Woomer et al. 2004. Journal of Arid Environments 59, 625–642

<sup>17</sup> The World Bank (2010) Sub-Saharan Africa Managing Land in a Changing Climate: An operational Perspective for Sub-Saharan Africa (Report n. 54134-AFR, of the Sustainable Development Department, Africa Region (The World Bank)





## FOREST AND WOODLANDS IN BURKINA FASO

10. The Forestry Code of Burkina considers as forest the areas occupied by trees and shrubs, except those resulting from agricultural activities. The first unique forest inventory was developed in 1980 and the government is currently undertaking a new inventory, with the support of the Government of Luxembourg. Woodlands in Burkina are detailed in the table 2.

**Table 2: Trends in Forests and Agriculture from 1992 to 2002 in Burkina Faso<sup>18</sup>**

Land tenure unit	Area in 1992 (ha)	Area in 2002 (ha)	% of country in 2002	Δarea 2002-1992 (ha)	Change in area/year (ha) (%)
Rainfed crops	7,403,296	8,016,867	29.37	613,571	61,357 0.83
Agriculture land with significant natural areas	3,268,654	3,437,511	12.59	168,857	16,886 0.52
Agro-forestry land	2,038,779	2,305,603	8.45	266,824	26,682 1.31
Grassy steppe	1,296,444	1,270,518	4.65	-25,926	-2,593 -0.20
Grassy savanna	222,903	220,032	0.81	-2,871	-287 -0.13
Shrub savanna	6,902,437	6,189,685	22.68	-712,752	-71,275 -1.03
Wooded savanna	2,553,094	2,327,677	8.53	-225,417	-22,542 -0.88
Shrub steppe	2,319,319	2,213,572	8.11	-105,747	-10,575 -0.46
Gallery forests	851,830	834,265	3.06	-17,565	-1,757 -0.21
Wooded steppe	210,902	199,240	0.73	-11,662	-1,166 -0.55
Open forests	53,359	50,249	0.18	-3,110	-311 -0.58
<b>Total wooded land</b>	<b>12 890 941</b>	<b>11 814 688</b>	<b>43.29</b>	<b>-1 076 253</b>	<b>-107 626 -0.83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,121,017</b>	<b>27,065,219</b>	<b>99.16</b>	<b>-55,798</b>	<b>-5,581 -0.02</b>

11. Among the forest types, the wooded savanna was predominant, covering 22.68% of the country's land area in 2002. The agricultural lands with significant woodland cover comprise an additional 12.6 % of the total land area, and agro-forestry covers 8.45%. These lands play a key environmental, social and economic role in addition to their soil carbon sequestration function.
12. Over the almost 13 million ha<sup>19</sup> of woody and bushy savannah lands that are considered as forest-covered, the state-owned classified forest covers a total estimated area of 3.9 million hectares. It consists of seventy-seven classified areas: forests (880,000 ha), national parks (390,000 ha), partial and total wildlife reserves (2,545,500 ha), and biosphere reserves. The forests are located mainly in the wetter regions of the country (see R-PP section 2a). The rest of the forest-cover land corresponds to either agriculture or currently unused land.
13. A wooded land type that dominates the agricultural landscape is common in Burkina Faso and all of Western Africa, is parkland. Parklands are landscapes with scattered mature trees, often interacting with crops cultivated underneath and animal husbandry, and/or used for Non

<sup>18</sup> Source: Land use plan 1992 & 2002 / PNGT2 ; 2006.

<sup>19</sup> In contrast, based on another definition, the FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) considers only 6.8 million ha as covered by 'real' woodlands and forests – and its living biomass would include the equivalent of 1 330 million tons of carbon. A more detailed discussion on forest area is presented in the R-PP.

Timber Product Forests or wood. Depending on tree density, they may fall into the category other wooded lands and possibly also fragmented forests according to the FAO definition as displayed in Map 2. They are the predominant agroforestry system in West Africa and, in Burkina Faso, they are found throughout the country with the exception of the extreme North, East and Southwest where population density is low. Tree densities in parklands have declined since the 1970s, although there is a lack of trustworthy and accurate data on the extent of this decrease<sup>20</sup>.

#### ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS AND WOODLAND

14. **Forest-based economic activities, such as making charcoal and selling forest products often contribute to over 25% of rural household income and reduce the impacts of droughts and lean times.** Equally important are silvo-pastoral systems and agroforestry – all of which rely on forest ecosystems for their existence. Further, non timber forest products offer options for improving people’s livelihoods while at the same time conserving the forest resources. Sustainable management of the dry forests can thus contribute to meeting the UN Millennium Developmental Goals regarding poverty alleviation and protection of the environment. This makes dry forests a key resource in the convergence of interest between development and conservation objectives.
15. **At the national level, the contribution of the forest sector to public revenue generation is very high.** Fees, taxes, and permits paid for the use of timber and other wood products, mostly in the form of woodfuels, contribute 5.6% of GDP, or 209 billion FCFA. Nurseries account for 7.26 billion FCFA and construction timber 1.01 billion FCFA. Non-timber forest products generated around 25.6 billion FCFA in 2008, and created a growing number of small and medium scale enterprise sector (SME), in processing, exports and imports.
16. **Forestry, agriculture, and pastoralism are interrelated and strongly depend on each other.** The integration and linkage of these three production systems emphasizes the need for forests to be managed using a holistic, landscape approach. However, so far, the technical knowledge, data availability as well as institutional arrangements are not ready to meet this challenge and the FIP investments can serve as being instrumental in achieving this transformational change. So far, very little attention has been paid to the specificities of dryland forest and their technical requirements for MRV in those zones.

#### DEFORESTATION AND FOREST / WOODLAND DEGRADATION TREND

17. **Despite ongoing efforts to improve the data regarding forest resources, data on deforestation is not comparable due to use of different methodologies.** Reliable data on the environmental sector in general and Natural Resources and woodlands in particular are very limited and estimates vary from one source to another.
18. Based on the FAO data, the annual deforestation rate would be 65,000 ha/year (from 6.84 million ha to 5.54 million ha over 20 years). However, the government estimates the deforestation rate at 107,626 ha/year – almost double the FAO’s estimate (MECV, 2009). This large discrepancy is an indication of the paucity of forest statistics in Burkina Faso and the difficulty to define precisely the forested land since there is a continuum between forest, wooded savannah and grassy savannah. The deforestation rates for Burkina Faso quoted in the literature are therefore numerous and they vary (Westholm and Kokko, 2011; MECV, 2009), including estimates of 15,000 ha/year, 65,000 ha/year, 80,000 ha/year, 105,000 ha/year, and 107,626 ha/year.

---

<sup>20</sup> Prospects for REDD+: Local Forest Management and Climate Change Mitigation in Burkina Faso – May 2011 – Focali: <http://www.focali.se/en/articles/artikelarkiv/prospects-for-redd-local-forest-management-and-climate-change-mitigation-in-burkina-faso>

19. While waiting for the outcome of the second national forest inventory, we will consider that deforestation have resulted in the loss of about 107 626ha of forests annually in Burkina Faso during the period of 1992-2002 (MECV, 2009) year (0.83% per annum, similar to other countries in the Sahel), with a higher deforestation rate in the wooded savannas. More details are provided in the R-PP. At the end of 2012, the results of the National Forest Inventory (IFN2) will provide updated and more precise figures on the deforestation rate
20. Degradation might be far greater but is difficult to assess – calculation presented in Annex 2 would lead to an estimation about the equivalent of 0,4 million hectare per year. During the R-PP preparation, consultations helped estimating the avoided degradation that would be linked with the limitation in the overgrazing of livestock, changes in the management of the forest resource (over exploitation mostly for firewood) or an increase of late bush fire control. Updated estimates will become available once data analysis from the national forest inventory, started in 2010, has been completed.
21. At the same time, as a result of reforestation and anti-desertification campaigns, planted areas have almost tripled between 1999 and 2007. This indicates that LULUCF sector has the potential to be a considerable carbon sink in Burkina Faso.

#### DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST/WOODLAND DEGRADATION

22. The continued loss of the country's forests is the result of a number of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation which can be classified onto two types proximate and original drivers.
23. **Direct drivers:**
  - Livestock activities: cattle, goat and sheep husbandry;
  - Agricultural expansion: mostly cotton production and food production;
  - Overharvesting of Firewood due to increasing demand
  - Overharvesting of Non-timber forest products
  - Bush fires; and
  - Gold mining.
24. Original drivers of human origin consist of a mix of interactions among demographic, economic, technological, political and cultural factors. They operate more indirectly by altering one or more proximate causes through the existing policy, regulatory and institutional framework.
25. **Proximate drivers:** The indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation result from a complex interplay between socio-economic, political, technological, and cultural factors, which leads to an environment conducive to the emergence of one or more direct drivers. Indirect drivers are related to
  - Economic and Demographic factors (growth in impoverished rural populations who depend on forestry products for survival),
    - Land management (delays in implementing land tenure reforms, insufficient tools for sustainable land use planning and management, insufficient enforcement)
    - Technical capacities and Knowledge (lack of capitalizing on good forestry practices, weak control, lack of resource knowledge)
    - Overall capacity weakness of stakeholders (at decentralized and centralized level)
    - Governance (difficulties in enforcing laws and regulations relating to the forestry sector).
26. Although these two categories of drivers are usually separated, they are strongly interrelated and interact with each other, and should be addressed as such. One of the main objective of the FIP as a program (and of the REDD+ strategy as a whole) is to address simultaneously the

direct drivers (mostly at local level) and the indirect drivers (at local and central level) by intervening through direct investment, NRM capacity building and policy reform.

27. Section 2a of the Burkina Faso R-PP outlines a detailed overview of the proximate and underlying drivers of deforestation as basis for the development of the initial REDD+ strategy.

#### REDD+ DYNAMIC IN BURKINA FASO: CONTEXT AND FORTHCOMING ACTIONS

28. Although Burkina Faso has not benefited from FCPF or other REDD+ support in an early stage and has only initiated its work on REDD+ readiness once selected as a FIP candidate in 2010, the government has been committed to make the necessary policy and institutional reforms that will facilitate a transformational process resulting in reduced emissions. More details on the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso is in Appendix 14.
29. This original process offers a unique opportunity for testing and demonstrating an integrated REDD+ approach by a phased combination of a Readiness processes and targeted FIP investments on the ground.
30. A R-PP equivalent document, based on the FCPF standards, has been submitted to the 12th meeting of the FCPF participants committee meeting in June 2012 and the Participant committee gave a positive opinion on the proposal.
31. The initial REDD+ strategy as designed in the R-PP put a special emphasis on indirect drivers of deforestation and is articulated around the following four pillars:
- **Land-use planning** that *assigns* the rural land-use (agriculture, livestock, mining, urban spaces, etc.) to the most appropriate spaces, thus limiting their expansion.
  - **Securing land rights.**
  - **Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems**, For the sustainable management of agricultural, pastoral, and forest production in the rural areas, including reforestation (Targeting the direct drivers of deforestation at local level).
  - **capacity building, harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance** of natural resources and particularly forests and woodlands.
32. In the course of the implementation of the RPP these strategic elements will be further developed and translated into investment actions through the two projects proposed in the FIP (see beneath).
33. The R-PP describes also the institutional arrangements for REDD+, showing on one side the National REDD+ Committee for driving the process, and the National Consultation Platform for ensuring a broad participation of all stakeholders. The National REDD+ Committee will ensure a multi-sectoral coordination as reflected in its composition, which reveals also the appropriate level of political commitment. The R-PP also provide a roadmap for establishing the REDD+ strategy, the MRV system (and co-benefices monitoring) and the reference scenario.
34. The multisectoral aspects of REDD+ are facilitated in Burkina Faso by the PNSR reform, which aims at integrating Livestock management, Agriculture development and Environment policies. Therefore, Burkina Faso has already created many multisectoral tools and collaboration practices that will help for the REDD+ approach. The PNSR approach is a unique initiative, along with the decentralization process, and will allow the implementation of integrated natural resource management policies in rural areas – going even beyond REDD+.
35. The FIP Investment Program is fully integrated into the REDD+ Readiness process. The same initial consultations helped identifying the key stakeholders and defining both the FIP investment plan and the R-PP. Those consultation were also the opportunity to discuss with the other Financial and Technical Partners which actions could be supported by the FIP through

investment projects and the complementary activities to be supported by other partners. This underlines the coordination role of the FIP and its capacity to federate the donor intervention on REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

36. While standing in this REDD+ strategic framework defined during the R-PP preparation, the FIP projects will support the country REDD+ Readiness participatory process. It will finance the following activities (i) Deep analysis of the drivers of deforestation/forest degradation with specific focus on the multi-sectoral dimensions of the deforestation/forest degradation, (ii) potential carbon sequestration related to agro-forestry and sustainable forest management (iii) analysis and identification of potential conflicting provisions in the different strategies (iv) Definition of a comprehensive national REDD+ Strategy and its implementation arrangements, (v) Definition of Baselines, (vi) Developing a Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) methodology and (vii) Establishing a platform / mechanism for enhanced and continuous stakeholder consultations. The results of these studies undertaken in the first 30 months of FIP implementation will support the country in its readiness process and will help better design and implement the FIP Investment projects.
37. It is also important to note that Burkina Faso has participated in a number of initiatives aiming at mainstreaming climate issues into broader development strategies, improving knowledge on adaptation strategies and reinforcing the national capacity (especially in weather and climate information services).<sup>21</sup>

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

38. *Sectoral strategies and strong commitment.* Over the past 30 years, the Government of Burkina Faso has shown a strong commitment to the environment: it has prepared sectoral strategies for Environment, Forestry, Adaptation and mitigation along with a 10-year global investment plan (2008-2018). The comprehensive policy framework analysis is detailed in the R-PP in Annex 6.
39. Moreover, Burkina Faso has also developed various successful pilot projects in the field of forest conservation and agro-forestry. Burkina Faso also benefits from strong institutions with high planning and implementation capacities, a recognized high level of governance as well as a generally high level of involvement of an empowered civil society and local communities. This context offers a unique opportunity to the FIP to initiate a real transformation of the forestry sector and the rural sector as a whole.
40. *The PSNR – a powerful tool to coordinate interventions in conservation and rural development.* In May 2010, the three Ministers in charge of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock signed a framework Memorandum to promote and guide coordinated interventions in conservation and rural development. The framework, the National Rural Sector Program (*Programme National du Secteur Rural-PNSR* in French), seeks to strengthen coherence and coordination among sectoral interventions in the rural development. PNSR is now the coordinating framework for programming and implementing the interventions in rural area in Burkina Faso and therefore constitutes a clear institutional framework for interventions of the proposed FIP projects.
41. *Decentralization is a chance for REDD+.* The pace of implementation of the decentralization law is rather slow, but positive trends of bottom-up decentralization reforms are visible on the ground. Some municipalities have begun to take innovative lawful steps to implement decentralization at pilot sites with the guidance and the technical assistance from NGOs such as Tree Aid, IUCN and a Forest Governance Learning Group known as GAGF (*Groupe de recherche Action sur la Gouvernance Forestière*). The decentralization process will be

---

<sup>21</sup> Burkina is participating with other countries in CLIMDEV (financed by AfDB), in the regional Program for sustainable land management and climate adaptation (CILSS-UE), in the Global Climate Change Alliance, in the program for monitoring the Environment in Africa for sustainable development AMSED (EU finance), in multi-disciplinary analysis of the African monsoon (AMMA).

- supported by multiple projects and program, including the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of PNGT and the Local Government Support Project.
42. *Strengthening MEDD's overall capacity for REDD+ implementation.* MEDD lacks adequate capacity to comply with rules on the programming sector. Lux-Development and Sweden Sida conducted a review as part of a process to provide support for a forestry project in Burkina Faso. The review indicated that under the current situation, the Ministry could comply only with 1 condition out of 7 conditions that are required to benefit from the Sector Program funds<sup>22</sup>. Lux-Development and Sida have agreed to provide financial support to build the Ministry's capacities to comply with the remaining conditions, as part of their support to the implementation of a "basket fund" for the MEDD. These activities re part of the PASF that will start its implementation during 2012. Considering the obvious links between PASF and the PIF, Lux-Development and Sida welcome the collaboration with the FIP and other financial partners to assist the Ministry.
  43. In addition, to support the MEDD in getting a better knowledge of the forest resource – and more generally to improve the land cover data in Burkina Faso, the MEDD has launched with the support of Luxembourg an ambitious project of Forest Inventory – IFN2 – that not only focus on the Forest inventory but also aims at measuring the carbon content and set up capacities and structures for the future reporting and notification of land cover.
  44. A non-exhaustive list of projects under implementation or preparation is provided in the Appendix 6. More detailed lessons learned are described in the Additional Information on the FIP IP in Annex 7bis (detailed answer to FIP Sub-Committee comments).

#### FOREST GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

45. As part of the preparation of the FIP investment plan, the World Bank has initiated analytical work on forest governance with the preparation of a country forest governance assessment study. This study highlighted the fact that the Government of Burkina Faso has made considerable progress in improving forest governance (a complex concept which inter-connects economic, administrative, legal and social factors). However many areas still require attention: Although the main instruments for adequate forest governance are in place at the national level, their implementation at the local level represents a real challenge.
46. Decentralization implies a new logic of collaboration between the central government and its decentralized services, local authorities and civil society organizations. Natural resources management becomes everybody's business and depends on the ability of these actors to work together. Lack of such cooperation is seen to be a major barrier to scaling up reforestation in Burkina Faso.
47. The consultations undertaken in support of the preparation of the FIP investment plan and the R-PP demonstrated the need to reinforce the ongoing overarching reform processes in order to obtain sustainable forest management and empower local communities in the management of their forests<sup>23</sup>.
48. The FIP implementation will likely support governance, mainly by improving Public transparency, access to information, empowerment and participation of all stakeholders, forest product processing by small and medium forest enterprises, transparency in fiscal and budgetary processes, forest law enforcement and private investments.

---

<sup>22</sup> The 7 criteria are: macroeconomic stability (fulfilled), the existence of a monitoring system, the existence of an aid coordination, a strategic sectorial policy framework, the quality of Budget planning, the quality of Public financial management, the institutional framework.

<sup>23</sup> The main consultations and the conclusions of the governance workshop are presented in Annex 6 (Executive Summary) and in Appendix 12

49. It bears emphasis that the above areas of focus have emerged from the FIP consultations to date and the assessment report, but further probing and validation is necessary to pinpoint the weaknesses and also solutions. Appendix 12 gives a succinct description of the approach that was implemented during preparation in order to systematically explore and validate forest governance issues and their solutions. The conclusions of this process are exposed in Annex 8 and Appendix 12.

## SECTION 2 IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR GHG REDUCTION

50. Burkina Faso was the only country located in the tropical semi-arid biome selected to participate in the FIP. Despite the relatively low level of per hectare carbon stocks in Burkina, the country offers considerable global GHG emissions reduction potential, both through control of degradation/deforestation, and through landscape restoration. Furthermore, the country landscapes, which frequently have quite high levels of population density, offer particular opportunities to develop management approaches that combine lower carbon development with enhanced climate resilience. With substantial rural populations heavily dependent on natural resources for agriculture, livestock, fuel and fodder, agro-forestry systems, agro-silvo-pastoral systems, local fire management regimes and better managed local woodlands have potential to enhance livelihoods while increasing sequestration potential.

### ESTIMATION OF GHG EMISSION RELATED TO LULUCF

51. In 2007, total GHG emissions in Burkina from all sectors were estimated at 1522 kg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per person. At the national level, GHG emissions have increased by 31% since 1999, largely due to population increase and to related emissions increases from the agricultural sector (see also in Appendices 7 the emissions and sequestration levels of greenhouse gas in 2006 – from National Institute of Statistics and Demography, 2009).
52. LULUCF emission have been analyzed during the preparation of the R-PP, reaching the following conclusions:
- *Emission from deforestation:* As detailed in Section 1, deforestation represents about an estimated 105 000 ha/year in Burkina Faso's forests and an average above ground carbon stock of 35 tons of carbon (tC/ha) (FAO estimates, Westholm and Kokko, 2011).
  - *Carbon reduction from avoiding forest degradation.* Westholm and Kokko (2011) reports over a 10 year time span the above-ground carbon stock in biomass in forests decreased from 41.4 tC/ha in 1990 to 34.5 tC/ha in 2005. This means that there is an average loss of 0.46 tC/ha/year. The same assessment estimated that the forest covered up to 6.8 million ha in 2005 and this figure can be used to estimate the impact of forest degradation. In total,  $0.46 \times 6.794 = 3.1$  m tC (about 9.5 m tCO<sub>2</sub>). More details on the degradation are provided in the R-PP.
53. The R-PP proposes a national REDD strategy to reduce the level of GHG forest emissions that is based on 4 main areas of interventions to address the drivers of deforestation / degradation:
- *Land use planning:* land-use planning throughout rural space in order to facilitate effective and appropriate land use and land use management for different activities (agriculture, livestock, forestry, agro-silvo-pastoral activities, mining, urban, etc...);
  - *Secure land rights:* application of the recent laws and regulations regarding land rights, to provide an enabling environment for investments in improved land/forest management;
  - *Management of agro-silvo-pastoral systems:* for the sustainable management of agricultural, grazing and forest lands within a sustainable land-use management system;
  - *capacity building* and of the harmonization of policies, as well as promoting good governance of natural resources and particularly forest in order to create conditions for the implementation of these three major areas of intervention.
54. In the R-PP reasoning is provided in tabulated form (Table 25 on p. 72), to support the 12 expected emission reduction results. This information has been adapted, reorganized and presented in Annex 2 in the sequence of the above cited 12 expected results. The explanatory text from the R-PP is included as well as an alternative evaluation provided by an World Bank



consultant and expert who was asked to provide an independent opinion during the revision of this Investment Plan.

55. The alternative estimates presented on next page were based on the expert opinion considering that estimates included in the R-PP might be overestimated by roughly 57%, basically due to a too high average carbon stock (53 tC/ha instead of 32 tC/ha) and too optimistic success rates.

#### POTENTIAL OF GHG REDUCTION

56. **The mitigation potential from forests and woodlands in Burkina Faso is considerable.** Those emission reductions could come from avoided deforestation, avoided forest and woodland degradation and also from carbon sequestration. Indeed, based on the results of the reforestation campaigns conducted during the period 1989-2007 within the context of the fight against desertification, carbon sequestration schemes established under LULUCF could absorb one third of net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from all sectors.
57. As the REDD+ strategy development is currently still in the conceptualization phase, potential emissions reductions were estimated in the preparation of the RPP on realistic targets that correspond to the expected outcomes of implementing the measures, through the FIP investments and support by other investments. The combined effect of these measures will be to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation. A summary of the proposed new calculations in comparison with the original FIP values is provided for all 12 expected outcomes in the following table 3. The details of the assumptions and calculations are provided in Annex 2.

**Table 3: Comparison of estimated FIP potential emission reductions per type of activity:**

Expected outcome	R-PP 2012 Emissions reduction estimates		Alternative Emissions reduction estimates		Range in percentage of total		
	MtC/Y	MtCO <sub>2</sub> /Y	MtC/Y	MtCO <sub>2</sub> /Y	R-PP 2012	to	Alternative
1. Bushfires contained	5.2	19.1	3.4	12.5	27.0%	to	41.5%
2. Improved management of existing state forests	3.2	11.7	0.99	3.6	16.6%	to	12.1%
3. Improved management of Commune-level forests	3.4*	12.5	1.0	3.7	17.7%	to	12.2%
4. Management of agricultural expansion/productivity enhancement	2.8	10.3	1.0	3.7	14.6%	to	12.2%
5. Overgrazing brought under control	1.8	6.6	0.42	1.5	9.4%	to	5.1%
6. Reduction in use of charcoal and fuel-wood	1.0	3.7	0.23	0.8	5.2%	to	2.8%
7. Agro-forestry activities (including additional agro-forestry plantations)	0.7	2.6	0.7	2.6	3.6%	to	8.5%
8. Improved management of regional forests	0.53	1.9	0.16	0.59	2.8%	to	2.0%
9. Management of newly designated state forests	0.27	1.0	0.12	0.44	1.4%	to	1.5%
10. Improved management of community forests	0.27	1.0	0.080	0.29	1.4%	to	1.0%
11. Afforestation	0.015*	0.05	0.075	0.27	0.1%	to	0.9%
12. Regulation of mining operations	0.053	0.2	0.024	0.1	0.3%	to	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.238</b>	<b>70.65</b>	<b>8.199</b>	<b>30.09</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>

\* corrected figures due to mistake in figures reported in the R-PP (respectively 3.2 and 0.053)

58. The abatement of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from deforestation/land degradation by 30 to 70 million tons over a period of 10 years should be the long term objective of the REDD+ strategy in Burkina Faso, and the implementation of the FIP projects will be an opportunity to collect and disseminate appropriate information to assess both the cost of promoting local integrated development and the associated economic/social and environmental benefits.
59. Considering the high diversity of ecosystems in Burkina Faso and the multiplicity of potential actions, the cost-effectiveness of the proposed FIP intervention in Burkina Faso is difficult to predict, as the choice of the most appropriate actions will be defined with the communities during the project preparation phase and with the support of the REDD+ consultation process, based on a diagnosis of the local situation and the type of landscape. In this respect, assessing the cost-effectiveness of each type of action in the Sahelian context in one of the results that the FIP program in Burkina Faso would achieve, as this data is essential for leveraging additional funds and promote REDD+ actions in the African dry forest zones.
60. Similarly, it is difficult to assess in economic terms the associated benefits (or avoided costs) that an integrated REDD+ approach would allow reaching for the local communities. A recent publication<sup>24</sup> refers to studies that show that the cost of effective land management in the context of drylands (generalization of water and soil conservations, protection against wind and water erosion) is much less than the cost of inaction (business-as-usual scenario), but that implementation modalities particularly with the participation of local communities are hard to define. Investments for an integrated environmental management during SILEM project has also shown that those type of investment could result in a 25 to 40% farms income<sup>25</sup>.

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR GHG REDUCTION IN THE FIP PROJECTS

61. Based on a review of current literature, of on-going projects, of the national forest policy and also of the results of wide-reaching stakeholder consultations during the Investment Plan preparation and the R-PP elaboration, several mitigation axis were identified for the FIP. These axis aim at achieving a triple win of mitigation, adaptation, and poverty alleviation (reducing deforestation and sustaining harvesting based on biological potential, maintaining carbon stocks and contributing to a green economy). They are fully consistent with the initial work on the REDD+ strategy that started during the R-PP preparation.
62. **Increase of the carbon content in the forest reserves:** This option would imply to target the protection/rehabilitation/expansion of forest reserve and the systematic implementation in all protected woodlands and forests of forest management plans. More specific action would include: (i) establishment of sustainable forest management plans, (ii) reforestation, (iii) land degradation management (bush-fire management, restoration of degraded areas, silvo-cultural actions and management of natural regeneration, organization of the pastoral sector and collaboration at the local level, establishing and regularly maintaining fire breaks network ...), (iv) improved governance, especially the control, the respect of regulatory texts, and the update of the regulatory framework and (v) participation of the local population in the forest management (including sharing of benefits from the forest). ***Over the long term, GHG reduction coming from the avoided degradation in the 77 classified forests could represent about 4 million tCO<sub>2</sub> per year.***

---

<sup>24</sup> Systèmes de production durables en zones sèches : quels enjeux pour la coopération au développement ? (2012) Direction Générale de la mondialisation, du développement et des partenariats, Ministères des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes, République Française

<sup>25</sup> Economic Assessment of the SILEM project investments, Nov 2009, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques – Burkina Faso

63. **Increase the carbon content in the village zone by promoting an integrated local development:** This option would target the land use governance at local level to prevent deforestation and forest degradation. It would imply the decentralized management of natural resources (especially forests), the protection of existing agricultural land trees, the promotion of agro-forestry landscapes and of soil fertility techniques down to the level of village areas. More specific action would include: (i) establishing and using small woodlots, agro-forestry and fruit trees, to benefit communities and municipalities; (ii) maintaining soil fertility restoration; (iii) improving livestock management; (iv) implementing social and educational infrastructure; (v) building the capacity of local populations in order to assure their full participation in the management of the rural areas to reverse soil degradation and limit deforestation. Parklands and agroforestry trees would not only have the potential to sequester and store additional carbon in above ground biomass, but even more so increase the soil organic carbon significantly. *FIP Projects impact cannot be defined as this stage as figures will depend on the final choice of pilot sites.*
64. **Strengthening private investment in forest management through small-holder activities,** such as agro-forestry, plantations for fuelwood, fruits or livestock feeding, and conservation area for biodiversity (hunting and tourism). Constraints to smallholder investments in agroforestry need to be analyzed in order to design appropriate response mechanism, such as micro-credit or risk insurance schemes or complementary currency. Proposed FIP-supported plantations are designed to cover 50 000 ha – they are expected to sequester about 19 m tCO<sub>2</sub> in 15 years (see details in the Report on “Additional Information on the Burkina Faso FIP IP” in Annex 6bis).
65. These options would not only help the country to implement GHG emission reduction measures in the forestry at large-scale, but also to capture the full potential of demonstrating the scope of dryland forest to contribute to REDD+ in low forest cover situations.
66. In addition, activities such as plantations, protection of natural regeneration, and rehabilitation of state/regional/communal forests are not only directly sequestering carbon but they have also an indirect impact related to soil restoration and the decrease of land degradation and desertification. This further increases the country’s mitigation potential, although actual calculation is impossible to determine.
67. However the deforestation rate value of 107 626 ha/year (see table 2, page 4) has been taken from the following table as the annual deforestation in the decade 1992-2002. It supposes that a 10-20 year old land-use dynamic will be maintained in the future. No further data or information is provided which would allow estimating how this dynamic might (negatively or positively) change in future. So the estimates presented above should be considered as tentative and will have to be fine tuned during the implementation phase of the FIP.

## SECTION 3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### FISCAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

68. Since 1980 Burkina has made great deal of progress in terms of forest policy and legislation. Considerable efforts were made in relation to environmental protection in 1981, and to the participatory approach to forest management in 1986. The Environmental Action Plan was produced in 1992, integrating the National Plan for Anti-Desertification (PNLCD) and the National Plan of Community Land-Use Management (PNGT), in order to design a policy strictly associating development with environment (PANE). An updated National Anti-Desertification Plan was adopted in 2000, whose objectives included improving national capacity, updating legislation and regulation, data management, environmental monitoring and evaluation, environmental education and communication. In 2003, the National Rural Development Strategy (SDR), following the National Strategy for the Fight against Poverty (CSLP), was adopted, a policy document guiding public action and program development in rural areas, and cover the agriculture (PISA), livestock (PAPISE) and environment (PDA) sub-sectors (see also Appendix 5 and the addition information on the FIP IP in Annex 6bis)
69. In 2006-2007, the Government began the process of preparing a sector program for production activities in rural areas, and at the same time developed a National Agricultural Investment Program within the framework of NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development).
70. This series of action plans, programs and strategies has resulted in a numerous of overlapping interventions and priorities that has led to a sort of weakness in the leadership role of the State. This in turn has contributed to sub-optimal outcomes and unsustainable natural resource management.
71. In order to address the situation, the three Ministries (Environment, Agriculture and Livestock) signed a framework document in May 2010, which constitutes the basis for preparation of the National Rural Development Strategy (MEDD, MARHR and MRA), the key objective of which is to increase coherence and effectiveness in the process of formulating the 'Rural Development Strategy' (SDR, 2003) programs and the National Program for Agricultural Investment (PNIA), which is itself the result of the entire PDDA/ECOWAP process. Therefore, the PNRS will be considered as the unique framework for planning and implementing rural development public activities and the key reference document for guiding all the activities of state and on state actors.
72. Recent changes in the political, legal, and institutional context have resulted in considerable progress, particularly through revisions to the Forest Code in 2011 that provide a strong role for local authorities and private sector in the development of wooded areas. The adoption of the Rural Land Act (no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009) allows for all rural stakeholders to have equitable access to land, a guarantee of their investments, and the allowing for different land rights regimes adapted to local circumstances. Further, the National Rural Sector Development Plan has become the framework for planning and coordination of rural development and will provide a coherent platform for addressing the causes of deforestation and deforestation due to extensive, low-yield farming and pastoral practices.

### MEDIUM TERM BUDGET FRAMEWORK

73. Over the last 5 years the budget of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) has increased from 1.263 billion FCFA in 2005 to about 4.066 billion FCFA in 2009, with an implementation rate of 91%. Allocations for investments are sufficient only for a few projects, most being funded through external sources. Forest resources (taxes linked with fuel wood) constitute 2/5 of the MEDD budget. These revenues are collected by specialized agents

within MEDD (agents responsible for collection of forest fees often do not have the transport mean to carry out their responsibilities). On the other hand, Public Sector Management and fiscal reforms made by central government have led to an improvement in the financial situation of local governments. Financial flows have improved in terms of timeliness and reliability. In addition, development partners now consider that local governments are financially fit. Furthermore, the “traceability” of foreign financial assistance has made considerable progress. Technical and financial development partners are now able to track the use of financial assistance and map against specific objectives and geographical location.<sup>26</sup>

#### INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND REDD+

74. Overall, Burkina has a solid and a coherent legal and regulatory framework. This is illustrated by the legislation, plans, programs and national strategies which, overall, constitute the basis for effective establishment of REDD+ mechanisms. In addition to the global strategies (such as the *Strategy for Accelerated Development*, SCADD, the *Strategy for Rural Development*, SDR), the forest sector has a legal framework complemented by the following planning documents: *National Forest Policy* (1995), *National Land Use Development Policy* (2007), *National Policy for Management of Forest Reserves*, *National Program for Management of Forests and Wildlife*, the *2006-2015 MEDD 10 Year Development Plan*, the *National Anti-Desertification Strategy*, the *Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management*, the *National Biodiversity Action Plan*, the *National Program for the Management of Natural Forests*, the *National Environmental Action Plan* and the forthcoming *National Rural Sector Program* (PNRS). Appendix 5 presents a complete table that includes the policy and strategy framework documents. The detailed answer to the FIP Subcommittee questions (Annex 7bis) present also more details on the policy framework in its Part V.
75. The *Forest Code* of 1997, updated in 2011, recognizes the unique role of forest reserves as part of the national heritage. It also recognizes the strong role of local governments in forest and woodland management. These policy orientations create a suitable environment for the development of effective REDD+ programs in Burkina.

#### MAIN CONSTRAINTS IN THE PRESENT FRAMEWORK

76. Analysis has highlighted a number of constraints not only affecting all actors in the Burkinabe forest sector, but also forming a considerable challenge for the REDD Readiness preparation process. These constraints limit private and public investment in woodlands and the scaling up of REDD+ programs.

##### ***Institutional, Financial and Fiscal Constraints***

- Weaknesses in governance mechanism. Lack of effective regulatory and institutional mechanisms for land rights management and for conflict management in rural areas;
- Lack of benefit sharing mechanisms;
- Complexities in the taxation system and the use of the Development Fund (“Fonds d’Aménagement”);
- Difficulties in establishing investment budgets and in monitoring real expenditures<sup>27</sup>;
- Lack of information on forest resources, weaknesses of reliable data and statistics on the forest sector and poor utilization of available information; Methods for estimation of carbon stocks adapted to local realities are also weak. Reliable data on the environmental sector in general and Natural Resources and woodlands in particular are very limited and are causing difficulties for resource governance.

---

<sup>26</sup> The Burkinabe government is preparing its first Medium Term Budget Framework according to the directives of the UEMOA. This framework will facilitate monitoring, in a uniform and consolidated way, all public and private investments (local administrations, ONG,s private sector) undertaken in the forest sector in Burkina Faso.

<sup>27</sup> A UEMOA directive (06/2009) takes note of budget planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation constraints.

- Weak links between forest research and forest development. Lack of coordination between research, development and the private sector
- lack of autonomy of national and local institutions.
- lack of financial, human, and logistical resources.

***Institutional constraints at the local, decentralized level***

- Weak acknowledgement of the leadership of local governments in the area of local development;
- The variety of customary institutions (traditional chiefdom, local leaders) and the existence of numerous family solidarity networks, etc.);
- Incomplete transfer of powers from central Government to local governments (despite the guidelines of the “General Code of Local Governments/Collectivities’ of 2004), and;
- The weakness of the process of elaboration of land management plans <sup>28</sup>and the lack of coherence between land use management approaches at the local, provincial, regional and national levels.
- Lack of institutional synergies (between decentralized institutions and decentralized services, for example)

***Social Constraints*** <sup>29</sup>

- Weak access and lack of knowledge of legal and regulatory texts by local populations;
- Growing competition and conflict between local actors for control and land use ;
- Growing concentration of land in the hands of rural entrepreneurs known as agro-business men or “new actors”;
- Marginalization of women in the process of decision making regarding forest management, despite the importance of their economic forest activities, and;
- Weak adoption of new technologies by entrepreneurs.

---

<sup>28</sup> Only the national scheme has been prepared (although not adopted) and only one regional scheme is actually been implemented.

<sup>29</sup> See also : « *National Policy for Rural Land Rights* »

## SECTION 4 EXPECTED MAIN CO-BENEFITS FROM THE FIP

### EXPECTED CO-BENEFITS FROM THE FIP

77. **Burkina Faso offers a unique opportunity for a triple win of mitigation, adaptation, and poverty alleviation.** Enhancing the management of forest resources will strengthen the adaptation potential against adverse impacts from climate change and will create positive spill-over effects for poverty alleviation, such as increased forests production and enhanced agricultural productivity (e.g. agroforestry).
78. Beyond the pure result measured in term of carbon, the FIP will produce considerable environmental, economic and social co-benefits:
- On the environmental side, the co-benefice would be related with soil fertility management, erosion control, watershed protection and biological diversity,
  - On the economic side, co-benefices are related with employment, revenue increase for the local populations, and boosting the broader local and regional development
  - On the social side, FIP activities would have a positive impact on gender equity as it will contribute to improving the social and economic status of women: initiatives should result in time savings from activities, such as fuel wood collection (freeing up time for other tasks, including children's education) and in revenue generation. In addition, FIP will advocate the promotion of local land use management, arrangements that increase women and men users' authority over resources, supporting the decentralization process.
79. In addition to those direct co-benefices, the knowledge and innovation generated through this FIP pilot can serve as models in many other Africa countries. Burkina Faso FIP pilot will not only provide useful lessons at the technical level on models for forest conservation, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management at a landscape scale; it will also help break new ground in developing and testing baseline approaches, MRV Systems for dry areas that respond to international standards, and will take into account the complex relationship between forests, trees and rural livelihoods including agroforestry systems and Non-Timber Forest Products.
80. The FIP would also have a positive impact on agricultural productivity through providing support to agro-forestry, reforestation and the protection of forested areas. This will result in enhanced carbon sequestration or reduction in GHG emissions contributes and will contribute to strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity of agricultural activities.

### GOING BEYOND THE CO-BENEFICES: REDUCING POVERTY TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION

81. Burkina Faso is also very different from other FIP pilot countries in a sense that, while in some countries the deforestation is mostly caused by international market, most of the forest degradation in Burkina Faso is linked with local drivers and poverty. Therefore, any carbon project, and in particular the REDD project, should focus primarily on poverty reduction and local development to avoid getting disconnected from the people concerns.
82. Therefore, the objectives of the FIP projects are to conciliate local development and carbon sequestration and environment protection. This concept of conciliation values forest ecosystem services, in particular carbon, maximizes benefits to local populations and help the population maximizing their economic development opportunities (creating jobs and generating incomes from sustainable forest management or related alternative activities).
83. Through initiatives focusing on strengthening the organizational and technical capacity of small and medium enterprises, through improvements in the regulatory framework, through strengthening land rights, and through financial support measures, the FIP will directly

contribute to the strengthening of civil society organizations and the private sector through a paradigm of improved management, and shared and sustainable forest management (with positive impacts on job creation, green technology dissemination and participation of women entrepreneurs and women's groups).

#### PROMOTING A LANDSCAPE APPROACH AND A NEW DEVELOPMENT PATH

84. However, these multiples co-benefits cannot be achieved without a transformational process towards a landscape approach of integrated natural resource management. Such an approach would analyze the best way to conciliate local development with the limitation of the drivers of deforestation and forest/woodland degradation in different ecosystems. This innovative development way will be defined during the definition of the REDD+ strategy.
85. The FIP will help to catalyze, confirm and consolidate the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso. Beyond the pure result measured in term of carbon, the REDD+ approach will promote an innovative local development path (based on a landscape approach) that that would conciliate poverty reduction, resilience to the climate change, increase of the carbon stock and a sustainable use of the Environmental services.
86. In addition, as the main instrument to promote REDD+ in Burkina faso, the FIP will induce, in the pilot communes, a fundamental change that could inspire other rural development policies in the Sahelien corridor. These experiences, coupled with appropriate communication at national and international level, will support the overall strategy to mobilize additional funding to promote the integrated local development and REDD+ in Burkina Faso and in the Sahel in general. The increase of information on carbon stocks and cost effectiveness of mitigation/resilience actions, the dissemination of the lessons learned and the leverage of addition funds for the Region are also benefits associated with the FIP.

#### POVERTY REDUCTION, ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFICES AND PILOTING GREEN DEVELOPMENT

87. Therefore it is expected that the FIP Investment implementation will have additional co-benefits as follows:
88. On Poverty Reduction and Economic development:
  - Enhanced resilience against adverse climate change impacts and natural disasters.
  - Support the rural livelihoods through promoting agro forestry and multi-purpose reforestation that will lead to the provision of a range of products for consumption, construction and sale.
  - Improvement in the efficiency and sustainability of wood energy value chains, and support to alternative reduce carbon emissions livelihoods.
  - Job creation, increase of revenues, increase of opportunities, as well as the enhancement of the resilience to climate changes/disasters, with a particular focus on the poorest and the most vulnerable<sup>30</sup>
89. Environmental co-benefices:
  - Reduction in soil degradation and watershed protection. The FIP will contribute to a reduction in the economic cost of environmental degradation, which is currently estimated at 780 billion FCFA, or 21% of GDP<sup>31</sup>.
  - Protection of groundwater, biodiversity conservation, protection of forests for local uses (for medicinal plants, food and fuel wood), protection of pollenization processes, erosion control, and improvements in health.

---

<sup>30</sup> See Appendix 10.

<sup>31</sup> See : MECV, Projet Initiative Pauvreté Environnement (IPE), novembre 2010 '*Evaluation économique de l'Environnement et des Ressources naturelles au Burkina Faso. Analyse économique-environnementale au niveau national, Phase I* (with UNDP and UNEP support).



90. Social and political co-Benefices:
- Support the decentralization process. The FIP will support technical, institutional and financial measures that strengthen transfer of competencies in the area of environment to local bodies.
  - Support the development of a REDD+ strategy through strengthening the regulatory framework and development of a system of MRV.
91. Knowledge and learning expected from the FIP
- Deliver a MRV methodology that will respond to specific needs of dry-forest countries (the majority of the African countries) that will be then replicated.

#### **MONITORING SYSTEM FOR CO-BENEFITS**

92. Under REDD+, the environmental and social co-benefits must be identified along with the reduction in GHGs. In parallel to the development of the MRV system, a methodology to assess co-benefits will also be developed in order for these to be taken into account in the payments for global environmental services.
93. As planned in the R-PP, a study will therefore be conducted to quantify the biodiversity-preserving potential of the various conservation measures that will eventually become part of the national REDD+, as well as the social benefits associated with REDD+, such as the impact on employment, agricultural productivity, and cultural issues.

## SECTION 5 COLLABORATION BETWEEN MDBs AND SYNERGY WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

94. In Burkina Faso, FIP implementation will take place within a rich institutional landscape, in which many technical and financial development partners are providing support to forest and woodland related initiatives, of varying scales, within a global framework of support to poverty reduction and democratization reforms (decentralization).
95. Development partners coordinate activities through different coordination platforms. FIP implementation will take place within this broad framework, by strengthening existing synergies mainly with: (i) the Development Partners Coordination Platform for Rural Development chaired by the World Bank (linked with the overall Rural Development strategy PNSR); and (ii) the Development Partners Coordination Platform for the Environment chaired by the UNDP.
96. The MDBs and other development partners play a major role in supporting economic, social and environmental development in Burkina Faso. Regarding rural development all partners have agreed to the Paris Declaration (2005), and have committed to improved coordination and harmonization of development assistance, in particular to the “program approach” articulated in the *Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Poverty Reduction (SCADD)*.
97. As for the natural resources management specifically, the **World Bank** provides support through a number of projects (see Appendix 9). The Country Assistance Strategy (CAS 2010-2012) is based on two major pillars which are directly related to the FIP: (i) *Reduce the economic vulnerability and support growth through the transformation of the economy*: This pillar aims at helping Burkina Faso increase growth, minimizing vulnerability and transitioning to a more diverse and sustained economy (it supports also emerging environmental management and regional development areas identified within the conceptual framework of the new Government strategy); (ii) *Support widely shared growth through improved access to social services*: This strategic pillar aims at improving supply of and demand for effective, high quality social services, supporting government while at the same time taking onto account the capacity constraints.<sup>32</sup> Projects that are directly related to FIP objectives are the following:
- *Second National Territorial Development Program (PNGT-2)*: This national program covers all rural regions of Burkina Faso. Activities are concentrated in 3000 villages in 26 provinces, comprising about one-third of the national territory. Most funds are transferred to village communities through a Local Investment Fund (FIL), for community investments, following a participatory approach, with small projects implemented and managed by local communities. The third phase of PNGT will be particularly linked with the IBRD managed FIP project: PNGT will support the decentralization of land tenure management and the design of the Village Development Plans, which are directly linked with the Decentralized FIP approach for promoting an alternative development. In addition, PNGT has been active in most of the country and its structure is able to reach any village. Therefore, PNGT structure will be a key ingredient for the institutional arrangements of the FIP Project considering the Community Driven approach.
  - *National Program for Decentralized Rural Development (PNDRD)*, of which the second phase is currently under preparation, covers all 302 rural municipalities. It supports local capacity building initiatives in planning, financial management and development. This phase will also focus more on harmonizing and coordinating local participatory approaches and will support the scale up of natural resource management initiatives.

---

<sup>32</sup> According the 2010 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) of the World Bank, Burkina Faso ranks highly among IDA countries, with a score of 4.17

- *Sahel Integrated Lowland Ecosystem Management Project (SILEM)*<sup>33</sup> aims at improving the productive capacity in rural areas in a sustainable manner (not only in natural resources, but also in physical, human and financial ones) in selected lowland areas. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of local governments, especially in planning and implementing systems of “integrated ecosystem management”.
  - *The Energy Services Access Project (PASE)* has a component called “Participatory community management of forest development” which aims to contribute to the management and supply of wood energy sources as well as to alternative energy sources.
98. Finally, and as for the social protection and the social safety nets, a project under preparation will reinforce social safety net and crisis management systems<sup>34</sup>, with the objective of combining food security and social safety net programs for the populations who are the most vulnerable to climate-related and environmental crises (including those dependent on forests and woodlands for livelihoods).
99. In the forest sector, **the African Development Bank** is supporting, among other initiatives, the following projects :
- *Project for Sustainable Management of Forest Resources in South-west, East-Central and eastern Regions (PROGEREF)*, which aims at improving forest and wildlife management and increasing local incomes. The project began in 2004 with a total budget of FCFA 10 billion.
  - *Niger Basin Desert Encroachment Control Program, Burkina component (PLCE/BN)*, which supports dune fixation (3,500 ha) and riverbanks protection, restoration of 5,250 ha of soil/water protection bunds for agro-silvo-pastoral goals and the implementation of the regional land management in the Sahel. The program is financed in collaboration with the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).
100. Other bilateral and multilateral programs are implicated directly or indirectly in forest management (see complete table in Appendix 6). The Burkina Faso FIP aims to build on these programs, with the objective of moving beyond traditional project-based approaches towards strategic and REDD+ program approaches. It emphasizes support to programs which explicitly address the principal causes of deforestation and forest degradation<sup>35</sup>.
101. In addition, a number of projects are supported by national NGOs (such as NATURAMA, FEM/Ong Burkina Faso, the MARP/Burkina Faso Network, Amicales des Femmes Forestières du Burkina Faso/AMIFOB, etc.), and international NGOs (such as *TREE AID, Christian Aid, AZN/Terre verte, Association de promotion d’Agroforesterie et Foresterie/APAF, SOS Sahel, New Tree*, etc.) and civil society organizations in various areas related to natural resource management, the establishment of forest users organizations, environmental education and information, and the promotion of action research, participatory approaches and the commercialization of forest products. Finally, there are a number of national, regional, and cross-border initiatives addressing environmental issues in general, and forest resources in particular (see Appendix 6).
102. Ongoing program financed by MDBs and other development partners and solid coordination mechanisms constitute a strong basis for the strategic partnerships that will be supported technically and financially by the FIP in Burkina Faso. This approach will ensure the involvement of all concerned parties.
103. It is important to note that thanks to the work undertaken during the preparation of the FIP investment plan, the FIP will play an important coordination role and present a great capacity to federate donor interventions on REDD+ in Burkina Faso, which is key to increase efficiency.

---

<sup>33</sup> Sahel Integrated Lowland Ecosystem Management Project.

<sup>34</sup> *Strengthening Social Safety Nets’ Responsiveness to Crises in Burkina Faso Project.*

<sup>35</sup> See also Annex 2.

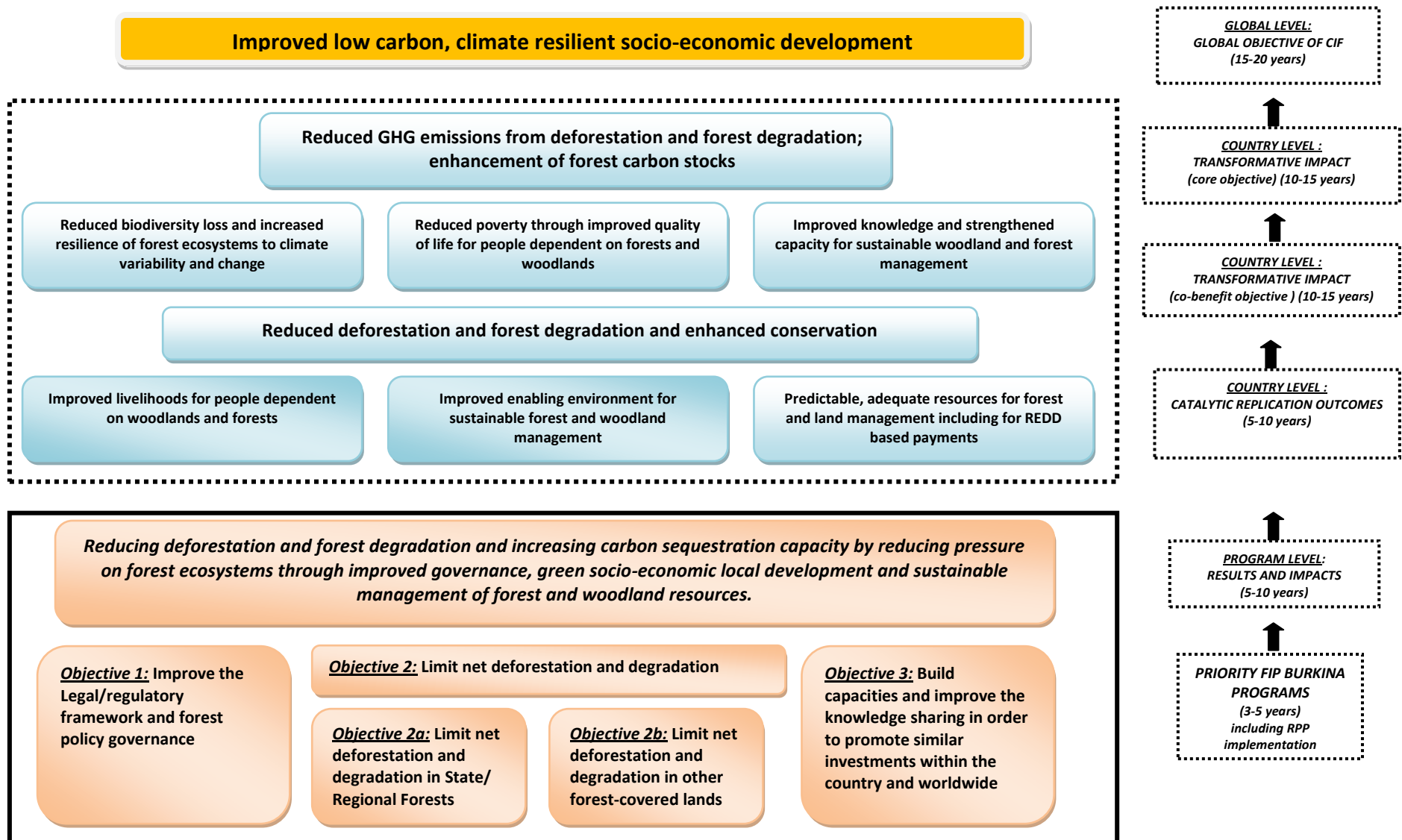
## SECTION 6 RATIONALE FOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS PROPOSED FOR FIP CO-FINANCING

### RATIONALE FOR PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

104. As defined in the previous sections, Burkina Faso has conducted an inclusive, participatory process that included all major stakeholders to identify both the drivers of deforestation (as exposed in Section 1) and sound activities to undertake to reverse the trend and change the current dynamic.
105. The analysis of the situation in Burkina confirms that forest and woodland resources are vulnerable to a range of environmental factors including the impact (direct or indirect) of climate variability and change, the pressure from a growing population, the weaknesses and lack of performance of institutions, gaps in the legal and regulatory framework for local forest management as well as a range of social and economic factors.
- **Direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation include among others the following :** Livestock activities: cattle, goat and sheep husbandry; Agricultural expansion: mostly cotton production and food production; Overharvesting of Firewood due to increasing demand; Overharvesting of Non-timber forest products; Bush fires; and Gold mining.
  - **Proximate drivers includes the following:** Economic and Demographic factors (growth in impoverished rural populations who depend on forestry products for survival), Land management (delays in implementing land tenure reforms, insufficient tools for sustainable land use planning and management, insufficient enforcement), Technical capacities and Knowledge (lack of capitalizing on good forestry practices, weak control, lack of resource knowledge), Overall capacity weakness of stakeholders (at decentralized and centralized level), Governance (difficulties in enforcing laws and regulations relating to the forestry sector).
106. This decrease of forest resources and inadequate delivery of forest services have negative impact on local livelihoods and there is a large poverty reduction potential of improving the Environment Services provided by Forest and woodland.
107. Lessons learned from previous projects (see Annex 6bis, section 6) showed the necessity to focus concomitantly at the direct and indirect factors to ensure sustainable results. Therefore, the FIP program should focus both on enabling activities – such as capacity building, knowledge sharing mechanism or improvement of the regulatory framework– and on target pilot investments that will help defining future national strategies for the Phase 2 of REDD.
108. The consultation process with the main stakeholders concludes also that such a comprehensive program should address various themes to ensure it would allow a significant transformation in the country policy trend. Those themes include the regulatory framework and forest governance, the sustainable forest and woodland management with a landscape approach, the knowledge management for REDD+ implementation, the capacity building at all levels, stakeholder outreach and consultations, and close coordination between institutional stakeholders to ensure optimization of resources as well as consistency and synergies between the different interventions.
109. These discussion lead to the definition of the FIP program objectives :
- O.1: Improve the Legal/regulatory framework and forest policy governance
  - O.2: Limit net deforestation and degradation (a) in State/ Regional Forests and (b) in other forest-covered lands (community forests, fallow, private lands)

- O.3: Build capacities and improve the knowledge sharing in order to promote similar investments within the country and worldwide
110. The realization of the objectives 1 and 3 would ensure that an enabling framework for a transformational process is in place based on baselines, a reliable MRV system and in-depth consultations. The pursue of the objective 2 comprises the majority of FIP investments, and would facilitate the transformation towards a landscape approach of forest management as proposed in the initial REDD+ strategy of the country. The strategic approach and program management is part of the objective 3 since it builds the strategic vision and the implementation capacities that are needed for future investments.
111. There is also a consensus among stakeholders that, in the context of Burkina Faso where deforestation is mostly caused by the pressure induced by local development, any program on natural resources must contribute strongly to social and economic development, by ensuring that sustainable forest and woodland objectives are compatible with poverty reduction and economic growth. Figure 1 summarizes the objectives and demonstrates the links with the broader FIP logical framework.

Figure 1: FIP Strategic Logical Framework



112. Based on these assumptions, the program objective has been set up as the following: ***The main objective of the FIP is to assist Burkina Faso reducing deforestation and forest degradation and thus increasing carbon sequestration capacity by reducing pressure on forest ecosystems through improved governance, green socio-economic local development and sustainable management of forest and woodland resources.***
113. Consistent with the FIP modalities, these objectives will be achieved through providing support to policies, incentives and investment activities. This support will be implemented through 2 projects as defined below.

#### RATIONALE FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES

114. As proposed in the objective definition, the 2 projects will finance direct investments (local development and sustainable Forest management) and enabling activities (to improve governance). According to the legal and governance framework, in particular the 2011 Forest Code and the decentralization process, the responsibilities between the various actors depending on the status of the forest are defined as follow:

- **Main stakeholders for investment activities:**
  - i. Classified (gazetted) forests are under the responsibility of the MEDD; the management of those forests can be delegated to local Forest Management Groups (GGFs). Regions and Communes are also getting new responsibilities.
  - ii. For natural resource management in any other land (private or “community” land), and in particular protected forest, the management competency has been transferred to the communes through the decentralization process.
- **Main stakeholders for the legal/regulatory framework and forest governance activities:**
  - i. Most of the legal framework is defined at the national level by the MEDD. Control of the management forest, technical advisory services and regulation of Timber and non-Timber products markets are also managed by the MEDD.
  - ii. Local economic development is under the responsibility of the communes – Villages Development Councils (CVDs) are participatory structures defining the development plan, choosing the priority investments and allocating the collective resource. At the Commune Level, similar structure exists for the Commune Development Plan (PCDs) under the responsibility of the major (elected). They work in close collaboration with the local traditional “chefferies” and are now also in charge of land tenure and early conflict resolution.

115. Based on this analysis, the following two projects are proposed to implemented the FIP:
- In addition to the implementation of the activities described in the R-PP, the Project 1, with the World Bank as delivery partner, will focus on **decentralized level**, working on integrated local development, landscape management, land use planning and land management. As this project will work at local level with communities, it will include the REDD+ consultation process and the further elaboration and implementation of the main strategic pillars.
  - In addition to the implementation of the activities described in the R-PP, the Project 2, with the African Development Bank as deliver partner, with a **national approach**, focusing on legal and governance frameworks and the management policies of forest reserves e.g. National/Regional forests. Since it will mostly work with the central administration, this project would include the MRV system and the reference scenario.

116. The action of each project on the drivers of deforestation is summarized in the following table:

**Table 4: Targeted drivers of deforestation and expected impact:**

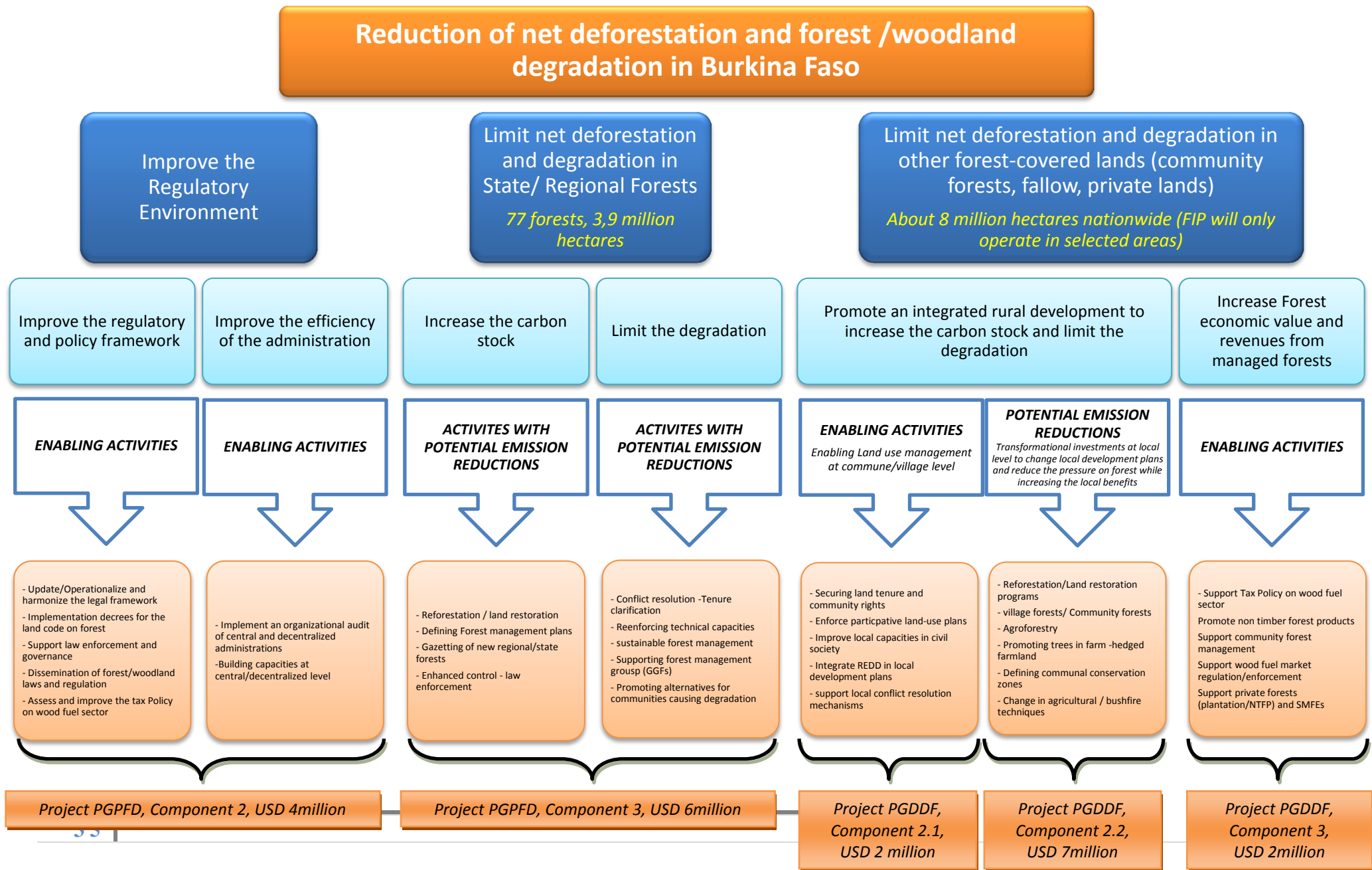
Drivers of deforestation	Activities reducing the driver's impact	
	Project 1 (scope = the selected sites – commune/village level)	Project 2 (scope = national classified forest)
<b>Direct causes</b>		
<b>Agricultural expansion</b>	Defining clear land tenure rights Support to establish and land use planning and land use monitoring tools for the communes Conflict resolution mechanisms and land use agreements at village/commune level Landscape approach in the pilot sites Promotion of less extensive agriculture techniques	Assess the impact of agriculture expansion on Classified national forest Enforcing the respect of the 77 classified national forests border limits
<b>Bushfires</b>	Information / sensitization Promotion of innovative and traditional agriculture techniques	Law enforcement
<b>Overgrazing on fallow ground during the dry season</b>	Defining clear land use and land tenure rights Land use agreements within the village / commune. Conflict resolution mechanisms Assess the grazing capacity of the area – promote innovative and traditional techniques	Work with Communities depending on the forest – clarifying the rights and the modality of forest use. Enforcing the law. Promoting alternative economic development Empowerment of GGFs
<b>Wood removals from forests mainly for domestic uses, such as fuel wood, pole or charcoal production</b>	Clarifying access rights Developing community management for Village/community forests Developing private forests to meet local demand (plantation)	Renewing Forest Management Plans and its application. Improving the law enforcement
<b>The overexploitation of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)</b>	Improved control by the communities / law enforcement Information, training, sensitization Support NTFP investments	Improving the law enforcement Defining clear access rights and conditions with the communities around the forest



Drivers of deforestation	Activities reducing the driver's impact	
	Project 1 (scope = the selected sites – commune/village level)	Project 2 (scope = national classified forest)
<b>Underlying drivers</b>		
<b>Increasing land-use conflicts</b>	Land use agreements within the village / commune. Conflict resolution mechanisms	Improve forest governance and land use planning method
<b>Low technical capacity for managing natural resources</b>	Capacity building at commune/village level (CVDs)	Improve forest governance and land use planning method Capacity building through lesson learned
<b>Gap of regulatory instruments and insufficient enforcement</b>	Capacity building at commune/village level (CVDs)	Capacity building for local & national institutions
<b>Poor fire management</b>	Capacity building at commune/village level (CVDs)	Capacity building and law enforcement
<b>Lack of financial capacity for assessment, monitoring, protection and management of forest resources</b>	Support to commune/village governance entities for ensuring the respect of the land use agreements Capacity building for forest users group and private sector	Strengthening the financial capacity of decentralized services

117. In addition, it is proposed the FIP in Burkina Faso will finance both the implementation of the RPP and the pilot/transformational investments in a complementary two-track approach, where, on one hand, investments will focus on preparing the key elements of a REDD Readiness process, as defined in the RPP, while, on the other hand, the FIP investment projects will target facilitating a transformational change of forest management positive outcomes in term of net deforestation reduction and poverty reduction. Those two aspects will be implemented simultaneously and will feed each other.
118. Therefore, considering all those elements, the identified projects are as follows:
- Project 1 : Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDFPGDDF)
    - Component 1: REDD+ Strategy development (as defined in RPP)
    - Component 2: Support integrated landscape development
    - Component 3: Forest Products, value chain, NFTP
    - Component 4: Information Sharing, Lessons-Learning, and Program Coordination
  - Project 2 : Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFD)
    - Component 1: REDD+ reference levels and MRV development (as defined in RPP)
    - Component 2: Forest and land-use governance
    - Component 3: Management of State forests
119. The proposed projects are complementary to each other, but each has specific characteristics. Both projects together will support the implementation of the RPP. Component 1 of each project will contribute directly to the development of readiness for REDD+ and the national REDD+ strategy by supporting further analytical work and processes strengthening legal/regulatory and policy frameworks, capacity building and knowledge management, the development of reference level and MRV for the proposed REDD+ strategic elements.
120. The proposed investment activities (Components 2 and 3 of each projects) have been elaborated based on the experience gained from previous innovative and successful past pilot projects in the field of forest conservation, agro-forestry, as well as re-establishment and restoring lost carbon stocks. The major projects that inspired the FIP are listed in the Annex 6bis (section 6) relative to lessons learned.
121. The more detailed planning of the two projects will be coordinated between the Government of Burkina Faso and the two delivery partners in a joint mission in November 2012. The design of the Projects will be fine-tuned based on the expected in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation/forest degradation as the further development of the national REDD+ strategy. The FIP interventions will be fully anchored in the REDD+ Strategy that will be elaborated as part of the

Figure 2: FIP program logical Framework (not showing Program coordination and Knowledge management activities)



**COHERENCE WITH NATIONAL AND SECTORIAL FRAMEWORK**

**Table 5: Themes and Priority Activities for the Burkina Faso FIP**

<b>FIP Objectives</b>	<b>Link to initial REDD+ strategy</b>	<b>Priority Actions</b>	<b>Project in which action is included</b>
<i><b>O1: Improve the Legal/regulatory framework and forest policy governance incl. REDD+ readiness, at national and decentralized levels</b></i>	<b>Capacity building, harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance</b>	Updating of legal documents (specifically for REDD+)	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Improvement of Forest Legal framework	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Implementation decrees for the land code for regional and national forest	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Support law enforcement and governance including for wood fuel	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Dissemination of forest/woodland laws and regulations	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Assess and improve the tax Policy on wood fuel sector	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Enhance technical and institutional capacity at all relevant levels	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Develop REDD+ National Strategy	PGDDF (IBRD)
<i><b>O2 (a &amp; b): Limit net deforestation and degradation (a) in State/ Regional Forests and (b) in other forest-covered lands (community forests, fallow, private lands)</b></i>	<b>Securing land rights Land-use planning Management and valuation of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems Capacity building, and promoting good governance</b>	Sustainable, multi-functional forest management at decentralized level, including Promoting trees in farm -hedged farmland, change in agricultural /bushfire techniques, support to community/village forest management, agroforestry...	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Sustainable management of national and regional forests, through the definition of Forest management plans, the tenure clarification and the support of Forest Management Groups (GGFs)...	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Gazetting of new regional/state forests	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Private sector development and value chains (non-timber forest products, private forests (plantation/NTFP) and SMFEs)	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Domestic energy alternatives	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Alternative livelihoods aiming at conciliating poverty reduction and decrease of the pressure on forests	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Securing of land/forest rights, Supporting conflict resolution mechanisms,	PGDDF & PGPFD
		Reforestation/ carbon stock enhancement / land restoration programs	PGDDF & PGPFD
		Integrate REDD in local development plans, enforce participative land-use plans, reinforce technical capacities for land use planning,	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Improve local capacities in civil society	PGDDF (IBRD)
<i><b>O3: Build capacities and improve the knowledge sharing in order to promote similar investments within the country and worldwide</b></i>	<b>Capacity building, harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance</b>	Facilitate continuous consultations	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Dissemination of forest management best practice at the local level	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Develop credible baselines	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Develop and establish reliable MRV	PGPFD (AfDB)
		Analyze and promote lessons learned	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Support and operation of a coordinating entity	PGDDF (IBRD)
		Monitoring and evaluation of FIP	PGDDF (IBRD)

122. These activities are aligned with the basic principles of the National Program for Rural Development (PNSR), which emphasizes the uniqueness of the program, the leadership of the State and the alignment of development partners with the main objectives. These activities will be part of the action plans of the concerned ministerial departments of the PNSR.

123. The implementation of the priority FIP activities supports also the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Vision for 2015, which aims at addressing environmental issues through scaled up action and coordination of all partners<sup>36</sup>.

#### TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

124. The FIP is designed to achieve a transformational change in forest and woodland management in Burkina Faso towards a landscape approach combining forest management, agroforestry, agriculture and silvo-pastoralism and the valuation of forest products and services. The concentration of all kind of projects, based on an accurate local assessment and in close collaboration with the local governance boards will ensure the investments make a consistent package that will help a territory (village /commune) to move towards a new development path.
125. To maximize transformational value, the local changes are supported by actions on the regulatory and legal framework – this complementary approach will ensure the consistency between national policies and local decision to change the trends.

#### REPLICATION AND SCALABILITY POTENTIAL OF THE BURKINA FIP

126. **Replication potential at national level:** as described in the first part, 4 types of landscapes and forest types are identified in Burkina Faso : Sahel, Sub-Sahel, Northern Soudan belt and Southern Soudan belt. The drivers of deforestation have a different weight in each zone – the Northern part focusing more on the impact of livestock and the southern parts dealing more with agriculture and human pressure. Therefore the policies should be differentiated for each zone. To this respect, the 2 projects will have an approach based on the support of forest management (communal forests and State forests) in each of the main forest types in Burkina. Therefore, the FIP pilot projects will be replicable at the entire country level.
127. In addition, since the drivers of deforestation are closely linked with sociologic aspects and local practices, each village will have to build its specific land management solutions. Therefore, the FIP program aims not only at building the capacities in a specific zone but also at earning experience and designing a relevant set of management tools that could be used in any village for local land governance. Considering the decentralized approach and the need for local and tailored solution in each zone, the FIP program will therefore focus more on the dynamic at local level – which is replicable through the sharing of tools used for reaching local agreements for land management – rather than on the technical aspects.
128. **Replication potential at international level:** Burkina Faso lies in the Sahelian semi-arid belt and represents the tropical dry forest biome. Such semi-arid ecosystems in tropical areas extend to more than 500 million hectares: including the Sahelian belt (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and the northern parts of Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Cameroon and CAR), as well as the semi arid areas in eastern Africa, India and Pakistan. A FIP pilot in Burkina Faso has thus the potential to develop a model that can then be used by many countries, in Africa and in other regions. Burkina Faso FIP pilot will not only provide useful lessons at the technical level on models for forest conservation, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management at a landscape scale; it will also help breaking grounds in developing and testing baseline approaches, MRV Systems (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) that could create a basis for REDD+ strategies for many other countries in dry areas that respond to international standards. So far, very little attention has been given to the specificities of the dry-land forest and the technical requirements for MRV in those zones.

---

<sup>36</sup> Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie (2010) *Plan d'Action 2011-2015*.

## MAIN EXPECTED OUTCOMES

129. The main expected impacts (transformational impact for the country) are (i) the reduction in GHG emissions through programs which reduce loss and degradation of woodlands and forests, support enhanced productivity and sustainability and carbon stock enhancement activities; (ii) a reduction in biodiversity loss and improvement in forest ecosystems resilience to climate variability and change; (iii) a reduction of poverty through an improvement in the quality of life of the populations that depend on forests and woodlands; and (iv) the acquisition of new and updated information on forests and woodland management, and capacity building for local stakeholders.
130. The Burkina Faso FIP has many other important outcomes, including the following one:
- **Improvement in the enabling environment conducive to sustainable forest management; and reliable access to financial resources for improved forest management.** The approach links sustainable forest and woodland management with low-carbon socio-economic development, and will provide models which can be scaled up in other geographical zones, especially where dry forest ecosystems are dominant.
  - **Reduction in the process of deforestation and forest degradation,** including the reduction the anthropogenic pressure on forests. Through integrated initiatives concerning legal frameworks, institutional arrangements and use of sound land use management practices, the FIP would contribute significantly to slowing the process of deforestation and forest degradation presently under way.
  - **Capacity building for national institutions involved in the forest sector.** Measures would be undertaken in all sectoral ministries, in particular regarding the technical and the institutional capacity building. The role of the Ministry of Economy and Finance in forest initiatives would also be better defined.
  - **More effective involvement of regional and local governments in sustainable forest and woodland management.** Consistent with the decentralization reforms in Burkina Faso, the FIP would allow for a more complete transfer of responsibilities to decentralized structures regarding the management of natural resources, in particular forests.
  - **Improvement of the livelihoods of local populations and people dependent on forests and woodlands;** The FIP would contribute to an improvement in the livelihoods of local populations, whose production systems are highly dependent on forest resources, as well as that of vulnerable groups living near the boundaries of protected areas.
  - **Scaling up and learning from sustainable forest management practices.** The FIP would contribute to scaling up and learning from sustainable forest and woodland management, including agricultural extension activities and *dissemination* of best practices at the national level, while learning from local knowledge at the same time.
  - **Support to greater private sector involvement in sustainable forest management.** The Burkina Faso FIP would help to develop legal/regulatory texts in order to clarify the role of SMFEs in the national effort for social and economic development, and to improve the private sector organizational and technical capacity.
  - **Awareness-raising regarding forest issues.** The FIP would provide an opportunity for raising awareness at every level regarding forest and woodland issues. This will result in greater understanding of forests as an essential part of the ecosystem, with multi-functional roles (economic, environmental and social), and with specific features which require specific protection, management and restoration measures.
  - **Implementation of the Readiness Preparation Plan (RPP)** in an initial phase of 30 months. The FIP will also help breaking grounds in developing consultation and participation processes and testing baseline approaches, MRV Systems (Measuring, Reporting and Verification) for dry areas that respond to international standards.

## INVESTMENT PROJECTS

131. The present revised FIP proposes the implementation of two specific investment projects. The principal features of the investment projects are summarized below. Each project has its own specific objectives, but each also contributes to the overall objective of the Burkina Faso FIP. A dynamic linkage between the two projects will be maintained through the activities of knowledge sharing and lessons learned that will be managed by FIP general coordination unit.

### **PROJECT 1: DECENTRALIZED FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT (PGDDF):** (FIP financing envelope: US\$ 18 million). Implementing agency: IBRD

132. The project objective is to promote an alternative development path that would both reduce poverty and protect the wooded areas while contributing to reduction of emissions of GHG through the implementation of climate friendly activities. To reach this objective, the project will support the design of a REDD+ strategy, ensure the inclusive consultation and participation of the population, and finance local development initiative aiming at improving land use plan and securing tenure rights. It will also improve the economic activity by promoting the production of timber and non-timber forest products. Finally, it will prepare further scaling up in the country and in the sub-Region by establishing guidance, best practices and structuring knowledge management.

133. It will put in place and/or strengthen the enabling conditions for local populations to fully participate in the planning and in the implementation of sustainable forest and woodland management initiatives (through forest/woodland management planning processes). Burkinabe policies on decentralization allocate specific environmental competencies and responsibilities to local governments. Nevertheless the process of transfer of responsibilities and powers is still ongoing and a number of technical, financial and administrative issues remain unresolved. These factors constitute one of the main drivers of deforestation in the country. The project would strengthen the capacity of local governments, and also of the Village Development Committees (CVDs) within their constituency, which would play a key role in the conservation and in the sustainable management of forest and woodland, forest carbon storage and poverty reduction. For this purpose, the project will put in place the necessary institutions and support the overall consultation process for REDD+ Readiness and FIP implementation.

134. The development of a national REDD+ strategy, embedded within the project, will serve as a driver for filling gaps in this framework, enhancing design, implementation, and enforcement of legal and regulatory reforms. An improved legal and regulatory framework is one of the key elements for building a successful REDD+ Strategy.

135. The project objective is to promote an alternative development path that would both reduce poverty and limit the degradation of woodlands. To reach this objective, the project will:

- support the design of a REDD+ strategy (component 1),
- ensure the inclusive consultation and participation of the population (component 1),
- finance local development initiative aiming at improving land use plan and securing tenure rights (component 2),
- improve the economic activity by promoting the production of timber and non timer forest products (component 3),
- establish guidance, best practices and structuring knowledge management (component 4).

136. The project will be implemented through four components:

**Component 1** (RPP Implementation): REDD+ strategy development and local consultations (*FIP Budget: US\$ 5 million*).

**Component 2:** Support integrated landscape development (*FIP Budget: US\$ 9 million*).

- Sub-Component 1: Support Land-management capacities of communes
- Sub-Component 2: Community Driven micro-projects to reduce the rivers of deforestation and improve forest covered land management

**Component 3:** Forest Products, value chain (*FIP Budget: US\$ 2 million*)

**Component 4:** Information sharing, program coordination and lessons-learning and research (*FIP Budget: US\$ 2 million including project management*).

- Sub-Component 1: Information sharing
- Sub-Component 2: lessons-learning and knowledge sharing
- Sub-Component 3: program and project coordination

137. Through its first component, the project aims at supporting the preparation of REDD+ policies in Burkina Faso and will ensure such a strategy is design with the broadest participation of the populations. The development of a national REDD+ strategy has to be embedded within the project and will serve as a driver for filling gaps in this framework, enhancing design, implementation, and enforcement of legal and regulatory reforms. An improved legal and regulatory framework is one of the key elements for building a successful REDD+ Strategy.

138. The project addresses three out of the four elements defined in the RPP as initial REDD+ strategy elements: land-use planning and management; (ii) better land tenure security; and (iii) forest and agroforestry management. The project initiates several analytical studies to better understand the existing benefit distribution systems related to forest management. The project will also scale up the experiences and the lessons learned from the different programs that are under way, in particular: PGNT2 and its component SILEM, through which the World Bank has gained experience in community and municipal forest management, the PNRD2 (regarding scaling up sustainable natural resource management) and PAGREN (for participatory natural resource management)..

139. Through component 2, the project will direct investments towards mitigation measures. In order to develop **pilot models** that would be **replicable elsewhere**. For ensuring the most efficient impact of the local development initiatives, the project will put in place and/or strengthen the enabling conditions for local populations to fully participate in the planning and in the implementation of sustainable forest and woodland management initiatives (through forest/woodland management planning processes). It will also strengthen the capacity of local governments, and also of the Village Development Committees (CVDs) within their constituency, which would play a key role in the conservation and in the sustainable management of forest and woodland, forest carbon storage and poverty reduction. For this purpose, the project will put in place the necessary institutions and support the overall consultation process for REDD+ Readiness and FIP implementation.

140. Through its component 3, the project will also support investments, while establishing the technical, regulatory and financial conditions for the sound development of the forest products value chain. It will aim at improving professionalization (in fields such as hunting, beekeeping, wood, charcoal, Arabic gum, and shea nut). An important component will consist of measures to strengthen synergies between the private sector, small and medium forest enterprises and user groups (including the consolidation of producer associations and federations of producers' unions and their effective management). An appropriate financial and technical support will be provided in the form of micro-projects, in order to develop the various aspects of value chains (sustainable product collection, processing, storage, transport, marketing techniques).



141. To maximize its impact, the third component of the project will give special attention to the investments that are concentrated in small areas rather than spread out throughout the territory. This strategy will easily capitalize on the combined experience, valuing the shares as part of carbon finance and create a model transferable to other geographical areas. PVPF/DF is focusing on innovative aspects of business and emphasizing the transformational changes compared to current models of forest management in Burkina Faso.
142. Through the component 4, the project will improve sustainable valuation of forest products and contribute to forest-related knowledge management and sharing, through promoting and enhancing existing achievements (including those of scientific research), while providing an appropriate institutional support to national institutions involved in research and fostering exchange and dialogue between researchers and other stakeholders to create the conditions for large-scale transfer of research results. The information sharing and lessons-learning subcomponents will contribute to the overall objective of the PIF/Burkina by timely collecting, analyzing and presenting best practices and lessons in order to accelerate scaling up and mobilize additional financial resources. Key activities will aim at (i) organizing and conducting targeted studies, assessments and evaluations (including the evaluation of local stakeholders' perception of achievements and outcomes); (ii) organizing specialized workshops (at national/regional level); (iii) creating and maintaining a Web site; and (iv) participating in international fora organized by CIF or other partners.
143. **Expected results:** a) The identification, scaling up and dissemination of best local practices for sustainable local development and landscape management (sustainable land, forest and woodland management), b) Greater implication of private sector in improved sustainable management of forest products, c) Increased capacities for carbon sequestration, d) experience of innovative approaches to be eventually scaled up in larger areas, e) Building the technical and institutional capacities of SMFEs and local association networks, h) Improved knowledge management concerning sustainable forest management and the use of forest products and i) Improved institutional governance, particularly in local governments.

**PROJECT 2: PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS (PGPFD):**  
(FIP budget: US\$ 12 million) Implementing agency: African Development Bank

144. The objective is to support Burkina Faso's socio-economic development through improved forest governance and legislation at national level and an integrated management of its state forests and nature reserves in order to increase carbon sequestration capacity, productivity, economic development and to reduce anthropogenic pressure. The project will
- Support capacity building, good governance and policy adaptation mostly through central and decentralized services of the MEDD
  - scale up effective practices for the management and the development of state forests and protected areas, using experience gained in previous projects such as PROGEREF and the poverty reduction measures would be supported.
145. The project will consist of three components and will be executed by the African Development Bank because of its prior experience in this area.
146. The project objective is to support Burkina Faso's socio-economic development through improved forest governance and legislation at national level and an integrated management of its state forests and nature reserves in order to increase carbon sequestration capacity, productivity, economic development and to reduce anthropogenic pressure. To reach this objective, the project will:
- Support the development of reference emission levels and establishment of a system of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (component 1)

- Reinforce governance and develop of a strategic, regulatory and institutional framework at national, regional and local levels (component 2).
- Support the preparation and the implementation of sustainable participative development plans for natural forests and natural parks (component 3).

147. Given these problems, the PGPFD/PGPFD project will conduct the following major activities:

**Component 1 : REDD+ reference levels and MRV development (integrated in RPP implementation) (US\$2 million)**

- Development of the MRV system
- Definition of the reference scenario

**Component 2 : Forest and land governance (US\$4 million)**

- Sub-Component 1: Improving legal and institutional framework
  - Update, harmonization and operationalization of the legal framework
  - Organizational audit of the forestry administration
  - Reform of forestry taxation and the National Forestry Fund
  - Harmonization and coordination of sectoral policies in the context of the national REDD strategy.
- Sub-Component 2: Capacity building for the central and decentralized administrations
  - Updating forest permit management and monitoring
  - Supporting decentralized forestry administrations
  - Extension of MRV

**Component 3 : Management of State forests (US\$6 million)**

- Identification and delimitation of state forests lands
- Management of classified forests
  - Elaboration and implementation of participative management plans
  - Strengthening of Forest Management Groups (GGF) and GGF Unions
  - Supporting measures (ZOVIC, Development fund)

148. **Expected results (FIP):** Although planning, participatory management, land management and reforestation practices have been implemented for a long time in Burkina Faso, capacity building of local authorities is a major turning point and will empower those local actors who will benefit directly from forest revenues. This reform cannot be implemented without reorganizing the tasks devolved to decentralized forest services, and the project will provide the necessary catalyst for a successful and sustainable change. People and local governments will get additional revenues while contributing to the management of State forests, thus improving their living environment and increasing public interest in forest management with poverty reduction impact. The detailed planning of the project will identify target areas and estimate forest area saved from deforestation or degradation as well as reduced pressure on unregulated exploitation of natural residual areas. As part of the REDD+ preparatory process, sectoral policies and strategies will be updated to ensure they contribute to the national effort to reduce forest emissions and are at the same time leading to transformational impact.

**Table 6: SUMMARY TABLE OF THE PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECTS**

<p><b>Project 1 :</b>  <b>Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF)</b>  <i>Budget : US\$ 18 million</i>  <i>MDB : IBRD</i></p>	<p><b>Component 1 (RPP Implementation): REDD+ strategy development and local consultations</b> (<i>FIP Budget: US\$ 5 million</i>).</p> <p><b>Component 2: Support integrated Inadscape development</b> (<i>FIP Budget: US\$ 9 million</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-Component 1: Support Land-management capacities of communes</li> <li>• Sub-Component 2: Community Driven micro-projects to reduce the rivers of deforestation and improve forest covered land management</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 3: Forest Products, value chain</b> (<i>FIP Budget: US\$ 2 million</i>)</p> <p><b>Component 4: Information sharing, program coordination and lessons-learning and research</b> (<i>FIP Budget: US\$ 2 million included project management</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-Component 1: Information sharing</li> <li>• Sub-Component 2: lessons-learning and knowledge sharing</li> <li>• Sub-Component 3: program and project coordination</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project 2 :</b>  <b>Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFD)</b>  <i>Budget : US\$ 12 million</i>  <i>MDB : AfDB</i></p>	<p><b>Component 1: REDD+ reference levels and MRV development</b> (integrated in RPP implementation) (<i>US\$2 million</i>)</p> <p><b>Component 2 : Forest and land governance</b> (<i>US\$4 million</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-Component 1: Improving legal and institutional framework</li> <li>• Sub-Component 2: Capacity building for the central and decentralized administrations</li> </ul> <p><b>Component 3 : Management of State forests</b> (<i>US\$6 million</i>)</p>

## SECTION 7

### IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY OF KEY INSTITUTIONS AND RISKS

149. Burkina Faso is committed to the “program-budget approach”, via which the *National Rural Sector Program (PNSR)* will become the entity responsible for planning and monitoring the development actions in rural areas. In this context, the FIP provides innovative additional financing sources to support actions which are already under way at the national and local level, in particular within the PNSR.<sup>37</sup>
150. FIP implementation is relatively straightforward because Burkina Faso has already established the institutions and developed the policy framework for sustainable forest development along with an adequate legal framework, institutional architecture, and experience in sustainable forest resource management. Within this rich context, FIP initiatives address priority areas for improved forest management, such as the implementation of the new Forest Code, the conservation of biodiversity, the increased value added of forest resources for economic development, improvements in the quality of life, employment generation, and community effective and responsible participation.
151. Nevertheless, FIP implementation in Burkina Faso faces certain risks, which can be broken down into **indirect risks** (linked to the overall country context) and **direct risks** (linked to the program itself).
152. Indirect risks include:
- **The impact of environmental crises**, related to weather and climate, financial and economic crises, outbreaks of major animal diseases and their impact on the economy and broader livelihoods;
  - The incomplete **transfer of powers to local governments**, regarding both financial and human resources, especially in terms of natural resource management;
  - **The complexity of the legal framework for the forest sector**, which attempts to combine activities related to poverty reduction with political and administrative reform processes;
  - The weakness in **institutional and technical capacity** of the main ministries responsible for the forest sector and the **weak or dysfunctional ministerial and department coordination mechanisms**.
153. Direct risks include:
- The ability of the program to ensure effective **coordination between the different ministries** and institutions that will be involved in implementation;
  - The ability of the program to harmonize the **approaches of existing forest projects and programs**: each currently has its own methodologies and priorities;
  - The **multi-sectoral aspects** of FIP development and implementation;
  - The limited interest of the private sector and the **low rate of adapting** good forest management practices among local stakeholders;
  - **The ownership by stakeholders** due to conflicting interests, priorities and ways of acting
154. **Appropriate risk mitigation measures** will be put in place during program development and implementation, through “learning by doing”, taking onto account the lessons-learned from the implemented activities, and through regular supervision and evaluation.

---

<sup>37</sup> The PNSR has 15 investment projects, of which 4 concern directly the forest sector : (i) forest and wildlife productivity enhancement : sustainable forest and wildlife management, non-timber forest products, capacity building, understanding of forest potential ; (ii) Improvements in the environment and quality of life ; (iii) climate adaptation and mitigation measures ; (iv) trans-versal support to implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

155. The Government conducted an Environmental and Social Impact assessment of the Investment Plan to achieve the following objectives: (i) identify the social and the environmental issues and impacts (positive and negative) of the plan; (ii) to integrate environmental, socio-economic and institutional considerations onto the conception and the implementation of the plan, and, if necessary, to recommend specific institutional mitigation measures; (iii) to ensure that the plan responds to the social and environmental policies and to the requirements of Burkina and the MDBs, and benefits vulnerable populations; (iv) to analyze alternatives to the non-realized FIP investment plan; and (v) to propose an environmental and social management plan.
156. The analysis of alternatives, including the option of not implementing the plan, is solid evidence that the FIP will have a real substantive as well as catalytic impact on sustainable development in the country. Through integrating participatory approaches into the policy and institutional framework and at community level through capacity building, the FIP will have series of positive impacts which could expand to the broader Sahel region.
157. Appendix 11 presents a detailed table highlighting the main policies that will be triggered under the implementation of the investment plan and related projects. Main recommendations are the following:
- All FIP projects and sub-projects would be subject to environmental and social impact evaluations, according to Burkinabe regulations, through the SP/CONED.
  - All liability thresholds should be strictly respected, and subject to verification through FIP monitoring.
  - The terms of reference for the impact studies that will be required through the project life of the FIP should include an analysis of proposed activities with regard to environmental and social policies of development partners and national institutions.
  - A list of reference norms would be prepared for FIP sub-projects, taking into account the different policies of development partners, and each project will be analyzed according to these norms.
158. The FIP investment plan is fully justified, it responds to specific needs and offers well defined solutions to constraints that are well identified at various levels of knowledge, planning and implementation. FIP is therefore in a position to contribute positively to the sustainable development of the country, and at the same time to the greater resilience to climate variability and change while contributing to the alleviation of climate change impacts.
159. In addition to above, as Burkina Faso prepares its REDD+ Strategy, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be conducted. The SESA has been identified as the most appropriate safeguards instrument to help design National REDD+ strategies that prevent and minimize social and environmental risks and enhance positive benefits.

## OVERALL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

160. The FIP Investment Program will be embedded in the overall structure of the REDD+ Framework of Burkina Faso, as outlined in the Organizational structure (Figure 3). As described in the R-PP, a functional institutional structure will be created that will serve both the REDD Readiness preparation and the FIP. The institutional structure is based on existing institutions and processes (with the exception of a consulting office that would operate only in the first 2 years). It would enable both effective coordination of the overall program and efficient implementation of the investment projects, by empowering different actors according to their mandates, in order to ensure long term sustainability of the different activities
161. The basic principles are the following:

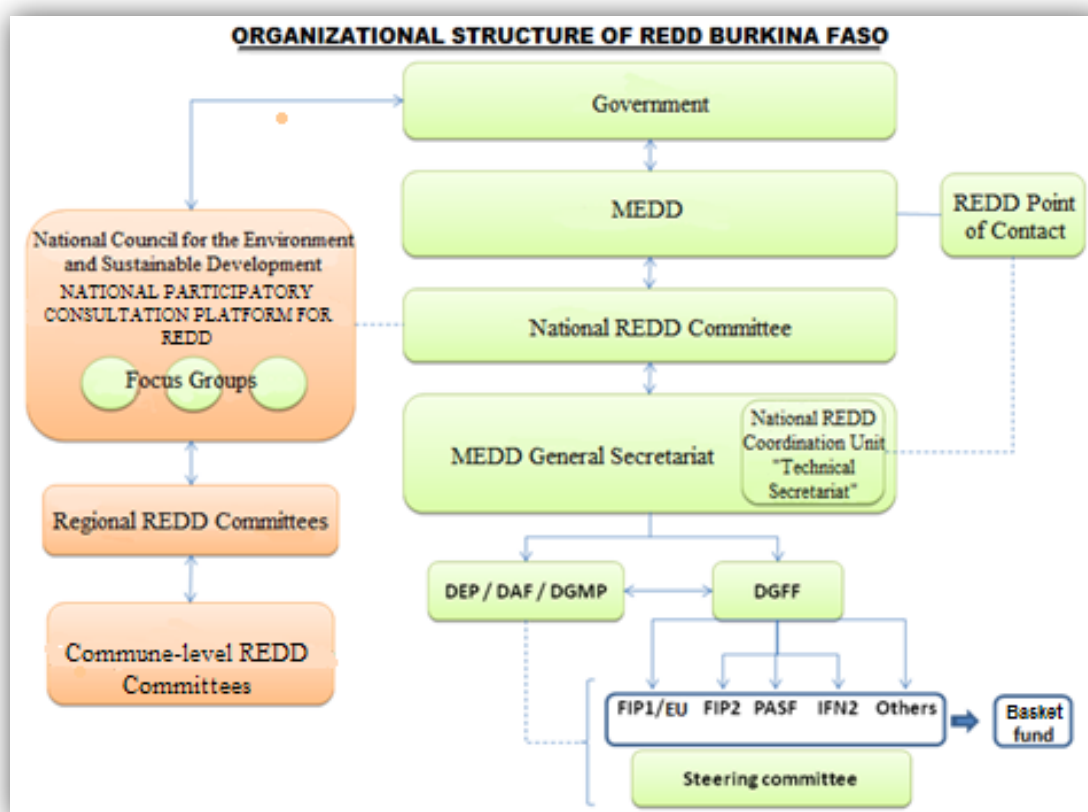
- FIP implementation (including RPP implementation) is undertaken within the overall framework of the program approach of the SCADD and PNSR;
- Respecting the subsidiary principle in the activity implementation;
- Cost-effectiveness in the program implementation;
- Making use of existing knowledge;
- Involving local actors.

162. Based on these guiding principles, the FIP institutional arrangements will distinguish a system of general coordination and supervision of the program and projects and more specific implementation mechanisms. This will be done in a joint effort between the Government of Burkina Faso, the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

163. The institutional arrangements cover both the supervision of the Readiness preparation (implementation of the RPP through the components 1 of FIP project 1 and 2) and the overall Rural Sector Strategy implementation. It has 3 main parts:

- **The overall steering** is under the responsibility of a National REDD Committee
- **The operations** will be supported by a Technical Secretariat and the National REDD Coordination Unit that will overlook all the projects related to REDD (FIP, European Union, Luxembourg projects)
- **The consultation structure** that starts at the village level up to the « National Consultation Platform » that gathers representative from private sector, civil society and administration (build on existing structures)

**Figure 3: Organizational Structure of REDD+ in Burkina Faso.** Note that the FIP projects are integrated in the overall system (FIP1/EU and FIP 2).



164. The National REDD Committee and the National REDD Coordination Unit will form the entities for coordination and implementation:

- The National REDD Committee is responsible for the coordination of the whole process, both during preparation and implementation. The Committee will ensure a multi-sectoral coordination as reflected in its composition that reveals also the appropriate level of political commitment. The committee will include representatives from the ministries involved in REDD as well as civil society and the private sector, plus a number of independent observers. Its composition is defined in the R-PP.

The committee will be created by a decree that establishes the coordination and consultation bodies for REDD (see R-PP) in replacement of former NAPA/RPP/FIP steering committee. It will reports to the Minister for the Environment and Sustainable Development.

The National REDD Committee would steer, support and advise NAPA projects, the FIP and the REDD+ strategy, and support their implementation and monitoring through the PNSR. For the FIP Program, it would provide strategic orientation, define strategic directions; approve annual work plans and budgets and performance progress reports of the FIP. A specific monitoring and evaluation framework will help link the FIP investment plan, the REDD+ strategy and ministerial programs in order to respect national direction assess the performance of implemented activities. The National REDD Committee will work in close collaboration with the ministerial department responsible and the PNSR committee.

- **The National REDD Coordination Unit** is a technical secretariat that implements activities planned under the REDD preparation phase (general responsibility of the R-PP activities implementation) and ensure more broadly the general coordination of FIP activities. The National REDD Coordination Unit coordinates the FIP's investment projects, as well as those supported by other agencies (Sweden, Luxembourg, and the European Union), throughout their durations. As such, its main responsibilities are as follow: (i) To facilitate the collaboration between all the concerned stakeholders ; (ii) To ensure synergy between the 3 investment projects; (iii) To implement the monitoring and evaluation system through the different indicator of its logical framework ; (iv) To disseminate FIP results at the local, national and international level ; (v) To support sharing knowledge on sustainable forest management; (vi) To create necessary conditions to share and duplicate success stories and mobilize resources; (vii) To facilitate the coordination with the CIF administration unit in Washington, DC and provide regular FIP implementation progress reports to the FIP sub-committee, and (viii) To participate in different fora organized by the CIF or other partners to share experience with other pilot countries. In this perspective, the coordination unit will work in close collaboration with the 2 project teams, manage the knowledge system, share experiences within and outside the country and manage the M&E system of the investment plan.

The team will include an institutional expert responsible for general planning and coordination, and for ensuring communication between the different stakeholders, a monitoring and evaluation specialist and a communication specialist. ToRs are provided in Appendix 13. As described in the R-PP, a consulting firm will be contracted for a period of 30 months to provide technical assistance for the National REDD Coordination Unit. This Technical assistance will consist in a technical assistant to the contact person for REDD/FIP, a forestry expert for REDD, and a participatory consultation adviser. The consulting firm will have an additional list of experts on call to provide specific assistance as needed in the various activities for REDD preparedness.

The unit budget will be around US\$ 1 million, in addition to the cost of the Technical Assistance, and will be strengthened by some bilateral partners (Luxembourg and Swedish cooperation). For more details, see the R-PP budget in Appendix 14.

- **The National Consultation Platform** is an expanded mechanism for consultation around the issues associated with REDD. Its responsibilities are to advise the National REDD Committee for decision-making and for the activities to be implemented by the National REDD Coordination Unit, to undertake general and thematic reflections on the methods and means of achieving the REDD objectives, and to produce synthesis of Commune-level and regional consultations on REDD. The aim of this institutional arrangement is to integrate the community consultation and participation within the entity responsible for sustainable development policy and monitoring of projects and programs that are initiated as part of the response to climate change.

165. In accordance with the PNSR reform and the organization of the MEDD, all REDD and forestry projects will be implemented under the DGFF (“Direction Générale des Forêts et de la Faune” - Directorate General for Forestry and Wildlife). As stipulated by Decree no. 2007-775 PRES/PM/MEF of November, 22, 2007, and in accordance with the general rules and regulations which regulate development programs and projects undertaken in Burkina Faso, all the projects operating for REDD and in the forest sector will share a unique steering committee.

#### IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

166. The 2 FIP projects would be under the supervision of the DGFF. The fiduciary and procurement function would be implemented by MEDD whose capacities will be strengthened in the spirit of the program approach and in line with the national procedures as laid down in the SCADD and PNSR.
167. The REDD+ strategy and more generally the implementation of the REDD+ Readiness Activities will be elaborated under the supervision of the national coordination committee.
168. Activities related to Forest governance, State and Regional Forests management and capacity building for the MEDD will be supervised by the DGFF at central and decentralized levels.
169. Integrated development projects, depending on the activity, will be supervised by the local Governments (“Maire”), local communities, NGOs, interest groups, private sector operators and specialized technical services.
170. For the local projects, the project teams will get support and advices from the PNGT teams which are operating for rural development in the whole country.



## SECTION 8 FINANCING PLAN AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

171. In addition to the **US\$ 30 million FIP grant funding requested**, several partners are very interested to align their activities with the FIP and they are in the process of confirming their support (see Table 6). The PNSR approach has enhanced the need for donors collaboration, since all the TFPs projects would have to fall within the 15 programs that are defined in the PNRS.

172. As a result of those extended discussions:

- The European Union expressed its interest in bringing additional funds (about USD 9 million – blended co-financing) to the FIP PGDDF project to support climate governance, strategic approach and information sharing/knowledge management. AfDB has also showed an interest in adding their own resource to their project (Blended co-financing of USD 6 USD – to be confirmed during project preparation).
- Luxembourg & Sweden have defined a common approach for project implementation in the Forest sector to increase the operational synergies between the FIP projects, European Union initiatives and the PASF (EUR 22 million). Clear opportunities of partnership have also been identified with multiple IBRD and GEF project, in particular PNGT3 (USD 78 million, including a GEF envelop (USD 6 million)). Those projects will operate as parallel financing.
- The BioCarbon Fund (BioCF) have also showed interest for a partnership with the FIP as they are in the process of designing methodologies for valuating the Carbon savings coming from projects using a landscape approach.

173. Total financing available for FIP implementation is estimated at US\$ 98 million

**Table 7: Budget breakdown among investment projects (US\$ million)**

Partner	Project	PGDDF (IBRD)	PGPFD (AfDB)	Comment
<b>FIP (grant)</b>		USD 18 million	USD 12 million	
<b>FAD</b>			USD 6 million	To be defined during project preparation
<b>European Union</b>	Climate Gov.	USD 9 million		blended
<b>CIF-DGM</b>		USD 4.5 million		Parallel financing
<b>Sweden - Coop. Lux.</b>	PASF	EUR 22 million (USD 28 million)		Parallel financing
<b>IBRD / GEF / LDCF</b>	PNGT3	USD 78 million		Parallel financing
<b>IBRD</b>	PASE (Energy)	USD 6,7 million		Woodfuel substitution component Parallel financing
<b>Swiss</b>	FAO Project	USD 5 millions		Parallel financing
<b>BioCarbon Fund</b>		USD 10 million		Result based
<b>IBRD / IDA</b>	TBD	USD 5 millions		To be defined during project preparation
<b>Total</b>		USD 182.2 millions		

174. Additional contacts have been taken with Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Nordic development Fund (NDF) and the BioCarbon Fund<sup>38</sup> – those efforts will be continued during the preparation and it is likely that a concrete partnership would be established and that the FIP would leverage additional funds during preparation.

<sup>38 38</sup> Depending on the envelop the BioCF is collecting for its third phase

## SECTION 9 INVESTMENT STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>1. Regulatory framework has improved: Legal and regulatory documents are updated, harmonized and disseminated, capacity of institutions and actors involved in forestry and forest governance improved</b>	1) Updating and harmonizing the legal/regulatory framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) in terms of sustainable forest management	Present situation to be assessed during preparation	Annual target based on an assessment done during project preparation	Program M&E systems (based on qualitative and quantitative parameters and analysis of policy and regulatory documents etc) Official gazette
	2) Set-up of inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms regarding transversal aspects of forest and land sector policy, planning, practice, monitoring	None	Institutional body for collaboration is created and operational	
	3) Legal documents disseminated in rural areas in an efficient manner as measured through surveys	Present situation to be assessed during preparation	70% people in selected villages have received an information	Survey in rural areas
	4) Evidence that infractions in the forest sector are detected, reported and penalized	Present situation to be assessed during preparation	80% of the infraction are penalized	Number of infractions (ministry of Justice / MEDD)
	5) System of M&E in place at the national and the local level to measure the effectiveness in applying the governance principles (based on established parameters)	None	In place and operational	Monitoring and evaluation mission Mission of the M&E expert
	6) Number and quality of studies undertaken with program support and disseminated to the national research institutions	0	To be established during annual work	Project activity report Publications
	7) Number of national and local institutions, communes and communities which have benefited from appropriate institutional support	Present situation to be assessed during preparation	To be determined through annual work programs	Mission of the M&E expert Project activity report

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>2: Improved sustainable forest and woodland management as a result of a responsible participation of local stakeholders and improved capacities for forest administration</b>	1) Number of hectares benefiting from afforestation / reforestation	0	To be developed during preparation	Missions from the M&E specialist – report from the MEDD
	2) tCO2 sequestered from either reduced deforestation and forest degradation or natural regeneration, re- and afforestation activities, relative to a reference emissions level per \$ invested in local activities	To be compared with a reference scenario as baseline	To be developed during preparation	Missions from the M&E specialist – report from the MEDD
	3) Evidence of adoption of land use management practices aiming at improving NRM (and especially forest and woodland management) by local users	Present situation to be assessed during preparation	Practices are operational	Missions from the M&E specialist – report from the MEDD
	4) Extent of participation of local stakeholders in the planning, management and monitoring of forest related activities	Present situation to be assessed during preparation	Existence of participative management	Missions from the M&E specialist – report from the MEDD
	5) Evidence of increased involvement of the private sector in sustainable forest management	Present situation to be assessed during preparation	Evidences such as the creation of local business related with forest or forest products	Missions from the M&E specialist – report from the MEDD
	6) Increase in hectares of forests/woodlands sustainably managed by the State, communes, local administrations and private actors	Present situation to be assessed during preparation	To be defined during preparation At least one woman group has benefited from the projects in 70% of the selected areas	Missions from the M&E specialist – report from the MEDD Missions from the M&E specialist – report from the MEDD
	7) Effective involvement of women in sustainable forest and woodland management	Present situation to be assessed during preparation		
<b>3: The FIP experience helps leveraging resources for similar investments</b>	1) Investment documents citing FIP pilot country projects	No	Side event in a UNFCCC COP	UNFCCC planning
	2) Evidence of the capacity of national and local authorities to manage program activities strategically (including by performance payments)	None	Creation of the basket Fund	Joint monitoring and supervision reports

## ANNEXES

[Annex 1: Proposed Investment Projects](#)

[Annex 2: Estimate of the range of emission reductions that the proposed FIP program in Burkina Faso could help achieve](#)

[Annex 3: Linkages with projects to be supported by the DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM \(DGM\)](#)

[Annex 4: Participation and role of key stakeholders](#)

[Annex 5: Decision of the FIP Sub-Committee](#)

[Annex 6: REDD+ in Burkina Faso - Executive summary of the R-PP](#)

[Annex 6Bis: Additional information on the BURKINA FASO FIP Investment plan](#)

[Annex 7: Independent Technical Review on the first Investment Plan version](#)

[Annex 7bis: Government and MDB response on the independent review](#)

[Annex 8: Forest governance Analysis](#)

---

## ANNEX 1: PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECTS

The projects anticipated under the FIP in Burkina Faso are planned to be both the financing instrument of the R-PP and investing for on the ground impact. These two projects will strategically address relevant barriers identified in the R-PP towards improved livelihood of rural populations while contributing to reducing GHG emissions from land-use and forest degradation and afforestation. The underlying strategic approach is based on the “landscape” approach model.

Project 1 under Component 1 will address the consultation and participation processes and the analytical work to develop a broadly agreed REDD+ strategy. Project 2 in its component 1 will address reference emission level and MRV development that is based on the proposed REDD+ strategy.

The R-PP component of the program will be especially important for Burkina Faso, because – until present – there is little experience with dry-forest ecosystems and baseline identification and MRV scheme development. It may serve as a pilot case to demonstrate the true carbon potential of these ecosystems and thus is an important pilot phase at a regional and even global scale.

The implementation of this investment plan will take into account the DGM (Dedicated Grant Mechanism) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (US\$ 4.5 million have been earmarked for Burkina Faso), and place special focus on the interface between FIP investments and financing through the DGM. The preparatory steps will include consultations with relevant organizations to listen to their plans on how to conduct the preparation of the DGM. Attention will be given to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements as related to the FIP results framework.

**PROJECT 1: DECENTRALIZED FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT (PGDDF)**  
(FIP financing envelope: US\$ 18 million). Implementing agency: IBRD

**(a) MDBs and government agencies**

The World Bank has developed a well-recognized expertise in supporting decentralization and Local Governments, particularly through the following rural development projects in Burkina Faso: (i) the *National Program for Decentralized Rural Development (PNDRD2)*. The second phase of this project, currently under preparation, covers all 302 rural communes in the country and focuses on local capacity building as well as development planning and financing ; (ii) the *Sahel Integrated Lowland Ecosystem Management (SILEM) Project*, which has significant expertise in the creation and management of municipal forests; and (iii) the *Access to Energy Services Project (PASE)*, especially in relation to its sub-component 'Community-based forest management ', which aims at supporting the management of the supply of wood energy and promoting energy conservation and alternative energy.

The FIP/PGDDF project will capitalize on lessons learned by programs and projects that were supported by technical and financial partners and civil society organizations, particularly those of the AfDB, UNDP, Luxembourg, Denmark, France and Japan cooperation agencies, and also by national NGOs (such as NATURAMA, GEF/NGO Burkina Faso, the Network MARP/Burkina Faso, Women Forestry Fellowships in Burkina Faso/AMIFOB, etc.), and international NGOs (such as TREE AID, Christian Aid, AZN/Terre verte, Agroforestry and Forestry Promotion Association APAF, SOS Sahel, New Tree, etc.). Finally, the project will build on the experience of the *groupements de gestion forestière*<sup>39</sup>.

For the activities related to private sector and the value-chain support, the World Bank has developed a recognized expertise in the valuation of timber forest products, non-wood forest products and wildlife products across multiple projects in the rural development sector in Burkina Faso. The project aims primarily at promoting achievements of these programs/projects and scaling them up. It also seeks to capitalize on and strengthen achievements of partners in the same area, particularly FAO, UNDP, JICA, Swiss and Luxembourg cooperation, as well as several local associations and private groups.

**(b) Problem Identification**

**Rationale for a Decentralized approach:** The need for public participation in the promotion of forestry development was perceived relatively early by the forest service in Burkina Faso. Since 1979, Village Wood (« *Bois de village* ») projects, which later originated the national community forestry program, aimed primarily at providing rural communities with the necessary means to directly manage their lands. Community forestry has contributed to the awakening of rural people consciousness, through awareness-training activities, the development of sharp hedges, nurseries and the dissemination of improved stoves among others.

Rationale for an approach focusing on the enabling activities and the proximate drivers of deforestation: this trend to community forestry had to face technical, organizational, legal and financial obstacles which have limited its development: (i) Misapplication of Sustainable Forest Management techniques, (ii) Short term planning activities that do not consider medium and long terms concerns, (iii) Insufficient implication of the populations who were not native to the area, (iv) Inability of traditional authorities to resolve conflicts and over-reliance on State legal authorities, which is often not efficient in the municipalities, (vi) Legal status of the community organizations

---

<sup>39</sup> In the past forest management associations (Groupements de Gestion Forestière) have been supported in the management of common natural resources. Community fire brigades have been supported and are a key piece of the fight against wild fires in the country today. As a direct result of such activities, it was possible to establish sustainable supplies of fuelwood to a considerable number of villages; revenues to local communities have been created and resources sustainability has been assured by exploitation rotation cycles of 10 to 20 years. Such models have the potential to be up streamed in the country and beyond and bring considerable new mitigation benefits. They could be a solid basis for REDD+ investments in Burkina Faso.

involved in the management of natural resources, (vii) Dependence of projects on external funding, (viii) conflicts in border zones between municipalities and between villages in respect to the conservation and management of the forests/woodland resources and the ecosystem services embedded in them.

The FIP/PGDDF project will provide the necessary support to Local Governments in the area of sustainable management of woodlands and the promotion and the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce emissions and protect forest carbon stocks.

Rationale for targeting the value Chain and NTFP: In a general context characterized by population growth, increasing poverty, tenure insecurity, weak governance systems, absence of or distance from markets, disorganization and lack of structure of the stakeholders in the forestry sector, pressures exerted on timber and non timber forest products will increase. In addition, the analysis led during the development of the investment plan for the FIP Burkina Faso emphasized, inter alia, the important growing role of timber forest products and non-wood forest products and the major role in the socio-economic development. While timber forest products are dominating in terms of revenue and employment, non-wood forest products do contribute not only to food security but also to health, particularly through the development of traditional medicines whose efficiency and market are getting organized with strong support from scientific research as well as national and regional policies. The degradation of woodlands therefore leads to an increase of poverty through the loss of those free environmental services which usually benefits to the most vulnerable.

**(c) Project concept description**

***Project objective: The project objective is to promote an alternative low carbon development path that would both reduce poverty and limit the degradation of woodlands.***

To reach this objective, the PGDDF project will comprise four components

**Component 1 (RPP Implementation): REDD+ STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSULTATIONS** (FIP Budget: US\$ 5 million).

This component includes the establishment of the necessary organizational arrangements and consultation processes for the development of a national REDD+ strategy. REDD+ mechanisms are still in the early stages of development in Burkina Faso (see Executive summary in Annex 4 and the full report on Appendix 14). The FIP through this component aims at building the REDD+ capacity of the relevant actors, by strengthening their capacity to fulfill their mandates, and to assure coordination and good forest governance. The FIP will also support consultation and outreach activities for REDD process.

Building on initial work initiated during project preparation, the implementation of this first component would support the further development and finalization of a Burkina Faso REDD+ strategy.

Activities would consist of: (i) Development of the institutional framework, consultation structures and coordination bodies for REDD+ readiness and FIP implementation; (ii) Prepare and conduct a multi-step consultation and participative process on REDD+ readiness preparation and FIP implementation; (iii) organize the technical support to the REDD+ readiness process including international technical advice and mandates to local research and capacity building institutions; (iv) Organize and supervise technical, legal and financial studies for REDD+ readiness; (v) develop a national REDD+ strategy; (vi) define pilot activities for REDD+ readiness to be implemented through the FIP projects; (vii) develop information registries; and (viii) conduct the SESA.

**Component 2: SUPPORT INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT** (FIP Budget: US\$ 9 million).

The activities under this component play a strategic role in the Investment Plan. They comprise ambitious investments to some extent in the management, protection and rehabilitation of Burkinabe woodlands, in timber and non-timber resources and wildlife, as well as investments in agro-forestry, alternative livelihoods and support to small and medium enterprises. Through the integration of socio-economic development and environmental issues, these investments are very well aligned with the strategic Axes of the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Development (SCADD).

- **Sub-Component 1: Support Land-management capacities of communes.** This sub-component will support national and local institutions according to their respective mandates, as well as local governments, civil society and private sector organizations. The activities of FIP investments under this sub-component include (i) Improvement of land planning capacities ("*Plan Communal de Developpement*" - PCD) and local governance for land tenure (ii) Support the process of transfer of environmental competencies to local administrations; (iii) Support improvement of local and participative planning tools (in terms of climate change and degradation of natural capital), including conflict resolution mechanisms; (iv) Strengthen the human, the technical, and the financial capacity of the administrations; (v) Strengthen the capacity of local actors regarding forest and woodland management, by drawing lessons from experiences in co-management and other forms of participatory management; (vi) Clarify the key elements for management and protection of local species of economic interest and wildlife resources; (vii) Support the implementation of an information/ education/communication strategy for local administrations (sustainable development education, education on -eco-citizenship, etc), (viii) Support to build capacity in local civil society organization and forest communities.
- **Sub-Component 2: Community Driven micro-projects to reduce the impact of the main drivers of deforestation**

The principal objective of activities under this sub-component is to scale up the implementation of good practices for sustainable forest and agro-forest management and to achieve a transformational process of local development trends to enhance forest resource management. Within the framework of Sustainable forest management, specific activities would include scaling up of existing approaches to sustainable natural resource management (consistent with the principles of the National Territorial Development Plan, Regional development Plans and Programs for Sustainable Energy Access). These activities would result in Land Use Management which would have social co-benefits (reduction of conflicts among forest resource users) and environmental and social co-benefits (reduction of human-induced pressure on natural forests and woodlands). Activities would be supported by the development of a cadastral map of natural forests, protected areas and village woodlands, and the development and/or improvements of forest resource inventories<sup>40</sup>. Participatory planning methodologies for forest and natural resource management would be integrated into Local Government Development Plans (PDC).

For this integrated sustainable forest management approach, the main actions that would be financed, depending on the local diagnoses of drivers of deforestation and woodland degradation, would include:

- The delimitation of areas for conservation, habitation and production in community village lands within the territories administrated by Local governments (including wildlife protection areas), comprising also legal aspects for the management and creation of village hunting areas (ZOVIC) around villages (with management undertaken by concerned village associations).

---

<sup>40</sup> Through support to the activities under way by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development with assistance of the Government of Luxembourg.



- A support to local conventions defining modalities for participatory management, and the rules regarding the access to and the use of communal/municipal forests (including controls, enforcement and sanctions including the bush fire control);
- The creation of communal, community and private forests, with the identification, delimitation and registration of forests (“chartes foncières rurales”), identification of investment priorities for improved management and agreement on and definition of rules regarding access and use of resources. Other similar activities would include the preparation of communal forest management plans and implementation activities through participatory management
- The establishment of institutional and technical mechanisms that will enable to sustainably manage the land uses in a landscape approach rather than in a fragmented “silo” approach.
- The support to Agroforestry and other Woodland actions that would focus on perennial trees and shrubs (palm trees, fruit trees, fodder trees, timber trees) associated with cultivated grasslands for livestock, through spacing and rotation. Investments in afforestation and reforestation would allow for improvements in the food security of populations (social co-benefits) and contribute to natural forest regeneration (environmental and social co-benefits). Taking into account the Burkinabe production systems, agro-forestry will focus on silvo-pastoralism and agro-silvo-pastoralism (combining trees, crops and animal production). The role of women, who play an important role in these activities, would be highlighted.
- Technical, administrative and financial measures for improved cooperation between local governments for the management of forests located within the boundaries of two or several municipal territories.
- Extension and dissemination for enhanced adoption of best practices for natural resource management (NRM) including support to sustainable land use practices that reduce carbon emissions and enhance carbon sequestration, in both agricultural and pastoral landscapes. This would include practices that integrate woodland, crop and livestock raising (agro-forestry and agro-silvo-pastoralism).
- The development of alternative household energy sources, through promotion of substitutes (residues), use of bio-energy (including from *Jatropha*), biomass briquettes, improved stoves and other cooking materials. These activities would create employment and reduce household energy expenditures as well as decrease pressure on forests and protect biodiversity.

Support to alternative livelihoods would be considered as an integral part of all forest management activities that would reduce pressure on forests and reduce unsustainable forms of forest management, as well as increase household revenues. Activities would include: providing support to the development of traditional forest products; providing professional training to associations, including youth and women; and creating alternative job opportunities (for people living near forests) to generate revenues.

Even if the long-term collective benefits of the transformations are positive, the change of practice may not be easy for the most vulnerable ones who are facing the biggest constraints. To address such indirect causes of deforestation and degradation, social protection activities (through a system of conditional social safety nets<sup>41</sup> or complementary currency) will be supported. These activities will target the poorest, most vulnerable households who live in wooded areas and are largely dependent on forest products for their survival. This innovative activity would primarily target women, because they are the most involved in the collection and the utilization of forest products (especially non-

---

<sup>41</sup> ‘Conditional’ means here that social safety nets, such as cash transfers, will be accorded to households adopting sustainable use of forest resources.

timber forest products). Initiatives would be based on a socio-economic assessment using representative sampling methods and covering agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral households living in and near forest areas in order to better assess the underlying factor of local poverty, and gain a better understanding of household characteristics and constraints of different production systems (productive assets, labor, access to and use of natural resources, etc.).

The activities envisaged under the FIP target considerable **private sector involvement** in improved forest management and utilization. This would include capacity building of actors of the value-chains (hunting, bee-keeping, wood, charcoal, gum Arabic, karité (shea nut); support to different value chains (timber products such as fuel wood and construction timber, non-timber products such as karité, baobab, Arabic gum, etc); enhanced access of small and medium enterprises to credit (especially women's associations), the establishment and the sensitization of producers organizations and federations; targeted incentives to encourage and boost the participation of the private sector in supporting alternative livelihoods and green technology development and dissemination.

**Component 3: Forest Products, value chain** (FIP Budget: US\$ 2 million).

The objective is, in selected areas, to support forest producers' association, to rationalize the use of fuelwood and to undertake target research. The aim is to increase value added from forest products (timber, non-timber and wildlife) and to develop value chains. The activities can be subdivided under three overall activity lines:

- *Investment initiatives* to develop income generating activities linked with a sustainable utilization of timber and non-timber forest products and wildlife. Those investments would include promoting/reinforcing small private initiatives, valuating local know-how and traditional knowledge, helping them improving accessing the market, secure their rights and strengthen their organization. Such pilot investment will have a significantly impact on poverty reduction and economic development while ensuring a sustainable increase of the biomass stock.
- *Capacity building for private sector and forest user groups*, comprising better understanding the technical, the regulatory and the financial aspects regarding value chain development of forest products; defining the procedures for professionalization of forest value chains (hunting, beekeeping, wood, charcoal, Arabic gum, shea nut), strengthening synergies between the private sector, the SMFEs, and the forest users groups, and consolidating the producers unions and the federations to improve their effectiveness (GGF et UGGF).

**Component 4: Information sharing, program coordination and lessons-learning and research** (FIP Budget: US\$ 2 million included project management).

Throughout the implementation of the FIP investment plan, including the implementation of the RPP, a range of integrated activities aiming at managing and sharing all the information related to the main lessons learned (especially in terms of procedures, methodologies, techniques and best practices, synergies and partnerships) will be implemented. These activities will support an internal dynamic of *learning by doing*, promote timely integration of lessons learned into the design and implementation of the investment plan and its projects, accelerate the replication and the scaling up of successful outcomes, and promote the mobilization of required additional financial resources.

Country-managed information sharing and lessons-sharing activities will be under the responsibility of the FIP general coordinating unit (REDD+ National Coordination). During the consultation process and the elaboration of the FIP investment plan, one of the main priorities highlighted was knowledge management. Burkina Faso has already developed several achievements in sustainable forest management, participation of local communities, and exploitation of forest products and development of key value chains.

- **Sub-Component 1: Information and knowledge sharing, lessons learning (ISL) for the two projects**

*In the area of forest information*, the FIP activities will support the establishment and the implementation of a **system of ecological, vegetation and wildlife monitoring** (currently a major constraint to forest sector planning in Burkina Faso), laying the groundwork for the management of all forest related information. In order to strengthen the REDD+ strategy the FIP activities this system will be linked to the *reference* base tool for carbon stocks, and to the system of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for GHG reduction that will be implemented through the PGPF D Project. Information systems concerning the decentralization of forest management (with regard, for example, to attribution of licenses and permits and control) will improve the effectiveness and the transparency of the system.

This sub-component will be achieved through the following actions:

- capturing and documenting experiences and lessons on what has worked well and not so well in the development and the implementation of the investment plan and related projects (by carrying out targeted and long term sociologic studies and assessments, including those concerning the perceptions of different categories of beneficiaries);
- sharing experience and lessons learned with stakeholders through various country-owned initiatives and activities (including specialized workshops) at the national and local levels and promote lessons learned by the project and by its stakeholders (NGOs, private sector, state, development partners);
- communicating and disseminating information and knowledge through a Web-based tool<sup>42</sup> providing appropriate institutional support to national research and promote research-development activities and to support a dialogue exchange among researchers and other actors to facilitate results sharing and transferring ; creating and animating, in complement to the work initiated in the R-PP, a research network on REDD+ and sustainable land/forest management with a clear involvement of local research and training institutions; promoting the results of its scientific research on forestry and agro-forestry.

175. **Expected results for the ISL include:**

- The identification, scaling up and dissemination of best local practices for sustainable local development and landscape management (sustainable land, forest and woodland management),
- A greater implication of private sector in improved sustainable management of forest products,
- Increased capacities for carbon sequestration,
- Assessments of the various innovative approaches experience to be eventually scaled up in larger areas
- technical and institutional capacities building activities for SMFEs and local association networks,
- Improved knowledge management concerning sustainable forest management and the use of forest products leading to an improved institutional governance, particularly in local governments.

- **Sub-Component 2: FIP program strategic coordination (for the 2 projects)**

In addition, the subcomponent would include the following inter-related activities :

---

<sup>42</sup> See also Annex 1.

- **Regarding monitoring and evaluation**, a system would be established for all activities under the program following a number of measurable, objective indicators that are established in advance. This system would also allow for generating knowledge regarding changes in the status of the *forests* and in land use more broadly, and for assessing the approaches of forest utilization and the socio-economic and environmental impact of FIP investments on local livelihoods and on forest resources and productivity both at local and national level. This knowledge would be shared with all forest actors, and with other countries which will benefit from the FIP.
- Specific activities would ensure **strategic communication and program coordination**, in order to share information and lessons learned within the 2 projects, and establish collaboration and partnerships with other programs in the forest sector. A road-map would be established regarding the progress of the program, scaling up its activities, articulating them with the communication actions (ISL), as well as establishing the broader evaluation of the FIP strategy with regard to the broader national goals of poverty reduction and economic growth. Those activities would facilitate the visibility of the FIP Program within the country, its integration into the PNSR implementation and will maximize the synergies between the 2 projects. It will organize the participation of Burkina Faso to pilot/partner country meetings and annual CIF Partnership Forums, and set up a continuous dialogue with all stakeholders.

- **Sub-Component 3: PGDDF Project coordination**

This sub-component will finance all the activities related to Project 1 implementation, including reinforcing the MEDD capacities regarding procurement and Financial Management. Implementation arrangements will be fine-tuned during the project preparation, in collaboration with the other projects that will be implemented by the MEDD in the Forest sector (PASF, PGPF... ) to maximize synergy and operational efficiency.

**(d) Implementation capacity**

Project activities will be implemented within the context of the national strategic policies related to forest management, participatory development processes and poverty reduction. The Government is committed to reinforce the role of the territorial collectivities to manage their resources; NGOs and local community capacities to efficiently manage natural resources are adequately demonstrated through many on-going initiatives. These capacities need to be reinforced.

Biophysical and socioeconomic criteria will be identified for the selection of beneficiary municipalities. The capacity of communities, municipalities and NGOs will be assessed and necessary capacity development activities will be implemented to ensure the achievement of project objectives.

For the private sector component, consultations carried out during the preparation of the FIP / Burkina Faso enabled confirmed the presence of adequate policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional arrangements favorable to private sector and public-private partnerships. Furthermore, private sector capacity to undertake activities for promotion of timber and non-wood forest products are adequately demonstrated through many on-going initiatives.

All the activities of the 4th component will be carried out by the National REDD Coordination Unit (which will namely comprise M&E and Communication experts). Implementation arrangements will be the result of a close collaboration with M&E and/or Communication units of key sectoral ministries and other partners.

**(e) National and international potential partners:**

### **Additional financing from the European Union**

European Union has expressed its interest to co-finance the project – such a co-financing, which could reach about USD 9 million, would add new activities to this concept note. The additional financing from the European Union would aim at the supporting the low-carbon development path of Burkina Faso ; in that sense, the synergy with REDD+ and with the PGDDF Projects are obvious. More precisely, the additional financing from the European Union will put more emphasis on the following activities:

- Climate governance: to integrate the sustainable management of the Environment sector (including Climate Change) into the broader Sustainable Development Strategy and to promote tools and management principles for a sustainable use of the Environment – such as promoting Green Economy, Environmental taxation, Environmental Accounting...
- Information Sharing and Knowledge management : support the collection / gathering, the dissemination and the use of Environmental Information and create / organize database and Information system with Environmental data, and help defining environmental indicators to monitor the pressure put on the Environment.
- Consultation and large participation: to build capacities on Climate Change in General and support the integration of the REDD+ strategy into the country's main development strategic framework (SCADD, PNSR, food security...)
- Land use planning: to support the definition of Regional Land Use Plans and to help designing strategies for attenuation.

### **Other partnerships**

Other consultations with stakeholders have confirmed the support from Luxembourg cooperation, which is launching a similar operation and with which synergies can be established to increase both projects' efficiency. Swedish cooperation and Danish cooperation have also shown an interest to support the project. On the longer term, GEF, the BioCarbon<sup>43</sup> fund and Nordic Development Fund have shown an interest.

For the private sector component, various consultations with stakeholders have confirmed support for project activities by the Swedish, and Luxembourg cooperation agencies. Danish and Nordic Development Fund have also showed their interest, but this will be précised during the project preparation. In addition, the project will benefit from and strengthen the achievements of many projects and micro-projects implemented by national NGOs (such as NATURAMA, GEF/NGO Burkina Faso, the Network MARP/Burkina Faso, Women Forestry Fellowships in Burkina Faso/AMIFOB, etc.), and international NGOs (such as TREE AID, Christian Aid, AZN/Terre verte, Agroforestry and Forestry Promotion Association APAF, SOS Sahel, New Tree, etc.) and civil society associations operating in various fields related to natural resource management, to the establishment of management agreements with forest user organizations, to information and to the sustainable development education, promotion of active research, participatory planning methods and production, and marketing of forest products.

For implementation, the experience of the PNGT will be a key element. Operational synergies have been also identified with the Local Government Support Project that was approved by the IBRD in October 2011.

The Designated Grant Mechanim (DGM), that will be associated to the FIP approach, will finance activities that will support the local communities in the areas where most of the investments will happened. While the project PGDDF will support micro-projects based on the community requests, the DGM will mostly support the political empowerment of the local communities so they can raise their voices and influence the national REDD+ strategy and the Rural Development policies. While the

---

<sup>43</sup> Depending on the envelop the BioCF is collecting for its third phase

beneficiaries will be similar to the beneficiaries of this project, the objectives and the governance arrangements will be different – those 2 approaches being complementary.

**(f) Safeguards**

The environmental and social safeguards will be monitored at all stages of the project cycle. The main objective is to ensure that the activities funded are consistent with national policies and guidelines as well as with World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies. The safeguard measures will be integrated starting from the project's design phase to prevent, reduce and mitigate the potential harm to environment and people.

The project is based, both in its design and implementation phases, on an extensive consultation process with all stakeholders, including organizations of users of forest products and small and medium forest enterprises, paying special attention to issues related to gender equity.

Presented within the framework of the Forest Investment Plan, the project will implement all the safeguards requested by MDBs, in line with UNFCCC decisions related to REDD+. Under these safeguards, the project will directly and proactively protect, rehabilitate and sustainably manage forest landscapes and products, and promote investment in forestry by private operators (see appendix 11 for more details)

**(g) Project preparation timeline**

Stage	Steps	Deliverables	Date	Remarks
Preparation	Joint Preparation mission	Statement of Mission Objectives (SMO), TOR	January 7 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> 2013 <sup>rd</sup>	Meetings and consultations with country teams and other technical and financial partners
		Aide-Memoire, BTOR		
Appraisal	Pré-Appraisal mission	SMO/TOR BTOR, Aide Mémoire	8 -19 April 2013	Safeguard documents disclosed and conclusion of consultations prior to the assessment
	Project Approval	Advanced version of the Project document	May 2013	In accordance with the rules of procedure, the Sub-Committee will be invited to review and approve the FIP financing for the project/program and will be provided with a maximum of two weeks (or ten business days) in which to review the document
	Appraisal mission	Fiduciary arrangements, Implementation manual	July 2013	Necessary to begin negotiations
Negotiations	Preparation negotiations package	Negotiations package	Sept 2013	
	Conducting negotiations	Synthesis of negotiations	Oct 2013	
Approval	Submission to the IBRD Board	Package: Final PAD with all Annexes and clearances	December 2013	Everything is ready for Board approval

**(h) Application for project preparation grant**

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM			
Project Preparation Grant Request			
1. Country/Region:	Burkina Faso / Africa	2. CIF Project ID#:	(Trustee will assign ID)
3. Project Name:	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management (PGDDF)		

4. Tentative FIP Funding Request (in US\$ million total) for Project at the time of IP submission (concept stage):	Loan: --	Grant: US\$ 18 million (Including the preparation grant request).
5. Preparation Grant Request (in US\$):	US\$ 1,500,000	MDB: IBRD
6. National Project Focal Point:	Mr. Samuel YEYE, Technical Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	
7. National Implementing Agency (project):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	
8. MDB FIP Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):	Headquarters-FIP Focal Point:  Gerhard DIETERLE Forests Adviser, FIP Focal Point World Bank gdieterle@worldbank.org	TTL:  Hocine CHALAL Lead Environment Specialist, World Bank <a href="mailto:hchalal@worldbank.org">hchalal@worldbank.org</a>
<p><b>9. Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:</b>  The grant will cover preliminary activities the preparation of the PGDDF project and implementation of REDD+ readiness agreed activities. The preparatory work includes analytical studies as well as consultation workshops and training.  The preparation grant is expected to be operational around January 2012. It would be designed to last approximately 2 years.</p> <p>Main activities are as follow:</p> <p><b>For preparation of Component 1:</b> (all the listed activities are planned according to the R-PP)  <i>Regarding the institutional arrangements:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Put in place general REDD coordination framework (USD 15 K)</li> <li>2. Selection of the member for the National Consultation Platform – first Meeting (USD 15 K)</li> <li>3. Operational support for SP-CONEDD (USD 15 K)</li> <li>4. Setting up of the National REDD Coordination Unit – including Technical Assistance (USD 200 K)</li> <li>5. Organization of meetings of National REDD Committee – training/informing (USD 20 K)</li> </ol> <p><i>1st round of consultation: Awareness campaign</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Development of information and consultation materials selection of Moderating organizations (4) / Training of moderators (USD 400 K)</li> </ol> <p><i>Preparation of the REDD+ strategy</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Conducting 6 baseline studies on drivers of deforestation (USD 100 K)</li> </ol> <p><b>For preparation of Component 2:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Study on Exhaustive review and lesson learned of integrated land management in Burkina Faso (30 K)</li> <li>9. Supporting the choice of the project areas: criteria for the choice of communes and support to the selection process, consultation workshops to validate the zones of interventions) (USD 60 K – including starting the sensitization to the project in the villages)</li> <li>10. Workshops with research and training institutes (USD 30 K)</li> <li>11. Preparing the safeguard framework for the local development projects USD 40 K)</li> <li>12. Definition of the co-benefice indicators (USD 30 K)</li> <li>13. Socio-economic study for the definition of the baselines – surveys (USD 30 K)</li> </ol> <p><b>For preparation of Component 3:</b></p>		

14. Supporting the choice of the micro-project areas: designing the criteria for the choice of communes, consultation workshops to validate the criteria, preliminary communication workshops with participating private sector and other stakeholder) (USD 60 K)

**For preparation of Component 4 – project/program management:**

15. Trainings and various capacity building actions (USD 30 K),  
 16. Support to procurement and financial management for the MEDD (USD 40 K)  
 17. Elaboration of a framework for environmental and social management (USD 15 K)  
 18. Elaboration of operation manual and manual for procedures (USD 40 K)  
 19. Development of an integrated monitoring & evaluation system incorporating climate resilience specific indicators, and establishing a financial management system (USD 20 K)  
 20. Workshops and training, communication activities (USD 40 K)  
 21. Participation to CIF / UNFCCC events (USD 30 K)  
 22. Operating cost – 10 % (USD 150 K)  
 23. Unexpected 6% (USD 90 K)

Total: USD 1,5 million to be implemented over 2 years.

Specific activities related to REDD+ readiness will include: (i) setting-up the REDD+ National Committee (meetings), (ii) finalization and dissemination of the results of the analytical studies on drivers of deforestation/forest degradation and potential carbon sequestration, (iv) support the first round of the consultation process (REDD+ awareness).

There will be consultation workshops to validate the zones of interventions, and preliminary communication workshops with participating communities. Training activities include short-term training on climate changes issues for key project personnel, training on strategic/operational planning, procurement and financial management and M&E, that also includes more specific training on the relevant issues related to monitoring and evaluation of the FIP program as per the CIF guidelines.

**10. Outputs:**

Deliverable	Timeline
<b>For preparation of Component 1:</b>	
Institutional framework in place	Dec 2012 – March 2013
Workshop for the Selection of the members for the National Consultation Platform	Nov 2012
Operational support for SP-CONEDD	Jan 2013 – Jan 2014
Setting up of the National REDD Coordination Unit – including Technical Assistance	March 2013 – March 2014
First 2 meetings of National REDD Committee plus a training/information session	March 2013 & Oct 2013
1st round of consultation: Awareness campaign	Starting March 2013 for 4 months duration
Conducting 6 baseline studies on drivers of deforestation	March 2013 – June 2013
<b>For preparation of Component 2:</b>	
Study on Exhaustive review and lesson learned of integrated land management in Burkina Faso	March 2012 – August 2013



Designing the criteria for the choice of communes	January 2013
Consultation workshops & Selection of the project zones	March/April 2013
Sensitization to the project in the villages	June 2013
Workshops with research and training institutes	In 2013
Preparing the safeguards' framework for the local development projects	March 2013 – June 2013
Definition of the co-benefice indicators	February 2013
Socio-economic study for the definition of the baselines – surveys	April – June 2013
<b>For preparation of Component 3:</b>	
designing the criteria for the choice of projects,	January 2013
consultation workshops to validate the criteria,	March 2013
preliminary communication workshops with participating private sector and other stakeholder	June 2013
<b>For project/program management:</b>	
Trainings and various capacity building actions	January 2013 – Nov 2014
Expert to support to procurement and financial management for the MEDD	January 2013 - December 2013
Elaboration of a framework for environmental and social management	April 2013
Elaboration of operation manual and manual for procedures	January - April 2013
Development of an integrated monitoring & evaluation system	April– August 2013
<b>11. Budget (indicative):</b>	
<b>Expenditures<sup>44</sup></b>	<b>Amount (US\$) – estimates</b>
Workshops/seminars	235,000
Consultants	865,000
Equipment	80,000
Travel/transportation	50,000
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	180,000
Contingencies (max. 10%)	90,000
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>US\$ 1,500,000</b>
Other contributions:	
• Government	TBD
• MDB	
• Private Sector	
• Others (please specify)	TBC
<b>12. Timeframe (tentative)</b>	
Submission of pre-appraisal document for FIP Sub-Committee Approval: June 2013	
Expected Board approval date: Dec 2013	
<b>13. Other Partners involved in project design and implementation<sup>45</sup>:</b>	

<sup>44</sup> These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

Following consultations with various stakeholders and partners, it is expected that the cooperation agency of Luxembourg will provide support focusing on the activities of component 1 of the Project (implementation of the national forest inventory). The Swedish cooperation and Danish cooperation will also carry out activities supporting the objectives of this Project.

In addition, the Project will benefit from and strengthen the achievements of many projects and micro-projects implemented by national NGOs (such as NATURAMA, GEF/NGO Burkina Faso, the Network MARP/Burkina Faso, Women Forestry Fellowships in Burkina Faso/AMIFOB, etc.), and international NGOs (such as TREE AID, Christian Aid, AZN/Terre Verte, Agroforestry and Forestry Promotion Association APAF, SOS Sahel, New Tree, etc.) and civil society associations operating in various fields related to natural resource management, to the establishment of management agreements with forest user organizations, to information and to the sustainable development education, promotion of active research, participatory planning methods and production, and marketing of forest products.

**14. If applicable, explanation for why the grant is MDB executed: N/A**

**15. Implementation Arrangements** (incl. procurement of goods and services):  
The fiduciary and procurement function would be implemented by MEDD whose capacities will be strengthened in the spirit of the program approach and in line with the national procedures as laid down in the SCADD and PNSR. The national institutions, civil society, and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project, will establish memorandum of understanding with MEDD, allowing for annual implementation, budget, and procurement planning.  
Procurement of goods and services and financial management will be undertaken according to the World Bank's fiduciary rules and procedures.

<sup>45</sup> Other local, national and international partners expected to be involved in design and implementation of the project.

**PROJECT 2: PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS (PGPFD)**

**(Budget: US\$ 12 million) Implementing agency: AfDB**

**(a) MDBs and government agencies**

Within the framework of the PGPFD project, the African Development Bank will support the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to implement this project. Several partners will act as prime contractors for specific activities while also benefiting from the project. These include decentralized services from MEDD, which will benefit institutional strengthening, the Forest Management Groups (GGF), which will receive support for their activities and to strengthen their functioning, Village Development Committees (CVDs) that will benefit from the technical support from departmental/provincial forestry services to enable them better play their role in the planning and management of natural resources, and the REDD+ Coordination Unit (Technical Secretariat) that will receive the necessary support to develop a national REDD strategy, including a reform of the policies of the different sectors involved in rural areas. The experience of AfDB in MRV and reference scenario gained with the CBFF initiative is the main rationale that explains the share of the REDD Readiness activities.

**(b) Problem Identification**

Over the years, Burkina Faso has developed several promising approaches in planning and management of forest resources, including participatory management of land (« *terroirs* ») and forests through Forest Management Groups (GGF). However, the institutional framework has not always been conducive to sustainable initiatives. Decentralization of resource management responsibilities (Local Government General Code), recent revisions of the Rural Land Code and Forestry Code now allow for the development of local organizations for the supervision of village activities and for securing land-related investments. This would only become operational if rural local governments have sufficient financial and human resources to fulfill their new responsibilities.

In terms of financial resources, a reform of forestry tax system has to be undertaken in order to make it more effective (incentive and consistent to forest income), efficient (securing tax collection) and better distribution between the State and local governments. The reform of forestry tax system cannot be undertaken without addressing the issue of the National Forestry Fund, whose mission, funding sources and disbursements modalities should be reviewed. The issue of human resources could then be addressed by the revision of the role and practices of decentralized forest services, which should focus in providing advisory services to local governments and communities. This reform would require an institutional audit of the forestry administration.

For several years, Burkina Faso has been implementing a participatory forest management policy for the protection of its gazetted forests. Several projects have worked within this approach including the PROGEREF, funded by the African Development Fund, has contributed to develop 202,400 ha of forests to create plantations of 53 350 and 4 800 ha of river bank protection between 2005 and 2010. It has also created 40 village hunting areas, built the Bontioli reserve together with a wildlife corridor, and has created infrastructure and supported income-generating activities. Participatory management of classified forests involving forest management groups (GGF) has been implemented in other countries of the sub-region, for example in Senegal where the GGF are now part of the implementation of forest management plans. The national consultations conducted during the development of the FIP Investment Plan of Burkina Faso have highlighted the need to increase the participatory planning exercises, as classified forests were left more or less to abandonment in the previous decades. The protection of these forest areas directly by the populations concerned is therefore a strategy that will prevent degradation and anarchic deforestation and loss of the country's forest resource endowment.

With a similar approach, the PGPFD project will invest for further classification and organization of new State forests and protected areas. Actions in the areas bordering the forests will

secure facilities, including village hunting areas (ZOVIC) in relation to protected areas and wildlife corridors, and management of land and micro-projects (Community Development Fund) in relation to other forests. A consolidation of the participatory management style (strengthening of Forest Management Groups/GGF and Unions/GGF) is also necessary for successful development.

Burkina Faso Government is also willing to catch up in developing a national strategy for REDD+ and implementing the tools that will allow its enrollment in the international mechanism being developed under the UNFCCC, in particular the MRV and the reference scenario. Burkina Faso already has some policies and programs that contribute to the protection of forest lands and their restoration, especially the National Program for the Rural Sector (PNSR). However, this program should be revised to ensure that strategies to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation are clearly specified. Revisions should also be considered for other sectors' policies and programs (planning, mines, etc.). All stakeholders in the country will be involved in this process.

### (c) Project concept description

176. **Component 1 (RPP implementation) REDD+ REFERENCE LEVEL AND MRV DEVELOPMENT** (FIP-Budget: US\$ 2 million): This component will support the development of reference emission levels and the establishment of a system of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). In particular, it will support the following activities as defined in the R-PP:

- **for the Reference scenario:** the Preliminary work such as the Assessment of precision of the Land cover data base (BDOT) and its validation, diachronic studies for 2002-2010 period, Definition of a model explaining variations during the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010 and projection for 2010-2015, 2015-2020, and 2020-2025, external evaluation of the baseline scenario, Communication of the baseline scenario and its methodology and capacity building (training and technical assistance) for the reference scenario modeling.
- **for the MRV purposes:** (i) the technical development of the system, including assessment of the precision of BDOT 2010, the improvement of the nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (classes of degradation, height-density indices of the plantations), institutional aspects of implementing the MRV system, and detailed development of the MRV system, (ii) the measurement of underground wood by stratum (field work compilations and report) and additional Inventory of new "substrata" (this activity will be delegated to IFN2 structure), (iii) the evaluation of the capacity and the potential for carbon sequestration of different forest species and ecosystems and the potential for increasing productivity; (iv) the independent evaluation of the MRV system, the communication of the MRV system and methodology and the audit of one periodic measurement (to ensure compliance with the requirements of the UN Convention on Climate Change)

177. The methodology has the potential to be replicated in other dry forest countries. The MEDD will play an important role in the implementation of these studies, together with other sectoral ministries in order to put in place a solid national forest monitoring system. This component will help establish a reference base across all projects for the overall program.

178. **Component 2: FOREST AND LAND GOVERNANCE** (FIP-Budget: US\$ 4 million): Burkina Faso has a well developed strategic, regulatory and institutional framework at the national, regional and local levels. Nevertheless, some elements are still incomplete (lack of implementation decrees, for instance) or poorly harmonized, and local institutions (Local governments) are not always in a position to exercise their legitimate leadership in key areas of local development (such as natural resource management). These activities aim at putting in place regulatory implementation mechanisms taking onto account the broader legal, strategic and institutional frameworks at the national and the local level.

- **Sub-Component 1: Improving legal and institutional framework**

179. Those enabling activities will contribute to improving forest governance through emphasizing the issue of the harmonization of the legal/regulatory framework in particular, which was recognized as one of the main barriers to reduce deforestation in the country. The following aspects will be highlighted:

- Updating and harmonizing the legal texts (especially national forest legislation) in order to enable the establishment of a REDD+ process in Burkina Faso. Activities comprise an analysis of existing legislation regarding the Burkinabe agro-silvo-pastoral sector, the identification of gaps and inconsistencies and the development of the appropriate legal and regulatory instruments, the harmonization of legislation regarding forests, natural parks and protected areas and the clarification of the statutes of forests and woodlands;
- Harmonizing customary and modern land rights regarding access to and use of land, as well as the revision of certain provisions of the colonial period which are still applied.
- Integrating forest sector considerations (including sustainable forest management, protection and conservation of species of economic interest with high carbon potential) onto sector policies and broader economic planning documents (SCADD), as well as onto local planning approaches (for Local governments).
- Reinforcing the implementation mechanisms of the rural land code<sup>46</sup> (especially in terms of the improvements related to agro-silvo-pastoralism); in order to support improvements in land rights and management related to agro-silvo-pastoralism (with related environmental and social impacts). Activities would focus on rural land use plans, and would support mapping and classification of Regional and National forest, the establishment of local land use charters to secure access to community.

180. The governance (part of a broader concept of 'environmental governance' which emphasizes the primacy of the law and addresses petty corruption as well as capacity building for the institutions responsible for law enforcement), three distinct aspects will be highlighted:

- Institutional Governance will support (i) the establishment of participatory, transparent mechanisms enabling different actors to participate in policy making and in activity implementation; (ii) the consolidating the inter-sectoral coordination;
- Budgetary and Financial governance will support translating the policies of the SCADD onto concrete actions through the annual budget law (ensuring a reliable budget for the forest sector); It will include (i) the development of a strategy for long term resource mobilization and an appropriate financing mechanism for REDD+ activities scale-up. (ii) Conducting a study on the attribution of revenues between the State and local governments and support poverty reduction. (iii) Conducting a study on the public expenditure in the Forest sector, in particular the FIP will support the analysis and operationalization of the National Forest Fund ("Fonds d'Aménagement"). The relevance of these issues (and others) and final inclusion as project components will be carefully established through a participative processes.
- Forest Governance will support the definition or the confirmation, at central and local levels, of decision-making and the implementation of transparent and efficient mechanisms, the promotion of rules for local protection/conservation of species of economic interest with significant carbon potential, the implementation of regulations regarding responsibilities of different forest actors and the adoption of participatory, inclusive approaches to planning, the implementation and the monitoring of all activities concerning the forest sector.

---

<sup>46</sup> Loi n° 034-2009/AN du 16 juin 2009.

181. More generally, the institutional and organizational audit of MEDD realized with the support of the Government of Luxembourg will help to re-define the competencies and organizational structures of the MEDD.

- **Sub-Component 2: Capacity building for the central and decentralized administrations.**

182. The FIP, together with other programs, will reinforce the capacity of the MEDD as well as other organizations at national level and for decentralized structures with regard to natural resources and REDD+. It will support capacity building in the central and decentralized administrations and will prioritize activities supporting the development of baselines, MRV schemes, and benefit sharing mechanisms, which re-enforce good governance at all levels.

183. Capacity building will focus on (i) decentralized services (environment and forestry officers) regarding new responsibilities related to sustainable development, decentralization and the economic and environmental value of forests; (ii) national level civil society organizations and forest and hunting users' group, regarding adoption of improved techniques of agro-silvo-pastoralism (this will also help improve coordination between representatives of 'forest management groups' (GGF) and 'unions of forest management groups' (UGF), and strengthen their capacity regarding forest governance and sustainable forest management; (iii) small and medium forest enterprises (SMFEs) because the private sector can be an engine for economic growth, and SMFEs can have comparative advantage in the area of forest utilization.

184. For example, it is foreseen that the FIP will support the integration of climate modules into the curricula of the 'École Nationale des Eaux et Forêts', and will contribute to the development and dissemination of relevant information concerning climate funding for the Permanent Secretariat of the MEDD (SP-CONNED).

185. The FIP will aim at informing and raising the awareness of the general public about forest and woodlands issues, including civil society associations and rural organizations. A key aspect of the proposed activities will be the dissemination and distribution of forest laws (for both State and municipal forests) in all the principal local languages, together with land rights regulations, regulations on protected areas, nature reserves, national parks and rules regarding access to and utilization of forest and wildlife products. This activity would be implemented after the development of a comprehensive communication strategy regarding environmental problems in general and the forest sector in particular, resulting in an action plan.

186. In the area of applied scientific research, the recent creation of a Ministry of Research and Innovation presents an opportunity to raise the analytical work required for advancing the REDD Readiness process to the next level and to give great visibility as well as access to clear budgetary lines for research. This is especially important because in the past, research institutes had very little financial support even for priority activities. This will enable the MEDD to take advantage of research products developed with the support of MRI; a memorandum of understanding will allow for more coordination and will ensure strategic and operational relevance of research products. Regarding scientific and technical cooperation, the presence of international actors (CIFOR, CIRAD, IRD, etc), who are ready to work with national counterparts is a considerable advantage for the implementation of FIP activities. The Institutional support actors include:

- The University of Ouagadougou (in particular the biological sciences department), INERA and the National Center for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST), that will support the development of appropriate technologies, the application of research results at the national level in the domains of plant and livestock production, natural resource management, energy, and food technologies;
- The Joint Technical Forestry Commission between the MEDD, the University and the CNRST, which has not been active for several years now, and which could help bring

together forest researchers and technicians as well as identify common interests and research themes.

187. **Component 3: MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS** (FIP-Budget: US\$ 6 million): Activities under this component will support the preparation and the implementation of sustainable development plans for natural forest and natural parks. These plans will focus on:

- The identification and the demarcation and classification of state forest lands (with the help of appropriate cartographic tools), and the development of regulations for forest governance;
- The identification of priority investments along with their cost estimates (according to agro-ecological zones);
- The implementation of investments regarding sustainable management of wooded areas and wildlife protection. In collaboration with the first FIP project (see above), conservation, human habitation and production zones would be identified (including areas for protection of wildlife and village hunting areas (ZOVIC) in targeted areas) so that their management would be undertaken by village organizations and user groups with the help from the private sector.

188. Additional capacity building activities for national and local institutions aiming at strengthening forest and land governance are also embedded in this project. Activities comprise building the capacity of MEDD (following the results of the on-going institutional audit); strengthening the collaboration between MEDD and other institutions involved in the forest sector; (iii) Strengthening the human, the technical, the logistical, and the financial capacity of the decentralized services.

189. Expected results (FIP criteria): a) Establishment of a MRV system for the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy (with a huge replication potential in semi-arid context), b) The immediate contribution to the definition of a coherent legal framework and to the national coordination for REDD+, c) The immediate contribution to the identification of legal measures regarding the protection, the restoration, and the management of forest areas, d) Improved state forest management (with direct positive impact on reducing key deforestation drivers) with poverty reduction impact, e) Increased participation of local stakeholders in the identification and the implementation of priority forest actions, f) The identification of key constraints related to forest governance and an improvement of forest governance, g) The improvement of capacities on sustainable forest management.

#### **(d) Implementation capacity**

The new forest management and decentralized forest service's capacity building activities will require institutional evaluation, planning, definition of a framework for measuring performance, and the establishment of procedures for project management. The project preparation will also include an environmental assessment and estimation of emission reductions made possible by the project. The AfDB will apply its own policies and procedures for environmental and social safeguards. To refine the intervention strategies, experts committed to the preparation of the project will capitalize the lessons learned in other countries with similar conditions.

#### **(e) National and international potential partners**

Within the framework of the FIP, the World Bank, Luxembourg and Swedish Cooperation Agencies will implement complementary activities. Tax and organizational reforms as well as capacity building of decentralized forest services will support investment in communal forestry. The combination of projects and co-financing makes it possible to envisage a major impact for this project.

The project will be implemented directly by the beneficiaries (central administration, decentralized services of MECN, local governments, forest management groups, village development committees) under the supervision of a lean coordination team. The project will provide the necessary support in terms of technical expertise and supplementary assistance that these players need in order to consolidate their skills and provide them with appropriate tools and management systems to facilitate the exercise of their mandate. Assistance needs will be assessed during the preparation of the project.

**(f) Rationale for FIP funding**

This project proposes a consensus approach towards updating the forest resource management in Burkina Faso. Planning and participatory management of forests approaches are already part of the country's forest policy and are likely to be considered as one of the strategic priorities of the future national REDD+ strategy. Indeed, the classified forest management is a priority REDD + activity and emission reductions will be obvious and easily measurable. The combination of forest management, land management and income generation for rural people has great potential to change the historical trends of deforestation and forest degradation. Since the project will focus on certain areas identified by the Government, the lessons learned from this project will have a strong potential for replication in all other regions of the country and also in West Africa, because most countries in the sub-region share similar territorial management and forestry-related issues.

As a result of the harmonization and coordination of sectoral policies which will be continued during the development of the national REDD strategy, component 1 of the project is an investment whose transformational impact should be considerable for a country like Burkina Faso which must seek an appropriate way of reducing its emissions from the rural world including forestry, agroforestry, and pastoralism.

Besides initial investment in support of forest management and capacity and infrastructure developments, participatory forest management is expected to provide enough revenue for the beneficiaries to gradually support themselves. Revenue generated will enable local authorities to receive a fair share of royalties and beneficiaries to improve their living conditions. The stabilization of forest cover and land use will prevent soil degradation, maintain wildlife habitat and stabilize microclimates. Participatory management approaches have proven their efficiency in Burkina Faso, and contribute to the high rating of the potential success of the project as high. The project's added value lies in the integration of social, economic, land and forest dimensions onto local management processes.

**(g) Safeguards**

The forest management effort will contribute to maintaining wildlife habitat and conserving fragile soils. An environmental assessment will be produced during the project preparation phase. In addition, the management works will take into account present carrying capacities of territories and conservation areas. The approach of participatory local governance will also take into account local customs and traditional rights of the local communities over the use of forests. This approach will ensure that people living at the edge of forests will be involved in the co-management of resources and benefit from additional incomes. See appendix 11 for more details.

**(i) Funding Plan**

<b>(million US\$)</b>	<b>FIP</b>	<b>ADF*</b>	<b>FEM</b>
<b>Component 1</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<b>Component 2</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>1,0</b>



<b>Component 3</b>	<b>6,0</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>3,0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>5,0</b>	<b>4,0</b>

\* Additional co-financing will be confirmed during the project preparation.

**(i) Project preparation timeline**

Following the approval of the Forest Investment Plan by the FIP sub-committee) the following steps will happen one after the other:

Stage	Steps	Deliverables	Date	Remarks
Preparation	Joint Preparation mission	Statement of Mission Objectives (SMO), TOR	January 7 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> 2013 <sup>rd</sup>	Meetings and consultations with country teams and other technical and financial partners
		Aide-Memoire, BTOR		
Appraisal	Pré-Appraisal mission	SMO/TOR BTOR, Aide Mémoire	8 -19 April 2013	Safeguard documents disclosed and conclusion of consultations prior to the assessment
	Project Approval	Advanced version of the Project document	May 2013	In accordance with the rules of procedure, the Sub-Committee will be invited to review and approve the FIP financing for the project/program and will be provided with a maximum of two weeks (or ten business days) in which to review the document
	Appraisal mission	Fiduciary arrangements, Implementation manual	July 2013	Necessary to begin negotiations
Negotiations	Preparation negotiations package	Negotiations package	Sept 2013	
	Conducting negotiations	Synthesis of negotiations	Oct 2013	
Approval	Submission to the IBRD Board	Package: Final PAD with all Annexes and clearances	December 2013	Everything is ready for Board approval

**(j) Application for project preparation grant**

<b>FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM</b>			
<b>Project/Program Preparation Grant Request</b>			
<b>1. Country/Region:</b>	Burkina Faso / Africa	<b>2. CIF Project ID#:</b>	(Trustee will assign ID)
<b>3. Project Name:</b>	<b>Participatory Management of State Forests Project (PGPFDPGPF)</b>		
<b>4. Tentative FIP Funding Request (in US\$ million total) for Project<sup>47</sup> at the time of IP submission (concept stage):</b>	Loan: --	Grant: US\$ 12 million	
<b>5. Preparation Grant Request (in US\$):</b>	US\$ 500,000	MDB: African Development Bank	
<b>6. National Project Focal Point:</b>	Mr. Samuel YEYE, Technical Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)		
<b>7. National Implementing Agency (project/program):</b>	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)		

<sup>47</sup> Including the preparation grant request.

<b>8. MDB CIF Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):</b>	<p><i>Headquarters-CIF Focal Point:</i></p> <p><b>Mafalda DUARTE</b> Chief Climate Change Specialist, African Development Bank <a href="mailto:m.duarte@afdb.org">m.duarte@afdb.org</a></p>	<p><i>TTL:</i></p> <p><b>Modibo TRAORE</b> Chief Natural Resource Management Specialist, African Development Bank <a href="mailto:d.traore@afdb.org">d.traore@afdb.org</a></p>
---	---	--

- Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:**

The AfDB will undertake preliminary baseline study to collect data on project sites; preparation and appraisal missions of the project (namely 1 preparation mission, 1 pre-appraisal and 1 appraisal field missions).

Consultants will be recruited to support the teams during the missions and also to carry out the following studies

- the baseline study,
- the ESIA study
- the preparation of operations manual for the project.
- Early start of the Readiness activities as defined in the R-PP for the MRV system and the reference scenario (review and update of the land coverage databases (BDOT).

Stakeholder consultation workshops and project staff training will be organized throughout the process.

Project supervision missions will be undertaken twice a year by African Development Bank teams. Administrative and operational costs will also be incurred.

**9. Outputs:**

Deliverable	Timeline
(a) Preparatory activities for MRV development	February 2013
(b) A baseline study report on project sites	February 2012
(c) PCN and Preparation report	May 2013
(d) Environmental and social assessment report	June 2013
(e) Stakeholder consultation through workshops	May 2013
(f) Pre-appraisal report	May 2013
(g) Stakeholder consultation workshop	July 2013
(h) Project operational manual	Sept 2013
(i) Training workshop for project team	Nov 2013
(j) Appraisal report	August 2013
(k) Project supervision missions (10)	2013 - 2017

**10. Budget (indicative):**

Expenditures <sup>48</sup>	Amount (US\$) - estimates
Consultants	250,000
Equipment	30,000
Workshops/seminars	75,000
Travel/transportation	50,000

<sup>48</sup> These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

Others (admin costs/operational costs)	95,000
Contingencies (max. 10%)	
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>500,000</b>
Other contributions:	
• Government	TBD
• ADF	TBD
• Private Sector	TBD
• Others (please specify)	
11. <b>Timeframe</b> (tentative)	
Submission of pre-appraisal document for FIP Sub-Committee Approval: June 2013 Expected Board/MDB Management <sup>49</sup> approval date: Nov 2013	
12. <b>Other Partners involved in project design and implementation</b> <sup>50</sup> : On the context of the FIP, it is expected that bilateral cooperation agencies (e.g. Luxembourg, Sweden, Denmark, etc.) will implement complementary activities. Tax and organizational reforms as well as capacity building of decentralized forest services will support investment in communal forestry. The combination of projects and co-financing makes it possible to envisage a major impact for this project.	
13. <b>If applicable, explanation for why the grant is MDB executed:</b> The execution of the project by the Bank would enable efficient implementation of project activities by empowering different actors according to their mandates, in order to ensure long term sustainability of the different activities. The fiduciary principles of the Bank will apply for a better cost effectiveness in project implementation.	
14. <b>Implementation Arrangements</b> (incl. procurement of goods and services): While general program coordination will be entrusted to a central coordination unit based in the MEDD, which will also be responsible for the information and lessons-learned sharing activities; project implementation will be done by a lean coordination entity that will work closely with district level services and user groups and organizations at local levels. The implementation unit will handle procurement of goods and services following Bank fiduciary rules.	

<sup>49</sup> In some cases activities will not require MDB Board approval

<sup>50</sup> Other local, national and international partners expected to be involved in design and implementation of the project.

## ANNEX 2: ESTIMATE OF THE RANGE OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS THAT THE PROPOSED FIP PROGRAM IN BURKINA FASO COULD HELP ACHIEVE

#	EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
1	<b>Bush fires contained</b>	Capacity building of stakeholders for the implementation of forest laws and fire management in rural areas Obj.: 50% reduction in the incidence of fires	South Sudan Zone	(Degradation) <sup>51</sup> Actual: early and late fires events = 5% of loss for 3,9 million ha/year Obj.: reducing to half	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year): 3.4 to 5.2</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> Each year about 3.9 million hectares were burned by both early and late bush fires. We may assume a 5% annual loss of biomass on burned areas (direct loss and loss due to the reduction of potential production). This degradation can be estimated as equivalent to an annual deforestation of 195,000 hectares (3.9 million ha x 5%) corresponding to an emission potential of 10.3 MtC / year. The REDD objective is to reduce this impact by half over a period of 10-20 years, that is to say to limit the degradation to an area equivalent to 97 500 ha, which corresponds to an emission reduction of 5.2 MtC / year.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> Although assumption of a 5% biomass loss in burned areas seems realistic enough the fire statistics given in the R-PP (p. 41) for the years 2001-2004 are in the range of 5.8-4.6 Mha, decreasing) – therefore 3.9 Mha can be considered to be conservative. However, a lower carbon stock should be considered (see chapter III, para 10), even for the burnings occurring mostly in the southern parts of the country: 195,000 ha/yr x 35 t C/ha = 6,8 MtC/yr. The reduction objective of 50% is ambitious but could be feasible with adequate project measures in place. Therefore 3,4 MtC/yr is suggested as a lower bound estimate</p>					
2	<b>State forests managed</b>	Actual classified forest management	All the country	FC actual: Obj.: 3 M ha x 2%/year = equivalent of 60 000 ha/year	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year): 0.99 to 3.2</b>

<sup>51</sup> Assuming 5% annual loss of biomass on burned areas including the actual loss of productive potential (conducting research on this issue is planned in the preparation phase of FIP (PFI) projects)

#	EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> It is estimated that unmanaged forest loses 2% of its biomass (+ deforestation degradation). The proposed development effort as part of REDD is to introduce management systems for all existing forests, and classify and organize new forests for the benefit of decentralized collectivities (state, regional and especially communal) to bring the total forest area to 30% of national territory. The state forests now cover 14% of the country, or about 3.9 million ha of which only 800,000 ha have been developed while 3 million ha still need development efforts. The improved management of existing forests will avoid the 2% annual loss of 53 tC / ha over 3 million ha, or 3.2 million tC / year.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> It could be considered however that the above calculation seems fairly speculative regarding the loss of 2% of biomass of unmanaged forests: This depends on the location of forests and the drivers (e.g. fire, agricultural expansion, firewood collection and grazing are already accounted separately). From the calculation 3.9 Mha – 0.8 Mha = 3.1 Mha should be taken into account. The reduction objective corresponding to a 50% success rate seems more realistic. It is suggested to apply a more conservative reduction objective, calculating: 3.1 Mha x 0.02/yr x 0.5 x 32 t/ha = 992,000 tC/yr (see chapter III, para 10 for the reduced average carbon stock).</p>					
3	Communes forests managed	PCD + Classification + Support for participatory management Obj.: All the Communes at least would have 1 Community forest ; Total = 12% of national forest surface	All the country	FC new Obj.: 3 250 000 x 2%/year = equivalent to 65000 ha/year	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year): 1 to 3.4</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> It is also proposed to improve the management of 4 million hectares of woodlands and to reclassify them as forest land (16% of national territory), for decentralized management by the collectivities. In order to accomplish this, resources need to be transferred to collectivities and land use planning needs to be undertaken (Regional land use planning frameworks and Communal Spatial development plans). This approach will both benefit local communities and will ensure security of community rights to forest management. Always under the assumption that a managed forest avoids the annual loss of 2% of 53 tC / ha, the classification and the management of communal forests (3,250,000 ha) will prevent the emission of 3.445 million tC / year for communal forests.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> There is a difference with the underlying proposal of 2% per year of 3,250,000 ha (= 13% of the national forest area, not 12% = 3 million ha), which would result in larger reduction effect of 65,000 ha/year x 53 tC/ha = 3,445,000 tC/year. However, a more prudent assumption regarding the adaptation rate (50% of the communes) and the carbon stock (see chapter III, para 10) could be recommended, resulting in a reduction objective of only 65,000/yr x 0.5 x 32 tC/ha = 1.04 MtC/yr.</p>					
4	Agriculture expansion contained	Agricultural increase Obj: 50% reduction in agricultural expansion	Sudanese Zone (Boucle du Mouhoun, Central-West, High basins)	(Deforestation) Actual: 105 000 ha/an Objective: 52 500 ha/an	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year): 1 to 2.8</b>

#	EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> Improved land use planning and secure land rights for agricultural land users will create favorable conditions for producers to invest in agricultural intensification. This view is consistent with the approach of the National Rural Development Strategy which seeks to increase agricultural productivity and production through sustainable intensification rather than through area expansion. The strategic objective proposed for REDD is to achieve a 50% reduction in the increase in encroachment of agricultural land on the forest lands. Ultimately, the goal is that increasing productivity per unit of agricultural land can contain the expansion and agricultural encroachment on forests. According to the diachronic study on the occupation of land in 1992-2002, agricultural land area increased annually by 105 000 ha while forest area decreased by 107 626 annually over the same period. Due to the severity of agricultural clearing on forest cover, agricultural expansion is considered as a cause of deforestation (not degradation). It results in the loss of a stock (equivalent) of about 53 tC / ha / year, a total of 105,000 ha x 53 = 5,565,000 equivalent tC / year. The REDD objective is to reduce these emissions by half, that is about 2,782,500 tC / year.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> Expansion of agriculture depends on many factors, like population increase, land tenure, market prices (opportunity costs). With improvement of land rights, land-use planning and agricultural intensification, some reductions of deforestation rate can be achieved. However, a 50% reduction rate seems to optimistic. With a 30% reduction rate and the smaller carbon stocks (see chapter III, para 10) a reduction objective of 105,000 ha/yr x 0,3 x 32 tC/ha = 1,008,000 t/yr is considered to be more realistic. If agricultural intensification, e.g. by introducing conservation farming, would be additionally introduced, a further reduction effect could be achieved in the order of 1.5 tC/ha/yr of soil organic carbon accumulation (FAO estimate<sup>52</sup>), accumulating to 105,000 ha/yr x 0,3 x 1.5 tC/ha/yr = 47,250 tC/yr. This figure is not accounted in the new emission reduction calculation.</p>					
5	<b>Overgrazing contained</b>	Livestock increase Obj.: 50% reduction in grazing	Sahel and sub-Sahel	(Degradation) <sup>53</sup> Actual: equivalent of 4% of 1,74 million ha Obj.: equivalent of the Deforestation of 34 800 ha/year in avoided degradation	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year): 0.42 to 1.8</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> Similar to the agricultural production intensification, participatory land use planning, clarifying the land dedicated to pastoral systems and secure land rights will create favorable conditions for reducing the practice of extensive farming and grazing in the forest. The assumption that REDD has made is that the livestock productivity increases will help contain the overgrazing of forests and woodlands. The proposed objective for REDD is to reduce by half the areas subject to overgrazing. In the absence of credible data on the intensity, location and area affected by overgrazing, we may assume that overgrazing causes a loss of 40% of the biomass of forest areas after 10 years of intensive courses, or 4% per year. There are also plans to conduct research on this issue as part of PFI projects.</p>					

<sup>52</sup> See page 303 in: Wollenberg, E. et al. 2012. Climate change mitigation and agriculture. Earthscan.

<sup>53</sup> We may assume that overgrazing causes a loss of 40% of the biomass of forest areas after 10 years of intensive course so about 4% / year (conducting research on this issue is planned in the preparation phase of PFI projects)

#	EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
	<p>With an existing hold of 1.74 million hectares of rangelands, the proposed REDD strategy will therefore avoid the degradation due to overgrazing in the forest, which is an equivalent to the deforestation of 34 800 ha / year and thereby avoiding the emission of 1.85 million tC / year.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> However, overgrazing is a serious threat to forests, affecting the long-term ability to regenerate naturally. Pastoral people in the Sahel also usually cut lower branches to allow for improved browsing. But the carbon effects of this practice is considered to be much less than a loss of 40% of biomass over 10 years because the main carbon pools of stems, big branches and roots are not much affected. This value needs further investigation as it depends on the intensity of grazing and any erosion of the upper soil organic layers. It is also doubtful if through livestock intensification measures a 50% success rate can be achieved. Browsing is an intrinsic part of the transhumance livestock system of semi-arid environments and livestock depend on green leave fodder in the dry season to cover their needs for protein and carotene. Calculating with a loss of, e.g., 25% of biomass over 10 years, a less ambitious success rate of 30% and the adjusted mean carbon stocks (see chapter III, para 10), the reduction objective would result in 1,74 Mha x 0,025/year x 0.3 x 32 tC/ha = 416,600 tC/yr.</p>				
6	<b>Wood fire and carbon economy</b>	Capacity building and rural land charter application. Obj.: 1% national area Improved energy efficiency of wood use+ alternative energy promotion  Obj.: 50% savings over the current level of domestic consumption	All of the country (especially peri-urban areas) except Cascades and Southwest considered surplus	50% reduction of the national deficit of fuel wood (charcoal + firewood)	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year):</b> <b>0.23 to 1.0</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> According to FAO (2010), the national deficit of fuel wood in 2002 was 2,627,642 m<sup>3</sup>. A 50% reduction in the deficit through <u>efficiency gains in carbonization yields and reduced waste</u> would subtract the equivalent of 1 million of tC/year<sup>54</sup>. Hence these savings would be attributed to promoting carbonization techniques, use of improved stoves and alternative energy. Equivalent emission reduction does not result in double counting in relation to the creation of new forest plantations or in relation to the impact of improved forest management.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> However the calculation above is not clear: A 50% reduction of 2,627,642 m<sup>3</sup>/yr is 1,313,821 m<sup>3</sup>/yr x 0.7 = 919,675 t DM x 0.5 = 459,840 tC (not 1 MtC/yr). Regarding the total of fuelwood and charcoal, it seems doubtful that a 50% reduction can be achieved by improving carbonization and reducing waste. Carbon is only a smaller part of the total and the fuelwood production is not addressed. A project could e.g. provide modern mobile kilns, so that the carbonization could effectively be improved. Conservatively, an overall reduction of 25% seems more likely, hence a reduction objective of half of the above cited value, i.e. 229,900 tC/yr.</p>					
7	<b>Agro-forestry measures (Additional agro-forestry)</b>	Incentives measures, awareness, encouraging land	All of the country	New plantations: 1 000 000 ha at 2 m <sup>3</sup> /ha/yr, i.e equivalent of 700 000 tC/year at 700 kg by m <sup>3</sup> where	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year):</b> <b>0.7 to 0.7</b>

<sup>54</sup> According to the hypothesis of 1 m<sup>3</sup> = 700 Kg where 50% in carbon.

#	EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
	plantations)	Goal of 10 years of 1M ha / 12 million of actual land where there is complete or partial agriculture		50% in carbon	
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> By the choice of species, the main functions of these agro-forestry plantations are shelterbelts, hedges, fodder plantations, the shade production...; etc. The fruit tree plantations can also be added in this section. The goal of 10 years is to implement agro-forestry systems on 1 million ha compared to 12 million ha of land which currently bears the current agriculture loss. This objective can be attributed to the impact of land tenure security and the measures to promote agro-forestry. Ultimately, the potential of sequestration would be to 1 million ha at 2 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year, which is equivalent to 700,000 tC / year at 700 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, of which 50% carbon.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> Indeed If through FIP agroforestry tree plantations can be brought to 1 Mha in form of various schemes, but involving a fair number of planted and protected trees (e.g. at least 100/ha) the cited sequestration objective of 700,000 tC/yr seems feasible. The growth rate of 2 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/yr is half of what has been assumed for forest plantations (see measure 11 below) and includes the expansion factor to overall biomass.</p>					
8	Regions forests managed (Improved management of Regional forests)	Improved SRAT + Classification +Support for participatory management Obj.: 2% of the country forest land	All the country	FC new: Obj.: 500 000 X 2%/year = equivalent 10 000 ha /year	<b>Reduction objective (MtC/year):</b> <b>0.16 to 0.53</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> It is also proposed to improve the management of 4 million hectares of woodlands and to reclassify them as forest land (16% of national territory), for decentralized management by the collectivities. In order to accomplish this, resources need to be transferred to collectivities and land use planning needs to be undertaken (Regional land use planning frameworks and Communal Spatial development plans). This approach will both benefit local communities and will ensure security of community rights to forest management. Always under the assumption that a managed forest avoids the annual loss of 2% of 53 tC / ha, the classification and the management of regional forests (500,000 ha) will prevent the emission of 530,000 tC / year for regional forests.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> Compare remarks in measure 2 and 3. Assuming a 50% success rate in the regional forests and the cited lower average carbon stock (see chapter III, para 10), the following calculation is suggested: 500,000 ha x 0.02/yr x 0.5 x 32 tC/ha = 160,000 tC/yr.</p>					
9	State forests managed	Actual classified forest management The new classified forests management	All the country	FC new: Obj.: 250 000 ha X 2%/year = equivalent of 50 000 ha/year	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year):</b> <b>0.12 to 0.27</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p>					



#	EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
	<p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> Always under the assumption that a managed forest avoids the annual loss of 2% of 53 tC / ha, the additional classification and management of an additional 250.000 ha for State Forest will avoid a loss of 2% on the surface each year, which means 265 000 tC/year.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> With the reservations made in measure 2 and 3 (see chapter III, para 10 for the reduced average carbon stock), and assuming that in the state forests it will take some years until a new classification and management will become effective (75% effectiveness), the following calculation is proposed: 250,000 ha x 0.02/yr x 0.75 x 32 tC/ha = 120,000 tC/yr.</p>				
10	<b>Community forests managed</b>	Capacity building and rural land charter application. Obj.: 1% national area	All of the country	FC new: Obj.: 250 000 X 2%/year = equivalent of 5 000 ha/year	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year): 0.08 to 0.27</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> It is also proposed to improve the management of 4 million hectares of woodlands and to reclassify them as forest land (16% of national territory), for decentralized management by the collectivities. In order to accomplish this, resources need to be transferred to collectivities and land use planning needs to be undertaken (Regional land use planning frameworks and Communal Spatial development plans). This approach will both benefit local communities and will ensure security of community rights to forest management. Always under the assumption that a managed forest avoids the annual loss of 2% of 53 tC / ha, the classification and the management of forests conceded to communities with title (250,000 ha) will prevent the emission of 265,000 tC / year for community forests.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> With the reservations made in measure 2 and 3 (see chapter III, para 10 for the reduced average carbon stock), and assuming that in the community forests it will take some years until a new classification and management will become effective and there will be some problems in some communities (50% effectiveness), the following calculation is proposed: 250,000 ha x 0.02/yr x 0.5 x 32 tC/ha = 80,000 tC/yr.</p>					
11	<b>Forest reforestation</b>	Strengthening capacities land + incentives Obj.: Doubling reforested areas (from 10 400 ha / year to 20,800 ha / year)	All of the country (with emphasis on protective reforestation in the North and afforestation in the Southern parts of the country)	New plantations: Equivalent 21 000 ha/year x 4m <sup>3</sup> /ha/year x density 0,7 x 47% carbon contained = 14 500 tC/year cumulative	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year): 0.015 to 0.075</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> Data on the forest plantations productivity that is currently available is focused on <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>, which is the fuel of choice for timber production. Moreover, most of the data are from experimental plots (in breeding trials etc). . In the Central region (Ouagadougou), the productivity of forest plantations range from 1.38 to 3.71 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year. Given that the vast majority of forest plantations for timber production are located in the southern regions, it is reasonable to consider an average plantations productivity of 4 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year. The current level of</p>					

#	EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<p>reforested areas in Burkina is about an equivalent of 10 400 ha / year. REDD strategy could double this area, that is about 21 000 ha / year over a period of 10-20 years. Reforestation which is discussed here is the result of the diffuse plantations, of micro-afforestation of roadside trees...; etc. They do not constitute double counting with the restoration carried out under the management of forests with plantations or agro-forestry described in the following paragraph. The sequestration would therefore be equivalent to 10 400 ha of new plantations producing 4 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year, or 14 500 tC / year.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> The calculation above is erroneous: The additional annual plantation area carbon is 10,400 ha x 4 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/yr x 0.7 x 0.47 = 13,686 tC/ha/yr (why 21,000 ha/yr x 4 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/yr x 0.7 x 0.47, which is not 14,500? 14,500 C x 3,667 would result in 53200 tCO<sub>2</sub>, but it says tC? in the R-PP). The model says that there are both protective reforestations in the north of the country and productive reforestation in the south of the country. The central region productivity may therefore be indicative (around 2 m<sup>2</sup>/ha/yr – but taking into account the expansion factor to total biomass and an initial (first 10 years) slight increase of soil carbon, 4 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/yr may seem okay. But reforestation area is increasing over the 10 years (13,686 ha in year 1 and 136,860 ha in year 10), so the average reforestation area is 75,273 ha. Simplifying by assuming a linear growth, but assuming a 75% success rate, the sequestration objective is as follows: 75,273 ha x 4 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/yr x 0.7 x 0.47 x 0.75 = 74,300 tC/yr.</p>					
12	<b>Anarchic mine exploitation contained</b>	Capacity + implementation of more stringent specifications	All the country	(Deforestation + degradation) Actual: 40 356 ha (industrial+ gold mining) and 1 000 ha additional/year (gold mining) Obj.: Stable surface protected despite the increase nb in holding of 1 000 ha/year	<b>Emission Reduction objective (MtC/year): 0.024 to 0.053</b>
<p><b>Range of expert estimates and rationales:</b></p> <p>1- <b>Expert 1:</b> Mining is considered both a factor in deforestation (grip quarries) and degradation (various activities related to human settlements). In addition to these areas currently subject to deforestation and degradation, there are a dozen new sites for additional gold panning every year. The combined effects of land use planning and best practices (regulation specifications) allow for the objective of containing the spread of annual deforestation / degradation due to the increased number of sites. This increase is currently about 1 000 ha / year (ten sites of 1 km<sup>2</sup>). So this is to subtract about 1 000 ha / year of forest land from deforestation / degradation despite the increased number of gold-panning sites each year, 1,000 ha / year x 53 tC / ha = 53 000 tC / year.</p> <p>2- <b>Expert 2:</b> This planned measure is hard to evaluate. Under the present international economic situation the gold price is increasing, which puts new incentives to open gold mines, maybe in future at an even higher rate than 1,000 h/yr. The cited best practice should include a rehabilitation of abandoned sites program, i.e. soil cover and reforestation. The effectiveness of land use planning in reducing the spread of new sites cannot be evaluated without further information. It is therefore recommended to introduce a success rate of 75% together with the reduced average carbon stock (see chapter III, para 10), resulting in a revised reduction objective of 1,000 ha/yr x 0.75 x 32 tC/ha = 24,000 tC/yr.</p>					



### ANNEX 3: LINKAGES WITH PROJECTS TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM (DGM)

During the FIP Investment Plan preparation, the government launched a very constructive dialogue with the civil society. The civil society in Burkina Faso is very active and well structured, and many CSOs took the opportunity of the consultation workshops to expose their views.

CSO participation has been growing and the relationship with the government has been maturing; more and more CSOs are joining the FIP process - while the first counterparts were a core group of NGO from the environment sector, they were soon followed by representative from the private sector (Non-Timber Forest product first, then more broadly NGOs from the agriculture sector (farmers and shepherds associations) and from the traditional organizations.

During the first phase of the Investment Plan preparation, the DGM dialogue was embodied in the broader discussions with the Civil Society. As the DGM is now moving into operations, and the Investment Program is defined, a more specific discussion on the specific aspects of the DGM will start, while maintained very close to the main dialogue with CSOs.

The DGM aims at “enhancing the capacities and support specific initiatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in FIP Pilot countries in order to strengthen their participation in FIP and other REDD+ processes at the local, national and global levels”. However in the Burkina context, Indigenous Peoples is a concept that is not relevant, and the people living in forest neighborhood cannot be clearly identified as a coherent and homogeneous entity that would differ from the rest of the population. Therefore, the local communities had been defined in Burkina Faso as the forest-dependent people – or more precisely the people whose livelihood mostly depends on natural resources that related to the forests.

#### DGM MAIN ACTORS

With such a definition, the following groups can be defined as the main counterpart for the DGM within the wider Civil Society:

- **Producers organizations.**

The producer organization relying on Forest are mostly;

**The Non-Forest Timber Product producers and sellers** – such as Shea nuts and tradipraticiens (medicinal plants). Those organizations are gathered by sector (“filierre”) according to a law (Law 014/99/AN and decree 2004-040) that structured their value chain. A specific government agency (APFNL, Agency for the Promotion of NTFP) is coordinating their action. While women often have limited access to land and forest resources (due to traditional land inheritance practices) they are often the main collectors and producers of NTFPs, so within the household NTFPs can provide women with control over a key source of income. Yet, female access to NTFPs also varies with the resource.

**The shepherds that needs to access to the forest for grazing.** Shepherds can be either semi-nomadic (see Fulani below) or sedentary. A specific producer organization (Federation of the Shepherds from Burkina- FEB) is representing them, and is also part of the lead organization representing the

agriculture sector ("*Confédération des Paysans du Faso*" – CPF) that represents most of both farmers and shepherds.

**The Timber producers.** Most of the wood production is harvested by Forest Management Groups (GGFs). A National Union of the GGFs has been representing them at national and international level.

- **Women organizations**

Women are usually not members of the GGFs but also depend on the forest for their income during the dry season. Income from agriculture has decreased with decreasing rainfall and this has forced women to diversify. Due to the physical nature of woodcutting and the distance to the forest many women prefer to exploit NTFPs. However, the products they collect are heavy and the women have to carry them on their heads. It is also difficult to bring food and water to the forest. In addition there is competition with animals, especially elephants, which eat nuts and also destroy trees.

Women can be organized in local cooperatives producing for example shea butter or the result of a NTFP transformation (cooking, fermentation...). Dollo (local beer) production is also a women activity that relies mostly on forest (high volume of woodfuel consumption).

- **Traditional « Chefferies »**

Traditional leaders are the basis of the customary organization of the country. They structure the communities at different scales, from the village to the town, province or region. Their role and the scope of their powers, as well as their coordination with local authorities are very different depending on the areas of the country. The way traditional leaders are organized also differs depending on the area of the country, North, West and Central Plateau showing major differences. Thus, there is no network or organization for representation at the national level and only a local approach once PIF sites identified will ensure the representation of traditional leaders.

In addition to those natural counterpart that are also FIP beneficiaries, some specific groups have been identified and should be associated to the DGM since REDD+ and FIP activities may have negative impact on their livelihood by preventing them to access to the forest-related resources.

- **Semi-nomadic shepherd (transhumant) – Fulani/Peul**

The Fulani are a cattle raising nomad ethnic group that has become more or less permanently settled in the outskirts of the villages. The forest plays an important role in the livelihoods of the Fulani as grazing ground for their animals, providing them with a constant supply of forage. They may not be members of the GGFs because cattle herding, not woodcutting, is their main activity.

Because of the classified forest protection, the Fulani let the herds graze in the protected forest belonging to the GGFs to avoid problems. In general there are no conflicts with the GGFs. However, during winter or the dry season when there is not enough forage, the Fulani are forced to cut branches off trees, which is illegal.

- **Migrants**

About 28% of the total Burkinabe population had migrated at some point in their life. The "rural exodus", to a large extent driven by the search for employment (mainly in Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Koudougou, Kaya and Dédougou), has caused overexploitation and deforestation around the major cities. However, while the process of urbanization is prominent, the most common destination for migrants from rural areas is not the city, but rather other rural areas, away from infertile regions afflicted by food insecurity. Frequent droughts have spurred migration from the north and the Plateau Central to the western and southern parts of the country resulting in increased

competition over, and degradation of natural resources in these parts. Migration goes mainly to the provinces of Sissili, Ziro, Kossi, Banwa, Mouhoun, Balé, Comoé, Léraba, Gnagna, Kompienga and Komandjoari. Generally, this represents a movement of people towards the parts of the country where there are most forests and parkland landscapes.

Migration is often seen as a threat to forest. There is a risk that migration spurs overexploitation of resources in the receiving regions. Another possible relationship between migration and pressure on forests is that migrants often have weak tenure rights which may make them less motivated to take care of the forests. It has also been observed that migrants tend to have larger croplands than indigenous farmers (Ouedraogo et al., 2009). This may be because indigenous farmers have long-term experience and tradition of adapting to the environment in the region and have a more diverse income base, while migrants are more set on securing food and income and often to also sustain or assist families left behind in their home region.

The main challenge is that local communities have usually only local/Regional representativeness, and concerns are very Region-specific: climatic, ecological, political and cultural contexts may vary dramatically within the country, and those local communities cannot be seen as an homogeneous entity. However, on the Climate Change, the civil society organizations made a great effort to create a coalition that gathers more than a hundred of Environmental associations. As such, this coalition has been so far the main counterpart for the DGM and was invited in the preparation meetings in Thailand and Ghana.

While not clearly a “local” community since it is a national network of various NGOs, the “Coalition on Climate Change” has been the natural counterpart for the dialogue with the civil society and should still be associated considering its role as cement between the different groups and its experience on the FIP/DGM process.

#### **DGM NEXT STEPS.**

While the dialogue with the civil society has been mostly driven by thematic organization (see the consultation process Annex 3), the producers organization, the traditional chefferies and women networks have join the dynamic. There is now a clear need to reach the most vulnerable groups such as the migrants and the Fulani that have less engaged in the REDD+ process in Burkina so far. DGM would be a great opportunity for that.

A series of workshop will be organized in October, with a special attention to those 2 groups, to as a preparation for the international interim DGM steering Committee meeting in Istanbul. Once a DGM specific dialogue will start at those workshop, additional funds will finance dissemination activities to present this DGM in the rural areas and ensure a national steering Committee will be elected in a transparent manner and with legitimacy.

As most of the DGM participant will also be in the National Consultation Platform, synergies will allow to organize DGM meetings more easily once the NCP will be created.

## ANNEX 4: PARTICIPATION AND ROLE OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The preparation of the Investment Plan of the FIP / Burkina Faso is the result of a consultative process which involved all stakeholders operating in the forestry sector, namely: individual Government departments and offices, private sector representatives, civil society and forest resources users' associations (including timber resources, non-wood and wildlife), representatives of local government and of key technical and financial partners operating in Burkina Faso. The proceedings of the workshop held in Ouagadougou on 14 and 15 February 2011 and the detailed reports of the technical consultations that followed the workshop (16-17 February 2011) reflect not only the number and variety of institutional actors who participated in the process, but also the richness of the exchanges. Further workshops were organized in September 2011, March and May 2012 during the R-PP preparation. While those meetings were held in Ouagadougou, the MEDD invited both representatives from the Regions – with a compensation for the travel to ensure full participation - and leaders from the main networks (for example, the “Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change” gathers more than 100 NGOs).

**Governmental stakeholders :** Numerous executives from various departments, branch offices and national agencies participated in all phases of the preparation of FIP : the Directorate of Studies and Programming (DGEP), the National Protected Areas (OFINAP), the National Institute for Water and Forestry (ENEF), the Nabilpaga Training Centre), the National Committee of Land security in rural areas, the Rural Property Service (DFS), the Directorate General for Economy and Planning (MEF), the Directorate the Meteorology, the National Geographic Institute, the Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries Resources, the Ministry of Economy and Development, the Ministry of Animal Resources. All these institutions will be involved in the implementation of the FIP / Burkina Faso and will play a specific role by virtue of their comparative advantages and expertise related to the implementation of investment projects.

**Civil society :** In Burkina Faso, the 'civil society' brings together NGOs, associations, traditional and customary chiefs, opinion leaders without political affiliation. In the specific environment sector, there are NGOs and associations for environmental protection, which began to emerge in the 1970s, following the severe drought that hit the Sahel, which have multiplied since then (especially after 1992, thanks to the Conference of Rio de Janeiro). Currently, Burkina Faso has more than 500 associations grouped into organized structures and building a critical mass. The 'Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change' is involved in this process. Among the most active institutions in the forestry sector, the following can be mentioned: NATURAMA, GEF/NGO Burkina Faso, the Network MARP/Burkina Faso, Women Forestry Fellowships in Burkina Faso/AMIFOB, and at the international level: TREE AID, Christian Aid, AZN / Green Earth, the International Association named 'Six O' Association Promotion of Agroforestry and Forestry / APAF, SOS Sahel, New Tree, etc.. The forest protection, agroforestry, and land management are themes that appear in the mission of many of these associations. The fight against desertification is also one of the biggest concerns in Burkina Faso. Climate change adaptation is becoming a critical issue. Civil society has been an active player and has participated greatly in developing the FIP investment plan and will be closely involved in its implementation. Indeed, it is represented in its diversity in the NAPA / REDD+ / FIP Steering Committee through the Association of Municipalities of Burkina Faso, traditional and customary chiefs, the Sahelian Desertification Network, the Association of Hunters and Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change. This strong representation underscores the importance devoted by the Government to civil society and the major role it will play in validating FIP components, selecting areas and activities to be undertaken, developing investment projects' documents and participating

in their implementation. The strong participation of civil society in the FIP will strengthen its role in promoting forest governance, and will enable tailoring of the national REDD+ mechanism to ensure the consideration of communities' priorities and fair sharing of local measures' benefits.

Civil society will play an important role in the implementation of the two investment projects: the first project has a component entirely dedicated to local communities and will be implemented by them. It will benefit from the technical expertise of and the lessons learned from NGOs' achievements. The second project will be implemented with a strong involvement of decentralized and local authorities.

The civil society has multiple forms in Burkina Faso. Representativeness is a clear issue. To allow the best participation, the FIP IP will implement 2 main tools:

- first, the consultation rounds, as described on the R-PP are not only relying on NGOs or CSOs but are at the village level, and is implemented under the supervision of the local government (the mayor), with the support of the main village leader (Village Development Council – CVD). That will be the territorial approach, relying on the national and traditional structures.
- In parallel, the Designated Grant Mechanism will build a representativeness of the most vulnerable people (young, women, migrants, and nomadic shepherds). It will add a transversal approach to the program to allow the most vulnerable groups to join the discussions on REDD+ - in particular for the design of the REDD+ strategy. The DGM will be articulated with the National Platform of Consultation to bring the local concerns at the National level. Since the DGM is still at the concept level at the FIP level, few actions have taken place. However, the main stakeholders for this structure have already been identified, and while the project has not started yet, the CSOs networks are already discussing and getting a general agreement on the design of the Project to ensure a quick implementation once the legal agreements will be signed.

**Private sector.** The private sector in Burkina Faso is relatively embryonic in the environmental sector. Forest products are a source of job creation and income generation through the exploitation and sale of firewood and charcoal, hunting (hunting areas contract-holders), and increasingly, the non-wood forest products. The banking system is still not suitable to grant credit to medium and long-term forestry investments because of an alleged unreliability of a sector that is still highly informal. The only exception is the shea sector, which is acknowledged at the international level (Burkina Faso is one of the leading exporters). Advocacy work undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce of Burkina Faso has been instrumental in changing attitudes and practices. The "New Enterprise House" (*"Nouvelle Maison de l'Entreprise"*) is doing advocacy work with banks. In recent years, some sectors are getting organized. They include, among others, the Banfora mills, the APEGA Gum Arabic Corporation, the Shea Chain Table (*"Table Filière Karité"*). Representatives of some of these companies have participated actively in the preparation of the FIP, and showed a keen interest in its objectives and are ready to become even more involved in its implementation phase. The FIP is considered by the representatives of the private sector as a unique and rare opportunity to foster a dynamic environment that creates business opportunities and favorable conditions for investments.

The private sector is represented in all its diversity in the NAPA / REDD+ / FIP Steering Committee (through the Chamber of Commerce, the National Coordinating Office of Chambers of Agriculture, the « Royaume du Trophée », APEGA, the sawmills, the shea sector, wholesalers transporting timber, the association of traditional healers) allowing it to play an active role both in choosing and implementing activities of the FIP in the development of REDD+.



The technical expertise of the private sector will be heavily used for the implementation of investment projects 1 and 2. One component of Project 1 is completely dedicated to the private sector and aims both to strengthen its capabilities and its achievements and its role in forest governance.

***The Technical and Financial Partners.*** Technical and Financial Partners working in the field of environment have a long tradition of cooperation as Burkina Faso that is marked by the creation of a collaborative framework that allows discussions and exchanges on best approaches to partnership. Representatives from several partners participated actively in the consultations and contributed to the development of the FIP investment plan. Among them, particularly active in the forestry sector are Luxembourg, Japan, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and also the UNDP and FAO. TFP support the FIP and contribute to its funding. They are part of the National Consultation Plateforme and play a role in the preparation of REDD+.

## ANNEX 5: DECISION OF THE FIP SUB-COMMITTEE

### *Meeting in Cape Town, South Africa June 29 and 30, 2011*

#### **Summary of the Co-Chairs**

FIP Investment Plan: Burkina Faso

15. The FIP Sub-Committee, having reviewed document FIP/SC.6/5 Investment Plan for Burkina Faso,

(a) welcomes the proposed investment plan and the presentation by the representatives from Burkina Faso, reaffirms its recognition of the unique contribution that can be made by the country as a pilot which addresses dry forests landscapes and its potential for replication, and reconfirms its allocation of up to USD 20-30 million in grant resources to support the investment plan for Burkina Faso;

(b) endorses the investment plan in principle, whilst recognizing the further work requested in the paragraphs below;

(c) recognizing that the investment plan contains a first phase of readiness activities that will inform the design and final selection of investments, the Sub-Committee agrees to approve up to USD 5 million from the allocation in FIP funding to allow those readiness activities to begin immediately;

(d) requests the government, in carrying out such readiness activities and in further elaborating the investment plan, to take into account comments made by the Sub-Committee during the meeting and all written comments submitted by Sub-Committee members by July 15, 2011, and in particular:

- i. more detail information on how the proposed interventions address the drivers of deforestation;
- ii. more detail information on the mitigation potential of the proposed interventions;
- iii. estimates of national replication and scalability potential and how the plan would affect national forest cover;
- iv. information on how the proposed investments will aim to catalyze self-sustaining, economically viable models for REDD+ at scale;
- v. further information on the enabling environment, including institutional and regulatory frameworks, to support the proposed investment plan; and
- vi. more information on lessons learned from previous experiences that inform the investment plan.

(e) requests the government to submit a revised investment plan to the Sub-Committee by mail to confirm its use as a basis for the further development of projects once the above have been elaborated;

(f) invites the Government and the MDBs to consult on the allocation of the resources approved in sub-paragraph (c) above, including provision for resources to cover the project preparation and supervision services for the MDBs, and to submit a proposal for funding to the Sub-Committee for approval through decision by mail.

## ANNEX 6: REDD+ IN BURKINA FASO - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE R-PP

The full R-PP document is in Appendix 14

**Burkina Faso**  
**Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development**



---

**READINESS PREPARATION PLAN FOR REDD**  
*(R-PP – Burkina Faso)*



**May 29, 2012**

## PREFACE

Burkina Faso is a landlocked, low-income sub-Saharan country, with limited natural resources and an estimated population of about 15 million. The annual population growth rate is 3.1%, one of the highest in Africa, and resulting in a projected doubling of the population in one generation. This demographic trend accelerates environmental degradation while high levels of poverty affect more than half of the population, especially rural people who depend on the natural environment for their livelihoods.

Agricultural expansion, overgrazing and over exploitation of wood for energy are the main causes of deforestation. This phenomenon is made worse by the rapid growth of the population. Burkina Faso has arid and semi-arid ecosystems. Although these ecosystems have a much lower biomass per unit area than tropical rain forests, they cover a very large area (dry forests cover 43% of the land surface of Africa), offering a significant potential for carbon sequestration. .

Based on this potential and taking into account Burkina's extensive, and successful, experience in participatory management of woodland and forest resources over the past 30 years and in sharing its experience with other countries in the region, Burkina Faso was selected by the group of experts appointed through the FIP Sub-Committee to be one of the pilot countries under the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of the Strategic Climate Fund.

Burkina Faso is the only Sahelian country that has been invited by the FIP Sub-Committee to be the eight (8) Member States of FIP without having formally committed itself to the REDD approach. This situation, which at first seemed like a double handicap, is gradually turning into an opportunity.

In the country report that was compiled by local experts and which formed the basis for the Investment Plan, the strategies and action plans developed with regard to agroforestry over the course of the past 30 years were found to be very advanced – such that the framework for reforms that REDD is supposed to introduce in the country in order to reverse the degradation trend already existed there, in part if not in whole.

The Government of Burkina Faso has shown strong commitment to the environment for some time: it has prepared sectoral strategies for the environment, forestry, and climate adaptation and mitigation, along with a 10-year general investment plan (2008-2018). Moreover, Burkina Faso has also developed various successful pilot projects in the field of forest conservation and agro-forestry.

Burkina Faso also has strong institutions with solid planning and implementation capacities and recognized good governance. It has a lively civil society and active grassroot communities. In developing its forest investment plan with the assistance of the World Bank (lead agency) and the African Development Bank, Burkina Faso has thrown itself into producing a national REDD strategy.

This context provides a unique opportunity to make real changes in land use and forest management, agro-forestry and farming systems to reduce forest emissions and contribute to the mitigation of global warming. The REDD approach is also an opportunity to conserve natural resources that will support the livelihoods of the rural population in the long term. Burkina Faso hopes to benefit from the international mechanism that is being prepared for REDD+, and from the financial incentives offered to developing countries to reduce their carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

The credibility of the well-known and internationally recognized reforms already undertaken by the country is a comparative advantage that was presented when Burkina Faso presented its Investment Plan to the Sub-Committee in Cape Town in June 2011. The FIP Subcommittee approved the plan subject to the implementation of some suggested amendments and on condition that the country prepare for REDD. Since then, the concept note has been submitted and has led to the drafting of the R-PP and the REDD+ Strategy Document.

This document is the R-PP (Readiness Preparation Plan) that Burkina Faso will follow to prepare for REDD. Since the financial resources needed to implement the plan are included in the country's Forest Investment Plan and in other development projects, the country does not plan to solicit new funding (from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), for instance) for its preparation for REDD. Nevertheless, Burkina Faso has still approached the FCPF in order to align its approach with this global initiative and to take advantage of their technical expertise. Thus Burkina Faso attended the fifth session of the FCPF in Guyana as an observer. At the eleventh session in Paraguay, Burkina Faso was encouraged to continue the process, and the country's inclusive, holistic approach was highly praised. It will also ask the FCPF to review its R-PP in the hope of receiving a favorable assessment. This is why the term "plan" instead of "proposal" was considered more consistent with the Burkinabe approach.

In conclusion, Burkina Faso's REDD approach derives its originality from two aspects:

- Its contribution to the REDD approach, reflecting the "ecological sensibilities" of a Sahelian country, and its innovative approach regarding dry forests;
- Its potential to serve as a model for other countries with similar Sahel-type ecosystems, and especially to demonstrate how such ecosystems can be used for a broader vision of REDD, which includes trees outside of forests and which places land use at the center of its approach.

This document was produced by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) of Burkina Faso with the help of national and international consultants, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank. The contact person for the MEDD (also the point of contact for the FIP) is Mr. Samuel Yéyé ([yeyesam@gmail.com](mailto:yeyesam@gmail.com)).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### *The REDD process in Burkina Faso*

1. Burkina Faso launched its REDD program in 2010 during a training workshop on REDD+ for Ministry of the Environment staff and representatives from NGOs and the private sector. The Government of Burkina Faso became an observer member of the FCPF and participated in its meeting in June 2010 in Guyana.
2. Burkina Faso was selected as a participant in the Forest Investment Program (FIP), one of the programs established under the Climate Investment Funds, because of the substantial carbon sequestration potential of dryland forests at a global level<sup>55</sup>, and because of Burkina Faso's substantial experience in participatory natural resource management. The preparation of a FIP/Burkina Faso between February and November 2011 with the support of the World Bank (the lead organization) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) is a first step in the country's development of a national REDD program. In June 2011, the FIP Subcommittee approved the Burkina Faso's FIP investment plan, provided that the government undertook some improvements to the plan and align the plan with an official REDD readiness process. This document constitutes the revised plan (R-PP: Readiness Preparation Plan) that Burkina Faso intends to implement to prepare for REDD.
3. Since the financial resources necessary to carry out the activities laid out in this plan are included in Burkina Faso's FIP and other development projects, the country does not intend to solicit new funding to implement REDD readiness activities. Burkina Faso will also submit the R-PP to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), in the hope that it will receive a favorable opinion.

### **1a. Organizational set-up**

4. For its REDD program, Burkina Faso will establish appropriate project management, implementation, and consultation arrangements.
5. A National REDD Coordination Unit and broader National REDD Committee will form the entities for coordination and implementation. The REDD preparation, a 30 month process, will include the preparation and implementation phases of projects identified under the FIP (Forest Investment Plan). The preparation phase will also be supported by projects currently being prepared under financing from Luxembourg, Sweden, and the European Union. These projects will provide most of the required financing. The National REDD Coordination Unit will also coordinate these projects through a single steering committee as stipulated by Decree no. 2007-775 PRES/PM/MEF of November, 22, 2007, and in accordance with the general rules and regulations which regulate development programs and projects undertaken in Burkina Faso. The operating cost of coordination is estimated as follows: (i) payroll (USD 170,000/year), (ii) operating costs (USD 30,000/year), (iii) equipment (USD 100,000). A consulting firm will be contracted for a period of 30 months to provide technical assistance (USD 2 million) consisting of a technical assistant to the contact person for REDD/FIP, a forestry expert for REDD, and a participatory consultation adviser. The consulting firm will have an

---

<sup>55</sup> The FIP was established under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). It is one of the targeted programs under the Climate Investment Programs supporting measures and mobilizing investments to facilitate REDD and to promote sustainable forest management. Its goal is to reduce emissions, to foster carbon sequestration, and to bring substantial environmental and social co-benefits. The vision was to include in the FIP countries representing a wide variety of forest ecosystems including wet tropical and dryland forest ecosystems.

additional list of experts on call to provide specific assistance as needed in the various activities for REDD preparedness.

This overlap between the REDD approach and the implementation mechanism for FIP projects will ensure coherence between the two mechanisms; because the implementation and coordination entities will be the same, the development of the REDD strategy will be directly influenced by the innovative pilot investments financed by FIP – and will guarantee that these FIP projects are in line with the regional approach.

6. For participatory consultation, commune-level committees (local committees) and regional committees established through decentralization will be reinforced, and a National Participatory Consultation Platform (PCN-REDD) including focus groups will be formed, allowing the participation of all groups in arriving at a national consensus from the grass roots up. The Platform will be established as a special committee of CONEDD (the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development). The aim of this institutional arrangement is to integrate the community consultation and participation within the entity responsible for sustainable development policy and monitoring of projects and programs that are initiated as part of the response to climate change.

7. The participatory consultation is conducted by the Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD (SP-CONEDD), supported by a technical assistant with expertise in participatory consultation and REDD. The SP-CONEDD will ensure the proper functioning of the participatory consultation mechanism, and the financial resources will be made available by the National REDD Coordination Unit.

8. The total cost of the organizational component is USD 2.630 million.

#### ***1b. Initial participatory Consultations***

9. A series of participatory consultations has taken place since 2010, and several consultation workshops involving all stakeholder groups have been held on the preparation of the FIP/Burkina Investment Plan, including during the joint FIP preparation missions undertaken by the Government with the assistance of the multi-lateral development banks (World Bank Group as lead agency, along with the African Development Bank). A steering committee was established for coordination of the NAPA (National Adaptation Plan of Action), FIP, and REDD; the Committee also coordinated the preparation of the R-PP.

#### ***1c. Consultation and participation plan***

10. The participatory consultation will take place in successive “rounds”, i.e. sequence of activities, with each round associated with a predefined theme and managed by the National Participatory Consultation Platform (PCN-REDD). The design of the bottom up consultation process is based on village forums, which are organized in every village in the country with the help of existing organizational structures. After these forums are held, commune-level committee meetings synthesize the village-level information to produce commune level-information. The latter are in turn combined and harmonized by regional committees, and the results forwarded to the National Platform to be taken into account in national strategy. Rounds (i.e., from the villages to the National Platform) are repeated for different thematic areas as determined by the needs of the preparation process for REDD. Given the size of the geographic area that has to be covered and the organizational effort required, three “consultation rounds”, can take place per year.

11. The consultation plan consists of a series of activities:

- Developing information material and consultation resources

- Training of outreach workers
- Round 1: Raising awareness
- Round 2: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, lessons learned, policy/governance
- Round 3: Solutions/options
- Round 4: Implementation options (legal framework, redistribution mechanisms, project standards, a National REDD Fund)
- Round 5: MRV (measurement, reporting, verification), baseline scenario
- Round 6: Draft strategy, SESA
- Round 7: Validation of the strategy as a whole
- Ad hoc workshops at a national level and focus group meetings.

12. The cost of these activities is estimated at USD 2.427 million.

***2a Analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, of policies, governance and lessons learned***

13. A first analysis identified the principal drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as:

- Agricultural expansion;
- Overgrazing;
- Bush fires;
- Increasing demand for fuel-wood and charcoal;
- Over-harvesting of NTFPs (non-timber forest products);
- Mining.

14. Based on available information, wooded areas and forests cover 12.9 million hectares in Burkina Faso, or 43% of the total land area. However, this figure includes forests, woodlands, and wooded savannas and wooded steppes; forest reserves account for 3.9 million ha. Overall deforestation was estimated at approximately 107,000 ha per year (0.83% per annum, similar to other countries in the Sahel) between 1992 and 2002, with a higher deforestation rate in the wooded savannas. Degradation is hard to assess, but is estimated as being equivalent to about 0.5 million ha per year. Updated estimates will become available once data analysis from the national forest inventory, started in 2010, has been completed.

15. The indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation result from a complex interplay between socio-economic, political, technological, and cultural factors, which leads to an environment conducive to the emergence of one or more direct drivers. Indirect drivers include a growth in impoverished rural populations who depend on forestry products for survival, delays in implementing land tenure reforms, the weak capacity of stakeholders, insufficient tools for sustainable land use planning and management, a lack of capitalizing on good forestry practices, and difficulties in enforcing laws and regulations relating to the forestry sector. Despite political stability, a strong track record of government decentralization, and steady economic growth over recent years, Burkina Faso remains one of the poorest countries in Africa, with a per capita GDP of USD 510, primary school completion rates of less than 50% in 2009, and mortality rates for children under 5 of 166 per 1,000. Over a third of the population faces food insecurity. The design of the REDD strategy must take into account these underlying socio-economic conditions as well as the constraints with regard to financial and human resources.



16. The overexploitation of natural resources has contributed to rural-urban migration and to migration from less favorable to more favorable rural areas. This in turn has led to a displacement of overexploitation to urban peripheries and other areas receiving migrants from rural areas. Variability in rainfall and temperature patterns and changes in climate have exacerbated anthropogenic deforestation. These phenomena can therefore be considered to be emerging indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

17. Over the past 30 years the government of Burkina Faso has demonstrated a strong long-term commitment to the environment. It has prepared a number of sectoral strategies and undertaken a series of successful pilot projects in forest and woodland conservation and agro-forestry. Recent changes in the political, legal, and institutional context have resulted in considerable progress, particularly through revisions to the Forest Code in 2011 that provide a strong role for local authorities and private sector in the development of wooded areas. The adoption of the Rural Land Act (no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009) allows for all rural stakeholders to have equitable access to land, a guarantee of their investments, and the allowing for different land rights regimes adapted to local circumstances. Further, the National Rural Sector Development Plan has become the framework for planning and coordination of rural development and will provide a coherent platform for addressing the causes of deforestation and deforestation due to extensive, low-yield farming and pastoral practices.

18. There has also been good progress with regard to inter-sectoral coordination for sustainable forest management. A National Planning Framework for Land Management (*Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire – SNAT*) has been established and forms the basis both for the compiling of regional plans and for strengthening decentralization through practical programs for improved forest and woodland management by local communities.

19. As regards lessons learnt, the national REDD strategy for Burkina Faso has been able to take advantage of important advances in both agro-forestry and participatory management of natural forests. An effective partnership between the forest services and local populations organized through forest management associations (FMAs) has brought about effective community participation in forest management initiatives that have a significant potential for generating additional revenue from non-timber forest products (NTFPs.)

## **2b. Strategic options for REDD**

20. Strategic options for REDD include the objectives of reducing GHG emissions, sequestering additional carbon, and improving the living conditions of populations through the fight against poverty.

21. To reduce the level of forest emissions, the national REDD strategy is based on four main areas of intervention, selected to address the drivers of deforestation/degradation:

- **Land use planning:** Land use planning in order to facilitate the most appropriate land use for each of the many different activities that take place in a rural setting (farming, livestock, forestry, agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, mining, urban areas, etc.) in order to accommodate them all;
- **Security of land tenure:** Enforcement of recent laws and regulations regarding the security of land tenure in order to provide an enabling environment for investments in improved land and forest management;

- **Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems:** For the sustainable management of crop farming, livestock farming, and forestry within a sustainable land-use management system;
- **A cross-cutting component of national capacity-building (in the ministries, but also in the private sector, civil society, and educational and research institutions), harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance** of natural resources, and forests in particular, will be included to create favorable conditions for the implementation of these three major areas of intervention.

22. These four areas are broken down into fifteen measures (see Table 24, Section 2b.B). During preparation for REDD, these measures will be further elaborated in terms of model REDD activities or projects to build a portfolio of activities on the ground which may be implemented through public programs/projects or private or community initiatives.

23. As the strategy is currently still in the conceptualization phase, potential emissions reductions were estimated based on realistic targets that correspond to the expected outcomes of implementing the measures. The combined effect of these measures will be to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation. Based on conservative targets, emissions reductions could be:

Expected outcome	Emissions reduction (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year)	Contribution to total emissions reductions (%)
Bushfires contained	5,167,500	27.17%
Improved management of existing state forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Improved management of Commune-level forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Management of agricultural expansion/productivity enhancement	2,782,500	14.63%
Overgrazing brought under control	1,844,400	9.70%
Reduction in use of charcoal and fuel-wood	1,000,000	5.26%
Agro-forestry activities (including additional agro-forestry plantations)	700,000	3.68%
Improved management of regional forests	530,000	2.79%
Management of newly designated state forests	265,000	1.39%
Improved management of community forests	265,000	1.39%
Afforestation	53,200	0.28%
Regulation of mining operations	53,000	0.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,020,600</b>	<b>100%</b>

24. The development of the national REDD+ strategy requires several steps, including:

- An analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- Additional studies on the impact of overgrazing and bush fires;
- An analysis of lessons learned from different projects/programs in rural development and forestry over the past three decades;
- An inventory of policies and governance in forestry and land use planning;
- An inventory of policies and programs in other sectors (agriculture, mining, infrastructure) and an analysis of the issues that may affect REDD;

- The development of solutions/options for reducing forest emissions with estimates of their potential to reduce emissions, contribute to the fight against poverty, and provide environmental co-benefits.

25. Based on initial studies and proposals for the implementation framework, a first draft of the strategy will be outlined. This will form the basis for a strategic environmental and social assessment. The strategy will then be finalized a) by establishing objectives and desired outcomes, b) by defining model activities or projects, c) by specifying the necessary changes to various sectoral policies and programs, and d) if necessary, by defining new operational programs for REDD.

26. The development of the national REDD+ strategy will be based on a national approach that will require steps for raising awareness, for generating understanding (training), and for ownership and involvement in order to produce a strong commitment from all walks of society towards REDD+ actions. The national community consultation plan will lead to the consensus necessary for producing the final versions of the various documents.

27. The cost of developing the national strategy, including the studies and other activities (excluding consultation activities and the operation of the National REDD Coordination Committee) is estimated at USD 300,000.

### **2c. Implementation framework for REDD+**

28. The national REDD+ strategy should also include an implementation framework that covers the legal aspects, standardization aspects, the accreditation and registration of projects, and, lastly, the aspects pertaining to the redistribution of carbon revenues and financing.

29. Three components of this implementation framework will be developed or validated during preparation for REDD: i) the mechanism for national, inter-ministerial, and inter-sectoral coordination, ii) the identification and the operationalization of REDD+ programs and projects, and iii) a legal framework for the redistribution of carbon revenues. Again, proposals and arrangements that relate to these three areas of national REDD strategy implementation will be widely discussed under the plan for participatory consultation and participation.

30. The REDD+ activities that will be defined in the national REDD strategy will include model actions with a proven effect in reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the context of Burkina Faso, while simultaneously providing social and environmental co-benefits. Several strategies and programs that the government has defined and implemented – both with and without the support of development partners - are already contributing to the achievement of REDD objectives. Some of the REDD+ model activities could already be included in these programs and are included in the FIP. An analysis of the "REDD content" of these programs and projects will therefore be carried out to increase their REDD-related content. In addition, there are also plans to develop a first group of new projects.

31. As part of the promotion of REDD, the government must establish conditions conducive to private sector participation in REDD. Thus the legal framework regarding ownership of carbon credits must be clearly defined. A study will analyze the current legal provisions in relation to REDD-related issues, and should produce proposals for any new regulations that may be needed.

32. Accreditation of REDD projects by the government is a tool to facilitate the sale on international carbon markets of carbon credits generated through private initiatives. Recording accredited projects in a register will represent a tool for tracking projects and national initiatives on REDD that will also be useful for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the national strategy. For projects to

be accredited, it will be necessary to define a set of criteria (standards) for REDD projects to be recognized as such in Burkina Faso. At the same time, Burkina Faso will also develop a registry for listing government-accredited REDD projects.

33. To promote REDD activities Burkina Faso intends to implement a pre-financing mechanism in which the amounts awarded will be considered as advances for environmental services rendered. It has been shown that this form of redistribution (project financing) is easier to implement and would, in effect, constitute an advance payment on anticipated results with regard to emissions reductions. The establishment of a National Fund is in line with the promotion of private REDD initiatives, and it will fund projects that contribute to the country's performance as a whole.

34. None these activities will result in additional costs above and beyond the cost already mentioned in 1a for the running of the National REDD Coordination Unit and the ad hoc use of consultants.

#### **2d. Social and environmental impact**

35. A strategic environmental and social assessment will be conducted early in the process to allow for refinement of the national REDD strategy as it is being compiled. It is expected that it will be included with the first draft of the full strategy once that becomes available. The SESA will start just before the 6th round of participatory consultations, with an estimated cost of USD 75,000.

#### **3. Developing a baseline scenario**

36. Since Burkina Faso intends to develop an MRV system based on land use mapping (including detailed documentation of forest stratification), the aim of the baseline would be to project into the future (e.g. a period of 5 years) the evolution of land use based on different scenarios. This will lead to the compilation of a database on anticipated land use (called "BDOT": *base de données de l'occupation des terres* – land use database) which will be used to compare estimates of the projected carbon stock with the actual forest carbon stock that will be measured periodically as part of the MRV.

37. During the REDD preparation phase, Burkina Faso will develop its baseline scenario in detail through the following activities:

- Validation of the accuracy of the 2010 BDOT for REDD purposes;
- Diachronic studies and modeling;
- External validation of the baseline;
- Communication of the baseline scenario to the UNFCCC

38. The core of the work on the baseline scenario will be a diachronic analysis for the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010, and the development of a model that explains past variations in land use as recorded in the BDOT in order to subsequently provide a projection of future land use. This modeling exercise therefore involves determining the parameters of an equation that explains changes in land use observed over the two periods (1992-2002 and 2002-2010):

$$\Delta \text{Strata}(t_{2002}-t_{1992}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$
$$\Delta \text{Strata}(t_{2010}-t_{2002}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$

And then to project these changes into the future by making assumptions on these parameters such as:

$$\Delta\text{Strata}(t_{2015}-t_{2010}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$

39. The cost of all studies and activities to establish the baseline scenario is estimated at USD 310,000. Part of the consultation on the baseline scenario is planned and integrated into the consultation and participation plan laid out in Component 1c.

#### **4.a. National forest emissions monitoring system**

40. Burkina Faso intends to develop a system for measuring forest emissions by comparing the forest carbon stock at time  $t_1$  with a forest carbon stock at time  $t_0$ . This methodology is based on the mapping of forested formations and on the carbon content of each formation.

41. To do this, Burkina Faso will rely on the results of the National Forest Inventory Project 2, which will provide a BDOT (land use database) based on 2010 images. The nomenclature of land use, together with a minimum mapping unit of 0.25 ha, should enable the measurement of the main phenomena of sequestration, deforestation, and forest degradation.

42. Given the results of the NFI2 (National Forest Inventory 2) project, degradation and height-density indices will be added to the nomenclature to understand the phenomena of progressive degradation and sub-strata will be defined to take into account the variability of carbon stocks in agro-forestry and plantation strata. If these sub-strata are added, the land inventory required for obtaining additional data will be assigned to the NFI2 project teams, who will have acquired the necessary experience to carry this out. The NFI2 teams will also measure the below-ground biomass using REDD preparation of funds, so as to develop complete allometric equations.

43. The MRV (Measurement, reporting, and verification) system that will also include the definition of the reporting format and a proposal for sustaining the institutional basis for the monitoring of forest emissions. Finally, independent experts will validate the methodology before Burkina Faso presents it to UN-REDD, the IPCC, or the UNFCCC parties.

44. The anticipated budget for the development of the MRV system (including land inventories to be carried out by NFI2) is USD 810,000.

#### **4b. Co-benefits monitoring system**

45. A study will be conducted to quantify the potential benefits to the preservation of biodiversity of the various conservation measures that may form part of the national REDD+ strategy, as well as the social welfare benefits associated with various REDD+ activities. A budget of USD 60,000 has been allocated for this purpose.

### **5. Budget and timetable**

46. The timetable for preparation for REDD covers a period of 30 months. The total anticipated cost is estimated at USD 6,782,000.

## ANNEX 6BIS: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE BURKINA FASO FIP INVESTMENT PLAN

### SUMMARY

1. In June 2011, the FIP Sub-Committee endorsed the Investment Plan for Burkina Faso, but requested additional information from the government regarding the following : i) how do the proposed interventions address the drivers of deforestation?; ii) what are the mitigation potential of the proposed interventions; iii) what are the replication and the scalability potential of the FIP results; iv) how do the proposed investments aim at catalyzing viable models for REDD+; v) what is the enabling environment to support the proposed investment plan; and vi) what are the lessons learned that inform the investment plan.

2. This report has been prepared to provide answers to the Sub-Committee's questions and is organized in sections that correspond to the 6 questions

3. The review has classified the anthropogenic drivers onto two types: proximate and original, while still considering the fact that both types are interrelated. Proximate drivers include extensive cattle, sheep and goat husbandry, agricultural encroachment through cotton production and subsistence food production, firewood extraction, forest fires, and gold mining extraction. Original drivers relate to various aspects of population growth, poverty, financial and technical capacities, and forest governance in terms of prevailing policy, and legislative and institutional framework. The combined impact of drivers of deforestation causes an annual loss of 110 500 ha of forest cover.

Therefore, the review describes FIP interventions under the three projects and their respective targeted forests (community forest/agroforestry parklands and state forests). In each of the projects, the interventions priority cover three domains; i) interventions that create enabling conditions for SFM, ii) field activities in SFM, and iii) capacity building.

4. For the mitigation potential, the review indicates that Project 1 interventions will mitigate forest degradation in 2 305 603 ha of parklands, i.e. a potential reduction of 1.06 million tC per year while mitigation from project 2 interventions can save up to 3.8 million tC per year through avoided deforestation in state forests. The planned 50 000 ha forest plantation is expected to sequester about 19 million tCO<sub>2</sub> in 15 years after plantation and to generate carbon funds in the amount of US\$ 33,215,342.

5. For replication and scalability potential, the review argues that the significant experience of Burkina Faso in participatory natural resource management is, at least in part, linked to its governance and institutional structures. Thus the successful experience with the *Groupements de gestion forestière* (GGF) and early emphasis on capacity building of local communities through the experience of the *Nabilpaga farmer training center* deserve consideration for replication in other similar semi-arid situations. In addition, Burkina ecological conditions offer opportunities for biophysical replication to other countries in the Sahel, and to other dry lands areas on the African continent and beyond.

6. For catalyzing viable economic models for REDD+ , the review points out that Burkina Faso provides a good market and investment opportunities , including seedling production for sale, the well established market for fuelwood, charcoal and NTFPs (especially shea nuts and butter). The review also puts special emphasis on the need for support to increase private sector's familiarity with the forest sector.

7. For the enabling environment, the review emphasizes the importance of on-going efforts to develop and implement coherent strategies for rural development through PNSR and points out that

the low management capacity of MEDD is being addressed through combined efforts by other investment partners who have expressed interest in joining FIP.

8. For lessons learned from previous experiences that inform the investment plan, the review underlines that Burkina has a rich experience in participatory management of natural forests and agroforestry parklands. The specific lessons that inform all three projects are also provided.

## INTRODUCTION

In June 2011, the FIP Sub-Committee gave its initial endorsement for the Investment Plan for Burkina Faso, and requested additional information from the government for a full approval

This document will provide the initial responses to the Sub-Committee's requests, bearing in mind that the Readiness activities scheduled as part of the proposed projects include the conduct of an extensive analytical work that is participatory-based and that will focus on a range of activities, including (i) a deep analysis of the drivers of deforestation/forest degradation with specific focus on the multi-sectoral dimensions of the deforestation/forest degradation, and (ii) an identification of potential carbon sequestration that is related to agro-forestry and sustainable forest management.

The information below is organized in a way that addresses the FIP Sub-Committee six questions:

- i. Detailed information on how the proposed interventions address the drivers of deforestation;
- ii. Detailed information on the mitigation potential of the proposed interventions;
- iii. Detailed information on the national replication and scalability potential and how the plan would affect national forest cover;
- iv. Detailed information on how the proposed investments aim at catalyzing self-sustainable, viable economic models for REDD+ at scale;
- v. Detailed information on the enabling environment, including institutional and regulatory frameworks, to support the proposed investment plan; and
- vi. Detailed information on lessons learned from previous experiences that inform the investment plan.

## I - DETAILED INFORMATION ON HOW THE PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS ADDRESS THE DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

According to the Ministry of environment, deforestation and forest degradation have resulted in the loss of 110 500 ha of forests annually in Burkina Faso during the period of 1992-2002 (MECV, 2009). The continued loss of the country's forests is the result of a number of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation which can be classified onto two types proximate and original drivers.

Proximate drivers identified in Burkina Faso include:

- Livestock activities: cattle, goat and sheep husbandry;
- Agricultural expansion: mostly cotton production and food production;
- Firewood;
- Forest fires; and
- Gold mining.

Original drivers of human origin consist of a a mix of interactions among demographic, economic, technological, political and cultural factors. They operate more indirectly by altering one or more proximate causes through the existing policy, regulatory and institutional framework.

It is important to note that although the two categories of drivers are usually separated, they are strongly interrelated and interact with each other, and should be addressed as such. Indeed, in some cases it would be sufficient to implement interventions aiming at addressing a given original cause and that will automatically help in preventing its respective proximate cause. In other cases it may require interventions at both levels addressing the original and the proximate causes at the same time. For instance, extensive forest degradation due to livestock grazing may require addressing the original causes (concrete aspects of land tenure issues) and proximate ones (overgrazing by cattle, sheep and goats of migrant communities) with one or several types of interventions. Without systematically addressing both types of causes, forests degradation will continue. (Edgard Ravi, pers. comm.).

This section briefly reviews the main drivers of deforestation in Burkina Faso, and discusses the on-going interventions that address the indentified drivers including the weaknesses of such interventions. The following is a presentation on how the interventions proposed under the FIP Investment Plan will address these drivers.

Although proximate and underlying drivers are discussed here separately for convenience of presentation, FIP Burkina acknowledges that drivers are interrelated. The proposed interventions take this into account.

## 1.1. Proximate drivers

### 1.1.1 Livestock activities

Livestock activities are a major component of the national economy. According to the Ministry of livestock, animal husbandry contributes 18% to GDP and 26% to export revenues (MRA, 2010). However, the current practice of livestock production is based mostly on extensive pastoralism that is highly dependent on natural resources including the use of tree fodder. Thus livestock size is bound to affect forest resources.

The Burkina Faso national livestock census in 2003 reported the following numbers: 7 311 544 cattle, 6 702 640 sheep and 10 035 687 goats. In 2009, the numbers showed an increase of 11.25% for the cattle, 16.20% for both sheep and goats (MRA, 2010). Table 1 shows the geographic distribution of numbers of cattle, sheep and goats.

**Table 1: Distribution of livestock size per region (numbers of cattle, sheep and goats)**

Region	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
Boucle Mouhoun	645,582	550,096	863,129
Cascade.	543,992	170,540	162,966
Centre	125,347	161,867	244,120
C-East	343,235	528,333	775,493
C-North	411,728	741,670	924,585
C-Ouest	567,733	745,205	1,216,875
C-Sud	255,788	288,624	546,342
Est	831,233	686,238	1,062,222
Hauts Bassins	121,4034	614,371	587,233
Nord	333,718	665,210	900,118



Plateau central C	260,646	416,885	622,288
Sahel	150,2534	940,126	1,682,756
Sud Ouest	275,974	193,475	447,560
Total	731,1544	670,2640	10,035,687

Source: MRA, 2010

The results show an uneven regional distribution of livestock:

- Numbers of cattle are higher in the following regions: Sahel (20, 6 %), Hauts-Bassins (16,6 %), East (11,36 %);
- Sheep husbandry predominates in the Sahel (14, 0 %), the Central West (11, 1 %), the Central North (11,06 %)
- Goats are found mostly in the Sahel (17,0 %), the Central West (12,3 %) and East (10,58 %).

Based on the above, it is clear that the Sahel region contains the highest number of the country's cattle, sheep and goats. In many places the existing livestock size exceeds the capacity of grazing lands as shown in table 2.

**Table 2: Potential rangeland productivity and livestock consumption per ecological zones**

Climatic Zones	Number of Tropical Livestock Unit	Annual feed need (10 <sup>6</sup> T/year)	Difference between potential feed production and demand (10 <sup>6</sup> T/year)
Sahel	780 289	1,77	-0,87
Sub-Sahel	1 145 588	2,61	-1,42
Northern Sudan	2 486 494	5,67	-0,76
Southern Sudan	1 089 840	2,48	+0,41
Total	5 502 211	12,53	-2.64

Source : SP/CONEDD, 2009

The phytomass production in the Southern Sudan zone is the only sufficient zone that provides food for the existing herds of cattle, sheep and goats. In the Sahel, Sub-Sahel and Northern Sudan ecological zones, livestock numbers exceed the capacity of rangelands. Reported consequences of the overstocking on forest resources include fodder trees being severely used to feed livestock, especially during drought years. In addition, excessive trampling affects seedling growth and tree regeneration. Thus, overgrazing results in uncovering the soil that remains exposed to rain and wind erosion, which aggravates the overall land degradation.

The land area impacted by overgrazing (Sahel, Sub-Sahel and Northern Sudan) is quite large, totaling to 64 % of the country's land area as indicated in table 3, i.e. an equivalent of 17.5 million ha

**Table 3: Land area of the main ecological zones**

Ecological Zone	Area (% of country land area)
Sahel	11
Sub-Sahel	19
Northern Sudan	34
Southern Sudan	36

Stakeholders most severely affected by overgrazing are:

- Pastoralists who find it increasingly difficult to feed their animals and have to move to more favorable areas in the country or travel long distances in transhumance to find better pastures in neighboring countries;
- Subsistence farmers /agro-pastoralists whose farms become frequently damaged by hungry livestock, resulting in recurrent conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

All concerned stakeholders should benefit from the restored and the sustainably managed forests, rangelands and agroforestry parklands in the currently overgrazed areas.

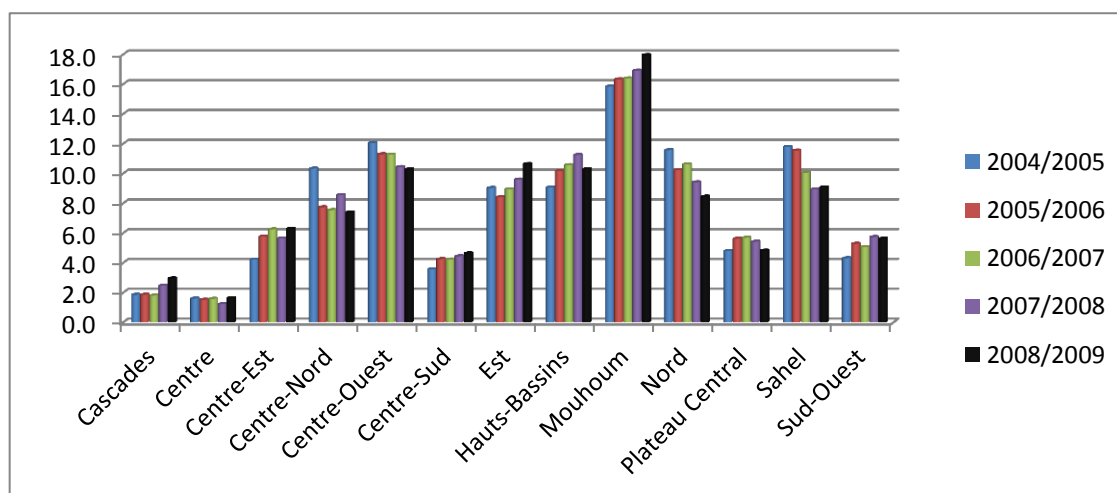
### 1.1.2 Agricultural expansion

The trends in the relative proportion of forests and agricultural lands in Burkina Faso from 1992 to 2002 show that agricultural land area has continued to expand over that period at the expense of forests and rangelands. Agricultural lands are estimated to cover between 4,4 and 6 million ha. In addition, the land use system comprising “rainfed agriculture, agroforestry and agricultural landscape with extensive natural areas” has expanded during the period 1992-2002 at an annual rate close to 0.9% (0.88%). Annual area change for all types of forests (savannah woodlands, woody savannah, steppe with trees...; etc.) has continuously decreased at an estimate rate of 110 500 hectares each year (MECV, 2009). This makes agricultural expansion the leading driver of deforestation in the country, especially in the southern and northern Sudan zones.

*Pressure on forests.* According to sources cited by SP/CONEDD (2009), 20 968 ha of forests were converted to agricultural lands during the period of 1992-2002, i.e. 2,33 % of the country’s natural forests. The geographic distribution of deforestation/forest degradation caused by subsistence agriculture is as follows: Hauts Bassins (-5,02%), Centre (-4,67%), East (-3,30%), Centre Nord (-3,21%), Nord (-2,63%), and Cascades (-2,13%). Most of this regressive land use change is said to have taken place through degradation (78%). Actual deforestation (22%) occurred mostly in gallery forests in watershed areas along river basins.

- **Subsistence agriculture (food crops).**

Forest land that is cleared out to plant food crops (which in Burkina Faso consist mainly of maize, rice, sorghum and millet), is estimated to cover around 2 661 304 ha in 2000 and has increased to 3 840 969 ha by 2008, i.e. an annual increase rate of 3.4% . Figure 1 shows the geographic distribution of subsistence food production.



**Figure 1. Distribution of food production per region (Source: SCADD, 2010)**

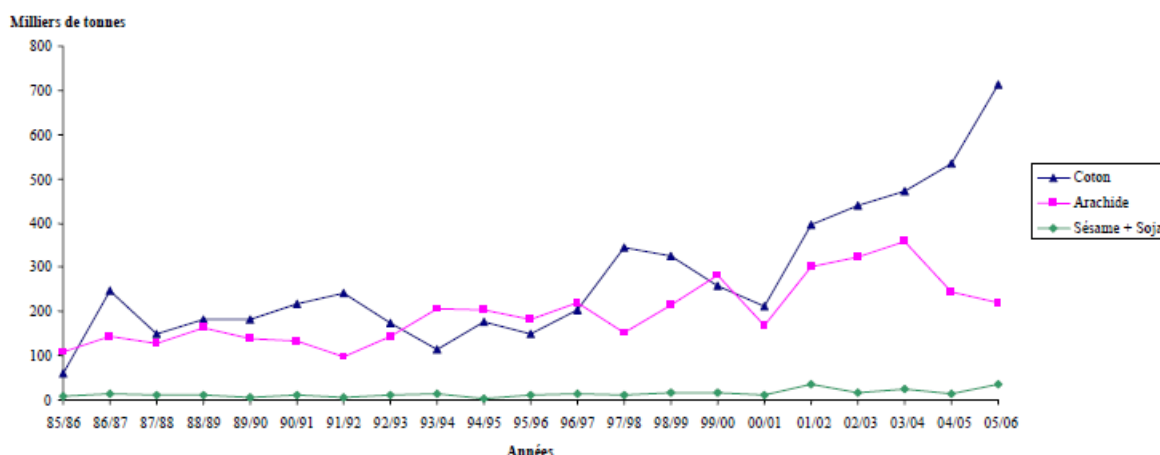
The main food production regions are the Boucle du Mouhoun (16,7% of the national food production) followed by the Center of the West (11,1%), the Hauts Bassins (10,3%), the Sahel (10,2%), and the North (10,1%). This ranking has remained consistent over the five cropping seasons from 2004/2005 to 2008/2009.

*Pressure on steppes and Savannah:* Over the period of 1992-2002, an estimated 1 444 316 ha of steppes and savannah were converted into agricultural lands in 10 years, i.e. 10.66% of the country's total land cover of steppes and savanahs. Sixty per cent (60%) of these changes took place in the western part of the country, Cascades, Haut Bassin and South-West.

- **Coton production**

The main cash crops produced in Burkina Faso are cotton, peanuts, sesame and soja. Cotton is by far the most important cash crop of the country in terms of both production area and contribution to GDP. Cotton production covers 10 to 15% of the total arable lands and reached 621 748 ha in 2005 (MECV, 2011b).

Although the production has experienced ups and downs due to climatic or international market negative effects, the overall trend in cotton production has been increasing during the period between 1960 and 2005, as shown in figure 2. Production raised from 2 772 tons to more than 600 000 tons, and reached 713 000 tons during 2005/2006 cropping season. This makes Burkina one of the top ranking cotton producers in Africa.



Source : INSD, 2006

**Figure 2. Comparative trend in cotton production and other cash crops (MECV, 2011b)**

The geographic distribution of cotton production is shown in figures 3 and 4.

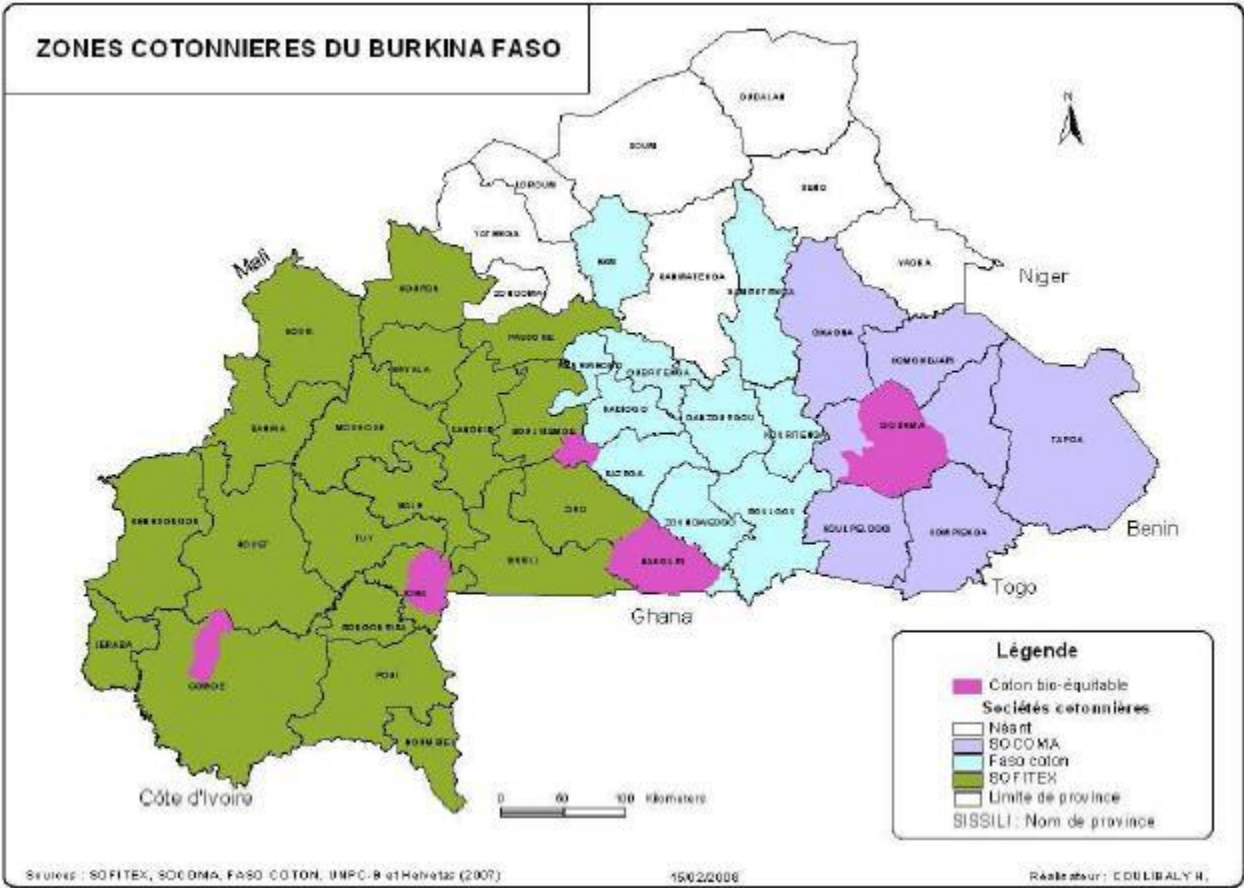


Figure 3. Main geographic zones of cotton production in Burkina Faso

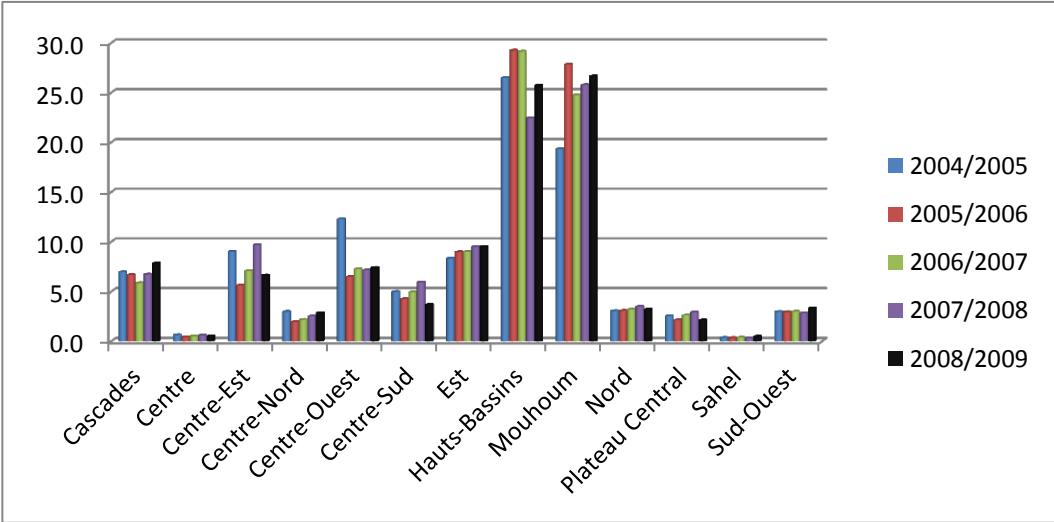


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of cotton production 2004-2009

The geographic distribution of production areas shows a concentration in 2 main regions: Hauts Bassins and Mouhoun . The pattern of production per region has remained consistent throughout the cropping seasons 2004/2005 to 2008/2009. The Sahel and the Center regions are not cotton producing areas/zones.

Cotton production involves more than 325,000 producers organized in Cotton Producers Groups (*Groupements de producteurs de coton, (GPC)* both at the village level and at the provincial level, and as the National Union for Cotton Producers (*Union Nationale des Producteurs de Coton du Burkina (UNPCB)* at the national level.

### 1.1.3 Firewood extraction

The increase of the population demand and the expanding market for forest products, especially firewood, charcoal and non-timber forest products have led to the over-exploitation of forest resources. Firewood is the most important energy source in Burkina Faso, and represents 85% of energy consumption. Yet, managed forests supply only a small portion of firewood demand, which means that most of the fuel wood used in the country does not come from managed forests (MECV, 2009; Westholm and Kokko, 2011). At the moment, the managed forest zones cover only 15-17% of the total demand for firewood in Ouagadougou. On a national scale, managed forest areas meet only 6% of wood fuel needs. The remaining 94% come from non-managed forests where illegal exploitation, including cutting down without permit, excessive cut down and logging of protected species, is common. This doesn't only contribute to exhausting forest resources, but it also results in losing tax revenues for the state. The wood fuel traders are the ones who made profits out of this situation.

The balance between the supply of and the demand for firewood in the country during the period of 1992-2002 (Table 4) shows an increasing deficit of supply. In 1992, the supply covered about 77% of the demand with an estimated deficit of 1.2 million m<sup>3</sup>. In 2002, the deficit had increased to 2.6 million m<sup>3</sup> and the supply covered only 61% of the national demand for firewood.

**Table 4: Potential demand and supply of firewood during 1992-2002**

Period	Demand m3	Supply m3	Balance	
			m3	%
1992	5 330 435	4 113 481	-1 216 954	77%
2002	6 699 286	4 071 644	-2 627 642	61%

On the demand side, the deficit is due mostly to the rapid urbanization and the rapid increase of urban population; thus making firewood deficit and over-exploitation of forests more severe around urban centers. The supply source for Ouagadougou, for example, is now located in a radius of more than 165 km around the city (SP/CONEDD, 2009).

There are important disparities between regions in relation to the balance between supply and demand for firewood (table 5)

**Table 5 : Fuel wood supply and demand in different regions between 1992 and 2002**

	1992				2002			
	Demand	Supply	Balance	Balan	Demand	Supply	Balance	Balance
	m3	M3	m3	ce	m3	m3	m3	%
Sahel	229 315	60 100	-169 215	26	300 333	59 351	-240 982	20
North	365 567	47 724	-317 843	13	447 583	47 072	-400 511	11
Central North	342 503	71 141	-271 362	21	423 322	71 146	-352 176	17
Plateau central	273 526	43 585	-229 941	16	345 726	43 177	-302 549	12
Central	416 077	18 385	-397 692	4	581 395	18 290	-563 105	3
East	454 599	513 256	58 657	113	599 045	501 939	-97 106	84
Boucles du Mouhoun	641 286	503 309	-137 977	78	803 288	501 186	-302 102	62
Central East	489 410	255 615	-233 795	52	601 484	251 728	-349 756	42

Central South	283 633	244 277	-39 356	86	340 238	237 911	-102 327	70
Central West	512 479	417 738	-94 741	82	605 755	415 587	-190 168	69
Hauts Bassins	688 025	754 665	66 640	110	914 870	749 995	-164 875	82
Cascades	243 895	628 261	384 366	258	311 297	622 414	311 117	200
Southern West	390 120	555 425	165 305	142	424 950	551 848	126 898	130
Total Burkina	5 330 435	4 113 481	-1 216 954	77	6 699 286	4 071 644	-2 627 642	61

The Northern part of the country (*Sahel, North, Central, Central-North, and Central- Plateau-*) are the most affected by firewood deficit. In these regions, the existing supply covers at most 20% of households' needs.

The *Central-East* region can satisfy 42% of the regional demand. The balance is better in the Western and Eastern parts of the country where supply in the *Boucle du Mouhoun, Central- East, Central-South, and Central -West* can satisfy 60 to 80% of regional needs. Only 2 regions are considered to have firewood supplies that exceed demand which are the *Cascades and South-West* regions located in the Western and South Western parts of the country.

The demand for charcoal has increased by 5.5% over the 1992-2002 period. Charcoal production with existing techniques and equipments has a low efficiency rate of 20 to 25%, and this adds to the already high pressure of firewood extraction on forests and parklands.

#### 1.1.4 Forest fires

Forest fires result from several sources:

- Fires used by farmers to clear crop fields, by pastoralists to allow for grazing land regrowth for livestock feed, and by hunters to create favorable habitats and regrowth to attract wildlife. In all these cases, the burning may get out of control and reach forest area;
- Fires used as a forest management tool. In Burkina Faso, prescribed early burning is routinely used in state forests as a management tool to prevent heavier fire damages. If poorly timed or inadequately controlled, early burning can become detrimental;
- Accidental fires (traditional honey collection techniques, cigarette...; etc.)

Although early burning promotes regrowth which is much valued by livestock and wildlife, late fires are known to be highly destructive to seedlings, young coppice, litter and upper layers of soils. Thus, late burning can cause serious damage to forest cover and biodiversity, and can contribute to increasing GHG emissions. Forest loss due to fires increases with stocking density of inflammable biomass of trees, shrubs and grasses, and is therefore more severe in the dense classified state forests than in the more sparse vegetation of rangelands and agroforestry parklands in community/communal areas.

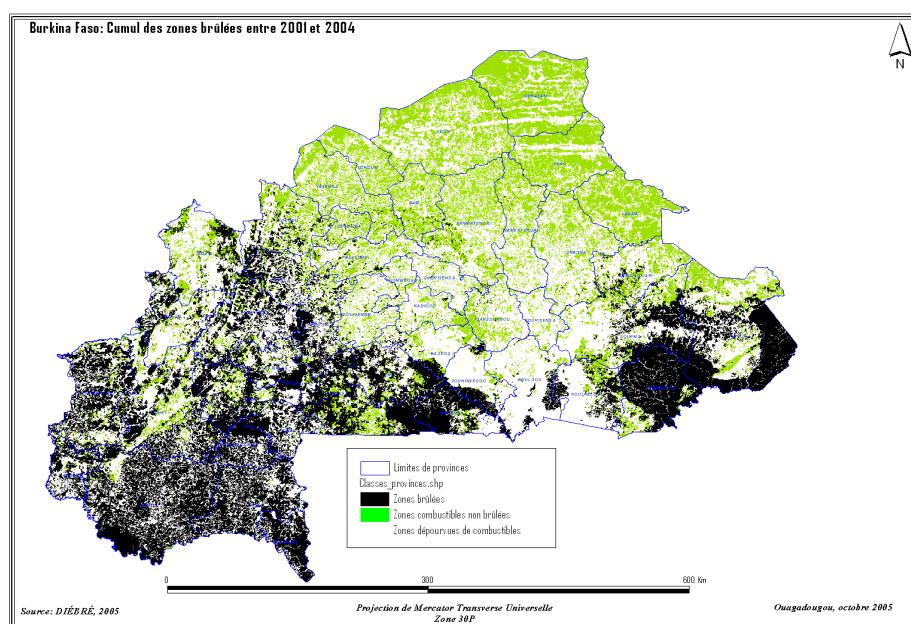
Satellite imagery studies on the frequency and geographic distribution of fires covering 3 seasons from 2001 to 2004 report an average of 5.313.441 ha burned each year, i.e. more than 30% of the inflammable current biomass throughout the country (SP/CONEDD, 2009). The extent of forest areas burnt by early and late fires during that same period is shown in table 6.

**Table 6: Forest areas burnt from 2002 to 2004**

Type of fire	Period					
	2001 – 2002		2002 – 2003		2003 - 2004	
	Area (Ha)	(%) Rela.	Area (Ha)	(%) Rela.	Area (Ha)	(%) Rela.
Late	1 543 012,50	10,75	305 531,25	2,13	426 325,00	2,97

Type of fire	Period					
	2001 – 2002		2002 – 2003		2003 - 2004	
Early	2 983 150,00	20,78	5 048 175,00	35,17	3 778 500,00	26,32
Both early and late	1 292 456,25	9,00	166 331,25	1,15	396 843,75	2,76
Total	5 818 618,75	40,54	5 520 037,50	38,46	4 601 668,75	32,06

On average, 32% to 40.5% of the current tree biomass burned each year during the growing seasons between 2001 and 2004. The geographic distribution of burned areas is shown in figure 5.



**Figure 5. Burned areas during 2001-2004 (Source: MECV 2006, In Yaméogo, 2011)**

- The Sahel region is least affected
- The most affected regions are located in the South- Western and South-Eastern parts of the country
- Highest incidences occurred in the following Provinces: Bougouriba, Poni, Nounbiel and Komienga.

### 1.1.5 Gold mining extraction

Gold mining is a major component of the country’s national economy that contributes up to 4% to GDP and more than 40% to the export revenues. Gold mining activities are conducted by artisanal and industrial means, and both of them contribute to deforestation and forest degradation.

Currently there are about 300 mining sites in the country with the addition of 5 to 10 new sites each year (MECV, 2010c). The geographic distribution of artisanal sites is shown in Figure 6. Gold mining activities occur all over the country and are not specific to a particular region.

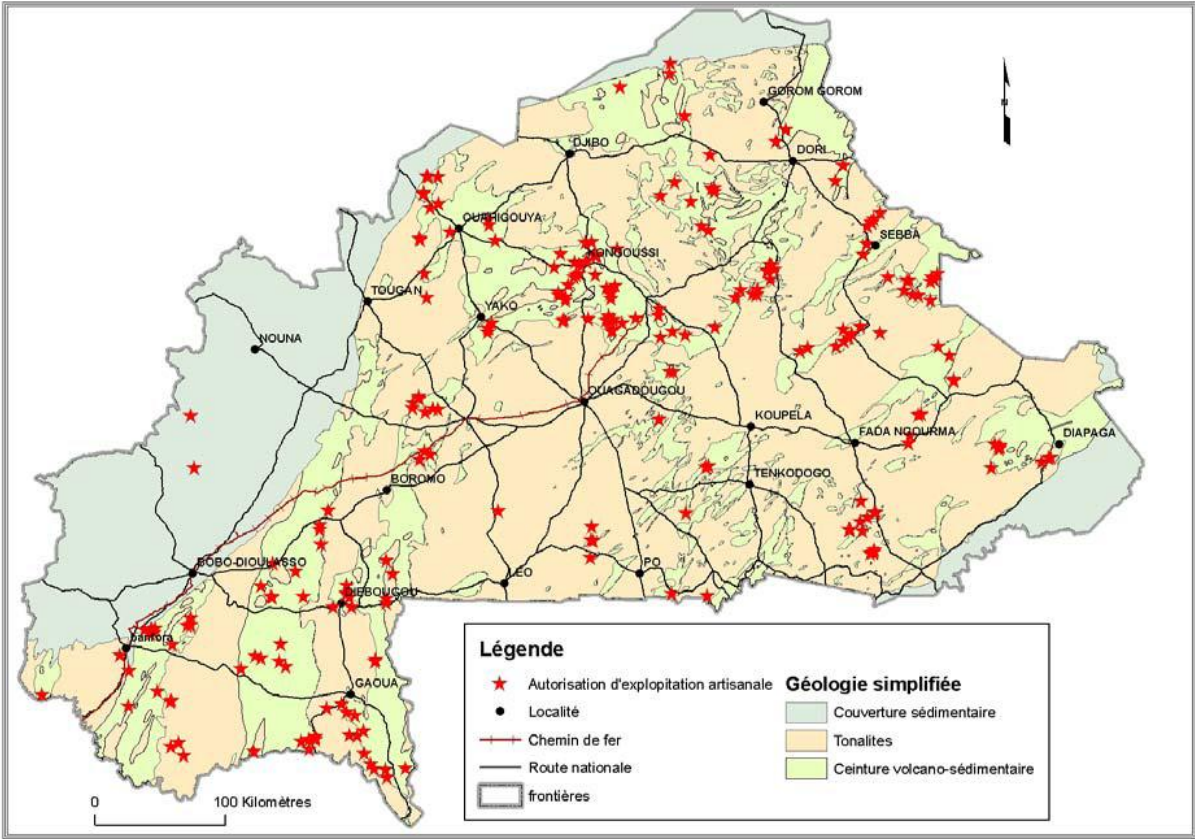


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of artisanal gold mining sites (MECV 2011c)

The average land area covered by individual site is 1 to 1.26 km<sup>2</sup>. Thus the impact of the 300 sites on land cover is conservatively 300 km<sup>2</sup>.

In addition to artisanal sites, there are about 10 industrial extraction sites covering a total land area of around 1 031km<sup>2</sup>.

Table 7 shows the geographic location of industrial sites and their respective land area coverage.

Table 7: Geographic location and area coverage of industrial mining sites

Mine	Location (Province)	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Bouroum	Namentenga	11.7
Essakane	Oudalan	100.2
Guiro_Diouga	Séno	65
INATA	Soum	26.025
Kalsaka	Yatenga	25
Kiééré	Tuy	8.4
Mana	Mouhoun	93.5
Perkoa	Sanguié	6.24
Taparko	Namentenga	666.5
Youga	Boulgou	29
Total		1031.565

Source : MECV, 2011c



Almost all the mining extraction operations are conducted using open quarries, as opposed to underground extraction. Thus, although a comprehensive assessment of forest loss caused by gold mining hasn't yet been conducted, the information available indicate that the combined activities of artisanal and industrial mining impact more than 130 000 ha of land cover across the country without restriction to specific locations.

## 1.2. Original drivers

Indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation are formed by complex interrelated factors including the demographic, the economic, the technological, the political, the legal, and the cultural ones and they operate by altering one or more proximate causes. In the past, the government interventions to fight against deforestation have often focused on the direct drivers through biophysical activities such as management of natural forests, reforestation programs, sand dune fixation, soil and water conservation...; etc., while paying inadequate attention to the indirect drivers. Recognizing these shortcomings, the FIP process in Burkina has made several efforts to shed more light on the original drivers and that are summarized below:

- Rapid increase of the rural population, with high poverty rates, and largely dependent on woodlands products for survival. This leads to an increase in land-use conflicts between competing land user groups of agriculture, livestock production, forest management, mining extraction...;etc.
- High rate of urbanization which puts excessive pressure on forests in the vicinity of large cities, especially in terms of demand for firewood, and increasingly for NTFPs.
- Low knowledge base and technical capacity in managing natural resources, especially the monitoring and enforcement of the law. Poverty and low technical capacity leads to an extensive production systems in agricultural and livestock activities that causes deforestation and forest degradation through the expansion of cropland and overgrazing caused by large size of low-yielding cattle, sheep and goats that have to depend on dwindling grazing areas.
- Low institutional capacity results in a gap of regulatory measures and insufficient enforcement mechanisms regarding the access, the usage rights and the benefit sharing aspects of land and forest tenure. Burkina Faso has a progressive policy and legal framework regarding tenure issues and land use planning. This policy recognizes the role of community management of forests. In addition, Burkina has a long and extensive experience with community-based participatory forest management but the country suffers, as mentioned above, from a gap in regulatory measures to implement the existing policies and enforce the existing laws.
- Poor fire management in both the classified state forests and the community/communal forests (despite the existing national strategy that was developed in 2006) lead to the continuous burning of forest resources.
- Lack of financial capacity for assessment, monitoring, protection and management of forest resources. These factors and the low knowledge base and technical capacity affect the quality of information of the state and the dynamics of the resource base.
- Weak regulatory frameworks on forest tenure and governance

### - **Forest tenure**

Why is forest tenure important? As underlined by FAO (2008 and 2010), forest tenure determines who can use what forest resources for how long and under what conditions. This includes ownership, tenancy and other arrangements for the use of forests.

If people are unclear about their rights and responsibilities regarding forest land and resources, the results are confusion and conflicting claims to resources. Insecure tenure makes the people who are dependent on forests unsure about their future, leaving them with little incentive to manage forest sustainably. Denial of access to vital forest resources can force local populations into destructive practices such as illegal logging, uncontrolled and damaging use of forest resources and unsustainable trade of forest products. Lack of tenure security is known to favor open access to the resources, including expansion of agricultural lands and grazing areas at the expense of the forests.

Among the important tasks of governments seeking ways to conserve, restore and manage forest resources sustainably are the examination and overhaul of forest tenure system, to give people and institutions control over their resources and the rights to manage and profit from them. A forest tenure system that is clear and appropriate for local conditions is more likely to result in sustainable forest management, and thus in reduced deforestation and forest degradation.

Burkina Faso has a favorable legal framework on land and forest tenure security; i.e., Act n° 034-2009/AN, 2009 on land tenure and Act n° 003-2011/AN, 2011, the revised forestry code. However, in many cases, the implementation procedures and regulations are not yet in place, especially concerning land and forest ownership by the decentralized authorities, the *Collectivités territoriales*.

#### - **Forest governance**

The World Bank has highlighted the strong links that exist between the status of forest governance and deforestation. Forest crimes such as illegal logging, illegal occupation of forest land, woodlands arson, wildlife poaching, encroachment on both public and private forests, and corruption, thrive in an environment of poor governance (World Bank, 2009).

Currently, State forests in Burkina Faso are managed by the State Forest Services. In some cases, the Forest Administration has devolved management authority to local communities as in the case of the *Groupements de Gestion Forestière* (GGF) or to private entrepreneurs as in the case of the *Concessions de chasse*. As part of the decentralization process, the management of public forests has been handed over to the Communes and Regions through the *Collectivités Locales/local governments*. The process of power transfer from the central government to the *local governments* is still on-going, but some innovative Mayors have already taken important steps to experiment locally-controlled forest management through local conventions, customary laws and internal management rules, with the assistance of the Burkina Forest Learning Group (GAGF) and international NGOs such as Tree Aid and IUCN.

The following operational aspects of governance were reviewed as part of the FIP process to assess the strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in the country: i) Transparency, accountability, and public participation; ii) Reliability of forest institutions and conflict management; iii) Quality of forest administration; iv) Coherence of forest legislation and the rule of law; and v) Economic efficiency, equity and incentives.

The assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in Burkina Faso was conducted according to the following activities: (i) a background report on forest governance was commissioned by FIP Burkina especially for this purpose, (ii) widespread stakeholder consultations were undertaken in the development of the FIP Plan for Burkina, and (iii) a multi-stakeholder

national workshop that focused on assessing the strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in the country and that identified the key forest governance challenges and their potential for inclusion into the country’s FIP Plan. The main issues and challenges that have emerged during the process are summarized in table 8.

## FIP/Burkina Faso, Annexes

	Issue	Proposals to address the weaknesses	Potential to include in the FIP investment plans?
Transparency, Accountability and Public Participation			
1	There was consensus that relevant authorities give clear, timely notice of most proposed policies, programs, laws, and projects. Also, most local communities are knowledgeable about formal rules regarding ownership, access, and use of forest land. However, in many cases, existing conventional means of communication to give public notice are not appropriate because of high rates of illiteracy among rural communities. In addition, the downward flow of information is weak and government representatives do not always take adequate account of the views of local communities.	Participatory processes have to be further deepened and stakeholders given a role in monitoring and implementing the project activities, especially at the decentralized levels. Mechanisms to ensure a bi-directional, free flow of information should be set up. (Literacy should be improved).	Yes (except for literacy which is a national issue).
2	Some participants agreed that the legislation is non discriminatory and all forest dependent communities have legal access to the resources that they depend on. However, representatives of the private sector and civil society organization supported the view that the rights are not fully respected partly because of the existence of customary norms and rules that do not always align with the provisions of modern law.	There is a need to: (i) ensure that customary laws and written laws are in harmony and that the preparation of the written laws has been done with full consideration of the relevant customary laws; and (ii) review laws that were included between 1960s-80s, for their relevance and effectiveness in the current situation faced by the forest sector.	Maybe? If FIP includes a legislative review.
3	On issues of freedom of expression by stakeholders and by the media there was general agreement that all stakeholders can easily raise issues and that the country has free media, although the depth or frequency of coverage of the forest sector is limited and may not be in local languages.	Media coverage of the forestry sector needs improvement in terms of depth, frequency and in local languages. Also, the follow-up from reporting to action needs to be significantly strengthened.	Limited role for inclusion in FIP as the solutions proposed are most appropriate for implementation as part of an overall strategy of media strengthening and encouraging investigative reporting.
4	As a matter of routine, forest officials are held accountable for their performance. In fact, the existing legislative and institutional arrangements make these forest officials fully accountable through various mechanisms. However, the misuse of project money is a significant problem.	There is a need to set up mechanisms to institutionalize accountability. This needs to be complemented by a free flow of information on strategies, projects, investments, management plans etc. Developing a robust system of tracking financial flows should be considered. The Government's overall policy against corruption should focus on specific governance issues in the forest sector. Including a "whistle-blower" protection provision should be considered as this would complement the watchdog function performed by civil society.	Yes.
Stability of Forest Institutions and Conflict Management			

5	<p>Conflicts exist both between the state and stakeholders and between different communities and user groups in the context of forest access and use. These include conflicts arising from illegal occupation of forest areas, conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, and conflicts caused by uncontrolled artisanal mining. These occasionally interfere with forest use, but participants said these conflicts should not be classified as “serious”.</p> <p>The resolution of conflicts is variable: some conflicts get resolved easily and quickly by means of out-of-court settlement through informal mechanisms. Others, however, take a long time to resolve and may persist even after legal procedures and court ruling. Such conflicts sometimes prevent sustainable use of the forest.</p>	<p>The National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) is an expression of the government's political will to address the problems of the rural sector, through more structured interventions and to coordinate the multitude of proposed programs. It is important to see how forestry activities can fit into and be explicitly considered in the PNSR including helping in the resolution of intersectoral conflicts. (see also #7)</p> <p>At the decentralized levels, there is a need to consider a practical body/mechanism for speedy and fair resolution of conflicts among local communities and users.</p>	<p>Incorporate conflict resolution mechanisms and strengthening of existing ones in FIP projects.</p>
6	<p>In-migration and/or return migration (from one region of the country to another and also across national borders) is putting pressure on forest resources.</p>	<p>Mechanisms to monitor the in-migrants and schemes for their resettlement should be considered.</p>	<p>No. This is a national level issue.</p>
Quality of Forest Administration			
7	<p>Burkina Faso scores high on its commitment to the environment. The country has signed and ratified all key forest related conventions. Implementation of these conventions and treaties is classified as satisfactory. However a few issues need attention.</p> <p>While mechanisms for cross-sectoral and interagency collaboration exist, i.e., SP/CONEDD under the Ministry in charge of forestry and SP/CPSA under the Ministry in charge of Agriculture, they do not work well. Furthermore, their mandates remain confined to sectoral activities, with no leadership for cross sectoral coordination.</p>	<p>Interagency coordination needs to be strengthened and the PNSR can provide a strong platform for this. (Also see #5 above).</p>	<p>Consider the role of PNSR in bringing about cross-sectoral coordination, in implementation of FIP.</p>
8	<p>Broadly, forest authorities are over-stretched in terms of human, material and financial resources. More specifically, the resources available to field foresters were perceived inadequate to do an effective job. This seems to be the situation both at the central and the decentralized levels of administration.</p>	<p>The budget issue is a key point for better forest management. A thorough study of the issue of budgeting, the effectiveness of reforms and expenditure control...;etc., should be conducted. (See also #15 below).</p>	<p>Maybe. (A needs assessment (related to implementing SFM in Burkina) should be initiated under FIP.)</p>
9	<p>The data necessary to make informed decisions is often missing and therefore the authorities are operating under significant technical constraints. Specifically, the existing national forest inventory dates back to the early 80s and does not include information on important NTFP species such as karite, nere and acacia .</p>	<p>An up to date and comprehensive forest resource inventory is critical to designing an effective forest management strategy. The second national forestry inventory underway will address this gap to a large extent.</p>	<p>FIP projects would benefit from the information generated by the second inventory as it becomes available.</p>
10	<p>Not all stakeholders saw the forest agency as being trustworthy and observed</p>	<p>Training and education of staff should focus on moving</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

	that political interference has occasionally affected the effectiveness of the agency. A specific point regarding the behavior of district officers for forests was documented; often they are not regarded well by the local populations as they have a reputation for harassing villagers and extracting petty payments from them.	towards cooperative rather than control-based approaches to management and protection of forests, and towards building up a relationship of trust.	
11	National forest policy in Burkina Faso has privatized the development of tree nurseries and supply of tree seedlings. However, private producers are poorly organized and unable to meet seedling demand in quality and quantity. Therefore the forest administration still participates in seedling production.	Provision of these services should be fully privatized. The conditions under which the private sector would be willing increase the supply, efficiently, needs to be examined, including access to micro-credit and other types of finances. The government needs to increase its efforts to provide the necessary incentives for the increased role of the private sector.	Yes. Private sector involvement should be addressed explicitly in project components.
Coherence of Forest Legislation and Rule of Law			
12	<p>The law includes a clear statement on the objective of the country to practice sustainable forestry and it clearly recognizes traditional and indigenous rights. Also, the law gives stakeholders formal opportunities for input in the creation of all of forest policies and public forest management plans.</p> <p>However, there are weaknesses. The extent to which citizens can challenge abuses of discretion by government officials is very limited due to the lack of awareness about the law and a sense of powerlessness combine with limit interventions by citizens to challenge perceived abuses by government officials. Furthermore, prosecutors and judges have not been involved much in forest law enforcement. In fact many of them are not knowledgeable about the effects of forest offences.</p>	<p>(i) Produce “easy-to-understand” versions of the current laws and to disseminate them widely among all the stakeholders including the judiciary.</p> <p>(ii) Strengthen and expand the currently limited collaboration between the judiciary and the forest administration to prosecute illegal activities in the forest sector, through information exchange and training.</p>	<p>(i) Maybe, if FIP sees the need for and supports a legislative review.</p> <p>(ii) Yes.</p>
13	Forest crimes are widespread and even if criminals are caught and fined, the amount of fines is too low to deter crime. A representative of the TFK pointed out that the illegal cutting of karite trees will not be discouraged unless fines are raised by at least 10 times their current levels.	Penalties for forest crimes have to be examined and raised to deterrent levels where necessary.	Yes.
Economic Efficiency, Equity and Incentives			
14	Government policies and decision-making consider ecosystem services and traditional uses of the forest seriously. The creation of the <i>Agence de Promotion des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (APFNL)</i> was quoted as an illustration of this commitment.	There is a need to carry out a full valuation of the sector’s contribution to the national economy.	Yes. (Could be included as part of analytical studies for FIP).

	However, the contribution of the forests to the economy isn't yet fully understood and that is one of the reasons why the sector does not generate budgets for adequate overall management.		
15	The government's ability to keep track of its expenditures and to assess the impacts and outcomes of such expenditures in the forest sector was considered weak. .	Decentralization and devolution, when managed properly, can lead to significant efficiency gains in public spending and improvements in service delivery at the local levels. This can also help get a better control on resource needs, in tracking financial flows and in evaluating impacts. Support to, and acceleration of the process of decentralization should be achieved through the scale-up of community based forest management approaches and through privatizing the provision of forest services, which have been traditionally the responsibility of the administration.	Yes.  (Significant funding is coming from external sources and all projects are audited as per the rules set down by donors. Currently, a basket-fund approach is being explored as a way to better coordinate various efforts, as well as overall auditing.
16	Fuelwood and charcoal are important activities that are highly dependent on natural forests. However, there are frequent conflicts between the local forest-dependent communities and the large traders handling the collection and transport of fuelwood.	There is a need to design national policies which balance the local and national needs for fuelwood. This would also include benefit sharing agreements between local communities and large traders. Furthermore, incentives should be given for the development of fuelwood supplies outside of the natural forests. Finally, all these measures should be underpinned by a comprehensive national energy policy including options for the development of alternative energy.	Yes. FIP must consider the demand-supply balance for energy needs/fuelwood and support development of woodlots as a means of developing a sustainable supply.
17	Karite (shea butter) forms the third largest export product (after cotton and livestock) and annual export earnings are estimated at about \$20 million per year. With the right incentives and policy framework, this trade could be increased by as much as five-fold and can provide employment and livelihoods for several thousand of rural people.	Several constraints need to be urgently addressed to unleash the full potential of this activity for the economy. The main constraints relate to availability of credit for karite collectors, poor infrastructure, illegal logging of karite trees, and lack of supply of improved variety of seedlings. Efforts must be made to attract private sector investments in the production and marketing of NTFPs.	Yes.

**Table 8: Strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in Burkina Faso**

While acknowledging a legitimate concern by many observers about the challenges of proposing broad policy, legislation and institutional reforms that are generally considered are unlikely to attract backers, especially among government stakeholders. It should be noted that in the case of Burkina Faso, the conditions are more favorable and there are good reasons to address those concerns. The forest management system and the institutional framework in Burkina Faso are more favorable than many other countries in the region, and the country has a strong experience in participatory management of natural resources. This underlines the inviting environment for change and innovation. In addition to the recognized enabling conditions that exist in Burkina Faso for SFM, the optimism is further highlighted by the following factors:

- The Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) who presided over the opening ceremony of the workshop on forest governance invited the participants **to widely disseminate the concept of forest governance, and** her participation in the technical presentation on forest governance showed both interest and political will;
- The MEDD technical advisor who oversaw the organization and the implementation of the workshop is also the Focal Point for Burkina FIP. He was very enthusiastic about the process;
- Participants in the workshop included policy/decision-makers at the central and the regional level, CSOs, private sector, experienced representatives of the *Groupements de Gestion Forestière* (GGF), progressive Mayors who have developed initiatives to promote locally-controlled management of forest resources in their Municipalities and who had shared their experience.

In conclusion, available information reviewed above and which address the question on how the proposed interventions to address the drivers of deforestation is summarized in table 9.

**Table 9: Synthesis information on how the proposed interventions address the drivers**

Original cause of deforestation/ degradation	Direct cause	Stakeholders	Geographic location of the highest pressure	Mitigation measures of the Proposed FIP Investment Project
Poverty Rural population increase Low cross-sectoral coordination of rural activities Land and forest tenure insecurity: Low institutional capacity results in a gap in regulatory measures and insufficient enforcement mechanisms regarding access, use rights and benefit sharing aspects of land and forest tenure	Extensive cotton production Extensive food production Extensive livestock production (large size of low yielding cattle, goat and sheep that exceeds grazing land size capacity)	Cotton producers Subsistence small farmers Pastoralists	West: Hts Bassins + Mouhoun  B. Mouhoun + C. West + Hts Bassins  Sahel + Sub-Sahel+ N.Sudan	Sustainable intensification of agriculture with a landscape approach to incorporate SLM and trees into the production landscape (Project1)  Sustainable intensification of livestock production (more high-yielding cattle, sheep and goats; more supplementary fodder and fodder tree production; management of pastoral corridors: Project 1) Strategies to enhance the integration of crop and livestock production  Enforcement of forest law to address agricultural and livestock activities in forest areas
Urban population increase	Over-harvesting of firewood	Local forest-dependent communities, wood collectors and large traders handling the collection and transport and sale of fuel wood	100 <sup>+</sup> km around Ouaga and Bobo	Enhance supply of firewood : SFM and plantation ( Projects 1 and 2) Reduce demand of firewood: improve efficiency of cooking stoves; promote alternative energy
Weak enforcement of forest law on fires due in part to the low technical and financial capacity	Recurrent fires		South West + South East	Fire management in community/communal forests (Project 1)  Fire management in state forests (Project 1)



				2)
Policy and law on land use planning	Gold mining extraction		All over the country	Law enforcement (Projects 1, 2, and 3)

**1.3 FIP interventions to address drivers**

**1.3.1 Planned interventions and expected impact under Project 1 (Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management)**

**Project 1:** The benefits from the very good enabling conditions for implementation. The country has a strong policy and legislative framework to organize the management of local forests. The law on decentralization allows for the transfer of forest management authority from the central administration to the elected local entities of the *Regions* and of the *Municipalities/Communes*. Both entities are entrusted by the law to have control over forests and other natural resources in their jurisdictions. As the process of effective power transfer is still on-going, FIP plans to catalyze the completion of the process of decentralization in the forest sector and support the sustainable management of the locally-controlled forests.

Priority interventions planned under this project include:

- The creation of enabling conditions: i) the establishment of local forests with clearly defined boundaries, and ii) the development and the implementation of community-driven local charters and management plans,
- The implementation of sustainable management activities including agro silvo-pastoral actions and the management of natural regeneration,
- The capacity building of stakeholders.

Specific actions planned under the above interventions are summarized below:

***The creation of enabling conditions***

i) Supporting the identification, the demarcation and the titling of local forests (community/communal forests) in the selected pilot sites and developing community-driven simple management plans to guide forest management activities.

The cost of such activities is beyond the financial capacities of Communities and Municipalities. Yet, the expected benefits are high, since the acquired legal and secure limits will enhance the protection of the forests against a great deal of the anthropogenic drivers of degradation, especially the illegal harvesting of forest products and the occupation of forest lands. The implementation of the proposed activities will be facilitated through the Forest Department that has developed technical guidelines to assist decentralized authorities in the creation of local forests (MEDD/DGCN, 2010).

ii) Supporting the development and the implementation of local charters through participatory methods.

Box 1 summarizes the key steps in the development of a local charter, as applied by the local NGO NATURAMA in a Tree Aid supported project on local forest governance. The process involves stakeholders at the village level and those in all villages of the commune. The Forest administration is currently in the process of facilitating the preparation of the standard guidelines.

The contribution of FIP to the on-going initiatives of the local charters will have major positive impact on strengthening the process of decentralization. This is a key step in order to clarify the legal status of the locally-controlled forests which is necessary to create enabling conditions for the successful implementation of FIP interventions.

**Box1. Key steps in the development of a local charter in forest governance**

1. Information flow and sensitization of local communities involved in the process
2. Establishment of a community-driven/based committee at the village level
3. Drafting of the rules
4. Discussion and adoption of the rules by each village
5. Submission to decentralized administrations and CSOs for comments and amendments
6. Input from an expert in environmental law to ensure coherence between the draft charter and existing laws and regulations
7. Holding of validation workshop, facilitated by the expert, at the Commune/Municipality level
8. Submission to decentralized administration and CSOs for an additional round of comments and amendments
9. Submission to deliberation and adoption by the municipal council
10. Translation into local language (s) and broadcasting on radio

**Source: NATURAMA , Communication at a workshop on local forest governance, Ouagadougou, 25 October, 2011**

iii) Supporting the development and the implementation of community-driven simple management plans to guide forest management activities.

Similar to the local charter, the process of initial set-up of a community/communal forest area and subsequent management has to follow standardized procedures referred to as phase-based approaches. These procedures will provide enough time to build trust between state and local stakeholders, and to reinforce the stakeholders' capacity and sense of responsibility. This cannot be achieved only through the registration of a property title, or the elaboration of a management agreement. To some extent, the process of preparing a management plan is as important as - if not more important than - the final written document. If the process is not carefully followed, the users will not understand the plan and will not be able to implement it. Furthermore, the community should be at the forefront of the preparation of the plan, while the government agencies and NGOs provide guidance and support as necessary. Key steps for preparing the plan are shown in Box 2.

**Box 2. Example of a summary content of a community forest management plan**

- Background Information
- Introduction
- Description of the forest
- Objective of the Forest Management Plan (short term and long term outcomes)
- Forest management actions (activities regarding protection, development, usage and monitoring)
- Collaborative monitoring and learning (setting targets, indicators, data collection and analysis, adaptive management)
- Approval of the plan by community members, forest administration and other stakeholders

**Source: FAO, 2011**

### **Supporting SFM field activities**

- The protection and the sustainable management of the existing agricultural land trees (parklands);
- The development /dissemination of agro-forestry technologies for restoration of soil fertility and supply of forest products (wood and NTFPs including tree fodder for livestock feed) to complement the use of similar products from the forest and benefit communities and municipalities;
- The improvement of livestock management and the promotion of integrating crop and livestock production systems through: i) “improved pastoralism” (demarcation of livestock corridors with physical fences, establishment of clearly defined and materialized transhumant corridors), and ii) agroforestry technologies for fodder production through the plantation of fodder trees as woodlots or in farmers’ fields.

### **Capacity building**

Capacity building of local stakeholders (local administration, producer organizations, civil society...; etc.). The expected outputs for trainees are: i) to understand and to be able to implement basic principles of forest management; ii) to be able to participate meaningfully in forestry decision making processes; and iii) to be able to develop and implement local charters and management plans;

Support activities of the Nabilpaga farmer training center on community capacity development in decentralized and participatory forest management so as to extend the successful experience to the decentralized communal institutions with the *Groupement de Gestion Forestière*.

### **Forest Products and Value Chains**

Forest-based economic activities, such as producing charcoal and selling forest products often contribute to over 25% of rural household income and reduce the impacts of droughts and lean times. Although the importance of market and investment opportunities in the forest sector is increasingly recognized, private sector involvement in SFM in Burkina remains limited. This does not only deprive the forest sector of private funding, but also increases the risk of over-exploitation of forest resources due to the lack of understanding of basic forest management principles by private business.

The planned interventions under this Project focus on promoting private sector involvement in forest management. Priority actions focus on small-holder activities for private business, i.e. (i) sustainable use of natural forest products, (ii) agroforestry, (iii) fruit tree plantations, (iv) woodlot plantation for fuel wood, poles, and NTFPs, (v) biodiversity conservation, and (vi) capacity building of stakeholders (Training in the development of small and medium-sized forest enterprise (SMFE) including access to finances and Training in basic principles of sustainable forest management-SFM).

The main expected benefits include: (i) Greater implication of private sector in improved sustainable forest management (ii) Leverage of additional financial resources from the private sector, and (iii) Building the technical and institutional capacities of SMFEs.

### **1.3.2 Planned interventions and expected impacts under Project 2 (Participatory Management of State Forests)**

State forests are protected by law against human activities. However, many state forests lack marked boundaries, and management plans which make law enforcement difficult. The rich soil is attractive

to farmers, the abundance of forage attracts pastoralists and the fairly dense status of biomass is vulnerable to fires. All of these cause deforestation and forest degradation.

Planned interventions will allow for reliable protection, sustainable regeneration and improved use of state forest resources in accordance with forest management plans that have to be systematically implemented in all woodlands of the country over the next few years.

Priority actions include:

- Fully involving local communities, decentralized authorities, and decentralized forest administration in planning and implementing SFM activities. This requires participation of all stakeholders in the development and the implementation of management plans and local charters in the same way as discussed above for the decentralized local forests
- Extending the successful experience of managing natural forest to other state forests with the participation of local communities organized in *Groupements de Gestion Forestière (GGF)*.

Specific actions include: (i) bush-fire management (the dense status of biomass in the protected areas is more affected by fires than other land use systems) by establishing and regularly maintaining fire breaks network; (ii) involving local communities through the creation and the training of GGFs where they do not exist; (iii) establishing regeneration areas for fauna, with the objective of sustainable use in order to benefit the local populations, and to build on the long standing experience with concessions.

Expected benefits include (i) the protection of 3.9 million ha of state forests from deforestation; (ii) the conservation of biodiversity; (iii) the support to rural populations living in and near forests; (iv) carbon reduction.

- Capacity development
  - Support training of decentralized professional foresters to update technical skills and learn about dealing with communities, i.e. more bottom-up, flexible, responsive attitude,
  - Support the national forestry training institutions (ENEF and IDR): updating the curricula, and providing technical equipments and infrastructure.

## II - MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE MITIGATION POTENTIAL OF THE PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

The proposed interventions combine several approaches to maximize the mitigation potential of the country and to concurrently achieve both mitigation and adaptation. Components 2 of all 3 projects directly support mitigation and adaptation through sustainable management of a wide range of tree-based land use systems including local forests and agroforestry parklands (Projects 1 and 3), and state forests (Projects 2 and 3).

The planned interventions are:

- Sustainable management of local forests and regeneration of parkland systems under Project 1 to reduce emissions, increase sequestration, and enhance adaptation;
- Sustainable management of State forests under Project 2 to reduce emissions, conserve biodiversity, and enhance the livelihood of forest dependent communities;
- Forest plantations through all three Projects to enhance sequestration.

## 2.1 Sustainable management of local forests and parkland systems to increase bio-carbon stocks and adaptation

Trees in the rural landscape, whether as forests or dispersed trees on agricultural lands, are not only important as far as the carbon aspect is concerned, but they are also important from the perspective of adaptation to climate change. Parklands cover an estimated land area of about 2 305 603 ha and have the highest rate of annual change among all land use systems in the country. They have expanded at an annual rate of 1.31% during the period 1999-2002 (MECV, 2009). Although local forests area is not determined at the moment (they have not all been marked yet), their anticipated cover is expected to be high, as there are 302 rural communes and each commune will establish a communal forest.

Local farmers have traditionally managed trees as part of their agricultural production strategies and to meet their domestic needs for wood and NTFPs including livestock feed. Some of the management strategies used by local communities include pruning of adult trees in order to 1) accelerate the growth, 2) increase the biomass and fruit production, 3) reduce shading which has an adverse effect on crop yield, 4) obtain organic matter to enrich and protect soils, 5) reduce the incidence of birds and other pests that could destroy crops, 6) get firewood, and 7) make trees more resistant to winds (Bonkougou *et al.* 1998).

In addition to supporting activities that will scale up such methods/techniques of sustainable management of parkland trees, IP projects will also build on the considerable potential of natural regeneration that exists in the parkland system. Examples of farmer managed natural regeneration are reported below to illustrate this potential.

- ***The case of farmer managed natural regeneration in the Yatenga region, northern Burkina Faso (CILSS/USAID. 2002)***

Hundreds of farmers in the Yatenga region of Burkina Faso are reported to have successfully reclaimed and restored the productivity of their land and the surrounding natural resources. Farmers have actively protected natural regeneration of shrubs, trees, and other woody vegetation, both in cultivated fields and in surrounding bush lands. Many farmers have reclaimed 10–15 hectares in areas where average farm size is about 4 hectares.

Rural producers have benefited at the economic level not only from the sale of poles and firewood (some \$30–\$60/year per household), but more significantly, from several activities such as; the production and sale of non-timber forest products (fodder, medicinal products, edible leaves, fruits, nuts, gums, honey...; etc.). For example, about 200 tended baobab trees in a field now generates more than \$200 per year to a household from the sale of high in demand and nutritious edible leaves.

Not only the population livelihoods have improved, but there is also an unexpected recovery of the tree and forest cover in some areas as a result of the density of farm trees in fields, boundary plantings, woodlots, and rehabilitated “forests”. Furthermore, biodiversity has been restored in many areas, with both environmental and economic benefits: wildlife is becoming as a renewable resource, traditional medicinal plants are once again accessible, less time and labor is spent in collecting fuel wood, and water supplies are better protected.

A more detailed account of the story is in Annex 1.

• ***The case of Jean Paul Nikièma, a traditional healer in the Saponé area, central Plateau region of Burkina Faso (The Forest Dialogue-TFD, 2011)***

In the Saponé area, about 25 km south of Ouagadougou, a famous traditional healer, Mr Jean Paul Nikièma is reported to have established a private forest of about 100 ha to protect natural regeneration and plant medicinal plants. He explains “plants reproduce in different ways; by seed, cuttings...; etc., and I know and utilize these different techniques. Medicine is a treasure of the plant, but it is not the only treasure: we consume the fruit, the leaves etc. Shea butter is very good; néré seeds are used to make sumbala which is a valuable substitute for maggi cubes. They are sold directly here. Last time, I harvested néré fruits which my wives sold and they made more than 100 000 F CFA.

Nowadays, when the neighbors need medicine, they come ask us and we harvest for them. The benefits are immeasurable. If everyone agreed to reconstitute and protect the forest as we have done here, Burkina Faso would be well developed. We invite people from all around to get close to the forests, to listen to them and if we follow what they tell us , we will benefit.

“Ignorance is the source of our suffering; I observed and I saw. I generated the benefits and I know it is true”.

A more detailed account of Mr. Nikièma’s story is in Annex 2.

• ***The case of increased tree cover in crop fields as a result of natural resource management in the Plateau central region of Burkina Faso (Etude Sahel Burkina Faso, 2008)***

In the central Plateau region of Burkina Faso, the intensification of agricultural production through the investment in natural resource management (NRM) significantly enhances the potential to increase tree cover in crop fields (*the Sahel Study Burkina Faso, 2008*). Tree status biomass on compacted soils at sites that have benefited from NRM (soil/water conservation and fertility improvement in crop fields) more than tripled compared to results on sites without NRM, as shown in table10.

**Table 10. Tree biomass status at sites with and without NRM**

Location/Site	Tree standing biomass (m <sup>3</sup> )	
	Without NRM	With NRM
1 (Noh)	1.6	7.3
2 (Rissiam)	17.4	46.4
3 (Ziga)	2.0	5.5
4 (Ramawa)	20.8	68.0

Source: *Sahel Study Burkina Faso, 2008*

Similar results were also reported by Reij and Steeds (2003):

- Cultivated fields treated with soil and water conservation techniques exhibit more trees than 10-15 years ago. In many villages, 25-50% of the cultivated area has been treated with such techniques. Although the vegetation continues to degrade in most of the non-cultivated areas, cases can be found where the improvement of the vegetation on cultivated fields has reduced the pressure on the natural vegetation, which has started to improve;

- Increased investment in livestock management by women and men, and changes in livestock management from extensive to semi-intensive: more manure is available for maintaining or improving soil fertility;
- Greater availability of forage for livestock due to local regeneration of vegetation, in particular of annual and perennial grasses on fields treated with soil and water conservation techniques.

The various cases reported above indicate considerable opportunities to increase forest cover by farmers themselves. FIP will support and consolidate such opportunities. Thus, although actual results on total land area that will be regenerated or biomass that will be produced cannot be accurately predicted as this will depend on the final selection of the pilot sites, it is quite likely that the mitigation potential of the proposed interventions can be substantial. In addition, as it will be underlined later in section IV, trees in agricultural landscapes in Burkina Faso are valuable sources of wood and NTFPs, which will add meaningful co-benefits to carbon sequestration. Indeed, on the socio-economic level, PFNLs make up over 43.4% of the food and nutritional balance of Burkinabè households, and play a role in the health improvement of 75-90% of inhabitants, and generate 23% of revenues and employment of rural households (MECV, 2009; Westholm and Kokko, 2011).

The mitigation potential of FIP interventions is assessed on the following basis:

*Carbon reduction from avoiding deforestation*

The estimation of deforestation is 110 500 ha/year

Burkina Faso's forests contained about 35 tons of carbon (tC)/hectare in 2005 according to FAO estimates (Westholm and Kokko, 2011).

The complete halt of deforestation in Burkina Faso would mean avoiding the loss of  $110\,500 \times 35 = 3\,867\,500$  tC per year.

*Carbon reduction from avoiding forest degradation*

Westholm and Kokko (2011) report that according to the Forest Resources Assessment conducted by the FAO in 2005 the above-ground carbon stock in biomass in forests decreased from 41.4 tC/ha in 1990 to 34.5 tC/ha in 2005. This means that there is an average loss of 0.46 tC/ha/year. The same assessment estimated that the forest covered up to 6.794 million ha in 2005. Assuming that forest degradation has completely halted, this figure can be used to estimate the potential carbon gains from avoiding forest degradation. In total,  $0.46 \times 6.794 = 3.13$  million tC could be saved yearly from stopping forest degradation.

**2.2 Sustainable management of state forests to reduce emissions, conserve biodiversity and enhance the livelihoods of forest dependent communities**

State forests, as shown on figure 2 cover an estimated area of 3 915 097 hectares, i.e. 14% of the country's land area

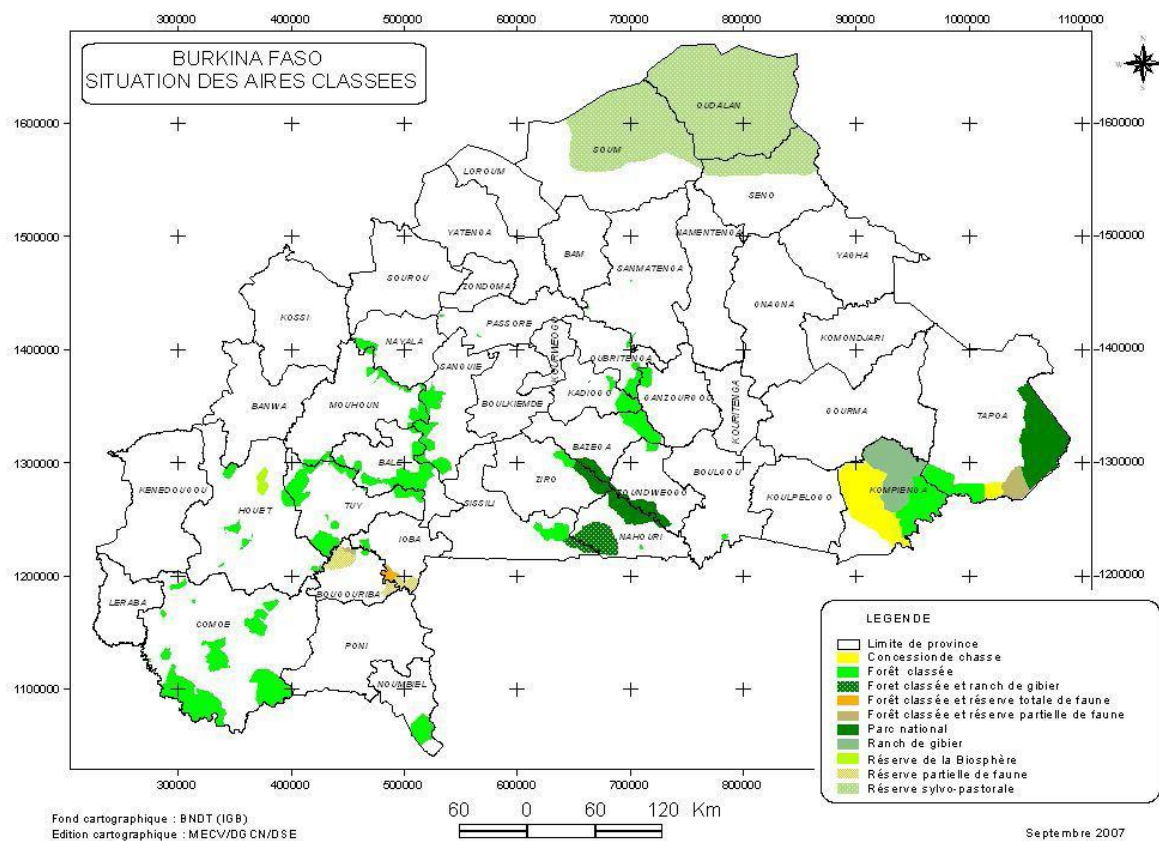


Figure 7. Location of protected areas (Source: MECV, 2009)

Currently, many classified forests do not have secure borders due, in many cases, to the lack of financial resources that are necessary to physically demarcate these borders. Project 2 investments in state forests will help demarcate state forest borders and enforce the forest law, and therefore reduce illegal occupation and logging. Also, tree plantations are planned to restore degraded areas in the forests. Thus, Project 2 investments in state forests are expected to result in both increased cover through restoration plantings (Component 2) and reduced deforestation through better law enforcement (Component 1) that will lead to a clear physical demarcation of forest boundaries.

Interventions under Project 2 would therefore allow for reliable protection, sustainable regeneration and improved use of state forest products in accordance with forest management plans that will be systematically implemented in all woodlands of the country over the next few years. Specific actions include: (i) bush-fire management by establishing and regularly maintaining fire breaks network; (ii) respect of regulatory texts; (iii) the organization of the pastoral sector for light and controlled browsing in state forests; (iv) restoration of degraded areas; and (v) the establishment of regeneration areas for fauna, with the objective of sustainable use for the benefit of local populations.

As Burkina Faso loses about 110.000 ha of forest per year, which represents about 4.4 Million tC, sustainable management of the 3.9 million ha of state forests to slightly slow down deforestation can have substantial impact on mitigation. By conserving biomass and soil carbon in protected areas, improving forest management practices (e.g. sustainable selective logging), enhancing fire protection, and promoting more effective use of prescribed burning, carbon will be conserved.

### 2.3 Forest plantations to enhance sequestration

Forest plantation is an important component of the national forest policy. The national program on sustainable management of forests and wildlife indicated that supply of forest products from natural



forests alone cannot meet the increasing demand for wood and NTFPs, and that Additional contributions from plantations are needed (MECV, 2009).

The potential sequestration from plantations has been assessed by Ouédraogo and Tarchiani (2005) for Burkina Faso and four other Sahelian countries (Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad). FIP interventions are built on those results to estimate the sequestration potential of its planned plantations. The study by Ouédraogo and Tarchiani (op cit ) reported the following expected results 15 years after plantation:

- Under conditions of annual rainfall of less than 450mm, CO2 sequestration potential is in the order of 35 t/ha from the following species planted at 400 trees/ha: *Acacia nilotica*, *A. senegal* and *A. seyal*;
- Under rainfall (P) of 450 mm < P < 650 mm, a sequestration potential of 50 t /ha can be achieved with the following species at planting density of 100 trees/ha: *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Daniellia oliveri*, *Diospyros mespiliformis*, *Faidherbia albida*, *Isobertia doka*, *Lannea microcarpa*, *Parkia biglobosa* et *Prosopis africana*;
- At sites with rainfall 650 mm < P < 950 mm, sequestration potential reaches 83 t/ha with the following species planted at a density of 44 trees/ha: *Azelia africana*, *Anogeissus leiocarpus*, *Burkea africana*, *Guibourtia copallifera*, *Khaya senegalensis*, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Tamarindus indica* et *Vitellaria paradoxa*.

Although the specific species that will be used in the plantations proposed under PIF interventions will depend on the final choice of the pilot sites, it should be noted that all the species listed in the above study occur naturally in Burkina Faso and most of them are routinely used in reforestation programs in the country.

Activities under all 2 IP projects include forest plantations and may cover up to a total area of 50 000 ha.

As for forest plantations, the planned activities will involve all categories of key stakeholders (community, private, and state) and will be supported through all Projects. Actual location of planting areas, however, will depend on final decisions on pilot sites.

FIP-supported plantations, which are designed to cover 50 000 ha, are expected to sequester 19 081 830 tCO<sub>2</sub> in 15 years and yield expected carbon revenues in the order of 33 215 342 US\$, on the basis of a market price of 4US\$ per tCO<sub>2</sub>.

It should be noted that in addition to the potential sequestration from the 50 000 ha plantations and from the protection of natural regeneration, the components 2 of all three projects will rehabilitate state forests, communal forests as they become established, and the parklands through reforestation of degraded and denuded areas. This will further increase the country's mitigation potential, although actual figures will depend on the final choice of pilot sites.

#### **2.4 Reducing anthropogenic pressure on forests through the promotion of responsible private forest management**

Project 1 investments, that are designed to reduce anthropogenic pressure on forests, are expected to have positive impact on forest cover in both communal and state forests. Because the decentralization policy in the forest sector hasn't yet been put in place, titled and registered communal forests have not yet been formally established. Their contribution to increasing forest cover can't be determined. However, as there are 302 rural communes in the country, and all are

entitled to establish communal forests, the process is expected to increase forest cover in a significant way.

The expected results of Project 1 are: (i) the identification and the scaling up of local best practices, (ii) the dissemination of local best practices for sustainable forest management (iii) The greater implication of private sector in improved sustainable management of forest products, (iv) the increased capacities for carbon sequestration, (v) the leverage of additional financial resources from the private sector, (vi) the provision of support to innovative approaches to be eventually scaled up in larger areas, (vii) the building of the technical and institutional capacities of SMFEs and local association networks, and (viii) the improved knowledge.

The above will be achieved by strengthening private forest management through small-holder activities, such as agroforestry, fruit tree plantations, biodiversity conservation and improved livestock management. Constraints to smallholder investments in agroforestry need to be analyzed in order to design appropriate response mechanism, such as micro-credit or risk insurance schemes.

The package of interventions under Project 1 includes also: a) less destructive techniques of NTFP harvesting, b) improving the efficiency of the existing technologies for firewood and charcoal, and c) complementary adoption of alternative sources of energy.

#### 2.4.1 Reducing damage of NTFP harvest to trees

The Director General of the *Agence de Promotion des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux* (APFNL) stresses the need to address increasing cases of commercial over-exploitation of NTFPs using destructive techniques and/or technologies (DG Gaston Ouédraogo, *pers comm.*). Examples include:

- harvesting of immature fruits of karité (*Vitellaria paradoxa*), néré (*Parkia biglobosa*), and saban (*Saba senegalensis*)
- cutting off tree branches to access edible leaves of baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) and balanites (*Balanites aegyptiaca*)...;etc.

Because there is no widely accepted comprehensive compendium of appropriate techniques for harvesting NTFPs, an inventory and a critical review of existing local knowledge and research will be carried out. The results of all these actions will be validated through a review by experts and credible forums and will be disseminated.

#### 2.4.2 Promote wider adoption of more efficient technologies and techniques for the production and use of fuel wood and charcoal

GGF members have received the required training for sustainable harvesting of fuel wood. There is, however, a wide range of technologies and techniques for charcoal production with varying levels of efficiency depending on which technology is used. Project 1 will i) organize refresher training courses to provide producers with the most appropriate techniques, and ii) address the constraints of high cost of technologies through professional assessment of cost and benefits analyses to ensure their equitable sharing by all stakeholders along the value chain.

Project 1 interventions will also seek to enhance use of the efficiency fuel wood and charcoal through the wide dissemination of best available technologies and techniques. A recent study by New Tree in eastern Burkina Faso has indicated that a household uses 3 065 Kg of fuel wood per year. For the improved Woodstove CO2logic/Tii Paalga, the study recommends the ones that are made locally with local materials by the villagers because they get an efficiency rate of min 25 %. This results in a 60% improvement of efficiency (Taoufiq Bennouna, *pers comm.*).

#### 2.4.3 Promotion of alternative sources of energy

The use of alternative sources of energy leads to GHG reduction or avoidance. Through bio-digestion (the decomposition of organic substance and animal waste) and other methane-based projects in the agricultural and rural sectors, and through energy-related projects that earmark financial resources (e.g. from carbon credits) to finance community or land-use management activities, GHG reduction or avoidance is achieved.

Burkina Faso is implementing a national bio-digestion Program under the Ministry of livestock. The Program subsidizes the construction of bio-digesters for organized rural cooperatives and associations, and plans to build about 10 000 bio-digesters by 2013. As underlined by the project, energy production through the bio-digestion option induces co-benefits of considerable importance; such as the following:

- Energy produced reduces firewood consumption and thus deforestation from over-exploitation of firewood;
- Effluents used as fertilizer increase crop yield and should reduce deforestation from agricultural encroachment;

Cattle benefit from good animal feed that will lead to reduced deforestation from extensive pastoralism.

The FIP projects have a comprehensive approach that aims at changing the local development paths. The local promotion of high efficiency ovens and other technological innovations such as the Bio-digesters are expected to have great impact in reducing carbon emissions. Some experts suggest, however, that for household energy use, most of the benefits will come from reduced waste and improved stoves rather than from promoting alternative sources (Marjory-Anne Bromhead, *pers comm.*).

### III - ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL REPLICATION AND SCALABILITY POTENTIAL AND HOW THE PLAN WOULD AFFECT NATIONAL FOREST COVER

The significance of Burkina Faso as a REDD+ pilot lies on what it represents in terms of biomes, economy and institutional framework. Burkina Faso has the potential to develop a model that can then be used by many countries – in Africa and beyond. Potential replication and scalability is described below in terms of (i) governance and institutional structures, and (ii) biophysical characteristics.

#### 3.1 Governance and institutional framework

Burkina's very strong experience in participatory natural resource management is, at least in part, linked to its governance and institutional structures. FIP Burkina has carried out an extensive assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in the country. The fairly good situation of forest governance including the institutional framework that has been put in place explains the country's success in participatory management of natural resources. In particular, community participation through the successful experience with the *Groupement de gestion forestière* (GGF) and the early emphasis on capacity building of local communities through the experience of the *Nabilpaga farmer training center* deserve consideration for replication in other similar semi-arid situations.

#### 3.2 Biophysical replication

##### 3.2.1 Replication potential from pilot sites to other parts of the country

As indicated earlier, pilot project sites will be selected to cover all agro-ecological zones and include a wide range of tree based land use categories. In this way, the results from each site have the

replication and the scalability potential to other parts of the country with similar ecological and socio-cultural characteristics. Given the important role that trees play in rural landscapes in the country, national replication and scalability potential extends beyond tree forests to include all tree-based land use systems.

In Burkina Faso, such systems (closed canopy forest, gallery forest, shrubby savannah, wooded savannah, and steppes) cover an estimated area of 13.3 million hectares, or 48.75% of the national territory (MECV, 2009). Moreover, the agricultural lands with significant woodland cover comprise an additional 12.6 % of the total land area, and agro-forestry covers 8.45%. These land areas play a key environmental, social and economic role in addition to their biomass and soil carbon sequestration function. Thus, the results that are achieved from FIP interventions at pilot sites have considerable replication potential at the national level.

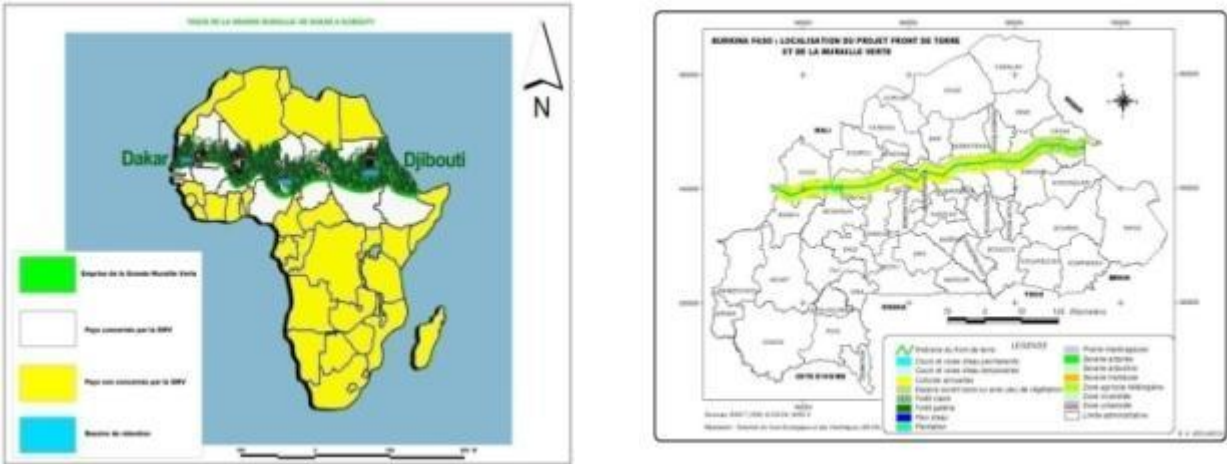
### 3.2.2 Replication potential from Burkina Faso to the sub-region and beyond

Despite its relatively low mitigation potential, Burkina Faso was chosen as a FIP pilot because there is a great potential for reproducing successful efforts in the country to other countries with similar climate. Indeed, at supra-national level, studies undertaken by Chris Reij and CILSS in four sahelian countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal) showed that through farmer- managed natural regeneration of trees in crop fields, tree cover has increased at many locations across the Sahel. In addition to the cases of natural regeneration in Burkina Faso mentioned above, many other examples have been reported throughout the Sahel. In Niger, for example, the comparison of aerial photos of 1975 with satellite imagery of 2005 shows a strong increase in on-farm tree densities in many villages. In some cases the number of on-farm trees is 15 to 20 times higher in 2005 than in 1975. The scale of this on-farm re-greening is at least 5 million hectares. This makes it the largest environmental transformation in the Sahel (CILSS, 2009).

As Burkina Faso lies on the Sahelian semi-arid belt, the Sahelian countries under the Permanent Inter-State Committee for drought control in the Sahel (CILSS) represent the most immediate opportunity for potential replication and scalability of FIP results. This sub-regional grouping of 8 countries covers 5 231 381 km<sup>2</sup> with an estimated population of about 250 million inhabitants in 2000 (CILSS/ECOWAS, 2000). CILSS participates in Chris Reij's initiative on "the re-greening of the Sahel" and has coordinated the supporting studies for this initiative in Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal (CILSS, 2009).

Replication to other semi-arid lands on the African continent beyond West Africa is also anticipated through channels such as the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative, of which Burkina Faso is a member. This Initiative, commonly referred to as the Green Wall or the Green Belt Project, focuses on natural resource management and agricultural and pastoral development across the African dry lands, and offers good opportunities for replication and scaling up of the FIP Burkina results.

Figures 3 and 4 show the land area extent of the Green Belt project on the continent and in Burkina Faso. In Burkina Faso, the project extends over an area of 630 km long and 15 km wide, i.e. 1. 8 million ha, covering 7 Regions and 53 communes. Beyond Burkina Faso, the Green Belt project involves 11 countries in the semi-arid belt that stretches across the African dry lands from Senegal to Djibouti, an area which is roughly 15 km wide and 7 000 km, i.e. 10.5 million ha, and this presents a considerable potential for replication and scalability of FIP Burkina Faso results.



**Figures 8 and 9. Project area of The Great Green Wall Initiative across semi-arid Africa and in Burkina Faso (Source: Project GMV, MECV 2009)**

Burkina Faso forests are representative of the dry forests of Africa that are home to almost 235 million rural people and cover over 43% of the land surface of the continent. With about 50% of the 13.4 million km<sup>2</sup> of African rangeland being estimated as (severely) degraded, FIP investments in Burkina Faso have huge replication potential in other African countries.

Beyond the African dry lands, REDD+ activities piloted in Burkina Faso will provide a model on which many other countries with similar semi-arid ecosystems can build upon. The significance of Burkina Faso as a REDD+ pilot lies on what it represents in terms of biomes, economy and institutional framework. Based on a group of experts report, Burkina Faso is the FIP pilot with the highest replication potential. Currently, the REDD potential of dry land ecosystems is slightly understood even though it may be more important for the continent’s overall economic growth and low-carbon development agenda compared to moist tropical forest ecosystems. Burkina Faso FIP pilot will not only provide useful lessons at the technical level on models for forest conservation, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management at a landscape scale; it will also help explore new ground in developing and testing baseline approaches, MRV Systems for dry areas that meet international standards (FIP document for Burkina Faso, 2011)

**3.3 How the plan would affect national forest cover**

The extent to which the plan will affect the national forest cover will be determined with confidence once the actual projects have been defined. However, as the 3 proposed projects are planned to support sustainable management of tree-based land use systems throughout the country, i.e. in communal forests, state forests, parklands and rangelands, the potential impact on national forest cover is expected to be substantial.

**IV - INFORMATION ON HOW THE PROPOSED INVESTMENTS WILL AIM AT CATALYZING SELF-SUSTAINABLE, VIABLE ECONOMIC MODELS FOR REDD+ AT SCALE**

Catalyzing self-sustainable, viable economic models for REDD+ at scale relates to the challenge of reconciling the needs for creating forest-based economic opportunities in poor rural areas, adapting to climate change and reducing vulnerabilities while at the same time mitigating GHG emissions and enhancing carbon stocks. This is the nexus *Mitigation-Adaptation-Poverty Reduction* which is the core of FIP Burkina’s interventions.

The socioeconomic importance of forest products, which has long been recognized and valued by local people, is now increasingly appreciated by modern economy. At the national level, forest fees, taxes and permit revenues contribute by almost 6% to the GDP. At the local level, forest-based activities such as making and selling charcoal and other forest products, make up over 25% of the income of a rural household, and often represents the safety net in times of drought.

This section highlights the crucial socio-economic importance of forests in enhancing local livelihoods in Burkina Faso, then discusses constraints and opportunities for promoting forest-based economic activities, and how the proposed investments address the identified constraints and catalyze self-sustainable models for REDD<sup>+</sup>.

- **Socio-economic importance of forest products**

Although agriculture is the primary activity for many rural households, the prevailing system of rain fed agriculture is particularly vulnerable to climate variability and change. In addition to the widely known severe and prolonged droughts that affect the land cover and all types of production systems, pockets of drought may occur during the cropping season and cause reduced harvests or even total crop failure that bring famine and increase rural people vulnerability. Perennial trees and shrubs in forests and agroforestry parklands in the rural landscape play an extremely important adaptation role in food and economic security that reduce vulnerability. NTFPs, therefore serve as a complement to farming activities and their importance may be significant as the frequency of droughts and unpredictable rainfall may grow with climate change and affect farm productivity.

Results of a survey conducted in Burkina Faso further underlines the importance of NTFPs in rural livelihoods. The survey was conducted to find out from the farmers which tree species they considered as most important, and which they would most like to see improved for planting in their fields. Farmers were asked to rank their top 15 preferred trees. The striking findings of the survey are that farmers clearly consider trees as a source of their food and nutritional security, and they view the trees that provide valuable food products as the most important in the region. Shea tree (*Vitellaria paradoxa*) ranked N°1 and farmers explained that these fruits can be eaten fresh and provide important food energy and nutrients for people who work in the field during the lean season; and nuts provide high quality butter that is used in cooking, in a number of medicinal ointments, and as a cosmetic. This explains why a great number of SMFES' activities in Burkina Faso are based on shea products. Box 3 illustrates the case of one of the largest and most successful women group in shea business. The group has a membership of about 3 000 women. They were Fair-Trade certified in July 2006 and gained organic certification in December 2007.

Indeed, wild resources provide an important safety net whereby the benefits provided by forest resources contribute to local livelihoods through immediate subsistence value or cash income at critical times of the year.

As has been underlined during the FIP process, forest-based economic activities, such as making charcoal and selling forest products often contribute to over 25% of rural household income and reduce the impacts of droughts and lean times. Equally important are silvo-pastoral systems and agroforestry – all of which rely on forest ecosystems for their existence. Furthermore, non timber forest products offer options for improving people's livelihoods while at the same time conserving the forest resources. As mentioned earlier, NTFPs are reported to make up over 43.4% of the food and nutritional balance of Burkina households, play a role in the health improvement of 75-90% of inhabitants, and generates 23% of revenues and employment of rural households (MECV, 2009).

---

**Box 3. UGPPK Union of Shea Butter Producers, Burkina Faso**

---

UGPPK (*Union des Groupements de Productrices des Produits du Karité*) is a group of women who gather Shea nuts to produce Shea butter which is used locally for cooking and is also exported for use as an ingredient in the food and cosmetic industries. The Union was established in January 2001. It started as a union of 18 district producer groups and has now grown to 55 groups and represents more than 3,000 women producers. UGPPK's strategy to increase the income of its members has several strands. Capacity building – increase the quality and quantity of Shea butter produced by members.

Organize the effective marketing of the Shea butter produced by the union.

Access alternative higher-value international markets such as Fair-trade and organic.

Abou Dradin, UGPPK manager, explains the wider social role the union plays and its contribution to changing the cultural status of women: "Fair-trade standards are a way to introduce transparency and good governance to the cooperatives".

UGPPK gained organic certification in December 2007 and was Fair-trade certified in July 2006. Through Fair-trade, UGPPK has the opportunity to reduce the number of intermediaries and trade directly with buyers. With the UK launch of Fair-trade cosmetics in spring 2009, shea butter from UGPPK will be available as an ingredient in Fair-trade products such as body butter, body scrub, lip balm, and shaving oil...One woman half-joked that if Fair-trade sales continue to grow 'we will all have our own motorbike!'

**Source: The Forest Dialogue (TFD), 2011**

Forest based enterprises do not only help in supplementing household incomes but also contribute to the growth of local economies. In addition to the opportunities created by forest-based micro-enterprises, some members of the community benefit directly from carrying out forest management activities either as contractors or workers. These include establishing and maintaining firebreaks, forest inventories, guarding, seedling production, silvicultural activities, and plantation. All these help to increase forest value and the economic incentives to the local communities to invest in the management and in the protection of their forest resources.

At the national level, the contribution of the forest sector to public revenue generation is very high. Fees, taxes, and permits paid for the use of timber and other wood products, mostly in the form of wood fuels, contribute by 5.6% to the GDP, or 209 billion FCFA. Nurseries account for 7.26 billion FCFA and construction timber 1.01 billion FCFA. Non-timber forest products generated around 25.6 billion FCFA in 2008, and created a growing number of small and medium enterprise sector (SME) that carries out exports and imports.

- **Existing constraints and opportunities in promoting forest-based enterprises**

The NGO Tree Aid reported the existence of more than 300 Small and Medium Forest Enterprises (SMFE) in Burkina Faso. A diagnostic study conducted on 169 of them highlighted their main constraints and opportunities (Tree Aid, 2008). An important constraint is the difficult access to financial resources because many SMFEs operate in the informal sector, and the existing banking system has a conservative approach to this sector. Other reported constraints such as: low priority/visibility of SMFEs in the national policies and legislations; deforestation reduces the resource base and makes the stable supply of products a serious problem; lack of adequate skills and knowledge in entrepreneurship and in the forest sector especially in terms of sustainable management of the resource base.

Opportunities include the existence of well organized groups (networks, value chains) for the production and sale of wood, charcoal, and NTFPs; a wide range of species with marketable NTFPs; the existence of very good local knowledge on NTFPs; the establishment of a special agency by the Government, the *Agence de promotion des produits forestiers non ligneux (APFNL)* with the mission to promote NTFPs. And finally, the policy of decentralization will promote the emergence of small local markets for the lower level categories of producers.

- **How the proposed interventions will address constraints and leverage opportunities**

Activities reviewed in paragraph 2.4 on reducing anthropogenic pressure on forests through the promotion of responsible private forest management are also relevant to this section.

The ultimate success of forest-based enterprises will be measured by their contribution to the transformation of the forest dependent communities. This includes the capacity of forest-based enterprises to function efficiently and generate profits in a sustainable manner. To this end, the current challenges of lack of or limited access to markets and credit need to be addressed. The low levels of literacy and the use of poor technologies result in low quality products have to be overcome. SMFEs are more likely to succeed where forest products have good access to reliable markets. However, most natural forests do not have close proximity of markets, thus there is a need to develop more sophisticated marketing strategies. In some instances, there might be need to modify laws and offer services to catalyze the development of forest-based enterprises.

The proposed interventions are designed to strengthen private forest management through smallholder activities, such as agroforestry, fruit tree plantations, and biodiversity conservation. All these activities are expected to reduce anthropogenic pressure on forests. Constraints to smallholder investments in these activities need to be analyzed in order to design appropriate response mechanism, such as micro-credit or risk insurance schemes.

The availability of financial resources is critical for investment in forest management activities, and for the establishment and the operations of small forest-based enterprises. Sometimes only small budget amounts are needed, (usually less than \$US100) to buy tools or improved beehives. Larger enterprises normally require more capital investment. The financial resources may be in the form of grants or loans. Investment credit on affordable terms is crucial for forest-related businesses. In this regard, linkages and partnerships with financial institutions and other private sector partners are essential to ensure that communities and other stakeholders involved in these activities have access to the necessary financial services.

Project 1 will support the private sector and the land users' organizations to develop better and sustainable exploitation of forest products to enhance the adaptation capacity of the ecosystems and of the people. To achieve this, the private sector representatives were closely involved in the consultation process and the design of the FIP Investment Plan. Interventions will support activities to promote and sustain people and ecosystem resilience through: i) income generation; ii) food and nutritional security; and iii) sustainable management of land and forest resources. The promotion of enabling conditions for implementing these activities may require conducting actions that include the following:

- Providing incentives (laws, regulations and economic incentives) to the private sector to encourage investments;
- Promoting good markets for products such as charcoal and shea butter;
- Providing incentives to create small and medium forest enterprises for forest product processing to build the capacities of local stakeholders, particularly women, and to provide high quality products.



Projects 1 and 2 will work in synergy in the forests of their respective mandates (i.e. community forests and state forests) with a focus on:

- Reliable information on the resource base;
- Management plans to support sustainable management of wood and NTFP resources;
- Wider adoption of i) more efficient technologies for the production and use of fuel wood and charcoal, and ii) alternative sources of energy to complement fuel wood and charcoal ;
- Wider adoption of agroforestry technologies, including trees for soil fertility enhancement, for fruit and fodder production...;etc.
- Sustainable harvesting techniques of forest product so as to prevent the timber and non-timber economic activities that cause over-exploitation of resources and lead to deforestation and forest degradation.

**V - FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT, INCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS TO SUPPORT THE PROPOSED INVESTMENT PLAN**

**5.1 The functions of the Steering Committee PANA/REDD+/FIP**

During the third FIP joint Mission in October 2011, the Development Bank partners and the Government of Burkina Faso agreed on concrete steps to make the Steering Committee PANA/REDD+/FIP more functional. As a number of policies and strategies are developed to promote rural and national economic development (PNSR, SCADD, etc.), a revitalized Steering Committee for PANA, REDD + and FIP will ensure coherence and proper alignment of objectives and resources between these initiatives and FIP.

A consultancy study specifically commissioned to address institutional matters is on-going.

**5.2 Strengthening of the decentralization process**

The Ministry of Environment has established an inter-ministerial Task Force to advice on feasible options to strengthen the decentralization process in the forest sector. SIDA Sweden is providing financial support for the activities of the Task Force.

This development is important as FIP is committed to work with stakeholders at both the national and the local level. Indeed, good local forest governance is often identified as a key factor for reducing deforestation and forest degradation. Since 2004, Burkina Faso has passed a law on decentralization whose primary objective is to transfer authority and resources from central government to elected local authorities who are empowered by law to administer their territorial entity known as commune, and to design and implement their communal development plans. At the local level, the commune collaborates with decentralized state administration at the district level. Under the law, civil society organizations and the private sector are recognized as stakeholders in forestry, as is the state and the communes. The decentralization law is conceptually sound and offers an enabling institutional and regulatory framework for the FIP to work with local communities in Burkina Faso. Legitimate stakeholders in forest governance and their roles are listed in table 12 below.

**Table 12: Stakeholders in forest governance in Burkina Faso**

Actors/Stakeholders	Roles
---------------------	-------

1. State and similar services	Forest Service		Policy and technical guidance Adaption of regulatory and legislative measures for the sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources Support-council to the actors Oversight and monitoring Conflict arbitration Support actor development/ strengthening
	Partner technical services	Research structure	Better awareness of forest and wildlife resources through scientific research Disseminate research results
		Other technical partners	Technical support for actors within their field of expertise
	General Administration Services (High- commissioner, Prefectures)		Recognition of socio-professional organizations Adoption of development and management plans for protected forests and wildlife protection areas Resolution of conflicts related to the use of forest and wildlife resources. For certain disputes, the Judicial Administration could be enlisted
	Organizations in charge of financial and budget administration		Mobilization of external financing Elaboration, oversight and control of management procedures for funds allocated to the management of forest and wildlife resources by the State and cooperating partners
	Decentralized local collectives. These are elected entities responsible for local development, including forest management. Operational structures exist at the village level ( <i>Comités Villageois de Développement</i> ), and at the communal and the regional level.		Implementation of management actions for forest and wildlife resources through the code for decentralized local communes Forest and wildlife management contracts to individual managers or people organized into groups, partnership development Recording of complementary regulatory acts in matters of forest domain and wildlife management under its care
2. Private sector			Financial and material support for local populations for the sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources Distribution and promotion of forest and wildlife products
3. Civil Society / NGO's (a political 'Not for Profit' organizations)			Advocacy with the State on specific subjects linked to sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources in the country

### 5.3 National policy to coordinate interventions in conservation and rural development

In May 2010, the three Ministers in charge of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock in Burkina Faso signed a framework Memorandum to promote and guide coordinated interventions in conservation and rural development. The framework, known as the National Rural Sector Program (*Programme National du Secteur Rural-PNSR* in French), seeks to strengthen coherence and coordination among sectoral interventions in the rural development. PNSR is now the coordinating framework for programming and implementing the interventions in rural area in Burkina Faso and therefore constitutes a clear institutional framework for interventions of the proposed FIP projects.

The pace of implementation of the decentralization law is rather slow, but positive trends of bottom-up decentralization reforms are visible on the ground. Some municipalities have begun to take innovative lawful steps to implement decentralization at pilot sites with the guidance and the technical assistance from NGOs such as Tree Aid, IUCN and a Forest Governance Learning Group known as GAGF (*Groupe de recherche Action sur la Gouvernance Forestière*).

### 5.4 Process underway to strengthen MEDD's overall capacity for REDD+ implementation

The Ministry of Environment and sustainable development, like many other Ministries in Burkina Faso, lacks adequate capacity to comply with rules on the programming sector. Lux-Development and Sweden Sida conducted a review as part of a process to provide support for a forestry project in Burkina Faso. The review indicated that under the current situation, the Ministry could comply only with 1 condition out of 7 conditions that are required to benefit from the Sector Program funds. Lux-Development and Sida have agreed to provide financial support to build the Ministry’s capacities to comply with the remaining conditions. Moreover, Lux-Development and Sida welcome collaboration with the FIP and other financial partners to assist the Ministry, and they have designed a mechanism of “basket fund” for this purpose.

Collaboration between FIP and other Development partners in Burkina Faso will be efficient and smooth because all these partners are organized around the main national development priorities. Development partners in the country coordinate their activities through different coordination platforms as shown in table 13. FIP implementation therefore will be part of this broad framework, and will mainly aim at strengthening existing synergies with the following: (i) the Development Partners Coordination Platform for Rural Development chaired by the World Bank; (ii) the Development Partners Coordination Platform for Decentralized Rural Development; and (iii) the Development Partners Coordination Platform for the Environment chaired by the UNDP. Indeed, these platforms provide an enabling institutional framework that facilitates collaborative arrangements with other development partners in the country.

**Table 13: Development Partners Coordination Platforms in Burkina Faso**

Priority areas	Lead Organization	Development Partners involved
Rural development	Danemark	Allemagne, Belgique, Danemark, France, principaux multilatéraux (IDA, UE, FIDA, BID, BAD), Fonds arabes, PNUD, MM
Water	Danemark	Allemagne, Pays-Bas, France, principaux multilatéraux (IDA, UE, FIDA, BID, BAD)
Environment	PNUD	FEM, IDA, Luxembourg, l’Allemagne, UE, FIDA, BAD, APEFE, MM
Health and population	IDA	UE, FNUAP, OMS, UNICEF, FAD, UEMOA, Pays Bas
Gender (women)	Canada	USA, Danemark, Pays-Bas, UNICEF, Coopération Suisse, PNUD
Education	IDA	France, Allemagne, UE, UNICEF, UNESCO, OMS, FNUAP, Pays-Bas, multilatéraux (BID, BAD), Canada, Suède, Autriche et UEMOA, Danemark
Transport	UE	Allemagne, France, principaux multilatéraux (IDA, FIDA, BID, BOAD, BAD), Fonds arabes, CDEAO, UEMOA. Programme sectoriel de transport et pistes rurales
Private sector	UE	France, USA, Canada, PNUD, BOAD, BEI, Danemark, IDA, Suisse
Governance	PNUD	France, Danemark, UE, IDA, FAD, Allemagne, Pays Bas, Canada,
Support to reforms	IDA/UE	FMI, FAD, Allemagne, Pays Bas, CASRP, PASRP
Support to Civil Society	PNUD	Danemark, Canada, FAD, PNUD, CCD, FFEM, Suisse

## VI - MORE INFORMATION ON LESSONS LEARNED FROM PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES THAT INFORM THE INVESTMENT PLAN

As noted during the FIP process, Burkina has a rich project experience in local participation and capacity building (in awareness raising, production, sustainable land management, poverty reduction and project management and coordination). This experience forms a solid foundation for REDD+. In the area of forest protection and land use management, the most important projects are funded

through bilateral and multilateral programs. Several projects and programs supported by the private sector and civil society organizations also provide useful experience in woodland management.

For example:

- *Second National Territorial Development Program (PNGT-2)*: This national program covers all rural regions of Burkina Faso. Activities are concentrated in 3000 villages within 26 provinces, comprising about one-third of the national territory. Most funds are transferred to village communities through a Local Investment Fund (FIL), for community investments, following a participatory approach, and with small projects implemented and managed by local communities.
- *National Program for Decentralized Rural Development (PNDRD)* covers all the 302 rural municipalities. A second phase of this program is currently under preparation. The program supports local capacity building initiatives in planning, financial management and development. This phase of the program will also focus on harmonizing and coordinating local participatory approaches and will support the scale up of natural resource management initiatives.
- *The Sahel Integrated Lowland Ecosystem Management (SILEM)* supported the sustainable improvement in the productive capacity of rural resources (natural, physical, human, and financial) in selected sub-watersheds. It aimed at providing local governments and rural communities with adequate capacity and incentives for improving the natural resource base, thereby reducing poverty and vulnerability. Financed activities included local capacity building for integrated ecosystem management (IEM), awareness building, and training on IEM concepts, land/water use planning, and environmental issues, in addition to the development of watershed management committees. Institutional capacity building helped creating an adequate policy environment, supporting civil society groups, and decentralized government institutions. A local investment fund has also been developed, for village and inter-village subprojects for watershed management.
- For several years, Burkina Faso has been implementing a participatory forest management policy for the protection of its gazetted forests. Several projects have worked within this approach including the PROGEREF, funded by the African Development Fund which has contributed to develop 202,400 ha of forests to create plantations of 53 350 and 4 800 ha of river bank protection between 2005 and 2010. It has also created 40 village hunting areas, built the Bontioli reserve together with a wildlife corridor, and created infrastructure and supported income-generating activities. The national consultations conducted during the development of the FIP Investment Plan of Burkina Faso have highlighted the need to increase the participatory planning activities because most of the classified forests were more or less abandoned during the previous decades. The direct protection of these forest areas by the populations concerned is therefore a strategy that will prevent degradation and anarchic deforestation and the loss of the country's forest resource endowment.
- In addition, the project will benefit from and strengthen the achievements of many projects and micro-projects implemented by national NGOs (such as NATURAMA, GEF/NGO Burkina Faso, the Network MARP/Burkina Faso, Women Forestry Fellowships in Burkina Faso/AMIFOB...; etc.), and international NGOs (such as TREE AID, Christian Aid, AZN/Terre verte, Agroforestry and Forestry Promotion Association APAF, SOS Sahel, New Tree...; etc.) and civil society associations operating in various fields related to natural resource management, to the establishment of management agreements with forest user organizations, to information and to the sustainable development education, the promotion of active research, the participatory planning methods and the production, and the marketing of forest products.

Selected lessons that inform specific FIP Projects are summarized below

### 6.1 Lessons learned that inform interventions under Project 1 on community/communal forests

- ***Innovative Municipalities are taking steps to advance the process of decentralization, and are making progress in developing local charters***

The process of decentralization is slow at the national level, but many initiatives are being implemented on the ground by several Municipalities to advance the case for locally- controlled forest management. Two of the Mayors, with such innovative initiatives, were invited to participate in the stakeholders' workshop on forest governance.

➤ A key lesson is that several Municipalities are now familiar with the development of local charters. As the process requires technical expertise and financial resources to complete, FIP is well placed to make a difference.

- ***Parklands***

Renewed interest in the agroforestry parklands and strategies for their studies stem from a collaborative project implemented by ICRAF and Sahelian national research institutes, known as the agroforestry research network SALWA (Semi-Arid Lowlands of West Africa). In 1993, SALWA organized an international symposium in Ouagadougou on the Sahelian agroforestry parklands.

Lessons from on-going work on parklands:

➤ Although parklands are degrading, there is also evidence of potential for vigorous tree regeneration in many crop fields;

➤ Chris Reij's studies in the Central Plateau clearly shows that cultivated fields treated with soil and water conservation techniques exhibit more trees than 10-15 years earlier. Investments in NRM can significantly improve the tree cover;

➤ Impressive regeneration may be achieved in farmlands and fallow lands/rangelands by innovative farmers. Thus, identifying and supporting such farmers will enhance tree cover through natural regeneration;

➤ Research has supported the production of agroforestry technologies whose dissemination needs to be expanded. These cover soil and water conservation, fertility management, best fit species and plantation techniques for live fences and for fodder production. Benefits of the *Faidherbia albida* case have been documented (See Box 4). *F. albida* parklands are widespread in many regions of Burkina Faso and the tree is well valued throughout its entire range, providing justification for the investments in *F. albida* parklands.

**Box 4. The benefits of the tree *Faidherbia albida* in crop fields**

*Faidherbia albida*. A tree that shows particular promise for Africa. It is an indigenous acacia-like tree that is widespread throughout the continent. Its pods and leaves are used as protein-rich livestock feed. But what makes it special are its nitrogen-fixing properties, and its unusual habit, known as "reversed leaf phenology". *Faidherbia* is virtually unlike all other trees. It goes dormant and sheds its leaves during the early rainy season. Its leaves grow again when the dry season begins. This makes it highly compatible with food crops because it does not compete with them for light, nutrients or water. On the contrary, annual crops in the vicinity of *Faidherbia* trees tend to exhibit improved performance and yield.

Scientists observed that farmers throughout the Sahelian region of Africa were retaining the trees in their sorghum and millet fields. Farmers related that this tall, long-lived tree with a broad canopy, improved the performance of the crops planted nearby, and provided nutritious fodder for their livestock during the dry season from the leaves and pods. The scientists realized that *Faidherbia* has long been an integral part of Sahelian agriculture, where farmers have nurtured and protected *Faidherbia* trees growing in their fields for centuries. The trees are a frequent component of the farming systems of Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Sudan, and Ethiopia, and in parts of northern Ghana, northern Nigeria, and northern Cameroon.

**Source: World Agroforestry Centre, 2009**

## 6.2 Lessons learned that inform interventions under Project 2 on state forests

Burkina Faso has about 25 years of experience in participatory management of natural forests. The experience that started with State forests is now being extended to non-state forests and parkland systems.

Lessons learned can be summarized as follows:

- The initially recommended rotation period of 20 years for logging is now considered flexible depending on site quality and can be reduced to 15 years and possibly even less on very good sites ;
- Diversification of products: Earlier management plans focused exclusively on fuel wood; however, the diversification of products that include NTFP is a better option. Indeed, some GGF in the Central West region and other parts of the country have begun to adopt that approach and include NTFP in management plans. Some on-going projects such as PROGEREF and PAGREN also have had strong components of diversification;
- Capacity building is key: Given that local population had been kept away from being involved in forest matters for so long, getting them to actually manage a forest requires proper training on technical aspects (the appropriate way of cutting trees to ensure regeneration) as well as on organizational and fund management aspects, especially in terms of good governance. The Nabilpaga farmer training center, built inside the Nazinon classified forest, plays a pivotal role in the training of members of the forest management groups (*Groupements de gestion forestière- GGF*) throughout the country. In 2009, Burkina Faso had about 473 GGF with a total of about 12 000 members.

FIP should support ENEF and IDR for capacity building of professional foresters, and the Nabilpaga center for training of stakeholders at community and Municipality levels in community-based forest management.

## 6.3 Lessons learned that inform interventions under Project 1 component 3 on forest products and value chains

The government relation with the private sector in forestry, wildlife and tourism is strong in, but is very limited for silviculture. However, the Tree Aid is running a project on "Village Tree Enterprise (VTE) 2005- 2011 which has resulted in valuable lessons that can benefit FIP. Furthermore, Tree Aid conducted a major diagnostic study on SMFEs in 2008. The following are some of the VTE project results : 306 VTE are operational; 20 private nurseries have been created; 133 enterprises are able to access bank credit; and 1 166 entrepreneurs have been trained.

Lessons learned include the following:

There are increasing opportunities for SMFE in NTFPs, especially in shea products as the successful case of the women group UGPPK in the central west region shows, but access to adequate financing remains a big challenge for most entrepreneurs in the forest sector. The success of Burkina Faso in participatory management of natural resources is mainly linked to its fairly good forest governance, including the institutional innovations through the GGF experience to ensure participation of local communities, and its strong focus on capacity building of producer organizations through the rich experience of the Nabilpaga farmer training center.

### CONCLUSION

This review has addressed a request made by the FIP Sub-Committee to the Government of Burkina Faso for additional information. While the rate of deforestation and forest degradation is alarmingly high at 110 500 ha per year, the review points out the high potential for the planned FIP interventions to make major contributions.

Although the forest cover in Burkina Faso is relatively small and of limited importance from a global climate change perspective, the significance of Burkina Faso as a REDD+ pilot stems from what it represents in terms of biomes, economy and institutional framework, and not only from its mitigation potential.

Improving the overall management of natural resources and the environment will have important positive impact on poverty alleviation, livelihood improvements and economic development. This will also have a significant value-added to the adaptation potential to climate change. And finally, the knowledge and innovation generated through this FIP pilot can serve as a model for many other African countries and beyond.

### REFERENCES

- Bonkougou, E.G., Djimdé, M., Ayuk, E.T., Zoungrana, I. and Tchoundjeu, Z. 1998. Taking stock of agroforestry in the Sahel – harvesting results for the future. ICRAF, Nairobi.
- Burkina Faso. 2011. Forest Investment Program (FIP Burkina Faso). Final Version, June 2011.
- CILSS/CIS. 2009. The silent transformation of environment and production systems in the Sahel. Impacts of public and private investments in natural resource management. Synthesis Report. CILSS, Ouagadougou. 43p
- CILSS/USAID. 2002. Investing in tomorrow's forests: toward an action agenda for revitalizing forestry in West Africa. Washington/Ouagadougou. 37p
- Djiri, D., Honadia, M., Yaméogo, U. and Doulkom, A. 2011. Programme d'investissement forestier (PIF) : Stratégie d'investissement. Draff 1. MECV. Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- Dié, L. 2011. Rapport de base sur la gouvernance forestière au Burkina Faso (DRAFT)
- Etude Sahel Burkina Faso. 2008. Evaluation des impacts biophysiques et socio économiques des investissements dans les actions de gestion des ressources naturelles au Nord du Plateau Central du Burkina Faso. Rapport de synthèse.
- FAO. 2010. Evaluation of the International forestry resources/Evaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2010-*Rapport national, Burkina Faso*

FAO. 2008. Understanding forest tenure in Africa: opportunities and challenges for forest tenure diversification./Comprendre les Régimes forestiers en Afrique: opportunités et enjeux de diversification. Forestry Policy and Institutions Working Paper/Document du travail sur les politiques et les institutions forestières No. 19. FAO, Rome.

MECV. 2011a. *Projet Initiative Pauvreté Environnement (IPE)-Evaluation économique de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles au Burkina Faso. Analyse economico-environnementale au niveau national (phase 1)*

MECV. 2011b. *Projet Initiative Pauvreté Environnement (IPE)- Analyse économique du secteur du coton. Rapport final Août 2011*

MECV. 2011c. *Projet Initiative Pauvreté Environnement (IPE)- Analyse économique du secteur des mines, liens pauvreté et environnement. Rapport final du 31 mai 2011*

MAHRH. 2010. *Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable (SCADD) 2010-2015- Situation et défis du développement rural au Burkina Faso.*

MECV. 2010. *Stratégie de valorisation et de promotion des produits forestiers non ligneux, 71 p.*

MECV. 2009. *Programme national de gestion durable des ressources forestières et fauniques du Burkina Faso 2006-2015. Ouagadougou. 86p +Annexes*

MECV. (2006). *Plan d'action de mise en oeuvre des réformes institutionnelles et juridiques pour la décentralisation dans le secteur forestier. Ouagadougou: Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie.*

MEDD/DIFOR. 2011. *Cadre directeur pour l'organisation des campagnes de reboisement au Burkina Faso. 39p*

MEDD/DGCN. 2010. *Guide méthodologique pour la création et la gestion des espaces de conservation par les collectivités territoriales. Ouagadougou. 55p+ Annexes*

MRA. 2010. *Politique Nationale de Développement Durable de l'Elevage au Burkina Faso.*

OSS/CEN-SAD. 2008. *The Great Green Wall Initiative for the Sahara and the Sahel. Introductory Note Number 3. \_*

OSS: Tunis, 2008. \_ 44pp.

OUEDRAOGO, L.G and TARCHIAN, V. 2005. *Evaluation préliminaire et cartographie du potentiel de séquestration de carbone sur la base des essences forestières et des unités pédo-climatiques au Sahel et en particulier au Sénégal, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso et Tchad . Rapport de consultation, Projet Suivi de la Vulnérabilité au Sahel*

Reij, C and Steeds, D. 2003. *Success stories in Africa's drylands: supporting advocates and answering skeptics. Centre for International Cooperation, Amsterdam. 32p*

SP/CONEDD, 2009. *Deuxième rapport sur l'état de l'environnement au Burkina Faso. 241p*

The Forests Dialogue (TFD). 2011. *The forests of Burkina Faso. 37 p + Annexes*

Tree Aid. 2008. *Projet de gouvernance locale des ressources forestières au Burkina Faso. Note d'information au GAGF. Tree Aid, Ouagadougou. 9p*

Tree Aid and Forest Connect. 2008. *Etude diagnostique sur les PMEF au Burkina Faso.*

Westholm, L.and Kokko, S. 2011. *Prospects for REDD+ - Local forest management and climate change mitigation in Burkina Faso, Focali Report No 2011:01, Gothenburg.*



World Agroforestry Centre. 2009. *Creating an Evergreen Agriculture in Africa for food security and environmental resilience*. World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi, Kenya. 24 pp

World Bank. 2009. *Roots for Good Forest Outcomes: An Analytical Framework for Governance Reforms*. Washington. 35p + Annexes

Yaméogo, M. 2011. Rapport du Burkina Faso dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'un plan de convergence pour la gestion et l'utilisation durables des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique de l'ouest. Version soumise à l'atelier national de validation.

## ANNEXES

**ANNEX 1. REHABILITATION OF FARMLAND AND INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF TREES IN FARMING SYSTEMS: THE CASE OF THE INNOVATIVE FARMER NAMWAYA SAWADOGO IN THE YATENGA REGION, BURKINA FASO**

**ANNEX 2. "MEDICINE IS TIED TO THE BRUSH. ALL THE PLANTS THAT SURROUND US HERE ARE A SOURCE OF MEDICINE" - TESTIMONY OF JEAN PAUL NIKIEMA, TRADITIONAL HEALER IN THE CENTRAL PLATEAU REGION OF BURKINA FASO**

### **ANNEX 1. REHABILITATION OF FARMLAND AND INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF TREES IN FARMING SYSTEMS:**

The case of the innovative farmer Namwaya Sawadogo in the Yatenga region, Burkina Faso

After facing years of increasing threats from mismanagement, deforestation, drought, desertification, loss of pasture, soil erosion, declining crop yields, and increasing food shortages, hundreds of farmers in the Yatenga region of Burkina Faso and elsewhere have successfully reclaimed and restored the productivity of their land and the surrounding natural resources. 2

In parallel with the evolution of community-based and participatory approaches for the improved management of the classified and the natural forests in Burkina Faso, there has been a remarkable change of behaviors among farmers and other rural producers that leads to a transformation of landscapes in the cultivated areas.

These changes have occurred through a combination of actions that can be considered as a promising way forward for investing in tomorrow's forest. These results haven't been reached out of a vacuum. They are, in part, the legacy of a series of projects and interventions. Several of these projects had ended some time ago with the perception that they had but little impact. However, a great number of these investments in training, study tours, extension, adaptive and participatory research, tree planting, village woodlots, agroforestry, and in improved soil and water conservation have deep impact and they have gradually contributed to improved natural resource management (NRM).

Pilot projects and extension efforts have stimulated innovation, adaptation and appropriation of improved NRM practices at the local level. Farmers have shifted from being "subjects" or "ignorant peasants" who are only obliged to plant trees to empowered citizens able to select from a set of proven NRM practices.

Farmers have actively protected natural regeneration of shrubs, trees, and other woody vegetation, both in cultivated fields and in surrounding bush lands, not only because they recognize the environmental and economic benefits, but also because they have been empowered through a

variety of positive changes in the enabling conditions for local management of trees and forests. Armed with the knowledge of effective techniques and an open and supportive enabling environment, farmers have made a choice to experiment and invest in land rehabilitation on a significant scale. Many farmers have reclaimed 10–15 hectares in areas where average farm size is about 4 hectares.

Rural producers have benefited at the economic level not only from the sale of poles and firewood (about \$30–\$60/year per household), but also from the production and the sale of non-timber forest products (fodder, medicinal products, edible leaves, fruits, nuts, gums, honey...; etc.). For example, about 200 tended baobab trees in one field can now generate more than \$200 per year to a household from the sale of the high in demand and nutritious edible leaves. Particularly, some innovative and resourceful farmers have shifted from being part-time farmers and traders (to compensate for declining yields, periodic drought) to full-time farmers with a relatively comfortable income. The total cash income of one farmer can reach about \$800 per year— several times the average per capita GDP— from a combination of cereal production, livestock, and the sale of poles, tree seedlings, medicinal plants, and other forest products.

It is clear that the people's livelihoods are improving, but it is also important to notice the unexpected recovery of the tree and forest cover that has occurred in some areas. This recovery is the result of the increase in the density of farm trees in the fields, the plantings boundary, the woodlots, and the rehabilitated "forests". Furthermore, biodiversity has been restored in many areas and this has benefited both the environment and the economy: Wildlife has become a renewable resource, traditional medicinal plants are once again accessible, less time and labor is spent in collecting fuel wood, and water supplies are now better protected.

Armed with the knowledge of effective techniques and an open and supportive enabling environment, farmers have chosen to invest in land rehabilitation.

Source: USAID and CILSS, 2002

## **ANNEX 2. "MEDICINE IS TIED TO THE BRUSH. ALL THE PLANTS THAT SURROUND US HERE ARE A SOURCE OF MEDICINE" - TESTIMONY OF JEAN PAUL NIKIEMA, TRADITIONAL HEALER IN THE CENTRAL PLATEAU REGION OF BURKINA FASO**

I farm, I raise animals and I am also a traditional therapist because I care for the population. Medicine is originated from the brush. All the plants that surround us here are a source of medicine, and it is out of ignorance that we call them "trees" because they are in realty medicine. Their roots, leaves, fruits, flowers and everything is used to make medicine.

In the past, there were many trees in this zone, but for the last 30 years, things have changed and we have lost some types of trees. long time ago, when I travelled to the Kaya region, I observed a great absence of forest and I could see a vehicle at a distance of 8km. When I came back here, I said to myself that if the problem occurs there, it could happen here as well. I had a vision of constructing a private forest because I noticed the progressive decline of the plants. So I invited the old men and women to ask them for permission because I was still young. I got this forest from those elders with the goal to protect what I had defined earlier.

Making sure that nobody entered the forest randomly was a challenge and I asked the elders again for support to sensitize the population against uncontrolled cutting. Nowadays, the plants we uprooted and threw away abundantly and are no longer easily found. So I went to Kombissiri on a project, which helped the beneficiaries to obtain certain plants that had been collected near Sapouy or Ghana...; etc. I planted many plants here, and I don't miss the opportunity to ask for plants or seeds when I travel so as I can plant them here.

So currently I have many plants and I use them to treat people. The size of my forest is 100 hectares. With regards to the profits that the forest can make, I will leave that to the women involved to testify. Plants are great treasure even with regards to food.

There is a plant called “koumbr sak”; it was abundant and it was used to treat people, but today we no longer have it. Another called “kitenga” is also rare nowadays, but we have succeeded in replanting it. “Lenga” whose fruits are edible, while the leaves and roots are medicinal, had disappeared but we have been able to reintroduce it through replanting. When a person has stools comparable to snot (dysentery), we take the root of the “lenga” which we peel and crush in a drink concoction, and the illness disappears.

We are driven by the willingness to share but bound also by the obligation to preserve certain aspects. There is a tree that flowers in one day (the fig) and you never see its blossoms but you see only its fruit; but we capture its nocturnal blossom, take its flower and then introduce it into a sterile female who bears a seed, perhaps twins because the fig never produces one sole fruit. There are many other cases, but one must come here with a condition and experience the healing process to believe it. There are people who came from America with an illness of the rib, they are themselves doctors; they tried to treat it in their home country but in vain, and then came here. I took a root with which I treated them, and they were cured. Afterwards they wanted to take the seed of the tree back to the US but I told them that it wouldn't work, and recommended that every time they have a problem, they should come here or let me know so that I can send them medicine. I exchanged with the white men and I know that their tablets that we buy are made from plants. Because of a lack of knowledge of plants on one hand, and a lack of technique and adapted technologies on the other hand, we suffer needlessly while the tree is life.

Plants reproduce in different ways; by seed, cuttings...; etc., and I know and utilize these different techniques. Medicine is a treasure of the plant, but not the only treasure: we consume the fruit, the leaves...; etc. Shea butter is very good; nere seeds are used to make sumbala which is a valuable substitute for maggi cubes. They are sold directly here. Last time, I harvested a small quantity which my wives sold and they made more than 100,000F. With that money, they can buy damask cloth for their pleasure. Nowadays, when the neighbors need medicine, they come ask us and we provide it for them. The benefits are immeasurable.

If everyone agreed to reconstitute and protect the forest as we have done here, Burkina Faso would be well developed. We invite people from all around to get close to the forests, to listen to them. If we follow they tell us, we will benefit a lot.

Ignorance is the source of our suffering; I observed and I saw. I generated the benefits and I know it is true.

## ANNEX 7: INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW ON THE FIRST INVESTMENT PLAN VERSION

Reviewer: Juergen Blaser

Submitted to the CIF Administrative Unit, Government of Burkina Faso (FIP Focal Point) and the FIP Team leader of the World Bank and African Development Bank on May 15, 2011

### INTRODUCTION

1. The present paper contains a review of the first complete draft version of the FIP Investment Plan of Burkina Faso in accordance with the guidance provided by the World Bank.
2. The main natural habitats of Burkina Faso – (hot) semi-arid forest, woodland and savannah - are the most widely distributed natural habitat type within the tropics, covering more than 40% of the entire tropical landscape. While semi-arid forests typically have lower biomass densities and thus lower carbon stocks than humid forests, their extensive coverage makes them a significant terrestrial carbon store of global importance. Soil carbon is of particular importance in semi-arid regions, and the fact that many of the dry land soils have been degraded also means that they are not saturated with carbon and their potential to sequester carbon may be very high<sup>56</sup>. Burkina Faso's FIP is the only large-scale pilot globally that emphasizes on the role of semi-arid forests and woodlands for climate change mitigation (REDD+). Taking into account these facts, the learning and up scaling dimension of Burkina Faso FIP is of particular significance for the global CC and forest community.
3. The proposed FIP is well elaborated, noticeably presented, comprehensible and – through detailed annexes and appendices (in French) – well documented. It generally acknowledges the national situation in natural resources management (NRM) and the past experiences in managing forests and rural landscapes. It constitutes a good basis for a longer-term focused work for building up a forest/landscape based strategy to mitigate GHG and for the preparation of policies and measures, which also addresses “co-benefits”, e.g. the wider sustainable development goals of poverty alleviation, environmental management and biodiversity conservation in (hot) semi-arid landscapes.
4. Nonetheless, the proposal can be strengthened in various ways. The focus on “forests” alone might not sufficiently take into account the real potential of REDD+ in low-forested landscapes in semi-arid habitats. The proponents might want to further explore the restoration and enhancement of carbon stock potential of wooded range lands/savannah and agroforestry parks (that cover more than 50% of the country). While in the proposal the positive effects of “reforestation and anti-desertification campaigns” are recognized, a wider landscape carbon approach has not been considered. The document should be more precise in respect to the methodology and scope of the REDD+ strategy and the investments that are needed in an integrated forest/landscape carbon approach. Such an approach needs to be understood and generally accepted by all concerned stakeholders to make it viable in the longer term. Applying widely recognized participatory approaches for FIP investments and the good understanding of the potentials and limitations of a REDD+ strategy by all relevant stakeholders in Burkina Faso are important prerequisites of FIP investments.

### PART I: GENERAL CRITERIA

---

<sup>56</sup> Farage P. et al (2007). The potential for soil carbon sequestration in three tropical dryland farming systems of Africa and Latin America. *Soil and Tillage Research* 94(2):457-472.

5. The following table summarizes how the draft investment plan complies with the general criteria for SCF investment plans and programs.

Criteria	Score	Comments
Complies with the principles, objectives and criteria of the FIP as specified in the design documents and programming modalities	L	P, O & C of the FIP are taken into account and the linkages between the priority activities and the investment projects are well established.
Takes into account the country capacity to implement the plan	L	Well embedded in existing approaches; Sufficiently described for project 2 and 3, less clear for project 1
Developed on the basis of sound technical assessments	P	While generally well elaborated and documented in projects 1 and 2, project 3 is less convincing in its technical assessment; it is difficult to recognize innovation values in all three projects.
Demonstrates how it will initiate transformative impact	P	Forest and trees play an important role in the overall development strategy of Burkina Faso; the country has prepared sectoral strategies, along with a 10-year global investment plan for land, forest and watershed management. However, none of the 3 projects can yet convincingly demonstrate how it will initiate transformative impact under the FIP (give examples).
Provides for prioritization of investments, stakeholder consultation and engagement, adequate capturing and dissemination of lessons learned, and monitoring and evaluation and links to the results framework	L	All three proposals are well elaborated and sufficiently clear in setting investment priorities; remarkable is the fact that the proposals are based on existing experience. A good rationale needs to be given for the prioritization of State forests (project. 2).
Adequately addresses social and environmental issues, including gender	L	As a whole, the 3 projects focus on capacity building, particularly strengthening of local capacities
Supports new investments or funding that is additional to on-going/planned MDB investments	L	FIP is a new investment and complementary to MDB investments and bilateral development cooperation. Innovative elements could be more valorized and the landscape approach could be better articulated.
Takes into account institutional arrangements and coordination	F	Well embedded into an overall institutional concept, particularly also through joining NAPA/REDD+ and FIP under one single umbrella. The country has national and local expertise in natural resources management and can efficiently and effectively manage FIP/REDD+ investments.
Promotes poverty reduction	P	While the poverty reduction element is clearly articulated in project 1, projects 2 and 3 are less clear about these types of benefits.
Considers cost effectiveness of investments	P	Difficult to assess with the information available. For projects 1 and 3 implemented by the World Bank, the budgets seem to include a 4-year supervision provision; this is not coherent with the other budgets (being national ones or AfDB). Moreover, the consulting services are 7 times higher in the World Bank proposal than in the AfDB proposal...

*\*F: Fully complies; L: Largely complies; P: Partially complies; N: Does not comply*

6. The proposal complies with the criteria of the FIP. Nonetheless, the overall objective of the Burkina FIP (outlined in §56?) and referred to in §81 is not sufficiently well declared. Also, when referring to the definition of themes and priority areas under the FIP, the proposal says that it is based on “in depth analysis and wide-reaching consultations”; however, it is not further explained what “in-depth analysis” or wide-reaching consultations” really means; this need to be better articulated.

7. Generally, the proposal should avoid having too many general statements that are not sufficiently explained or illustrated, e.g. “promotion of alternative technologies to reduce pressure on woodlands”, or “activities that have social, environmental and economic dimensions that will result in the reduction of anthropogenic pressure on forests”, etc.

**PART II: COMPLIANCE WITH THE INVESTMENT CRITERIA OF THE FIP**

8. General assessment whether the investment plan complies with the specific criteria for FIP: x

Criteria	Score	Comments
Climate change mitigation potential	P	Rough estimates are given, but full potential (landscape carbon) have not been explored. No time span is given for estimating the mitigation potential.
Demonstration potential at scale	L	REDD+ strategy developed hand-in-hand with the FIP development. Well defined pilots, comprehensive approach but yet not very innovative.
Cost-effectiveness	(L)	Cannot be fully assessed with the information available. Leveraging additional resources, in particular from private sector is searched; no real references on carbon funding.
Co-benefits	P	Capacities of social systems and (tree) ecosystems to CC adaptation measures are not sufficiently addressed; they play a crucial role in semi-arid climate zones.
Implementation potential	L	The 3 proposed projects are rather “classical” and can be based on a broad existing experience in the country. However, the innovation element is hardly recognizable.
Natural forests	L	There are only few natural forests left; safeguard provisions could be developed for the wider role of trees in rural landscapes and for enhancement of carbon stocks.

\*F: Fully complies; L: Largely complies; P: Partially complies; N: Does not comply

The following additional comments are offered under each of the six specific criteria:

Climate change mitigation potential: The investment plan should provide an estimate of the direct GHG savings.

9. The proposal focuses on “forests” without giving a clear indication what is meant with under this term. In Burkina Faso, as in most of the countries in the semi-arid climate belt within the tropics, it is difficult to make a functional separation between forests and other tree-bearing landscapes. The role of such wider functional (forest) landscapes in climate change mitigation (and adaptation) is potentially important and might need to be better assessed (e.g. through adequate investments). A rough assessment could be done, by using, e.g. the following table:

Mitigation activity	Potential benefits	Potential risks	Possible actions	GHG savings (mtC) until 2030
Reducing emissions from deforestation, devegetation, and forest/ woodland degradation				
Preserving existing carbon stocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest, woodland and trees in landscape conservation)</li> <li>- Sustainable forest and woodland management</li> </ul>				
Enhancement of carbon stocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- restoration of forests and woodlands</li> <li>- afforestation and reforestation</li> <li>- agroforests parks and systems</li> </ul>				

10. In the past forest management associations (*Groupements de Gestion Forestière*) have been supported in the management of common natural resources. Community fire brigades have been supported and are a key piece of the fight against wild fires in the country today. As a direct result of such activities, it was possible to establish sustainable supplies of fuelwood to a considerable number of villages; revenues to local communities have been created and resources sustainability has been assured by exploitation rotation cycles of 10 to 20 years. Such models have the potential to be up streamed in the country and beyond and bring considerable new mitigation benefits. They could be a solid basis for REDD+ investments in Burkina Faso.

*Demonstration potential at scale: The investment plan should support replicable pilot programs in order to demonstrate how to scale up public, private and other resources and activities so as to achieve transformational change. FIP investments should address REDD+ priorities as presented in national REDD+ strategies or action plans (or equivalents).*

11. FIP should support the scaling up of various successful past pilot projects in the field of forest conservation, agro-forestry, as well as re-establishment and restoring lost carbon stocks. In addition, the current state of degradation of some of the country's natural resources (including major water sources) calls for immediate larger-scale interventions. The FIP investments should be planned to work in synergy with ongoing efforts to adapt to climate change and to promote forest sector development that aim at improving rural livelihoods with the potential to make a significant contribution to the country's voluntary commitments to reduce GHG's in the atmosphere.

12. The planned FIP investment will occupy an important niche in Burkina Faso, as there are, besides some capacity building efforts, no considerable land-use based mitigation activities in the country. Coordination with on-going forest and land-use programs supported by national sources and other development partners has a long tradition in Burkina Faso and has been considered in the proposal.

*Cost-effectiveness: The investment plan should leverage additional financial resources, including from the private sector where feasible. It should catalyze self-sustaining economically viable models for REDD+ at scale without the need for continuing subsidies and promotes coordination among relevant institutions at the country-level with respect to implementing and financing proposed investments.*

13. The proposed investment projects clearly focus on leveraging additional financial resources for preparing a viable environment for long-term sustainable investments in what is called "improved and sustainable forest and woodland management". It focuses on the participation of the private sector, without however specifying the type of private sector that is targeted. There is a need to be more precise on REDD+ investment options and the way how the readiness process will be conducted in order to attract long-term GHG-emission reduction investments (as they might be defined in the UNFCCC processes).

*Co-benefits: The investment plan should consider the potential to contribute to the livelihoods and human development of forest dependent populations, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services and enhance the adaptive capacity of forest ecosystems and forest dependent communities to the impacts of climate change.*

14. The investment proposals well describe the poverty alleviation and biodiversity benefits that are envisaged to be targeted besides the carbon benefits. A more functional link could be established between the envisaged FIP investment and the co-benefits that are linked to the climate change adaptation agenda, including increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability of social systems

and ecosystems to the negative effects of climate variability and climate change. E.g. NAPA<sup>57</sup> investments in NRM and FIP investment indeed have the potential to be highly complementary. There is a unique opportunity here to develop new approaches taking advantage of the fact that in Burkina Faso the institutional arrangements intent to combine all land-use relevant CC activities (NAPA, REDD+ and FIP) under one single umbrella.

*Implementation potential: The investment plan should have a high potential for successful implementation.*

15. The three investment proposals have good chances for successful implementation. The following comments and observations can be offered:

16. Project 1: Decentralised Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF)

- (1) The short list of partners active in the proposed actions are well recognized knowledge bearers in the management of forests/woodlands in Burkina Faso; local NGOs are particularly important, as they have shown in the past their capacities to develop their actions on corrective measures of past critical if not negative experiences; as such, their proposals fit well into the local context and the chances of successful implementation might be higher than in the past.
- (2) The analysis of the obstacles that have limited the development of past activities seems to be correct; it is however difficult to be sure that the proposed project can tackle all listed challenges. Nevertheless, project 1 aims at achieving an overall coherence through enabling linkages between national and local stakeholders in the framework of global concerns.
- (3) The 3 components for implementation cover national (MRV) and municipal (investment and capacity) levels; the difficulty remains in the fact that natural resources such as forest and woodlands cover is usually more present in border zones between municipalities and between villages; the implementation of project 1 has also to consider these multi-communal levels, as in these zones there are often conflicts in respect to the conservation and management of the forests/woodland resources and the ecosystem services embedded in them.
- (4) Women are mentioned, but more in a general way and not in their role of being involved in decisions on access to, and valuation of, resources such as agroforestry systems.
- (5) The valuation and capitalisation of good practices should enter in a “full-looped” capitalisation, reaching the development of innovations based on past experience.
- (6) The project will only have real ‘transformational impacts’ if it takes the aspects of addressing supra-municipal level, equity and innovation sufficiently into account.
- (7) The actors of the “capacity development activities” are not specified; there is a risk of an important bottleneck here, in particular when requested service providers do not exist/are not available to secure such capacity building at community and municipal levels.
- (8) The rationale, although generic, is a good summary of the vision of this project; it remains cautious on its feasibility to “support the preparation of REDD+ policies”, and at the same time putting the bases for its usefulness beyond the chosen municipalities and even for neighboring countries.
- (9) The safeguards to prevent potential harm to people are particularly important in the context of such projects, in order not to dispossess local stakeholders of their rights. It is supposed that the full safeguard provisions for WB investments are applied.

17. Project 2: Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFDPGPF)

---

<sup>57</sup> NAPA (as defined by the UNFCCC): National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). They provide a process for Least Developed Countries to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change – those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage.



- (1) The implementation set-up clearly values the existing institutions, without creation of any new structures; governance issues and processes are generally sufficiently addressed.
- (2) The context analysis stresses the existing enabling aspects (institutional, normative, expertise...) and also identifies some themes where some improvements have to be reached. However, the analysis might be a bit too narrow and only based on the AfDB experience. A wider analytical view needs to be integrated in an early stage of project implementation. In general terms, the proposed “major activities” give a good structured view of the project.
- (3) The various local stakeholders are listed, with some mentions of the respective functions and/or benefits; the respective benefits could have been more detailed, however.
- (4) There seems to be a considerable gap in implementation capacities, which is not sufficiently reflected in the planned activities.
- (5) The proposed “combination of projects and co-financing” between the different funding partners reflect well the existence of an overall well functioning institutional environment.
- (6) The rationale is very generic and could be written for any development project; as it stands here, it is not enough precise in its scope of REDD+ and to satisfy FIP needs.
- (7) It is clear that this particular project of the Burkina Faso FIP has a potential for replication in other countries in the semi-arid climate belt. However, it would be interesting for Burkina Faso to analyse if the reciprocity is also true (as there are experiences in other countries that could be exploited).
- (8) The safeguards recognise the (traditional) use of the forest ecosystems for livelihoods of the neighbour population. Overall, it would be interesting to know how the WB safeguard provisions would be applied to this project which is implemented by the AfDB.

18. Project 3: Forest Product utilization and value chains (FIP PVPF-DF)

- (1) The rationale for scaling-up own WB projects and other actors experience gives a nice justification and a clear view on the orientation of the project.
- (2) The project does recognise the diversity of products out of the forest/woodlands (timber and NTFP) and their importance for the local livelihoods; the project positions itself in the context of growing pressures on the availability of these products.
- (3) The benefits rightly put the rural population in front; however, its orientation on “commercial opportunities” is probably not sufficient in itself to aim at “fighting poverty”, as the supply chain around the exploitation of forest products certainly does not include the most vulnerable part of the population.
- (4) The mentioned transformational impacts are moreover clearly focusing on the private and scientific sectors. As much here as in point (7) rationale, the emphasis is put on “scientific research”, with the risk of missing out traditional knowledge as well as local needs, and not allowing adoption of new “scientific” knowledge.
- (5) The enabling context in terms of policy and regulatory framework as well as institutional arrangements is certainly an asset for private sector development; this however has to be harmonized with some activities of project 2 (PGPFD), among other the “reform in reorganizing the tasks devolved to *decentralized* forest service”.
- (6) Identified potential partners are diverse, which constitutes an opportunity for enrichment and innovation. The risk of divergences in approaches and visions has to be taken care of, through mechanisms of coordination and harmonisation. This would be a must also for the creation and transfer of investment models.
- (7) In the rationale, the improvement of sustainable valuation of forest products could be stressed; interestingly, in spite of the fact that for FIP the forest carbon dimension is the overall driver for investment, there is no mention in the proposal of valuation for forest ecosystem services, in particular carbon...

- (8) Also, most importantly, one of the limiting factors for the return of forest/woodland-based investment is the (in) security of land tenure, an aspect which seems having been forgotten in the proposal.
- (9) Gender is mentioned in the safeguards, but it is rather dealt with in a superficial way.

19. “Project 4”: Information sharing and lessons-learning (ISL)

This component would certainly give an overall cohesion to the knowledge exchange between the 3 projects and their partners; it will be a good reference for the capacity building of the 3 projects.

Its very first task might consist in revising the very weak indicators defined in the table “investment strategy results framework” (section 9, page 39 ff).

*Natural forests: The investment plan should safeguard natural forests and should not support the conversion, deforestation or degradation of such forests, inter alia, through industrial logging, conversion of natural forests to tree plantations or other large-scale agricultural conversion.*

20. Management of natural forests (and woodlands) in tropical and subtropical semi-arid regions is considerably different from natural forests in the semi-humid and humid tropics. This is due *inter alia* to site and stand conditions but also anthropogenic influences over long periods of time. E.g. the dominant site factors are water and biotic factors (e.g. existence of pollinators), and increasingly climate variability factors, such as heat, drought, wildfire, inundations. This site factors are keys not only to the natural habitat, but also to the socio-economic and cultural environment. Dry forests are relatively species-impoverished and structurally simple and more resilient to climate variability and climate change effects. They can also be more easily guided as an ecosystem than a complex humid forest (and thus also be more influenced in respect to carbon management). Also, vulnerability aspects (of ecosystems and social systems) can be more easily addressed in this type of habitat than in the humid forest area. Low immediate mitigation potential can be outwaited by longer-term secured investments in sustainable forest/woodland /landscape management. From the reviewer’s perspective, the Burkina Faso FIP pilot should give more attention to research-development activities that address simultaneously ecosystem/tree species resilience and carbon sequestration potentials and the close link of ecosystem management with social systems.

### PART III. RECOMMENDATIONS

21. *Better demonstrate the particularity of the FIP in Burkina Faso as a pilot for (hot) semi-arid regions.* In spite of the low forest carbon stocks and the critical dominant site factor (water, climate hazards), there is considerable potential at landscape level (including forests, woodlands, trees in landscape and soil carbon) for a economically and financially viable REDD+ scheme in the country; this potential should be more carefully explored and described. Also, the overall potential for restoring degraded habitats (forests and savannah woodlands) is not taken sufficiently into account.
22. *Explain why the proposed investment projects (PGDDF, PGPFDPGPF and FIP/PVPP/DF) constitute the most comprehensive investment options to reach the FIP objectives for the particular case of Burkina Faso.* The understanding from the current document is that there is a concentration of the proposed investments on “forests”, including “community forests” and “State forests”. The rationale for concentration FIP investments on these particular land-use categories is not fully understood.

23. *Consider establishing a better link between FIP investments/REDD+ strategies with the overall landscape-based adaptation agenda.* It is a fact that in semi-arid climatic areas, vulnerability and resilience of social systems and ecosystems are of specific importance. E.g., if a forest becomes dry, it loses species; it is subject to increased frequency of fire and easily moves to a savannah or grassland state. Such a new state is stable and will require considerable change to move to another state; the biodiversity has been lost and so have most of the goods and services from the ecosystem, including also carbon storage. The Burkina FIP may want to look closer in this type of dynamics and in the potential of restoring degraded landscapes/lost carbon stocks through restoration, afforestation and reforestation and adequate soil management. Linking vulnerability risks with resilience potentials and mitigation options is of particular importance and could be considered in the investment options.
24. *Echo more on the wider role of sustainable forest and woodland management in addressing simultaneously REDD+ objectives and climate change adaptation objectives.* While the institutional arrangements include the coordination unit for the NAPA, the investment proposals remain silent on the potential wider role of forest/tree-based investments for both climate change strategies (mitigation and adaptation). A special reason for proposing a FIP pilot in Burkina Faso was the fact that the pilot can offer new experiences in the development of a forest investment that can bridge between the role of open forests/woodlands and trees in rural landscape in reducing vulnerability, adaptation to climate change, while at the same time mitigating GHG emissions and enhancing carbon stocks. Developing investment schemes that address simultaneously nationally and locally appropriated mitigation and adaptation actions are the particularity of the Burkina Faso pilot. Also note that besides some initial REDD+ actions in miomba<sup>58</sup> woodlands, the FIP of Burkina Faso is the only investment pilot in tropical dry forests worldwide.
25. *Clarify the different land categories used for forest investments and indicate, at least approximately the area and carbon stock concerned, and the mitigation potential over a defined time span* (e.g. until 2030). A certain inconsistency is observed throughout the document (English version) when using terminologies, such as “forests”, “woodland”, “agroforestry”, “agroforests”, all of them used to define the target areas in theme/topic 1. table 2 (useful...) presents land-use categories that are not brought into relation with the terms used later in the document. E.g. are forests only gallery forests as presented in table 2 or do they include savannah woodlands, woody savannah, or agro-forestry areas? Or are forests the “legal forest area”, or the forested woodlands according to Burkina Faso CDM definition of forests? What are woodlands, e.g. steppes with trees?
26. *Make clear in the document what is meant when referring to the “forest” sector.* Better explain what is meant in the FIP under “forest”. Eventually consider how a wider landscape carbon approach (forests, woodlands, savannahs and agricultural landscapes) could be integrated in the FIP approach.
27. *Consider revising the readiness process for REDD+ in Burkina Faso.* The proponents might want to take into account the stepwise approach towards REDD+ readiness (Analysis of DD and carbon sink enhancement → Framework REDD+ strategy development and implementation →

---

<sup>58</sup> Miomba woodland comprises tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannah and shrub lands dominated by the tree species *Brachystegia longifolia* (miomba). Miomba woodlands occur in the southern and eastern border of the humid forest area of Africa and comprise a range of climates from semi-humid to semi-arid

Reference level → MRV of carbon and co-benefits) developed by the FCPF as an example to develop a REDD+ strategy in conjunction with the development of the FIP (complement to §85, project 1, paragraph 1).

28. *Review (and eventually get inspired) of Readiness Preparation Proposals from countries with similar habitats as Burkina Faso.* Kenya is one of the countries that is representative for those African countries that are situated in the woody savannah belt. In Kenya, as in Burkina Faso, the dry forests and woodlands are often large emitters of carbon dioxide through degradation. Tanzania and Mozambique R-PP also deal with miomba woodlands and might also be an interesting reference for the further developing the readiness process in Burkina Faso.

## ANNEX 7BIS: GOVERNMENT AND MDB RESPONSE ON THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW

Burkina Faso Government and MDBs would like to thank the reviewer for the thorough and enlightening review of the Burkina Faso Draft Forest Investment Plan, sent to him on 27<sup>th</sup> April.

Overall, we are happy to say that the comments are consistent with many others that we have received on this draft from reviewers’ in-country, MDBs and from development partners. The World Bank organized a quality review meeting that helped to improve the content and the quality of the investment plan. Thus the Final version of the investment plan submitted to the FIP sub-committee address, when possible, all comments received. Other comments will be taken into account at the stage of the preparation of the investment projects over the coming months.

The present matrix underlines how the team has addressed all received comments

INDEPENDENT REVIEW COMMENTS			TEAM RESPONSE
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>			
<p>Para 3. The proposed FIP is well elaborated, noticeably presented, comprehensible and – through detailed annexes and appendices (in French) – well documented. It generally acknowledges the national situation in natural resources management (NRM) and the past experiences in managing forests and rural landscapes. It constitutes a good basis for a longer-term focused work for building up a forest/landscape based strategy to mitigate GHG and for the preparation of policies and measures, which also addresses “co-benefits”, e.g. the wider sustainable development goals of poverty alleviation, environmental management and biodiversity conservation in (hot) semi-arid landscapes</p>			<p>The team acknowledges the appreciation of the FIP investment plan. The version that has been reviewed (dated April 27) has been improved and all appendices translated to English</p>
<p>Para 4. Nonetheless, the proposal can be strengthened in various ways. The focus on “forests” alone might not sufficiently take into account the real potential of REDD+ in low-forested landscapes in semi-arid habitats. The proponents might want to further explore the restoration and enhancement of carbon stock potential of wooded range lands/savannah and agroforestry parks (that cover more than 50% of the country). While in the proposal the positive effects of “reforestation and anti-desertification campaigns” are recognized, a wider landscape carbon approach has not been considered. The document should be more precise in respect to the methodology and scope of the REDD+ strategy and the investments that are needed in an integrated forest/landscape carbon approach. Such an approach needs to be understood and generally accepted by all concerned stakeholders to make it viable in the longer term. Applying widely recognized participatory approaches for FIP investments and the good understanding of the potentials and limitations of a REDD+ strategy by all relevant stakeholders in Burkina Faso are important prerequisites of FIP investments.</p>			<p>The team fully agree that restoration of trees in wooded rangelands and agro-forestry have considerable carbon sequestration potential as well as important co-benefits for pastoralists and agriculturalists. Agroforestry and Parklands are identified as a priority for the FIP and are part of the Project 1 which will support restoration of these landscapes using participatory approaches and will include development of a MRV system which would allow for a systematic assessment of GHG sequestration potential from different types of interventions in these landscapes.</p>
<b>Part I: General criteria</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
Complies with the principles, objectives and criteria of the FIP as specified in the design documents and	L	P, O & C of the FIP are taken into account and the linkages between the priority activities and the investment projects are well established.	

## FIP/Burkina Faso, Annexes

programming modalities			
Takes into account the country capacity to implement the plan	L	Well embedded in existing approaches; Sufficiently described for project 2 and 3, less clear for project 1	This has been addresses. Please The team is confident that Burkina’s substantial experience in decentralized, participatory approaches to natural resource management constitutes a sound basis for implementation. We believe, however, that development of MRV approaches does require substantial capacity building and this will take time as it is the case in many other countries.
Developed on the basis of sound technical assessments	P	While generally well elaborated and documented in projects 1 and 2, project 3 is less convincing in its technical assessment; it is difficult to recognize innovation values in all three projects.	With regard to technical assessment for project 3 (now integrated in project 1 component 3), the team agrees that the technical basis for value-chain enhancement will need to be assessed during project preparation and through development of agreed criteria for technical sub-project appraisal.
Demonstrates how it will initiate transformative impact	P	Forest and trees play an important role in the overall development strategy of Burkina Faso; the country has prepared sectoral strategies, along with a 10-year global investment plan for land, forest and watershed management. However, none of the 3 projects can yet convincingly demonstrate how it will initiate transformative impact under the FIP (give examples).	With regard to innovation and transformative impact, we believe that the inter-linkages between elements of the program, decentralized, participatory approaches, value-chain development, the transition to lower carbon development in the rural economy, the establishment of MRV system within the framework of development of a REDD strategy based on the lessons of the program, the improvement of legislation, the proposed knowledge management framework, the learning and the focus on co-benefits are all important innovations. At the same time, we attach importance to “implementability” of the program and to building on existing experience.
Provides for prioritization of investments, stakeholder consultation and engagement, adequate capturing and dissemination of lessons learned, and monitoring and evaluation and links to the results framework	L	All three proposals are well elaborated and sufficiently clear in setting investment priorities; remarkable is the fact that the proposals are based on existing experience. A good rationale needs to be given for the prioritization of State forests (project. 2).	
Adequately addresses social and environmental issues, including gender	L	As a whole, the 3 projects focus on capacity building, particularly strengthening of local capacities	
Supports new investments or funding that is additional to on-going/planned MDB investments	L	FIP is a new investment and complementary to MDB investments and bilateral development cooperation. Innovative elements could be more valorized and the landscape approach could be better articulated.	
Takes into account institutional arrangements and coordination	F	Well embedded into an overall institutional concept, particularly also through joining NAPA/REDD+ and FIP under one single umbrella. The country has national and local expertise in natural resources management and can efficiently and effectively manage FIP/REDD+ investments.	
Promotes poverty reduction	P	While the poverty reduction element is clearly articulated in project 1, projects 2 and 3 are less clear about these types of	With regard to poverty reduction, the intention is for project 2 to promote investment in community forests and woodlands, with poverty reduction impact; and for project 3 (now part of

		benefits.	Project 1 component 3) to increase employment diversification, with indirect impact on poverty reduction.
Considers cost effectiveness of investments	P	Difficult to assess with the information available. For projects 1 and 3 implemented by the World Bank, the budgets seem to include a 4-year supervision provision; this is not coherent with the other budgets (being national ones or AfDB). Moreover, the consulting services are 7 times higher in the World Bank proposal than in the AfDB proposal...	AfDB and government budgets for project 2 have been reviewed
Para6: The proposal complies with the criteria of the FIP. Nonetheless, the overall objective of the Burkina FIP (outlined in §56?) and referred to in §81 is not sufficiently well declared. Also, when referring to the definition of themes and priority areas under the FIP, the proposal says that it is based on “in depth analysis and wide-reaching consultations”; however, it is not further explained what “in-depth analysis” or wide-reaching consultations” really means; this need to be better articulated.			With regard to FIP objectives we believe that figure 1 places the objectives of the Burkinabe program well within the overall objectives of the FIP and national context. Please refer to annex 2 for a summary of the consultations, which build, however, on other consultation processes associated with related strategy formulation.
<b>Part II: compliance with the investment criteria of the FIP</b>			
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
Climate change mitigation potential	P	Rough estimates are given, but full potential (landscape carbon) have not been explored. No time span is given for estimating the mitigation potential.	A scoping study launched by UNDP Burkina Faso in collaboration with the Designated National Authority (DNA) of Burkina Faso in 2007 shows that the total CO2 mitigation potential of the agriculture, forestry, waste, energy and transport sectors of the country is approximately 15 million tones of CO2 between now and 2015, distributed among sectors as shown in the graph below. Crudely assuming a price of \$10 per ton of CO2e, this represents a revenue potential of over \$150 million. Accurate information on the mitigation potential of different landscapes is lacking, and information on the biomass potential in particular of agricultural landscapes is particularly weak. The proposed FIP investment plan aims to address these issues through program implementation and development of the REDD strategy.
Demonstration potential at scale	L	REDD+ strategy developed hand-in-hand with the FIP development. Well defined pilots, comprehensive approach but yet not very innovative.	
Cost-effectiveness	(L)	Cannot be fully assessed with the information available. Leveraging additional resources, in particular from private sector is searched; no real references on carbon funding.	
Co-benefits	P	Capacities of social systems and (tree) ecosystems to CC adaptation measures are not sufficiently addressed; they play a crucial role in semi-arid climate zones.	Addressed. Given experience in other countries and the ongoing forest inventory work, we intend to complete this exercise in 3 years. We will also articulate and analyze thoroughly the social and the climate resilience co-benefits of the projects as we go through preparation and implementation, and will include indicators against which to measure progress.
Implementation potential	L	The 3 proposed projects are rather “classical” and can be based on a broad existing experience in the country. However, the innovation element is hardly recognizable.	

Natural forests	L	There are only few natural forests left; safeguard provisions could be developed for the wider role of trees in rural landscapes and for enhancement of carbon stocks.	
Para 16: Project 1: Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF)			We thank you for the observations which are helpful and we will address them during project preparation. Consistent with FIP guidelines, World Bank safeguards will apply.
Project 2: Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPFD)			All comments have been addressed. AfDB safeguards will apply
Project 3: Forest Product utilization and value chains (FIP PVPF-DF)			para 18: build on traditional knowledge is reflected in the detailed project proposal. We are well aware of the importance of security of tenure and woodland based investments and it is also reflected in the proposal. para 19: the project preparation process will allow build stronger baseline indicators and benchmark indicators. We share your concern but are cautious about more precision until we have more detailed project designs in place. Para 20: We thank you for the recommendation to focus more on resilience/sequestration co-benefits, it is reflected in the proposale
<b>PART III. RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
<i>Paras 21 through 23:</i>			We should note (para 22) that the FIP includes investments in agricultural landscapes, and pastoral landscapes. We hope that the current text clarifies this point. Furthermore the FIP proposes investments in degraded landscape restoration (project 1 and 2) which would enhance resilience as well as sequester carbon.
<i>Para 25 and 26</i>			we note the inconsistency in the terminology in the 27 <sup>th</sup> April text, and hope that the present text together with table 2 clarifies that trees in the production landscape are key to Burkina, and would form part of the FIP (through both projects 1 and 3).
Para 27			Addressed
<i>Para 28</i>			We note the examples of Kenya and Tanzania and look forward to learning from their experience during preparation of the REDD readiness strategy for Burkina.



## ANNEX 8: FOREST GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** – Full report is in Appendix 12

Burkina Faso has experienced continued degradation of its natural resources (forests, farm and grazing lands, lakes, and rivers) on which nearly 90% of the population depends for their living. The country has almost 21% of its area under dry savannah forests, contributing 3.65% to the GDP. Deforestation is estimated at 1% per annum and an associated loss of income estimated at 1.23% of GDP.

The proximate causes of deforestation include agricultural expansion, pastoralism on fallow ground during the dry season, wood removals from forests mainly for domestic uses and the overexploitation of non-timber forest products. Addressing the associated underlying causes of deforestation requires strong improvements in governance ranging from conflict resolution and improved stakeholder participation to institutional strengthening and better law enforcement.

Burkina Faso is one of the eight pilot countries chosen for the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Under this program Burkina Faso could draw around \$30 million for the preservation and increase of carbon stocks with poverty reduction, through reductions in deforestation and degradation and overall better sustainable forest management. Clearly, improving forest governance is critical to the successful implementation of its FIP program. This has provided the rationale for Burkina's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) to probe carefully the existing weaknesses in forest governance, with a view to identifying and implementing appropriate interventions.

The diagnosis of forest governance issues has relied heavily on gathering the inputs and perceptions of a large number of knowledgeable stakeholders, affecting and likely to be impacted by the FIP investment plan for the country. These include central and regional administration officials, provincial mayors, civil society, academics, private sector and representatives of the development banks and bilateral partners. Information gathering also included a unique one day national workshop at which multi-stakeholder groups were exposed to a comprehensive framework to analyze forest governance issues and invited to score a forest governance questionnaire, customized to the specific circumstances of the country.

Collation, validation and cross-checking of the information thus gathered enabled the identification of the strengths and weaknesses in the forest governance structure of the country. This is captured in Table 1 of the main report. Some of the more prominent issues relate to:

- Deepening participatory processes and giving stakeholders a role in monitoring and implementation, especially at the decentralized levels.
- Improving media coverage of the forestry sector (depth, frequency and local language coverage) and strengthening follow-up, from reporting to action.
- Setting up mechanisms to institutionalize accountability, complemented by a free flow of information on strategies, projects, investments, management plans, etc.
- Developing a robust system of tracking financial flows and including specific governance issues in the forest sector into the Government's overall policy against corruption.
- Considering a practical body/mechanism for speedy and fair resolution of conflicts among local communities and forest users, especially at the decentralized levels.
- Initiating a thorough study of the issue of budgeting (level and availability), the effectiveness of reforms and expenditure control, etc.
- Focusing training and education of forest administration staff towards cooperative rather than control-based approaches and towards building a relationship of trust with forest user groups.
- Stepping up government efforts to provide the necessary incentives for increased participation of the private sector.
- Strengthening and expanding the currently limited collaboration between the judiciary and the forest administration to prosecute illegal activities in the forest sector.
- Balancing the local and national needs for fuelwood, including incentives for the development of fuelwood supplies outside of the natural forests.

The above list gives an idea of the challenge that the country faces as it develops its strategy to tackle the most pressing governance issues in the context of implementing its FIP investment Plan.

# **FOREST INVESTMENT PLAN (FIP/Burkina Faso)**

## **Volume 2**

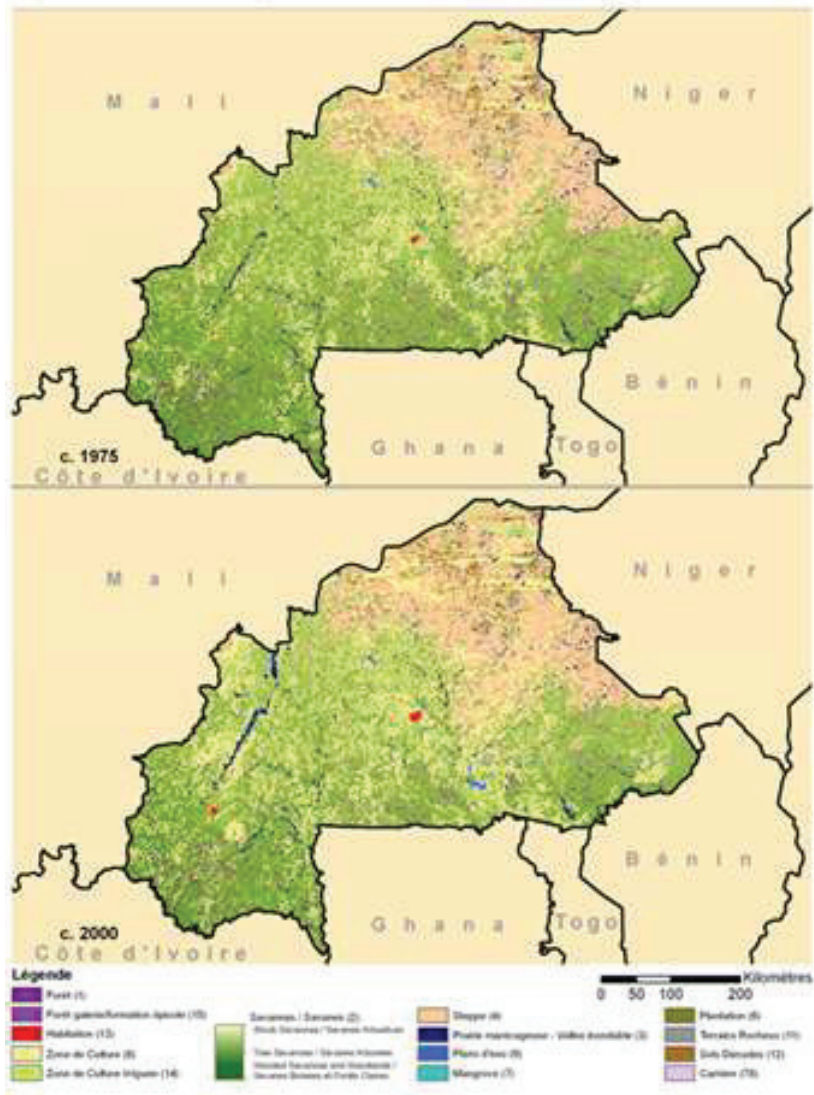
### **A P P E N D I C E S**

#### **APPENDICES (volume 2)**

- Appendix 1: Maps (land cover and forest formations)
- Appendix 2: Forest Area in Burkina Faso: Landscapes forest status and trends of forest resources and timber
- Appendix 3: Summary of jobs and income from forestry sector
- Appendix 4: Contribution of forestry activity in the national economy
- Appendix 5: Key policy frameworks and strategic
- Appendix 6: Current projects and programs
- Appendix 7: Emissions and sequestration of greenhouse gases in 2006
- Appendix 8: Evaluation of potential carbon sequestration
- Appendix 9: Description of activities of the major projects / programs funded by the World Bank in Burkina
- Appendix 10: Signs of climate change on sectors and most vulnerable groups
- Appendix 11: Environmental Analysis of Burkina PIF Investment Plan and projects
- Appendix 12: Forest Governance for FIP: Road map and Forest Governance Participatory Assessment (full document)
- Appendix 13: Terms of reference for experts
- Appendix 14: . R-PP – full document

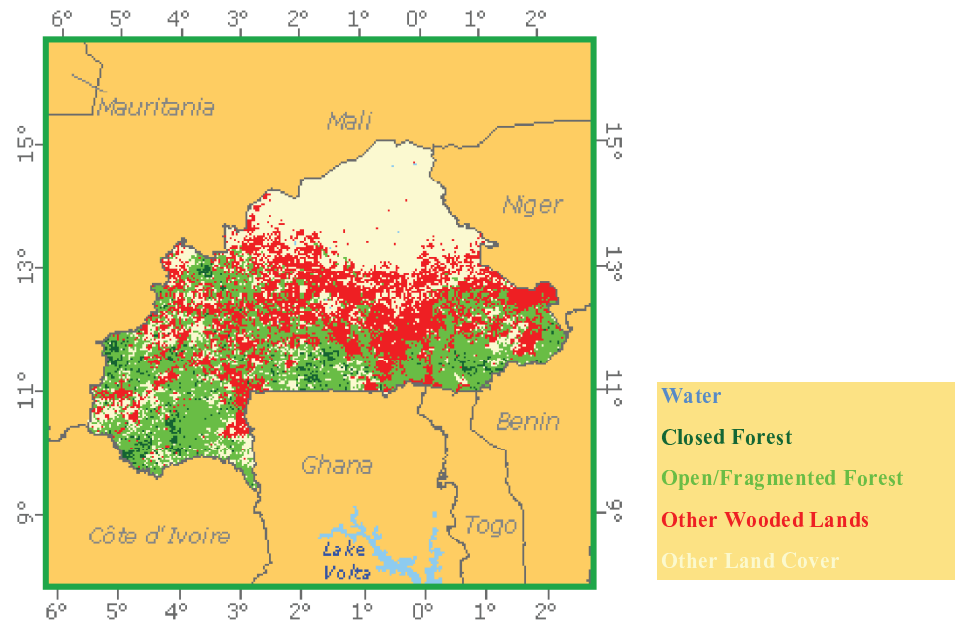
Appendix 1: MAPS

MAP 1: LAND USE IN BURKINA FASO

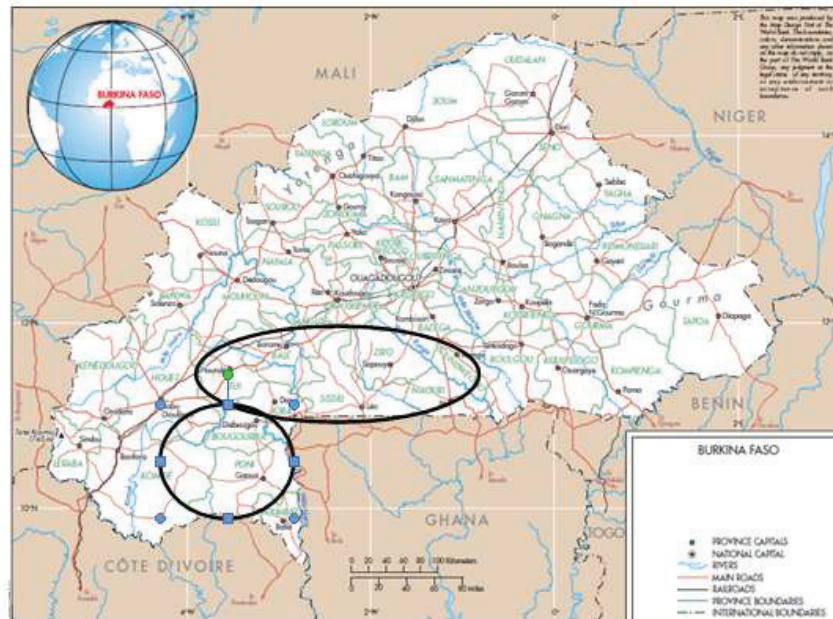


Source: [www.usgs.org](http://www.usgs.org) (Project Land use Land cover)

MAP 2: THE MAIN FOREST AREAS IN BURKINA FASO



Source : FAO, [www.fao.org/forestry](http://www.fao.org/forestry) according to the Global Forest Resource Inventory of 2000 mapped by ESRI



MAP 3: Location of major forest landscapes in Burkina Faso

## APPENDIX 2

### FORESTRY: landscapes, State and Trends of Forest Resources and Timber

#### MAJOR FOREST LANDSCAPES AND NATIONAL FORESTS

Within the meaning of the Forestry Code of Burkina Faso (Article 12), forests are comprised of areas covered by vegetation types of trees and shrubs, excluding those resulting from agricultural activities. The forest area include the public forests and private forests (Article 11 of the Forestry Code). As defined in Decree 97-054/PRES/PM/MEF, public forests are those belonging to legal persons under public law, and they may be classified or protected (Article 282 of décret97-054/PRES/PM/MEF). They are divided between the state property and assets of decentralized local authorities<sup>1</sup>. Private forests are defined in Decree 97-054/PRES/PM/MEF as managed perimeters forestry subject to an ownership or possession in the name of a physical or moral person as part of private rights.<sup>2</sup> These forests are spread in phyto-geographical territories; where a degree of vegetation intensity increasing from North to South. Burkina Faso is mainly covered by wooded savannah and shrub lands (37% of the territory) and fallow (32%) and they are the least productive: 12 m<sup>3</sup> and 17 m<sup>3</sup> per ha per ha respectively.

Gallery forests which cover only 1% of the country have an average productivity estimated at 155 m<sup>3</sup> per ha. The country currently has 78 classified areas covering an area of about 3.9 million hectares, or nearly 14% of the national territory (the close and the protected areas are estimated at 15.42 million ha, including forest galleries, woodlands, savannas, shrub lands and tiger bush). The unclassified protected area covers 11.565 million hectares (or 75% of all these areas) and the classified area cover 3.855 million hectares (25%). The classified area includes national parks (390,000 ha), wildlife reserves (2,545,500 ha) and forests (880,000 ha). The living biomass of forest areas contains the equivalent of 292 million tons of carbon.

In relation to reforestation, the available data are weak and unreliable. Reforested areas (industrial plantations, individual, family, community and suburban) are estimated at 52,650 ha throughout the country (they are composed mostly of the fast growth of exotic species in order to address the urgent needs for fuel wood and services). There is no recent study that provides information on the supply and demand sides of the use of forest firewood.

Firewood, timber service, livestock, wildlife, medicine, shea butter and honey are the main forest industries of the country. Firewood accounts for 85% of the total GDP of all wood products sold in the country, followed by service wood (12%) and lumber (3%). The annual consumption of lumber is around 25 000 m<sup>3</sup>, of which 93% is imported from neighboring countries, and only 7% is available on site.

#### STATE AND TRENDS OF FOREST AND WOOD RESOURCES

Between 1990 and 2010, Burkina Faso lost an average of 59,900 ha of forest areas, or 0.87% per year. In total, between 1990 and 2010, Burkina Faso has lost 17.5% of its forest cover, or around 1,198,000 hectares. Between 1978 and 1987 an area of 1,706,000 hectares of natural forests has been converted into plant cover caused by human or an average rate of conversion of 170,600 hectares per year.<sup>3</sup>

Between 1992 and 2002, all forest areas have been reduced by an annual average of 110,500 ha, or 4.04%, in average per year<sup>4</sup>, which corresponds to an annual decline in carbon stock of 17 680 tons. In terms of climatic

---

<sup>1</sup> The forest area of the state consists of (i) forests on behalf of the State on the date of entry into force of the Forestry Code and has not been decommissioned, (ii) forests on behalf of the State under the provisions of the Forestry Code. The forest area of decentralized local governments consists of all forests on the national territory except those that are subject to a classification on behalf of the State

<sup>2</sup> Under Article 33 of the Forestry Code, individuals or private parties who own the forests that they have legally acquired or have planted legally. Individuals or private legal entities cannot own forest unless they have a lawful right to use the soil.

<sup>3</sup> Voir: <http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/004/X6775F/X6775F01.htm#859>

<sup>4</sup> According to a diachronic analysis conducted by the PNGT2 in 2004

and anthropogenic factors, the areas occupied by natural areas have known each year, a constant descendant evolution<sup>5</sup>. The most obvious change is the growth of agriculture in all regions of the country (the phenomenon of "agriculture colonization" of rangelands and forests). The major factors of forest degradation are bush fires, wood excessive, overgrazing, natural mortality of the species and uncontrolled agricultural clearings. An estimated 50 000 ha of forest disappear each year for energy needs.<sup>6</sup> This deforestation, which is accompanied by the loss of biodiversity (including not only plant but also animal)<sup>7</sup> and the degradation of soil productive capacity, also implies the reduction of carbon sequestration by vegetation and soil and thus generates the release of large quantities of carbon into the air. Economic diagnosis of environmental damage shows that the annual cost of environmental degradation in Burkina Faso in 2008 was between 18% and 22% of GDP, or about 760 billion CFA francs (1.7 billion USD).

All the carbon dioxide emissions related to the use of forest timber is estimated at 4,521 Gg. Wood removal in the forest areas for multiple uses (trade, construction, art and culture, and medicine, etc...) is a common practice in Burkina Faso whose potential for wood products is very limited. It is unfortunate that this activity generates the most CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Overall, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions noticed, due to the conversion of savannas and forests of 1201 Gg, is considerable and reflects the need and search of farmland and of a different cultivation system.

The average consumption of fuel/fire wood per capita at the national level indicates a downward trend (no recent data available). This can be explained by the increase use of butane gas and improved stoves by the populations in four major cities. In contrast and in terms of population growth (3.1% per year), domestic consumption of wood for energy is increasing daily over the years.<sup>8</sup>

The contribution of forestry to the state budget, as royalties, taxes and permit logging, and various forest revenue was estimated at about 160 million FCFA in 1992 (against 250 million FCFA in 1990) and it could reach 13 billion CFA francs in 2015. In addition to these financial contributions, there is a virtual non-cash contribution of forestry to the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and maintenance of the ecological balance of the country. Energy wood (firewood and charcoal) is the main energy source in Burkina Faso. In 2001, the final energy balance in effect highlighted the following percentages: firewood (84.8%), charcoal (0.8%), agricultural residues (5.2%), petroleum products (8.2%), electricity (1.0%).

The timber forest products (PFL) are the dominant area of forestry in terms of generating revenues and jobs. Indeed, the use of wood for energy dominates all forestry activities. This activity contributes 5.66% of GDP or 209 billion CFA francs, representing over 85% of the contribution of the overall forestry activity. This sub-domain is followed by the nursery production that contributes by 7.26 billion FCFA. The production of timber and service represents 1.1 billion FCFA.

Activities related to Non Timber Forest Products (NWFP) have generated about 25.6 billion FCFA in 2008. This income is not only distributed to several national economic actors, but it is also used towards fuel economic activity at the regional and the global plan (noticeably, through exports that include nuts, products made from shea butter, cashew nuts, mangoes, and products made from African locust, etc...). Beyond the income provided by the NWFP to people and to the state, they constitute an opportunity for the emergence of small and medium enterprises (SMFEs) in the field of processing and imports and exports.

Firewood, timber service, livestock, wildlife, medicine, shea butter and honey have always been the most important wood industries in the country. Fuel/fire wood currently accounts for 85% of the total GDP of all wood products sold in the country, followed by wood (12%) and lumber (3%). The annual consumption of lumber is around 25 000 m<sup>3</sup>, of which 93% are imported from neighboring countries, and only 7% produced on-site. This contribution is largely underestimated since many forest use economic activities are not taken into account.

---

<sup>5</sup> Of 15.42 million ha in 1980, they increased respectively to 15.18 million ha in 1983, 14.16 million ha in 1992 and 11.287 million ha in 2000 (FAO, 2000), quoted in the 2003 annual report General Directorate of Studies and Planning (DGEP).

<sup>6</sup> According to a study conducted in 2001 by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the timber cover 84% of the country's energy needs.

<sup>7</sup> Wrong data on the characteristics of areas at risk, a real estimate of the loss of biodiversity isn't possible, particularly since there is multiple exploitations of some endangered animal species is (economic, tourism, etc...).

<sup>8</sup> For this section, see the DGEP, reports of, 2000.

These include activities of gathering fruits, pods, leaves and parts of trees, forest exploitation for the needs of traditional medicines and livestock food.

At the rural household's level and after agriculture (37%) and livestock products (24%), non-timber forest products are the third source of income (23%), It is the poor families who would exploit more forest products. This exploitation enables them to improve their living conditions and provide them with cash revenues (especially for women).

### Appendix 3 : FORESTRY : SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Incomes location /sub-sector/actor	Number of jobs	Income amounts (FCFA)	Observations
<b>Subsector forests</b>	<b>60.000</b>		
State(taxes)		250.324.000	Average annual revenues over 5 years
Forest users (Managed forests)	11.107	328.571.428	Average annual revenue over 14 years (1986-1999)
Forest Management Fund FAF (managed forests)		178.571.428	Same
Village Investment Fund FIV (managed forests)		53.571.428	Same
wholesalers-transporters of firewood	1.117	-	Number of jobs Jan.2004-June 2004
		30.000-498.000	Monthly income per person by means of transport (cart , truck)
Retail of Firewood	2.210	5.000-185.000	Monthly income per person by means of transport (cart , truck)
clients of home Wood	Nd	25.000-400.000	Average monthly revenue (a group of more than 3 borrowers)
Truck drivers of firewood	1.117	30.000 et 56.650	Average monthly revenue per person t in Bobo and Ouaga respectively
Learner drivers	2.234-3351	15.000-26.650	Average monthly revenue per person t in Bobo and Ouaga respectively
Coulibaly Sawmill (lumber)		68.000.000	annual turnover
Coulibaly Sawmill employees	30	11.852.520	Annual salary per person
Faso Yiiri Enterprise		103.422.000	annual turnover
Faso Yiiri Enterprise employees	70	13.694.000	Annual salary per person
Non-timber forest product dealers (PFNI)	Nd	Nd	untracked informal sector
Nursery and aids	1.622	90.149.125	Annual sale 1999 (virtual value)
Shea	4 millions of women	1.119.580.000	Export value over 10 years (1994-2003)
Forage		72,808 milliards	Virtual monetary value of the forage
Packing products of palmyra	Nd	898.200 - 1.321.500	Annual sale
Reselling products of palmyra	Nd	868.800-4.177.200	Annual sale
Bangui ( palmyra Sap) vendors	Nd	417.000	Annual income per person
Permanent employees (forest seed)	25	48.000	Monthly income per person
Temporary employees (Forest seed)	250	15.000	Annual revenue (exclusively for women)
National Center of Forest Seed		38.000.000	Annual turnover (Seed sales)
Laboratory Phytofla (pharmacopoeia)	19 permanents, 250 seasonal	40.000-300.000	Monthly revenue
Phytosalus (pharmacopoeia )	25 permanents	88.080	Average monthly revenue
Green flash (pharmacopoeia )	7	20.000 et plus	Average monthly revenue



Incomes location /sub-sector/actor	Number of jobs	Income amounts (FCFA)	Observations
<b>Wildlife subsector</b>	10.000	<b>1.080.066.368</b>	Average annual contribution over 5 years (1998-1999 à 2002-2003) in the State, private sector and the population
State (taxes)		252.447.688	Average annual revenue over 5 year (1998-99 à 2002-2003)
Dealers (private operators)	24	802.697.485	annual turnover over 5 years (1998-1999 to 2002-2003)
Carriers	Nd	5.000	Revenue per Day of transport
Tour guides	Nd	10.000	Revenu per Day of a tour
Merchants carriers of gibier meat	Nd	200.000-300.000	Net income per season
Restoration of gibier meat	Nd	125.000-200.000	Net income per season
Population Collective Interest Fund (FIC)	Nd	24.921.196	Average annual revenue over 5 years (1998-99 à 2002-2003)
<b>Fisheries subsector</b>	11.000		
State (taxes)		30.145.500	Average annual revenu over 4 years annuel sur 4 ans (1998-2001)
Fishers (all categories)	8.000	6.882	Average annual revenue (national level)
Traders (wholesalers and retailers)	3.000	-	-
☒ On site of Bagré and Kompienga		125.574	Monthly revenue
☒ Fresh fish retailers in Ouaga		111.600	Monthly turnover
Transformatrices	Nd	10.302	Monthly income
Prétraiteurs	Nd	7.500-12.500	Monthly income
<b>Total : Forestry, Wildlife, Fishing</b>	<b>81.000</b>		<b>Permanent and temporary jobs</b>

Source : SP/CONEDD, 2004

**Appendix 4 :**

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF SYLVICOLE ACTIVITY IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMIE**

Products	Value in FCFA	% of PIB
<b>Wood Forest Products (PFL)</b>	<b>217 051 482 379</b>	<b>5,88%</b>
Wood energy (firewood and charcoal)	209 002 611 498	5,66%
Wood use and service	657 897 701	0,02%
Statuettes, and other wood decorated objects	115 049 319	0,0031%
Other articles of finishing buildings that need marked or encrusted wood	14 227 030	0,0004%
Other wood used in making matches	868 794	0,00002%
Seedbed Production	7 260 828 038	0,20%
<b>Non-Wood Forest Products (PFNL)</b>	<b>23 302 141 534</b>	<b>0,63%</b>
Mangos Production (national consumption, and exportation)	1 695 487 250	0,05%
Shea tea seeds including the crushed one and butter	12 420 000 000	0,34%
Nnere seeds	6 120 000 000	0,17%
Néré Powder	21 386 480	0,001%
Cashew nut and paste	1 620 000 000	0,04%
Tamarin Fruits	653 475 765	0,02%
Processed Borassus sap	60 000 000	0,002%
Baobab loaves	83 169 643	0,002%
Dry Neem loaves	71 288 265	0,002%
Natural honey	31 325 788	0,001%
Other foliages loaves, branches for bouquets or ornaments	396 936	0,00001%
Non-fresh flowers for bouquets or ornaments	158 654 843	0,004%
Other non fresh foliages loaves, branches for bouquets or ornaments	23 864 926	0,001%
Other vegetable materials used for basket or sparte	526 312	0,00001%
Other vegetable materials used for stuffing even with the use of other support materials	396 936	0,00001%
Artists work that use vegetable materials in making baskets	27 658 262	0,001%
Other basket making work that include luffa work	114 510 128	0,003%
Pharmacopeia	200 000 000	0,01%
<b>Fauna</b>	<b>2 288 315 282</b>	<b>0,06%</b>
Hunting	2 168 833 878	0,06%
Tourism vision tied to <b>Fauna</b>	119 481 404	0,003%
<b>Forest Products: PFL+PFNL+Fauna</b>	<b>242 641 939 195</b>	<b>6,58%</b>

Source : MEDD, Poverty and Environment Initiative, 2010

**APPENDIX 5 : PRINCIPAL FRAMEWORKS : POLICIES AND STRATEGIES**

DEVICE	DATE	OBJECT
<i>Development Accelerated Growth Strategy (SCADD)</i>	2010	Main reference document on economic growth and the fight against poverty
<i>Rural Development Strategy (SDR)</i>		Combine the consolidated vision of the Ministries of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources, Animal Resources and Environment under a program approach
<i>National Forest Policy</i>	1995	Standardize the forest resources management of and serve as a reference framework for the various stakeholders (this policy inspires the Forest Code 1997).
<i>The National Policy for land tenure security in rural areas</i>	2009	Establish a land administration to manage the land, regulate land conflicts and to register public and private forest land (policy not yet implemented)
<i>National Policy for Land Use</i>	2007	Organize the environment to ensure a harmonious development of the national territory
<i>The Plan for the Environment for Sustainable Development</i>		Determine the strategy that is built on framework to fight against poverty and to achieve sustainable development that respects the environment
<i>National Program for Forest Resources and Wildlife Management of (PRONAGREF)</i>	2009	Explain the objectives and the common and specific options of the National Forest Policy (NFP) and rely on the predicted activities at the CSD
<i>National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change (NAPA)</i>	2007	Analyzes the key climatic factors and their effects on the environment and society and identify the needs, and the urgent and immediate activities and projects.
<i>An integrated Management Action Plan for Water Resources (PAGIRE)</i>	2003	Allows greater mobilization and availability of water, crises reduction, and advocate for more rational management of water
<i>National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity</i>	2001	Consistent with the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity, identifies the suitable conditions for use of rural biological resources and fair share of profits
<i>National Program for Natural Areas Management and the National Policy for Registered forests</i>	2006	Increase the productivity of forests to meet the growing needs of the population.
<i>National Action Plan of Fight against Desertification (PAN-LCD)</i>	2000	Develop the inter-sectoral collaboration to address desertification.
<i>The National Environmental Action Plan (PANE)</i>	1994	Incorporate all mechanisms, actions and measures in the implementation of the PN-LCD, while strengthening the synergy between the actions.
<i>Ten-Years Actions Plan (PDA) 2006-2015</i>	1996	Applies planning, harmonization, and coordination in all the interventions and promoting the forestry component of the NRHP.

<i>National Program of the rural Sector (PNSR)</i>	In the development process	Consolidate the activities of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries and Ministry of Animal Resources that will be responsible for implementing the Rural Development Strategy (RDS)

Appendix 6 : CURRENT PROJETS AND PROGRAMS

INITITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
<p>Support the participatory management of natural resources in the Hauts-Bassins region (BKF/012-PAGREN)</p>	<p><b>Global</b> Contribute to Poverty Reduction in the Region of High-Basins <b>Specific</b> Promote and facilitate the participatory and sustainable management of natural resources in the High-Basins</p>	<p><b>Funding</b> 3.874.469.090 FCFA <b>State Counterpart</b> 388.785.714 FCFA <b>Populations (Undisbursed) :</b> 398.374.686 FCFA <b>TOTAL</b> 4.661.629.490 FCFA</p>	<p>Luxembourg</p>	<p><b>start :</b> juillet 2006 <b>end :</b> juin 2011</p>
<p>Sustainable management project of forest resources in the South-West and central East and East regions (PROGEREF)</p>	<p><b>Global</b> Contribute to reducing poverty in the intervention zone <b>Specific</b> - Improve the management of forest resources and wildlife; - increase people's incomes</p>	<p><b>Ready</b> 10.203.030.000 FCFA <b>state counterpart</b> 892.765.000 FCFA <b>Populations (undisbursed) :</b> 402.538.000 FCFA <b>TOTAL</b> 11 498 333 000 FCFA</p>	<p>African Development Bank (BAD)</p>	<p><b>Start :</b> November 2004 <b>End :</b> December 2010</p>
<p>The fight against silting program Burkina Faso Bassin , under the component Burkina Faso (PLCE/BN)</p>	<p><b>Global</b> contribute to the fight against the silting up of river basin in Burkina Faso <b>Specific</b> - fixing of 3500 ha of dunes and protecting shoreline - collection of 5 250 ha of glazes for agro silvi pastoral; - Contribute to the implementation of TARS Sahel.</p>	<p><b>Ready (FAD)</b> 2 796 698 560 FCFA <b>UEMOA (funding)</b> 836 850 000 FCFA <b>state counterpart</b> 588 297 780 FCFA <b>Populations (undisbursed) :</b> 750 254 560 FCFA</p>	<p>Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD) et Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA)</p>	<p><b>Début :</b> 2005 <b>Fin :</b> 2010</p>

INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
<p>Participatory sustainable forest management project in the Comoé province (PROGEPAF/CO)</p>	<p><b>Global</b> Ensure a comprehensive and sustainable participatory management of forests.</p> <p><b>Specific</b> - Ensure a sustainable management of classified forests in Bounouna, Toumousseni, and Gouandougou Kongouko by the local population through the GGF and UGGF</p>	<p><u>TOTAL</u> 4 972 100 900 FCFA</p> <p><u>Funding</u> 1.520.000 000 FCFA</p> <p><u>State counterpart</u> 250.000 000 FCFA</p> <p><u>TOTAL</u> 1.770.000.000 FCFA</p>	<p>Japon</p>	<p><b>Start</b> : Juillet 2007</p> <p><b>End</b> : Juin 2012</p>
<p>Improving revenues and food security for vulnerable groups and for non-timber forest products project (ARSA/PFNLI)</p>	<p><b>Global</b> Contribute to income increase and food security.</p> <p><b>Specific</b> 11. Contribute to a better understanding and protection of potential NTFPs; 2. Contribute to diversification and promotion / and the use of NWFP; 3. Building capacity of beneficiaries; 4. Develop partnership and monitoring the exploitation of NTFPs; 5. Have a framework of directions for NWFP exploitation</p>	<p><u>Funding</u> 400 000 000 FCFA</p> <p><u>TOTAL</u> 400 000 000 FCFA</p>	<p>PNUD</p>	<p><b>Start</b> : 2007</p> <p><b>End</b> : 2010</p>

INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
<p>Support project DEP/MECV for the establishment and the management of an environmental database</p>	<p><b>Global</b> : Promote environmental management through capacity building of national stakeholders  <b>Specifics</b> : Ensure an efficient and autonomous collection, processing, distribution, accumulation and exploitation of environmental data</p>	<p><u>Funding</u> : 194.358.000 FCFA  <u>State</u> : 77.040.000 FCFA (undisbursed)  <u>Total</u> : 271.398.750 FCFA</p>	<p>International Wallonie Bruxelles</p>	<p><u>start</u> : June 2007  <u>end</u> : October 2010</p>
<p>Under « Participatory management by local communities of forest management » component of the access to energy services project (PASE)</p>	<p><b>Global</b> : Contribute to the management of wood energy supply and promote energy conservation and alternative energy  <b>Specific</b> :  - Contribute to the development of 270,000 hectares of new forests, and the completion of the development planning of 171,000 hectares of forests;  - Reduce rural poverty through the creation of new jobs and opportunities for income generation;  - Promote modern trade channels of production, transmission and distribution of wood fuels.</p>	<p><u>Prêt FIDA</u>: 3 566 600 000 FCFA  <u>State</u> : 382 620 000 FCFA  <u>Total</u> : 3 949 220 000 FCFA</p>	<p>World Bank</p>	<p><u>start</u> : October 2008  <u>End</u> : April 2013</p>
<p>Development of the second National Communication Note on climate change project (NATCOM)</p>	<p><b>Global</b> Strengthen the technical and the institutional capacities of Burkina Faso to integrate climate change concerns into the priorities and the national plans and sectoral development  <b>Specific</b> Allow Burkina Faso to submit to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to its second message on climate change, thus taking its responsibilities vis-à-vis Article 4 and Article 12 of the Convention</p>	<p><u>Funding</u> : 202 500 000 FCFA  <u>Etat</u> : 25 637 500 FCFA (undisbursed)  <u>Total</u> : 228 137 500 FCFA</p>	<p>FEM/PNUD</p>	<p><u>Start</u> : 2006  <u>End</u> : 2010</p>
<p>Project of « Enhancing the</p>	<p><b>Global</b> Improving the visions for long-</p>			

INITITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of protected areas systems of W - Airly – Pendjari » (WAP)	term conservation of biodiversity using meaningful and measurable progress indicators for the system sustainability of protected areas	<u>Total</u> 21 840 000 USD	FEM and Co-funding	Start : 2010 End : 2014
Support for plant chain production project in the northern and central region (underway)	<b>Global</b> Encourage the well planned and rational plants' production in areas of intervention	<u>funding</u> 200.000.000 FCFA  <u>Etat</u> 24.975.000 FCFA  <u>TOTAL</u> 224.975.000 FCFA	Japanese Technical Cooperation	start : 2010 End : 2013
« Mechanism for the national Forest program » project (MPFN)	<b>Global</b> Strengthen forest governance and the support mechanisms for local players	<u>TOTAL</u> 30.000 USD	FAO	start : 2010 End : 2011
TCP/BKF3201 Project « The development of a promotional national strategy of the PFNL »	Develop a national strategy for the development and the promotion of NWFP to increase the contribution of PLFN to the local and national economy, and to the fight against poverty while managing forest resources in a sustainable manner.	303 000 USD	FAO	End : October 2010
OSRO/BKF/902/SWI Project «Support to vulnerable households affected by malnutrition and climatic and economic crises through using PFNL in BF »	Increasing household incomes, building capacity, improving food security and nutrition contribute to the fight against the degradation of natural resources	758 294 USD	Suisse cooperation (Supervisé par la FAO)	End : October 2010



INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
The Project of improving management and sustainable exploitation of non-timber forest products (PAGED/PFNL)	<u>Global</u> Improving the overall management and NTFPs exploitation to contribute to food security, nutrition and increased household incomes, while preserving biodiversity.	5 356 257 USD	Luxembourg (implemented by FAO)	Début : August 2010  Fin : September 2015
Sub-national coordination of the CPR program	<u>Global</u> Improving the productivity of rural resources in a sustainable manner by using an integrated and holistic approach and allow BF to achieve its Millennium Development Goals related to reversing the current situation and to the loss of its environmental resources	500 000 000 FCFA	State	2010 -2014
		500 000 000 FCFA	FEM	2010 -2014
		250 000 000 FCFA	PNUD	2010 -2014
		366 705 000 FCFA	MMUNCCD	2010 -2012
Loop region of Mouhoun sub-program	The objective of the subprogram is to establish a coordinated and decentralized management systems for sustainable land agro-pastoral activities in the region of Mouhoun	1 374 972 500 FCFA	FEM	2011 -2015
Central Easter region sub-program	Establish a coordinated and decentralized management system for sustainable land agro-pastoral activities in the Central West region	986 049 500 FCFA	FEM	2011 -2015
Natural Resources sustainable management	<b>Specific Objectives</b> ▪ Strengthen policy, strategic	1 314 600 US\$	PNUD	

INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
<p>program. (PGDRN)</p>	<p>framework, and partnership for natural resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate the coordinated implementation of laws and regulations relating to environment in Burkina Faso</li> <li>▪ Build the stakeholders' institutional capacity in environmental management</li> <li>▪ Contribute to the promotion of environmental education</li> <li>▪ Ensure the effective management and coordination of the program</li> </ul>	<p>soit 689 785 000 FCFA</p>	<p>State</p>	<p>End : 2010</p>
<p>Capacity building for adaptation and vulnerability reduction of climate change in Burkina Faso</p>	<p>Build capacity for adaptation and for reducing the population vulnerability to climate change in the field of agro-forestry-pastoral.</p>	<p>1 700 000 000 FCFA</p>	<p>State : 225 000 000 (NATURE)  FEM : 1 450 000 000  PNUD : 290 000 000</p>	<p>End : 2012</p>
<p>Capacity building in the field of clean development mechanism (MDP)</p>	<p>Create an operational framework of the CDM carbon market and contribute to sustainable development through technology transfer</p>	<p>350 000 USD</p>	<p>* Government du Japon  *PNUD</p>	<p>End : December 2010</p>

N°	INTITULE D	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEAN CE
01	Support project for Agreement Parks (PAPE)	<p><u>Global</u> Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development in West Africa .</p> <p><u>Specific</u> Strengthen the sustainable of the efficient conservation of ecosystems of the WAP Complex (W Pendjari Arly) with a regional vision and with optimization of benefits for the local population</p>	<p><u>Funding:</u></p> <p><u>Burkinabe State :</u></p> <p><b>4 268 166 020</b></p> <p>FCFA</p> <p>Populations :</p> <p><u>TOTAL :</u></p> <p><b>12 576 000 000 FCFA</b></p>	<p>- European Union - UEMOA - state - Populations</p>	<p><b>Start :</b> Jan. 2011</p> <p><b>End :</b> December 2015</p>
02	Demonstration Project of modal transfer in Ouagadougou	Increase the efficiency of travel through a small scale pilot, and by measures that encourage people to abandon modes of individual transportation in favor of collective transport	<p><u>TOTAL</u></p> <p><b>1 000 000 USD</b></p>	<p>- FEM - Burkinabe State</p>	<p>2010-2013 (3 ans)</p>
03	Demonstration of a regional approach to environmentally sound management of wastes containing liquid PCBs, transformers and capacitors containing PCBs	Strengthen the collective capacity of the concerned countries in the planning and in the implementation of national policies for environmentally sound management and for equipments within the framework of the Stockholm and Basel Convention	<p><u>TOTAL</u></p> <p><b>6 000 000 USD</b></p>	<p>- FEM/PNUD - Burkinabe State</p>	<p>2010-2015 (5 ans)</p>
04	The project of judicial capacity building for chemical products management	Develop proposals for improved actions taking onto account the problems related to production, marketing and the use of chemical products.	<p><u>TOTAL</u></p> <p><b>250 000 USD</b></p>	<p>SAICM</p>	<p>2010-2012</p>

N°	INTITULE D	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
05	Capacity building and technical assistance for the implementation of national plans in the least developed African countries of ECOWAS	Create a suitable environment in the ECOWAS area through establishing regulations, policies and standards to strengthen institutions to be able to provide health services and remedies to contaminated sites and support the elimination of use of agricultural pesticides POPs by promoting better agricultural practices.	<u>TOTAL</u> 4 000 000 USD	- CEDEAO - Burkina State	2010 – 2015 (5 years)
06	Waste management project through the technology of BioCRUDE	Build four complexes of integrated management, treatment, and waste processing in Burkina Faso	<u>TOTAL</u> 240 000 000 USD	Mechanism MDP	2010-2012 (3 years)
07	Establishing an institutional framework and building the national capacity building within the part national integrated program of managing chemicals and implementing a strategic approach in Burkina Faso	The project objective is to strengthen the sound management of household chemical products as part of a strategic approach	<u>TOTAL</u> 250 000 USD	SAICM	2011-2013 (2 years)
08	Supporting the national program of forest resources management project in BF	<u>Global</u> Support the implementation of the national forest resource management in Burkina Faso	11 Millions EUR	Luxembourgise Cooperation	

N°	INTITULE D	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
09	National monitoring program of ecosystem and dynamics of desertification	<p><b>Global</b>            Make Burkina Faso fully aware of the fragility of its natural resources and of its environment and engaged in a strong commitment to ensure a sustainable management through a an adequate ecological monitoring system</p>			
10	Pilot project of improving waste collection and the management and the computerized equipments in Burkina Faso	Improve management of computerized equipments' waste in Burkina Faso	Not yet definite	- PNUD (Convention Bâle Convention) - Burkina Faso State	Not yet defined

## APPENDIX 7

### *Emissions and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions in 2006* (in thousands of tons)

Source of greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions de CO <sub>2</sub>	Séquestrations de CO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	N <sub>2</sub> O	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO
National <i>Emissions and sequestration (total)</i>	<b>1,512,07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>456,38</b>	<b>27,79</b>	<b>12,28</b>	<b>174,07</b>
1. Energy	<b>990,27</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>5,90</b>	<b>38,52</b>
A. Fuel (sectoral approach)	<b>990,27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0,23</b>	<b>0,01</b>	<b>5,90</b>	<b>38,52</b>
1. Energy industries	340,86	-	0,01	0,00	0,95	0,07
2. manufacture and construction industries	81,75	-	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,01
3. Transportation	525,34	-	0,10	0,01	4,63	36,60
4. Other sectors	42,32	-	0,11	0,00	0,10	1,84
B. Fuel fugitive emissions	0,00	-	0,00	-	0,00	0,00
2. Industrial processes	<b>286,39</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,05</b>	<b>3,28</b>
a. Mineral product	246,80	-	-	-	0,00	0,00
b. Chemical industries	0,71	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
c. Metal production	38,88	-	0,00	0,00	0,05	3,28
3. Solvent usage and other products	0,00	-	-	0,00	-	-
4. Agriculture	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>424,23</b>	<b>27,65</b>	<b>6,15</b>	<b>125,95</b>
A. Enteric fermentation	-	-	396,65	-	-	-
B. Manure management	-	-	19,54	2,13	-	-
C. Rice cultivation	-	-	2,11	-	-	-
D. Agricultural soils	-	-	-	25,34	-	-
E. Direct burning of savannah	-	-	0,23	0,00	0,10	5,92
F. Agricultural remains burning in the fields	-	-	5,72	0,17	6,05	120,03
5. Change of land and forest allocation	<b>235,41</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,72</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,18</b>	<b>6,31</b>
A. Changes of forest and other wood biomass supplies	0,00	-	-	-	-	-
<sup>a</sup> . Conversion of forests and grasslands	1,559,77	-1,324,36	0,72	0,00	0,18	6,31
6. Wastes	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,20</b>	<b>0,13</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
A. Solid waste handling on the fields	-	-	23,86	-	0,00	-
B. Used water handling	-	-	7,34	0,13	0,00	0,00
7. Others	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
CO2 emissions from the biomass	17,34	-	-	-	-	-

(Source : National Institute of Statistics and Demography, 2009).

## APPENDICE 8

### Evaluation of Potential carbon sequestration

In the field of evaluating the potential for carbon sequestration, a study by AGRHYMET allowed to make a first assessment of the potential maxima in the Sahel particularly in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso and Chad. This study was able to estimate the total biomass including the one generated by air and the ones caused by roots and plant debris (dead wood, litter, vegetation undergrowth) and thus contains the total sequestered carbon. Among other things, the study indicated that the Sahelian zone, where the average annual rainfall (P) is less than 450 mm, and the 15 years old plantations with a density of 400 plants / ha can lead to sequestration of carbon of about 35 t / ha.

This potential is around 50 t / ha if  $450 \text{ mm} < P < 650 \text{ mm}$  and 83 t / ha if  $650 \text{ mm} < P < 950 \text{ mm}$ . Whereas when the plantations in these three areas are carried out at densities of 100 plants per hectare or less, the maximum potential of sequestration does not exceed 23 t / ha.

Under the same conditions for planting, the maximum carbon sequestered is 31 t / ha and 38 t / ha respectively for rainfalls of  $950 \text{ mm} < P < 1150 \text{ mm}$  and  $1150 \text{ mm} < P < 1350 \text{ mm}$ .

According to this study, the plantations of *Acacia* sp in areas where rainfall is between 450 and 950 mm have the maximum carbon stock. Similarly, species such as *Prosopis Africana* and *Parkia biglobosa* offer interesting sequestration beyond 1050 mm. The production of valuable timber follows the same gradient evolution.

Indeed, the highest values of the production of valuable timber are between 11 m<sup>3</sup> and 53.6 m<sup>3</sup>. By area, the maximum production of 19.3 is below the lower rainfall of 450 mm / year, 29.1 in  $450 \text{ mm} < P < 650 \text{ mm}$ , 53.0 by  $650 \text{ mm} < P < 950 \text{ mm}$ , 41.7 by  $950 \text{ mm} < P < 1150 \text{ mm}$  and 53.6 rainfalls in excess of 1150 mm. The same species described above have more attractive wood biomass.

Source : V. Tarchiani and LG Ouedraogo, April 2005 "Preliminary assessment and mapping of the potential for carbon sequestration based on tree species and soil and weather units in the Sahel, particularly in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad and Burkina Faso (World Meteorological Organization, Centre, AGRHYMET)

APPENDIX 9: The Description of the main projects and programs activities funded by the World Bank in Burkina (related to the PIF objectives)

Projects	Objectives	Amount	Results and achievements	Linkage with FIP	Date
Integrated Ecosystem lowland Sahel project ('Sahel Integrated Lowland Ecosystem Management Project', SILEM)	Improve resource management practices in targeted areas by using an approach of integrated ecosystem management	US\$ 5 millions	Development of management plans for the available integrated management. Apply simple technologies for the conservation of biodiversity. Strengthening community capacity for resource management and sharing of watershed and lowland management.	Capacity Building Shared management of forest and natural resources	Since 2010 (3 phases of 5 years)
Grass root communities Development Project (PNGT II)	Meet the needs of 80% of the people living in rural areas. Accompany and support the 302 rural communes of BKF to plan and implement participatory local development	US\$74 millions	Capacity building of grassroots organizations and interest groups. Mobilizing funds for interventions against rural poverty. Promoting technical management of natural resources. The project reached the 302 rural communes	Capacity building for the communes decentralized services. Technical dissemination GRN.	2007- 2012
Access to Energy Services Project (PASE)	Contribution to wood energy supply management, promote energy conservation and alternative energies (to improve the supply of urban firewood and charcoal from developed areas).	US\$37 millions	Planning for 270 000 ha of new forests and completion of development of forests of 171,000; reducing rural poverty through the creation of new jobs and opportunities for income generation and promotion of trade channels of production, transportation and distribution of wood fuels	Co-financing activities	2008-2013
Pastoral agro-forestry Support Program (PAFASP)	Promote an agricultural sector that is productive, competitive, market-oriented and inclusive of small holders. Improve the ability of the producers to increase production and availability of grains and livestock products. Develop promising sectors.	US\$ 66 millions	Increased competitiveness of the targeted sectors at domestic, regional and international markets, to contribute to a shared agricultural growth. Increased exports.	Chain development and support to civil society organizations and private sector	2007-2012
Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Project	Improving the competitiveness of some agricultural sub-sectors where production is for national and regional markets.	US\$ 84,5 millions	Support for Shared Growth in Burkina		2006 - 2013
Agricultural Productivity Program in West Africa Phase II (WAAPP)	Increase support to food security in the sub-region by providing new knowledge and technologies. Stimulate economic growth Improving agricultural research, dissemination and adoption of agricultural technologies in West Africa	US\$15 millions	Adoption of improved technologies for basic agricultural products, according to the priorities of agricultural policy of ECOWAS.  Start-up project in Burkina Faso	Co-financing activities. Strengthening the capacity of grass root population. Technology Packages to regain the degraded land.	ongoing since 2007



Support to agricultural productivity and food security (FCFS)	. Improve the ability of producers to increase production and ensure improved availability of cereals and livestock products in rural areas.	US\$ 40 millions	Technological packages available in the area of plant and animal production	Co-financing activities. Technology Packages -	2011-2016
---	--	------------------	---	--	-----------

**APPENDIX 10 : Climate change impacts on vulnerable sectors**

FACTEURS EXPLICATIFS DES CHANGEMENTS ET DE LA VARIABILITE DU CLIMAT EN RAPPORT AVEC LA VULNERABILITE DES SECTEURS					GROUPES VULNERABLES
PRINCIPAUX SECTEURS VULNERABLES	PLUVIOSITE EXCEDENTAIRE :	BAISSE ET VARIABILITE DE LA PLUVIOSITE :	HAUSSE DES TEMPERATURES :	AUGMENTATION DE LA VITESSE DES VENTS :	
	Phénomènes d'inondations et d'érosion	Baisse du niveau de la nappe phréatique ; Sécheresses récurrentes ; Migration défavorable des isohyètes ; poches de sécheresse en cours de saison ; arrêt brusque des pluies Décalage de la saison de pluie	Aggravation de l'évaporation des plans d'eau ; Accélération des phénomènes de latérisation des sols ; Augmentation des besoins en eau des cultures	Violence, Fréquence des vents de sable (désertiques) Erosion des sols	
SECTEUR DE L'EAU	Risque de destruction d'ouvrages par forte crue Envasement/engorgement des lacs et des cours d'eau. Pollution des eaux de surface.	Assèchement précoce des puits et puits ; Faible remplissage des plans d'eau ; Insuffisance d'eau pour les différents usages Aggravation du stress hydrique	Tarissement précoce des plans d'eau de surface Augmentation des besoins en eau ; Aggravation de l'évaporation	Augmentation de l'évaporation des plans d'eau Envasement des lacs Pollution des eaux	Populations rurales, Exploitants ouvrage hydrauliques (cultures irriguées)
SECTEUR DE L'AGRICULTURE	Baisse des rendements, ruissellement et érosion hydrique. Lessivage des sols Pertes des récoltes. Destruction des cultures.	Perturbation du calendrier agricole ; Baisse des rendements agricoles Risque de disparition d'espèces moins résilientes aux conditions climatiques Déficit en eau pour les cultures Insécurité alimentaire	Dégradation de la qualité agronomique des sols Extension des champs pour compenser les baisses de rendement Disparition de certaines espèces Ecllosion de certains ravageurs des cultures (criquets, chenilles) Baisse des productions maraîchères	Destruction d'arbres fruitiers ; Défloraison des cultures ; Baisse de rendement Verse des cultures défavorable pour les productions de semences	Petits exploitants céréaliers (femmes, jeunes), Exploitants du patrimoine génétique
SECTEUR DE L'ELEVAGE	Noyade du cheptel dans les eaux Prévalence des maladies liées à l'humidité	Déficit en ressources fourragères ; Pertes de cheptel ; Déficit en eau pour le cheptel ; Baisse de productivité	Baisse de la qualité des fourrages Tarissement précoce des points d'abreuvement.	Baisse de la disponibilité en eau et déficits fourragers. Propagation de maladies d'origine virale .	Petits éleveurs, Femmes enceintes et enfants Exploitants du patrimoine génétique
SECTEUR DE LA FORESTERIE	Erosion hydrique Transport des poissons hors des cours d'eau	Baisse de la réserve en eau du sol entraînant la mort d'arbres et la disparition d'espèces végétales Perte et migration des espèces fauniques Migration et disparition d'espèces végétales	Déficit en eau pour la faune Perte de qualité du sol Diminution en qualité et en quantité de la biodiversité Augmentation de l'ETP Migration d'espèces végétales	Destruction des grands arbres Accélération des feux de brousse Augmentation de l'ETP	Ménages ruraux Tradipraticiens Filière de la Pêche

Source : SP/CONEDD (2006) FROM INAPA, 2007

## Appendix 11: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF B. Faso FIP INVESTMENT PLAN AND PROJECTS

Activities	Issue/Environmental effect	Environmental component Concerned/affected	Measures to take	Appropriate backup policy
<p><b>Support the implementation of the MNV system</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities:</b></p> <p>(i) The establishment of the forest reference base</p> <p>(ii) Assessment of capacity and potential carbon sequestration in local forest areas local and additional production</p> <p>(iii) Judicial study on clean carbon</p> <p>(iv) Deepening the MNV methods to measure the performance of forest that reduce emissions and the can spot them on the national level</p> <p>(v) Institutional study on the national Fund and the distribution mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better knowledge of current factors and trends of forest areas</li> <li>• Updating plant biodiversity knowledge</li> <li>• Specific and well defined actions to conserve flora and biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest cover and floristic richness</li> <li>• Wild life Habitat and biodiversity</li> <li>• Concerned parties resources and management capacities Science, knowledge and actors' behavior</li> </ul>	<p>Well disseminated data and activities outcome component</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Investment in the community forests</p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b></p> <p>(i) Narrow community forests, develop a note and organization</p> <p>(ii) Support to the development of local conventions, including both defining the participatory management protocols and the regulatory procedures regarding communal forests management of and the use of their products.</p> <p>(iii) Development/management that includes the promotion of appropriate technologies for sustainable forest management adapted to agro-ecological zone of the country</p> <p>(iv) Defining/ and disseminating agro-forestry activities including giving value to lands in association between woody perennial herbaceous crops and livestock</p> <p>(v) Outreach and support to the dissemination of initiatives to reduce human pressure on forest areas</p> <p>(vi) The identification and participatory implementation of community forests micro- projects (including income-generating activities directed primarily to women)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase / lasting stabilization of perennial vegetative areas inducing positive synergies on (i) wildlife habitat, (ii) the conservation of biodiversity, (iii) the reduction of GHG emissions, (iv) the potential increase in the availability of NTFPs and in its revenues.</li> <li>• Temporary restriction of access to land and to natural resources including the new agricultural wasteland.</li> <li>• Decline in or stabilization of cultivated areas and range land with potential increase of land usage conflicts due to population growth (both animal and human)</li> <li>• Risk of negative feedback due to sedentary, agricultural immigration, etc. ., and prompted by the positive effects of investments.</li> <li>• Negative environmental impacts of the funded microprojects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social and gender relations (changes of power games due to revenue and created new responsibilities) that can have an impact on the ways of managing Natural Resources</li> <li>• Productive land (agricultural land, range land)</li> <li>• Global Atmosphere and better local environment</li> <li>• Quality of life of local communities and direct beneficiaries</li> <li>• Wildlife and Ecotourism Local Environmental Governance</li> <li>• Knowledge endogenous and behaviors of community actors</li> <li>• Resources and living environments affected by the effluent funded micro projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the tending scenarios trend of medium and long terms of two couples; one of the "Forest Land-productive" and the other of "Forest-population" during the creation and definition of community forests, including conversion of State forests put onto action a mechanism that monitors the activities of socio-ecological conflicts in the areas of project</li> <li>• Provide an environmentalist in the management unit to enforce the national procedure of environmental assessments and safeguards, in connection with the BUNED during the selection and funding of micro projects</li> <li>• Support technical services in the field of environmental monitoring to the municipalities</li> </ul>	<p>OP 4.01 OP 4.04 OP 4.09 OP 4.12</p> <p>EIE procedures of Burkina AE procedures of Burkina National regulations on AT National regulations regarding the protected areas management plan</p>

<p><b>Capacity building of communities and farmer organizations</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b></p> <p>(i) Support the process of transferring environmental competences to the local governments. Contribute to improve municipal planning tools in a context of climate change and degradation of local natural capital. To contribute to strengthening human, technical and financial of the local governments.</p> <p>(ii) Strengthen the of local stakeholders' capacities in forest management, capitalizing on experiences of co-management and "Convention "Strengthen the of local stakeholders' capacities in forest management, capitalizing on experiences of co- management and "Convention "Support the implementation of a strategy that combines: Information, Education, and Communication and that is appropriate for local governments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved local governance and natural resource monitoring</li> <li>• Short-term risk of resource degradation due to delay in transfer of resources after the transfer of powers between central and local level</li> <li>Restart / stabilization of biological diversification due to improved sensitivity and motivated people to conserve natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management Institutions of local environment</li> <li>• Awareness and behavior of key actors in natural resource management</li> <li>Natural Resources as a source of income and opportunities for grassroots communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the transfer of resources (human, financial, regulatory, etc..) is coextensive with the skills transfer</li> <li>• Use a participatory approach, gender equity and strengthening of vulnerable groups in the implementation approaches and strategies of the activities under this component</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p><b>Improve Forest Governance</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b></p> <p>Sustain and upgrade the whole country's forest legislation. Support the integration of forest issues onto the macroeconomic policies (Scadder), sectoral policies and guide local planning.</p> <p>Support the harmonization, alignment and implementation of legislations regarding forests, natural parks, and protected areas.</p> <p>clarify the status of forest</p> <p>Contribute in implementing the Rural Land Code</p> <p>Contribute to defining and applying rules for access of different operators to forest resources and their use</p> <p>Consolidate the Sectoral Planning Methods.</p> <p>Contribute to strengthening the mechanisms for intersectoral coordination. Conduct a study on the distribution of royalties between the state and local governments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarification of restrictions on access to protected areas and potential increase of conflicts in the short term</li> <li>• Reduced pressure on biodiversity and increase in specific populations</li> <li>• Risk of land ownership concentrating on the hands of the privileged inducing the freezing of agricultural land and the impoverishment of some peasants</li> <li>• Integrating appropriate environmental measures in sectoral as well as in the local governments' budgets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of natural areas (forests, parks, wildlife reserves, conservation areas, etc.).</li> <li>• Productive land (cultivated land and agriculture, rangeland, pastures, harvesting areas)</li> <li>Productive land (cultivated land and agriculture, rangeland, pastures, harvesting areas)</li> <li>Productive land (cultivated land and agriculture, rangeland, pastures, harvesting areas)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the decentralization and the principle of subsidiary in general in the clarification of responsibilities</li> <li>• Use a participatory, gender equity and strengthening of vulnerable groups in the approaches and strategies for implementing the activities under this component</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>

<p><b>Investments in the protection and in sustainable management of state forests</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b></p> <p>The identification, delineation and classification of state forests, and the development of rules for forests of governance</p> <p>The identification of types of investment management priority and estimated costs The implementation of investments in sustainable management of woodlands and wildlife The Identification of conservation areas of housing and production including the TCAs and ZOVIC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stabilization of the sustainable perennial vegetative areas inducing positive synergies on (i) the habitat of wildlife, (ii) the conservation of biodiversity, (iii) the reduction of GHG emissions, (iv) the potential increase in the availability of NTFPs and in the revenues associated with it Improved the conservation of water resources Temporary restriction of access to land and natural resources including new agricultural wasteland</li> <li>Potential negative environmental impacts of the funded micro-projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest cover and associated wildlife habitats Global Atmosphere and local environment Quality of life of local communities and direct beneficiaries</li> <li>Watershed / basin Wildlife and</li> <li>Ecotourism Knowledge endogenous and behaviors of community actors Resources and living environments affected by effluent the funded microprojects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate the process of delimitation of areas to directors, including the existence of communal forests Put onto action the METT tool for monitoring forests onto action an environmental unit within the National Directorate of Forestry in order to enforce the national procedure of environmental assessments in connection with the BUNED for all forestry projects</li> <li>Train managers on environment integration</li> </ul>	<p>BAD (PE 2004, PDI 2003, PRP 2004, PCP/ COSC 1999) Loi no.034-2009/AN du 16 juin 2009 du Burkina Law of wild life management EIE procedures of Burkina</p>
<p><b>Capacity building of the national institutions and decentralized services</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b></p> <p>Capacity Building of the MEDD after a full institutional audit</p> <p>Strengthening a synergistic action between MESD and the main national institutions involved in forestry</p> <p>Human, technical, financial, and logistics capacity building of decentralized technical services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved integration of environmental considerations onto sectoral planning and budgeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional aspects of Natural resources management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take onto account decentralization and the principal of subsidiary and complementarity in the responsibilities synergy</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p><b>Knowledge management</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities:</b> Promote and enhance the achievements of projects and their sponsors (NGOs, private sector, state TFP) as well as scientific research in forestry and agro-forestry</p> <p>Provide appropriate institutional support to national institutions involved in research Encourage the creation of exchange and dialogue opportunities between researchers and other stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential growth of entrepreneurship due to a better knowledge of natural resources and pressure hazard Improved actors' awareness of sustainable management of Natural Resources Increased opportunities to access the international financial mechanisms for conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biological resources (flora, fauna, genetic diversity)Environmental Education Revenues of actors involved in the exploitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a communication plan, highlighting opportunities and services (economic, cultural, etc..) provided by well known RN / discoveries</li> <li>Establish a mechanism for updating the regulations and practices based on research results</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>

<p><b>Investment in initiatives aimed at reducing human pressure on forest resources</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b></p> <p>The promotion of private woodlands  The promotion of agroforestry  The promotion of alternative techniques to reduce the pressure on woodlands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the rate of national forest cover inducing (i) a significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gases, (ii) a decrease in pressure on natural habitats, (iii) a better supply of timber and wood products</li> <li>• Slower degradation of land, and lower demand for new farmland and stabilizing the use of chemical inputs</li> <li>• Improved quality of life of beneficiaries and their behavior vis-à-vis forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest cover and biodiversity</li> <li>• Global atmosphere Productive Land Water resources</li> <li>• Grass root communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submit relevant initiatives on line with the National Environmental Procedure</li> <li>• Establish a mechanism for monitoring the effectiveness of funded initiatives particularly in terms of their viability as alternative sources of ecosystem services (wood, food, etc..)</li> <li>• Support the unified institutions of the private sector (chamber of commerce, chamber of agriculture, etc..) in environmental management (eco-label, ISO 14001, product certification, fair trade product)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OP 4.01</li> <li>• National procedure EE</li> </ul>
<p><b>Capacity Building of private sector and forest user groups</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b></p> <p>Study of technical, regulatory and financial conditions regarding the development of key sectors of forest products  The development of procedures for greater professionalization in (hunting, beekeeping, wood, charcoal, gum arabic, shea)  (i) Increasing synergies between the private sector, small and medium enterprises and local forest user groups of forest products  Consolidation of producer associations and federations of unions of producers and support their effective management (GGF and UGGF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving private sector awareness of the environmental issues</li> <li>• Opportunities to increase the sector's contribution to GDP  Better acceptance of potential environmental taxation by the private sector for the creation of financial mechanisms (Fund)</li> <li>• Protection of biological diversification due to improved awareness and the high motivation of stakeholders to conserve natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness and behavior of key actors in natural resource management  Natural Resources as sources of income and opportunities</li> <li>• sustainable financial mechanisms; funds for management of natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train private sector actors on the international norms and standards of competitive marketing of natural and organic products (certification, labeling, etc..).</li> <li>• Develop a partnership of accompaniment between the private sector and the MEDD.</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>

## **Appendix 12: Forest Governance for FIP: Road map and Forest Governance Participatory Assessment (full document)**

### **Concept**

A number of areas likely to pose governance challenges in Burkina Faso have been highlighted in various sections of this draft report. It should be clear that poor governance of various kinds will likely pose risks to the implementation of FIP investment projects and by identifying these risks as much in advance as possible enables crafting a risk mitigation action plan.

During the preparation, the following steps were implemented to ensure that all critical forest governance issues are considered in detail and that a consensus-based forest governance action plan, to tackle the most pressing issues, is formulated and implemented as part of the FIP investment Plan. A road map was established that suggested the following steps:

1. Organize an expert group meeting (Government, WB, AfDB) of 10-12 people to discuss the forest governance country assessment report (prepared by Lakhsara Die) in the context of the latest FIP investment Plan document. This will enable a consideration of the other issues identified in the assessment, which may not be fully reflected in the draft FIP Plan. This is where the links between the underlying causes of deforestation and governance improvements should be discussed. The main output of this meeting should be to come up with an initial list of the highest priority areas requiring attention and to initiate the formulation of a risk mitigation strategy. Also, quite importantly, such a meeting is critical to getting buy-in from all other stakeholders on this issue.
2. Organize a follow-up multistakeholder meeting with 30-35 representatives (from govt. development banks, NGOs, pvt. sector, etc.) to basically validate previously identified priority areas and agree on specific interventions (policy reforms, capacity building, investments, etc.). The discussions would be supported by a customized questionnaire, customized to the FIP context for BP. (A first draft of this questionnaire is available for Burkina Faso). This is the approach that was broadly followed in Uganda and could be most useful here as well.
3. After steps one and two above, there should be a good consensus on the most relevant governance areas as well as consensus-based ways to address them. These would form the key governance components for incorporation into FIP projects.

***This Action plan lead to the organization of a workshop for a participatory assessment of forest governance. The following report shows the main conclusions of this workshop.***

### **Background Documents**

- Rapport de base sur la Gouvernance Forestière au Burkina Faso:Information de base pour l'Atelier sur la Gouvernance Forestière au Burkina Faso. Lakhsara Mint Dié, Février 2011.
- Questionnaire visant à instaurer une situation de base en matière de gouvernance des forêts. PROFOR February 2011.
- In Search Of Forest Governance Reform In Uganda (Background Paper For The Workshop On Forest Governance In Uganda, 15-16 June 2010.) Prepared By Steve Amooti Nsita
- Forest Governance Reforms in Uganda Workshop organized by the Ministry of Water and Environment, and the World Bank Serena Hotel, Kampala, 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> June 2010. By Gaster Kiyingi.
- Framework for Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance. PROFOR and FAO, May 2011.
- Roots for Good Forest Governance: An Analytical Framework for Governance Reforms. World Bank, September 2009

MAY 2012

DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL

WORKING PAPER

**Qualité de la gouvernance dans le secteur forestier du  
Burkina Faso: Analyse préliminaire des atouts et des  
faiblesses**

The Quality of Forest Governance in Burkina Faso: A first analysis of strengths  
and weaknesses

---





Ce rapport a été établi par Edouard Bonkougou et Nalin Kishor. Des commentaires ont été reçus de Gerhard Dieterle, Godfrey Alumai, Ken Rosenbaum, Loic Braune, Madhavi Pillai et Tawfik Ramtoolah. Le Programme sur les forêts (PROFOR) et le Programme d'investissement forestier (PIF) a soutenu financièrement ce projet.

This report has been prepared by Edouard Bonkougou and Nalin Kishor. Helpful comments were received from Gerhard Dieterle, Godfrey Alumai, Ken Rosenbaum, Loic Braune, Madhavi Pillai and Tawfik Ramtoolah. Financial support for this work was provided by the Program on Forests (PROFOR) and the Forest Investment Program (FIP).

## DISCLAIMER

All omissions and inaccuracies in this document are the responsibility of the authors. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the institutions involved, nor do they necessarily represent official policies of PROFOR or the World Bank.

Suggested citation: Bonkougou, Edouard and Nalin Kishor. 2012. *The Quality of Forest Governance in Burkina Faso: A first analysis of strengths and weaknesses*. Working Paper (In French and English). Program on Forests (PROFOR): Washington DC.

Published in May 2012

For a full list of publications please contact:

Program on Forests (PROFOR)

1818 H Street, NW

Washington, DC 20433, USA

[profor@worldbank.org](mailto:profor@worldbank.org)

[www.profor.info/profor/knowledge](http://www.profor.info/profor/knowledge)

Profor is a multi-donor partnership supported by:



Learn more at [www.profor.info](http://www.profor.info)

## TABLE DES MATIÈRES/ TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>RÉSUMÉ ANALYTIQUE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
II. ATELIER NATIONAL SUR LA GOUVERNANCE DU SECTEUR FORESTIER: CONTEXTE, OBJECTIFS ET PRESENTATIONS .....	9
III.RÉSULTATS DE L'ATELIER .....	12
V. RÉCAPITULATIF DES NOUVELLES PRIORITÉS EN MATIÈRE DE GOUVERNANCE DANS LE SECTEUR FORESTIER AU BURKINA FASO.....	18
VI.OBSERVATIONS FINALES ET PROCHAINES ÉTAPES .....	25
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>27</b>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	29
II. NATIONAL GOVERNANCE WORKSHOP: OBJECTIVES, CONTEXT AND PRESENTATIONS .	31
III. NATIONAL GOVERNANCE WORKSHOP: FINDINGS .....	34
IV. FOREST GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES RAISED AT STAKEHOLDER DISCUSSIONS.....	37
V. A SYNTHESIS OF EMERGING FOREST GOVERNANCE PRIORITIES IN BURKINA FASO ....	40
VI. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS.....	47
<b>ANNEXES</b>	
A1 : QUESTIONNAIRE.....	48
A2: WORKSHOP AGENDA .....	87
A3: LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS .....	89
A4: PARTICIPANTS' RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....	92
A5: DISCOURS DU SG DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE.....	102
A6: PRÉSENTATION DU DR BONKOUNGOU À L'ATELIER .....	106

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Burkina Faso has experienced continued degradation of its natural resources (forests, farm and grazing lands, lakes, and rivers) on which nearly 90% of the population depends for their living. The country has almost 21% of its area under dry savannah forests, contributing 3.65% to the GDP. Deforestation is estimated at 1% per annum and an associated loss of income estimated at 1.23% of GDP.

The proximate causes of deforestation include agricultural expansion, pastoralism on fallow ground during the dry season, wood removals from forests mainly for domestic uses and the overexploitation of non-timber forest products. Addressing the associated underlying causes of deforestation requires strong improvements in governance ranging from conflict resolution and improved stakeholder participation to institutional strengthening and better law enforcement.

Burkina Faso is one of the eight pilot countries chosen for the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Under this program Burkina Faso could draw around \$30 million for the preservation and increase of carbon stocks with poverty reduction, through reductions in deforestation and degradation and overall better sustainable forest management. Clearly, improving forest governance is critical to the successful implementation of its FIP program. This has provided the rationale for Burkina's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) to probe carefully the existing weaknesses in forest governance, with a view to identifying and implementing appropriate interventions.

The diagnosis of forest governance issues has relied heavily on gathering the inputs and perceptions of a large number of knowledgeable stakeholders, affecting and likely to be impacted by the FIP investment plan for the country. These include central and regional administration officials, provincial mayors, civil society, academics, private sector and representatives of the development banks and bilateral partners. Information gathering also included a unique one day national workshop at which multi-stakeholder groups were exposed to a comprehensive framework to analyze forest governance issues and invited to score a forest governance questionnaire, customized to the specific circumstances of the country.

Collation, validation and cross-checking of the information thus gathered enabled the identification of the strengths and weaknesses in the forest governance structure of the country. This is captured in Table 1 of the main report. Some of the more prominent issues relate to:

- Deepening participatory processes and giving stakeholders a role in monitoring and implementation, especially at the decentralized levels.
- Improving media coverage of the forestry sector (depth, frequency and local language coverage) and strengthening follow-up, from reporting to action.
- Setting up mechanisms to institutionalize accountability, complemented by a free flow of information on strategies, projects, investments, management plans, etc.

- Developing a robust system of tracking financial flows and including specific governance issues in the forest sector into the Government's overall policy against corruption.
- Considering a practical body/mechanism for speedy and fair resolution of conflicts among local communities and forest users, especially at the decentralized levels.
- Initiating a thorough study of the issue of budgeting (level and availability), the effectiveness of reforms and expenditure control, etc.
- Focusing training and education of forest administration staff towards cooperative rather than control-based approaches and towards building a relationship of trust with forest user groups.
- Stepping up government efforts to provide the necessary incentives for increased participation of the private sector.
- Strengthening and expanding the currently limited collaboration between the judiciary and the forest administration to prosecute illegal activities in the forest sector.
- Balancing the local and national needs for fuelwood, including incentives for the development of fuelwood supplies outside of the natural forests.

The above list gives an idea of the challenge that the country faces as it develops its strategy to tackle the most pressing governance issues in the context of implementing its FIP investment Plan.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Burkina Faso is a landlocked West African country with an area of 274,000 square kilometers and a population of about 16 million. Over the last decade the country has seen a relatively rapid rate of growth of over 5% per annum. While this has raised per capita incomes significantly, Burkina is a poor country with a current per capita income of about \$325. The current poverty rate is about 55%.

The country has a tropical dry climate and its woodlands comprise largely wooded savannah and brush, in addition to widespread agroforestry systems. Savannah woodlands and brush covered about 30% of the country's territory in 2002. At the national level, forest fees, taxes and permit revenues contribute almost 6% to the GDP. At the local level, forest-based activities such as making and selling charcoal and other forest products, make up over 25% of the income of a rural household, and often act as a safety net in times of drought.

The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is the major central agency responsible for the management of the forest sector in the country. It operates within a strong and coherent legal framework, which recognizes the role of community management of forests with which Burkina can claim a long and fairly extensive experience.

Burkina Faso is one of eight countries to have been chosen as pilot for the Forest Investment Program (FIP). In its confirmation letter to participate in the FIP, the authorities explained that the Sahelian savanna country has experienced continued degradation of its natural resources (forests, farm and grazing lands, lakes, and rivers) on which nearly 90 percent of the population depends for their living. It has made combating environmental degradation one of the pillars of its Ten-Year Action Program on the Environment and Standard of Living, in the context of sustainable management of its natural resources, especially its forests. Forest management and reduction of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation are the fundamental objectives of the program. Under the FIP program, one of Burkina Faso's priorities has been the preservation and increase of carbon stocks through sustainable management of forest resources and development of forests to contribute to poverty reduction.

Despite its importance to livelihoods and contribution to the economy, forests are under pressure with significant degradation and deforestation. Although controversial, a high-end estimate of deforestation is 1.5% per annum. Widely agreed proximate causes of deforestation include agricultural expansion, pastoralism on fallow ground during the dry season, wood removals from forests mainly for domestic uses and the overexploitation of non-timber forest products. Addressing the associated underlying causes of deforestation requires strong improvements in governance ranging from conflict resolution and improved stakeholder participation to institutional strengthening and better law enforcement.

In a nutshell, in Burkina Faso, poor governance in its various dimensions is seen as an important cause for deforestation and poses risks to the implementation of its FIP Plan, as well as to the overall management of the sector. Identifying these risks in advance enables designing a risk mitigation action plan and improving the probability of success of FIP implementation.

This report is a start in this direction—of developing a strategy and action plan to improve forest governance. It presents information on forest governance issues collected from three major efforts:

- i) a background report on forest governance especially commissioned for this purpose,
- ii) widespread stakeholder consultations undertaken in the development of the FIP Plan for Burkina,  
and,
- iii) a national workshop focused on forest governance.

Based on the emerging information, this report identifies the major areas of concern, indicates approaches to address weaknesses and their potential for inclusion into the country's FIP Plan.

This report is organized as follows: Sections II-III provide information on the participants, organization, structure and findings from the national workshop on forest governance. Section IV reports on the findings from the background report and the broader stakeholder consultations (up to the time of the workshop). Section V highlights the key governance weaknesses (based on synthesizing the information in sections III and IV), faced by the country, their possible redress and their potential for inclusion in FIP funded projects. Section VI concludes with some suggestions on next steps.

## II. NATIONAL GOVERNANCE WORKSHOP: OBJECTIVES, CONTEXT AND PRESENTATIONS

The overall objectives for this workshop were a more systematic and comprehensive consideration of the possible governance problems, validation of the main problems and the most feasible solutions, their prioritization and how the highest priority ones could be incorporated into the FIP investment projects. Based on these objectives this workshop expected to produce the following outputs:

- A baseline assessment of the forest governance situation by systematically recording information from a diverse group of stakeholders on the forest governance issues most relevant to addressing the underlying drivers of deforestation.
- A priority list of issues from the above on a consensus basis (to the extent possible) among the stakeholders.
- A set of concrete actions needed to address the priority issues and indicate ways in which they could be included in the FIP investment projects.
- A set of core governance indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the proposed actions and interventions.

**Forest sector governance** refers to the *modus operandi* by which officials and institutions (both formal and informal) acquire and exercise authority in the management of the resources of the sector to sustain and improve the welfare and quality of life for those whose livelihood depends on the sector. This includes the capacity to formulate and implement sound forestry policies to ensure a sustainable development. Good forest governance is characterized by predictable, open, and informed policymaking based on transparent processes, a bureaucracy imbued with a professional ethos, an executive arm of government accountable for its actions, and a strong civil society participating in decisions related to sector management and in other public affairs; and all behaving under the rule of law.<sup>4</sup> Thus, key features of good governance include adherence to the rule of law, transparency and low levels of corruption, inputs of all stakeholders in decision-making, accountability of all officials, low regulatory burden and political stability (see also World Bank, 2000). Good governance is fundamental for achieving positive and sustained development outcomes in the sector including efficiency of resource management, increased contribution to economic growth and to environmental services, and equitable distribution of the benefits.

A forest governance assessment report (Dié, 2011) identified a number of areas likely to pose governance challenges in Burkina Faso. Stakeholder discussions during the first Joint Mission of the FIP program, validated many of the areas identified in the report, and brought up several new areas of concern. Some of these have been highlighted in various sections of the Forest Investment Program report (Final Version—

---

<sup>4</sup> "Civil society" in this context includes both its formal and informal components, i.e., the organized and formally registered CSOs/NGOs and also the user groups, local communities and stakeholders at the decentralized levels. For Burkina, the Association de Developpement villageoise (ADV) and the Association de Developpement communautaire (ADC) would be two examples.

June 2011, pp. 8-9, Appendix 15, etc.). These range from weaknesses of participatory processes and lack of conflict resolution mechanisms to lack of knowledge about forest legislation, low competence of forest agencies, weak law enforcement and corruption and lack of transparency in fiscal and budgetary processes. These will be discussed in section VII below, after the governance issues emerging from the workshop have been discussed.<sup>5</sup>

To analyze the weaknesses of forest governance and identify actionable reforms the World Bank has designed a general diagnostic tool (World Bank 2009).<sup>6</sup> The tool has organized the various dimensions of forest governance under the following pillars:

- Transparency, accountability, and public participation
- Reliability of forest institutions and conflict management
- Quality of forest administration
- Coherence of forest legislation and rule of law
- Economic efficiency, equity and incentives

The above pillars are interconnected. For example, institutions that put a premium on participation of people will often be equitable in benefit sharing. Where there is rule of law (in practice), there will be transparency and accountability (given that the laws provide for this).

Based on these pillars, the tool has developed a questionnaire exploring the detailed components and subcomponent of governance. The questionnaire can be used by individual experts or by groups of stakeholders in workshop settings. In Burkina Faso the questionnaire was administered to a group of multistakeholder participants in a one day workshop. (The questionnaire customized to the Burkina Faso context is attached as Annex 1 of this report). The workshop was hosted by MEDD (with the support of the World Bank). A detailed workshop agenda is attached as Annex 2.

The workshop was attended by 45 participants drawn from a wide range of stakeholders: central administration, provincial mayors, regional forest administration, civil society, private sector and representatives of the development banks and bilateral partners. The participants list is included as Annex 3.

Opening remarks were made by the Secretary General Madame Mama Christine Liehoun. In her speech she welcomed participants to the workshop and explained the background of the meeting, which is being organized in the context of the third Joint Mission of the Forest Investment Plan for Burkina Faso. She then presented a brief account of the history of forestry in Burkina Faso over the last decades following the severe droughts of the 70s. Major phases of this evolution are: i) focus on reforestation projects during the 80s and ii) participatory management of natural forests in the 90s.

---

<sup>5</sup> (a) **Rapport de base sur la Gouvernance Forestière au Burkina Faso:** Information de base pour l'Atelier sur la Gouvernance Forestière au Burkina Faso. Lakhsara Mint Dié, Février 2011.

(b) **Forest Investment Program (FIP-Burkina Faso).** Final Version, June 2011.

<sup>6</sup> **Roots for Good Forest Outcomes: An Analytical Framework for Governance Reforms.** Agriculture and Rural Development Department. Sustainable Development Network. Report No. 49572-GLB, World Bank. 2009. Washington, DC.



She then indicated that currently, the central government is in the process of reducing its role in the direct management of forest resources with the objective of transferring this responsibility to local authorities. She welcomed the present workshop on forest governance as timely and relevant and indicated that forest governance, like all new concepts, needs time for maturation and ownership by stakeholders. She invited the participants to disseminate the concept widely.

She concluded her remarks by expressing thanks to the FIP investment partners before declaring the workshop open. (See full speech of the Secretary General, attached as Annex 5.)

The following session by Dr. Bonkougou provided background information to participants. It was intended to have a common understanding of governance issues, the questionnaire as a diagnostic tool and how it applies to governance issues in Burkina Faso.

Dr. Bonkougou first explained the context and justification for the workshop in connection with the development of the Forest Investment Plan for Burkina Faso. Then he elaborated on the concept of forest governance, underlined the importance of good forest governance in promoting sustainable forest management. He highlighted the situation of forest governance in Burkina Faso, based on the findings from the background report prepared in February 2011. He then followed a presentation of the specific objectives of the workshop and the expected outputs. (Presentation is included in Annex 6).

A significant part of the presentation was devoted to the methodology designed to guide the deliberations of the workshop in both plenary and working groups sessions, based on a questionnaire developed by the World Bank. Using practical examples from the questionnaire, he explained how the work should be done.

Dr Bonkougou concluded his presentation by reiterating the point that this workshop should be considered as a first step in developing a participatory process to identify the most important governance issues and areas of intervention to improve the quality of forest governance. The process should ultimately lead to the identification of:

- A set of concrete actions needed to address the priority issues and indicate ways in which they could be included in the FIP investment projects.
- A set of core governance indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the proposed actions and interventions.

Following this introduction and plenary discussion through a Question and Answer session, participants were divided into three discussion groups; each assigned 12 guiding governance questions. During the plenary report-back session, each group presented details of their discussions and there was an opportunity for participants to contribute to outcomes of each group. The participant assessments of the questions are reported in Annex 4.

### III. NATIONAL GOVERNANCE WORKSHOP: FINDINGS

This section summarizes the findings based on the participants scoring of the forest governance questionnaire provided to them. The individual scoring for each question is reported in Annex 4.

**Transparency, accountability and public participation:** Participants observed that this was generally quite strong. However, there is room for improvement, for example—(a) national institutions have good objectives and committed staff. But objectives are often difficult to achieve because the downward flow of information is weak, and, (b) there are opportunities for stakeholders to express their interests but advantage of these opportunities is not taken, due to lack of awareness in the population.

There was a consensus that relevant authorities give clear, timely notice of most proposed policies, programs, laws, and projects. Also, most local communities are knowledgeable about formal rules regarding ownership, access, and use of forest land. However, the benefits of these favorable conditions in terms of their contribution to good governance are not optimal. In many cases, existing conventional means of communication to give public notice are not appropriate because of high rates of illiteracy among rural communities. In addition, the downward flow of information is weak and government representatives do not always take adequate account of the views of local communities. Thus, when the question is raised as to whether forest dependent communities have secure access to the resources that they depend on, opinions were split. Although participants agreed that the legislation is non discriminatory and all forest dependent communities have legal access (either via licenses with a fees, or free of cost ) to necessary forest resources, representatives from government administration claimed that the rights of these forest dependent communities are respected whereas representatives of the private sector and civil society organization supported the view that the rights are not fully respected partly because of the existence of customary norms and rules that do not always align with the provisions of modern law.

On issues of freedom of expression by stakeholders and by the media there was general agreement that all stakeholders can easily raise issues and that the country has free media, although the depth or frequency of coverage of the forest sector is limited and may not be in local languages. It was also agreed that, as a matter of routine, forest officials are held accountable for their performance. Indeed, the existing legislative and institutional arrangements make these forest officials fully accountable through various mechanisms, i.e. a) all professional foresters have to swear a solemn oath at the time they begin work; b) there exists a special unit, the *Inspection Générale des Services (IGS)* under the Ministry in charge of forestry, in charge of controlling the professional conduct of all foresters.

**Reliability of forest institutions and conflict management:** Participants considered issues of conflicts and how they get resolved. It was concluded that conflicts exist both between the state and stakeholders and between different communities and user groups in the context of forest access and use. These include conflicts arising from illegal occupation of forest areas, conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, and conflicts caused by uncontrolled artisanal mining. These occasionally interfere with forest use, but participants said these conflicts should not be qualified as “serious”.

The resolution of conflicts is variable: some conflicts get resolved easily and quickly by means of out-of-court settlement through informal mechanisms. Others, however, take a long time to resolve and may persist even after legal procedures and court ruling. Such conflicts sometimes prevent sustainable use of the forest.

**Quality of forest administration:** Information was gathered on the objectives, budget, staffing, access to technical information and commitment of the forest agency. Participants scored the country highly on its commitment to the environment and the implementation of forest-related international conventions. However, there are challenges. For example, while mechanisms for cross-sectoral and interagency collaboration exist, i.e., SP/CONEDD under the Ministry in charge of forestry and SP/CPSA under the Ministry in charge of Agriculture, they do not work well. Furthermore, their mandates remain confined to sectoral activities, with no leadership for cross sectoral coordination. In the words of participants the existing institutional arrangements are empty shells.

As regards international conventions and treaties, there was agreement that Burkina Faso has signed and ratified all key forest related conventions. Implementation of these conventions and treaties is qualified as satisfactory. The government has designated a focal point for each convention.

The resources available to field foresters were perceived inadequate to doing an effective job, and up-to-date forest resource inventory information was largely unavailable. The existing forest information is not only out of date (the previous national forest inventory dates back to the early 1980s); it is also incomplete (the previous inventory did not include major NTFPs from very important tree species as karité (*Vitellaria paradoxa*) néré (*Parkia biglobosa*), and *Acacia senegal*. The disappointment about low quality forest information is tempered by good news that the second national inventory is about to start.

On the sensitive question of whether stakeholders perceive the forest agency as being trustworthy and competent, only some stakeholders see the agency as being trustworthy and competent. Some participants indicated that positive developments are visible in this area and that the situation is improving. There is a code of conduct, and employees may get a copy of it when they join government service. However, not all stakeholders saw the forest agency as being trustworthy and observed that political interference has occasionally affected the effectiveness of the agency. On another point, participants noted that less than half of the field foresters have the necessary capacity.

**Coherence of forest legislation and rule of law:** On the positive side, it was noted that the law includes a clear statement on the objective of the country to practice sustainable forestry and it clearly recognizes traditional and indigenous rights. It was also felt that the country's approach to forest law enforcement was adequate (although there was a need to improve the inter- and intra- agency collaboration to combat forest crime). The forest law requires the government to inventory the public forests and create plans for them. Indeed the forestry code stipulates that the exploitation of forest resources must be done on the basis of a duly approved forest management plan. Also, the law gives stakeholders formal opportunities for input in the creation of all of forest policies and public forest management plans, especially in the context of participatory and decentralized forest management.

However, there are weaknesses related to a lack of clarity on sharing benefits from forests with the local communities, to conflict resolution processes which are not easy to access or fair, and to the fact that forest

boundaries are clearly surveyed and demarcated only in a few places.

The extent to which citizens can challenge abuses of discretion by government officials is rather limited. The law includes only broad, general standards, such as a requirement to act in the public interest. Although there may be legal mechanisms to challenge the government for ignoring these standards, the standards don't really restrict government action very much. Lack of familiarity with the law and a sense of powerlessness combine to limit interventions by citizens to challenge perceived abuses by government officials. The prevailing situation is that prosecutors and judges have not been involved much in forest law enforcement. In fact many of them are not knowledgeable about the effects of forest offences. Collaboration between the judiciary and the forest administration to prosecute illegal activities in the forest sector is limited and needs to be strengthened.

**Economic efficiency, equity and incentives:** Under this aspect of governance, it was observed that government policies and decision-making consider ecosystem services and traditional uses of the forest seriously. The creation of the *Agence de Promotion des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (APFNL)* was quoted as an illustration of this commitment. Also, access to forest resources is viewed as generally fair by forest dependent communities. The government actively supports the development of small- to medium-sized forest sector businesses that use forest resources sustainably. However, the government's ability to keep track of its expenditures in the forest sector was considered weak and so also its capacity to assess the impacts and outcomes of such expenditures.

## IV. FOREST GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES RAISED AT STAKEHOLDER DISCUSSIONS

As can be appreciated, given the importance of the topic, information on forest governance issues was also emerging from the broader FIP discussions, even prior to the above mentioned workshop. Thus, the discussions during the First Joint Mission of the MDBs, in February 2011 in Ouagadougou, identified several weaknesses in forest governance. While the actual discussions were not organized under the 5 pillars of forest governance, to be consistent with the challenges emerging from the workshop and to enable an integration of this information into a consolidated picture, these have been organized as such.

**Transparency, Accountability and Public Participation.** This includes issues dealing with government transparency and accountability, public participation in planning and execution, monitoring, freedom of the press etc. In the discussions, it emerged that:

(i) Who reports to whom is unclear and there is a need to set up mechanisms to institutionalize accountability, both horizontally and vertically, at all levels of reporting and decision-making. This needs to be complemented by a free flow of information on strategies, projects, investments, management plans etc.

(ii) Strategies are developed in a broadly participatory manner, but the government reserves the right to their finalization and retains control over their execution. Therefore participation has to be deepened further.

(iii) Embezzlement of project money takes place, but could be prevented by strengthening the role of civil society organizations as “watchdogs”.

**Stability of forest institutions and conflict management.** Under this pillar of governance, discussions indicated that

(i) There are conflicts between forestry activities and broader rural policies and across sectors (e.g., between agriculture and forestry, or livestock and forestry). Therefore some form of mechanism for policy coordination is necessary.

(ii) International conflicts (e.g., Cote d’Ivoire) lead to in-migration of people, putting pressure on the forest resources. However, solutions to this problem were not discussed.

**Quality of the forest administration.**

(i) Forest authorities are over-stretched in terms of human, material and financial resources. The data necessary to make informed decisions is also often missing and therefore the authorities are operating

under significant technical constraints. This seems to be the situation both at the central and decentralized levels of administration. The necessity of improving the competence and enhancing the capacity of the forestry agencies has emerged as important areas requiring attention.

(ii) A specific point regarding the behavior of district forest officers was raised. Often they are not regarded well by the local populations as they have a reputation for harassing villagers and extracting petty payments from them. Training and education of staff should focus on moving towards cooperative rather than control-based approaches to management and protection of forests.

(iii) The development of tree-nurseries is a growing business opportunity. The production of tree seedlings is now done by both public and private nurserymen. Private nurserymen are reported to contribute more than 70% of the total annual tree seedling production in the country and some of them now receive training from the forest administration. Seedlings produced by private entrepreneurs are sold to NGOs, to state projects or to the general public for reforestation activities, or as fruits trees and ornamentals. The challenge is that although some of the private nurserymen receive training from the forest administration, not all of them are trained. Furthermore, the activity remains in the informal sector and private nurserymen lack proper access to micro credits to buy nursery tools and equipments. This indicates the need to expand training activities provided by the government and to facilitate access to finance.

(iv) Monitoring and evaluation of forest activities and programs needs to be routinely included and implemented.

**Coherence of forest legislation and rule of law.** Forest laws for Burkina are considered generally adequate but are not well enforced. However, some points for improvement include:

(i) The need to ensure that customary laws and written laws are in harmony and that formulation of written laws has been done with full consideration of the relevant customary laws.

(ii) There is a need to review laws that were included between 1960s-80s, for their relevance and effectiveness in the current situation faced by the forest sector.

(iii) Civil society contribution in the drafting of laws remains weak and limited. However, opportunities for participation and consultation should be encouraged and formalized, as it would lead to improvements in the quality and relevance of the laws for all stakeholders.

(iv) Knowledge of laws is poor including by the judiciary. Therefore there is a need to produce “easy-to-understand” versions of the current laws and to disseminate them widely among all the stakeholders including the judiciary. It is important to note that this last point was raised repeatedly in the discussions.

(v) Forest crimes are widespread and even if criminals are caught and fined, the level of fines is too low to deter crime. The representative of the TFK (Table Filiere Karite) pointed out that the illegal cutting of karite trees will not be discouraged unless fines are raised by at least 10 times their current levels. Therefore, penalties for forest crimes have to be examined and raised to deterrence levels where necessary.

**Economic efficiency, equity and incentives.** The contribution of forests to the economy is poorly recognized and partly for this reason, the sector does not attract budgets for adequate overall

management. The need to carry out a full valuation of the sector's contribution to the national economy is important. Specific points that emerged from the discussions include:

(i) Fuelwood and charcoal are important activities highly dependent on natural forests. However, there are frequent conflicts between the local forest-dependent communities and the large traders handling the collection and transport of fuelwood. This indicates a need to design national policies which balance the local and national needs for fuelwood. This would also include benefit sharing agreements between local communities and large traders. Furthermore, incentives should be given for the development of fuelwood supplies outside of the natural forests. Finally, all these measures should be underpinned by a comprehensive national energy policy including options for the development of alternative energy.

(ii) It is perceived that hunting licenses and quotas are allocated in arbitrary and non-transparent ways and there is a need to make the process open, transparent and participatory.

(iii) Karite forms the third largest export product (after cotton and livestock) and annual export earnings are estimated at about \$20 million per year. With the right incentives and policy framework, this trade could be increased five-fold and can provide employment and livelihoods for several million rural people. Constraints relate to availability of credit for karite collectors, poor infrastructure, illegal logging of karite trees, lack of supply of improved variety of seedlings, etc. These need to be urgently addressed to unleash the full potential of this activity.

(iv) Decentralization and devolution, when managed properly, can lead to significant efficiency gains in public spending and improvements in service delivery at the local levels. Support to, and acceleration of the process of decentralization could be achieved through the scale-up of community based forest management and privatizing the provision of forest services which were traditionally the responsibility of the administration.

(v) A robust system of tracking financial resources (inflows and outflows) for the sector needs to be developed.

## V. A SYNTHESIS OF EMERGING FOREST GOVERNANCE PRIORITIES IN BURKINA FASO

Sections III and IV above have highlighted the perceptions of a wide variety of knowledgeable stakeholders on various important dimensions of forest governance in Burkina Faso. It is important to keep in mind that perceptions have been collected in the context of the development of the FIP Plan for the country where the control of the direct and underlying causes of deforestation/degradation (such as rights to ownership and access, demand for fuelwood and energy, weak law enforcement and corruption, etc.) are key considerations. Thus, many of the forest governance challenges identified herein are complementary (and often essential) to controlling these causes of deforestation/degradation and must be addressed simultaneously within the investment Plan.

The information of the previous two sections has been consolidated in Table 1 below to create an overall picture of the quality of forest governance in Burkina Faso. Thus, in the “issues” column, the most important strengths and weaknesses have been included. The next column proposes steps to deal with the weaknesses. It should be noted that the participants were asked to focus primarily on the identification of forest governance challenges and much less on feasible solutions. Thus, the proposed solutions have been compiled on the basis of informal discussions in Burkina Faso and on information on what has worked in other situations and applying them in the Burkina context. It is also important to note that the governance analysis for Burkina, as described in this report, focused on identification of the most pressing governance challenges, without any attempt at prioritizing the list of issues so identified.

Finally, the last column gives an indication of those solutions which it is possible to incorporate in the FIP projects. For ease of understanding, the 17 issues have been organized under the 5 pillars of forest governance. Of these all except two can be (need to be!) effectively addressed via FIP investments. The two—tackling migration related deforestation and strengthening media—require national-level interventions and provide a basis for related dialogue.

The prominent issues, spanning the 5 pillars, which require attention and could be incorporated into FIP project components, are as follows:

- Participatory processes have to be further deepened and stakeholders given a role in monitoring and implementation, especially at the decentralized levels, in project activities. Mechanisms to ensure a bi-directional, free flow of information should be set up.
- Media coverage of the forestry sector needs improvement in terms of depth, frequency and in local languages; the follow-up from reporting to action needs to be significantly strengthened.
- Mechanisms to institutionalize accountability need to be setup, complemented by a free flow of information on strategies, projects, investments, management plans, etc.
- Developing a robust system of tracking financial flows should be considered. The Government’s overall policy against corruption should focus on specific governance issues in the forest sector.



- At the decentralized levels especially, there is a need to consider a practical body/mechanism for speedy and fair resolution of conflicts among local communities and users.
- Adequate budget allocations are a must for better forest management. A thorough study of the issue of budgeting, the effectiveness of reforms and expenditure control, etc., should be initiated.
- Training and education of forest administration staff should focus on moving towards cooperative rather than control-based approaches and towards building up a relationship of trust.
- The government needs to step up its efforts to provide the necessary incentives for the increased role of the private sector.
- There is a need to strengthen and expand the currently limited collaboration between the judiciary and the forest administration to prosecute illegal activities in the forest sector.
- There is a need to design national policies which balance the local and national needs for fuelwood, including incentives for the development of fuelwood supplies outside of the natural forests.

However, it is important to go through Table 1 carefully to get the full flavor of the recommendations, including their various dimensions, and assess their suitability for inclusion in the country's FIP Plan.

Table 1: Strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in Burkina Faso

No	Issue	Proposals to address the weaknesses	Potential to include in the FIP investment plans?
<b>Transparency, Accountability and Public Participation</b>			
1	<p>There was consensus that relevant authorities give clear, timely notice of most proposed policies, programs, laws, and projects. Also, most local communities are knowledgeable about formal rules regarding ownership, access, and use of forest land. However, in many cases, existing conventional means of communication to give public notice are not appropriate because of high rates of illiteracy among rural communities. In addition, the downward flow of information is weak and government representatives do not always take adequate account of the views of local communities.</p>	<p>Participatory processes have to be further deepened and stakeholders given a role in monitoring and implementation, especially at the decentralized levels, in project activities. Mechanisms to ensure a bi-directional, free flow of information should be set up. (Literacy should be improved).</p>	<p>Yes (except for literacy which is a national issue).</p>
2	<p>Some participants agreed that the legislation is non discriminatory and all forest dependent communities have legal access to the resources that they depend on. However, representatives of the private sector and civil society organization supported the view that the rights are not fully respected partly because of the existence of customary norms and rules that do not always align with the provisions of modern law.</p>	<p>There is a need to: (i) ensure that customary laws and written laws are in harmony and that formulation of written laws has been done with full consideration of the relevant customary laws; and (ii) review laws that were included between 1960s-80s, for their relevance and effectiveness in the current situation faced by the forest sector.</p>	<p>Maybe? If FIP includes a legislative review, and identifies the harmonization between customary and written laws as an issue to be resolved over the medium-term.</p>
3	<p>On issues of freedom of expression by stakeholders and by the media there was general agreement that all stakeholders can easily raise issues and that the country has free media, although the depth or frequency of coverage of the forest sector is limited and may not be in local languages.</p>	<p>Media coverage of the forestry sector needs improvement in terms of depth, frequency and in local languages. Also, the follow-up from reporting to action needs to be significantly strengthened.</p>	<p>Limited role for inclusion in FIP as the solutions proposed are most appropriate for implementation as part of an overall strategy of media strengthening and encouraging investigative reporting.</p>
4	<p>As a matter of routine, forest officials are held accountable for their performance. In fact, the existing legislative and institutional arrangements make these forest officials fully accountable</p>	<p>There is a need to set up mechanisms to institutionalize accountability. This needs to be complemented by a free flow of information on strategies, projects,</p>	<p>Yes.</p>

	through various mechanisms. However, embezzlement of project money is a significant problem.	investments, management plans etc. Developing a robust system of tracking financial flows should be considered. The role of oversight institutions (Inspection General des Finances and Cour des Comptes, etc.) should be strengthened. The Government's overall policy against corruption should focus on specific governance issues in the forest sector. Including a "whistle-blower" protection provision should be considered as this would complement the watchdog function performed by civil society, especially in cases where the presence of government is not strong.	
<b>Stability of Forest Institutions and Conflict Management</b>			
5	<p>Conflicts exist both between the state and stakeholders and between different communities and user groups in the context of forest access and use. These include conflicts arising from illegal occupation of forest areas, conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, and conflicts caused by uncontrolled artisanal mining. These occasionally interfere with forest use, but participants said these conflicts should not be classified as "serious".</p> <p>The resolution of conflicts is variable: some conflicts get resolved easily and quickly by means of out-of-court settlement through informal mechanisms. Others, however, take a long time to resolve and may persist even after legal procedures and court ruling. Such conflicts sometimes prevent sustainable use of the forest.</p>	<p>The National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) is an expression of the government's political will to address the problems of the rural sector, through more structured interventions and to coordinate the multitude of proposed programs. It is important to see how forestry activities can fit into and be explicitly considered in the PNSR including helping in the resolution of intersectoral conflicts. (see also #7).</p> <p>At the decentralized levels, there is a need to consider a practical body/mechanism for speedy and fair resolution of conflicts among local communities and users.</p>	Incorporate conflict resolution mechanisms and strengthening of existing ones in FIP projects.
6	In-migration and/or return migration (from one region of the country to another and also across national borders) is putting pressure on forest resources.	Mechanisms to monitor the in-migrants and schemes for their resettlement should be considered.	No. This is a national level issue.
<b>Quality of Forest Administration</b>			
7	<p>Burkina Faso scores high on its commitment to the environment. The country has signed and ratified all key forest related conventions. Implementation of these conventions and treaties is classified as satisfactory. However a few issues demand attention.</p> <p>While mechanisms for cross-sectoral and interagency collaboration exist, i.e., SP/CONEDD under the Ministry in charge of forestry and SP/CPSA under the Ministry in charge of Agriculture, they do not work well. Furthermore,</p>	Interagency coordination needs to be strengthened and the PNSR can provide a strong platform for this. (Also see #5 above). Bringing about better intersectoral coordination at the Cabinet level under the authority of the PM should be considered.	Consider the role of PNSR in bringing about cross-sectoral coordination, in implementation of FIP.

	their mandates remain confined to sectoral activities, with no leadership for cross sectoral coordination.		
8	Broadly, forest authorities are over-stretched in terms of human, material and financial resources. More specifically, the resources available to field foresters were perceived inadequate to doing an effective job. This seems to be the situation both at the central and decentralized levels of administration.	The budget issue is a key point for better forest management. A thorough study of the issue of budgeting, the effectiveness of reforms and expenditure control, etc., should be initiated. A Medium Term Expenditure Framework could be prepared for the forestry sector within the framework of the FIP. This would provide an objective and measurable basis on the sector needs. (See also #15 below).	Maybe. (A needs assessment (related to implementing SFM in Burkina) should be initiated under FIP.)
9	The data necessary to make informed decisions is often missing and therefore the authorities are operating under significant technical constraints. Specifically, the existing national forest inventory dates back to the early 80s and does not include information on important NTFP species such as karite, nere and acacia .	An up to date and comprehensive forest resource inventory is critical to designing an effective forest management strategy. The second national forestry inventory underway will address this gap to a large extent.	FIP projects would benefit from the information generated by the second inventory as it becomes available.
10	Not all stakeholders saw the forest agency as being trustworthy and observed that political interference has occasionally affected the effectiveness of the agency. A specific point regarding the behavior of district officers for forests was documented; often they are not regarded well by the local populations as they have a reputation for harassing villagers and extracting petty payments from them.	A system of redressal for villagers abused and cheated by l'Office des Forest should be implemented. Training and education of staff should focus on moving towards cooperative rather than control-based approaches to management and protection of forests, and towards building up a relationship of trust.	Yes.
11	National forest policy in Burkina Faso has privatized the development of tree nurseries and supply of tree seedlings. However, private producers are poorly organized and unable to meet seedling demand in quality and quantity. Therefore the forest administration still participates in seedling production.	Provision of these services should be fully privatized. The conditions under which the private sector would be willing increase the supply, efficiently, needs to be examined, including access to micro-credit and other types of finances. The government needs to step up its efforts to provide the necessary incentives for the increased role of the private sector.	Yes. Private sector involvement should be addressed explicitly in project components.
<b>Coherence of Forest Legislation and Rule of Law</b>			
12	The law includes a clear statement on the objective of the country to practice sustainable forestry and it clearly recognizes traditional and indigenous rights. Also, the law gives stakeholders formal opportunities for input in the creation of all of forest policies and public forest management plans,  However, there are weaknesses. The extent to which citizens can challenge abuses of discretion by government officials is rather limited. Lack of	(i) Produce "easy-to-understand" versions of the current laws and to disseminate them widely among all the stakeholders including the judiciary. (ii) Strengthen and expand the currently limited collaboration between the judiciary and the forest administration to prosecute illegal activities in the forest sector, through information exchanges and training.	(i) Maybe, if FIP sees the need for and supports a legislative review.  (ii) Yes.  (iii) FIP could support setting up special arbitration courts to speed up

	familiarity with the law and a sense of powerlessness combine to limit interventions by citizens to challenge perceived abuses by government officials. Furthermore, prosecutors and judges have not been involved much in forest law enforcement. In fact many of them are not knowledgeable about the effects of forest offences.	(iii) Consider setting up of special small courts made up of people qualified in forest law to arbitrate on relevant cases.	resolution of cases, especially those related to conflict.
13	Forest crimes are widespread and even if criminals are caught and fined, the level of fines is too low to deter crime. A representative of the TFK pointed out that the illegal cutting of karite trees will not be discouraged unless fines are raised by at least 10 times their current levels.	Penalties for forest crimes have to be examined and raised to deterrent levels where necessary.	Yes, This is a relatively easy “fix” and could be included as a condition for effectiveness of the FIP loan/grant.
<b>Economic Efficiency, Equity and Incentives</b>			
14	Government policies and decision-making consider ecosystem services and traditional uses of the forest seriously. The creation of the <i>Agence de Promotion des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (APFNL)</i> was quoted as an illustration of this commitment.  However, the contribution of forests to the economy is still only partially understood and partly for this reason, the sector does not attract budgets for adequate overall management.	There is a need to carry out a full valuation of the sector’s contribution to the national economy.	Yes. (Could be included as part of analytical studies for FIP).
15	The government’s ability to keep track of its expenditures in the forest sector was considered weak and so also its capacity to assess the impacts and outcomes of such expenditures.	Decentralization and devolution, when managed properly, can lead to significant efficiency gains in public spending and improvements in service delivery at the local levels. This can also help get a better handle on resource needs, in tracking financial flows and in evaluating impacts. A workable model of decentralization requires healthy interaction between the Association de Developpement villageoise (ADV) and the Association de Developpement communautaire (ADC) etc., with the sub-national governments. Support to, the process of decentralization includes the scale-up of community based forest management approaches and privatizing the provision of forest services, which have been traditionally the responsibility of the administration.	Yes.  (Significant funding is coming from external sources and all projects are audited as per the rules set down by donors. Currently, a basket-fund approach is being explored as a way to better coordinate various efforts, as well as overall auditing.
16	Fuelwood and charcoal are important activities highly dependent on natural forests. However, there are frequent conflicts between the local forest-dependent communities and the large traders handling the collection and transport of fuelwood.	There is a need to design national policies which balance the local and national needs for fuelwood. This would also include benefit sharing agreements between local communities and large traders. Furthermore, incentives should be given for the development of fuelwood	Yes. FIP must consider the demand-supply balance for energy needs/fuelwood and support development of woodlots as a

		supplies outside of the natural forests. Finally, all these measures should be underpinned by a comprehensive national energy policy including options for the development of alternative energy.	means of developing a sustainable supply.
17	Karite (shea butter) forms the third largest export product (after cotton and livestock) and annual export earnings are estimated at about \$20 million per year. With the right incentives and policy framework, this trade could be increased by as much as five-fold and can provide employment and livelihoods for several thousand rural people.	Several constraints need to be urgently addressed to unleash the full potential of this activity for the economy. The main constraints relate to availability of credit for karite collectors, poor infrastructure, illegal logging of karite trees, and lack of supply of improved variety of seedlings. Efforts must be made to attract private sector investments in the production and marketing of NTFPs.	Yes. FIP should include a component of investment promotion in this sector.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Burkina Faso has seen continuous and severe degradation of its forest resources, on which the majority of the population depends for its livelihood. Now, the country has an important window of opportunity, via the FIP, to improve its forest sector to address poverty and the environment on a sustainable basis. Clearly, many challenges have to be addressed before the country can achieve this goal, and the country is preparing itself to meet these challenges.

Addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation requires strong improvements in governance ranging from conflict resolution and improved stakeholder participation to institutional strengthening and better law enforcement. In a nutshell, in Burkina Faso, poor governance in its various dimensions is seen as an important cause for deforestation and poses risks to the implementation of its FIP Plan, as well as to the overall management of the sector. By identifying these risks in advance enables designing a risk mitigation action plan and improving the probability of success of FIP. Stakeholder-based information gathered on the state of forest governance, reveals many strengths but also weaknesses. The weaknesses need to be addressed conjointly with other actions to ensure that the investments financed through FIP will create strong and irreversible gains for the country. (Based on the results of this governance diagnostics exercise, the “R-PP equivalent” document for Burkina Faso highlights poor forest governance as one of the major drivers of deforestation, and emphasizes the need to include specific components focused on improving governance in its FIP investment plan.)

Going forward, Table 1 in Section VIII above has presented the forest governance challenges in a concrete way, for consideration by the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and in consultation with the WB and ADB, the lead agencies responsible for FIP implementation. We have already mentioned that, so far, no attempt has been made to prioritize the issues in Table 1. This is undoubtedly an important task and can be easily accomplished in a national workshop of forests experts and stakeholders. With this, it will be possible to produce a short-list of forest governance issues for highest-priority inclusion in FIP (and other investment projects as well); and develop a set of core governance indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

The main foundation for Table 1 is the perceptions of multistakeholders (ranging from representative in various ministries of the government at the central and provincial levels, to NGOs, private sector, local users, academics, etc.). This is a source of strength as these stakeholders are the most sensitive barometers of the legislative and policy situation on the ground and their implications for sustainable forest management and use. However, going forward, it is important to engage the stakeholders in a regular process of information gathering, consultation and suggestions for reform so that the information of Table 1 can be fully validated and continuously updated. This will ensure its continued relevance for implementation.

## Appendice 13: TERMES DE RÉFÉRENCE DES EXPERTS

### 1.

**Coordinator, Institutional expert  
Strategic coordination unit,  
Strategic coordination unit, PIF/Burkina Faso**

#### I. CONTEXT

Burkina Faso has been selected by a group of experts under the PIF sub-committee to become one of the pilot countries of the Forest Investment Program (FIP), because of its long term involvement to the forest sector and the sustainable forest management, as well as its efforts in sharing with other countries major lessons learned. The choice has been endorsed by the FIP sub-committee in March 2010, and the Government of Burkina has confirmed its willingness to participate in the programme. With funds made available by the FIP, the FIP/Burkina Faso aims at supporting an improved and sustainable management of forests and woodlands, for a green socio-economic development, by reducing deforestation and degradation of forests and increasing their potential for carbon sequestration. According to general PIF guidelines, this objective will be achieved by defining and implementing policies, measures and activities, which aim at reducing deforestation and forest degradation (including woodlands and village parklands), to reduce GHG emissions and protect forest carbon stocks

#### II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

##### II.1 Tasks

The FIP adopts a multifocal approach to forest sector development in Burkina Faso, by involving numerous ministries and institutions, with their respective policy frameworks and strategies, two Multi-lateral Development Banks (World Bank and African Development Bank) and a variety of national and international stakeholders, including community organizations and private sector. An efficient coordination is a key element in order to efficiently attain the objectives of the PIF/Burkina.

The FIP/Burkina will be coordinated through a 'Strategic coordination unit' to be hosted in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). In this context, a coordinator will be appointed to be responsible for the overall strategic coordination of the activities of the programme. The Coordinator will work under the responsibility of the PANA/REDD+/FIP national committee, and close working relationships will be established with representatives of sectoral ministries involved in the implementation of the different activities of the FIP/Burkina.

##### II.2 Duties

The Coordinator will be responsible of all the strategic coordination of the FIP/Burkina and implementation of the programme activities, and, more particularly, the institutional aspects. More particularly, the coordinator will:

##### *Institutions*

- Ensure the collaboration of the coordinators of the implementing units of the investment projects, in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme, by identifying major constraints in the implementation of the activities and solving them.
- Ensure the coordination of all the national institutions involved in the implementation of the programme, to harmonize their approaches.
- Ensure the coordination with all the international institutions, involved in the implementation of the programme, to consolidate and strengthen synergies.



- Establish close working relationships with major technical and financial partners, in order to raise additional financial resources.
- Participate in meetings and networks in the area of social and economic development, to represent the FIP and be sure that forest sector challenges are taken into consideration.

***Programme coordination***

- Supervise and coordinate the timely implementation and completion of the FIP/Burkina Faso
- Ensure adherence of the programme to relevant Government and MDBs rules and regulations on all financial and administrative issues
- Ensure collaboration with the coordinators of the implementing units of the three investment projects for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme, by identifying bottlenecks in the implementation of the activities and by devising solutions to minimize or eliminate such bottlenecks
- Ensure synergies with main technical and financial partners operating, more or less directly, in the area of climate resilience
- Organize the conduct of Government/MDBs joint supervision missions and of mid-term and final evaluation of the programme
- Organize the meetings of the FIP/Burkina Steering Committee
- Supervise the preparation of the annual work program report and submit it to the FIP/Burkina steering committee
- Coordinate the management of all the assets of the programme, including office equipment, premises, and facilities

**II.3 Competencies, Qualifications, and Experience**

- Excellent communication skills (written and oral)
- Excellent knowledge of the institution architecture in Burkina
- Adequate knowledge of climate and environment issues in Burkina
- Self-motivated, able to organize personal and team work
- Advanced university degree in one of the following fields: Social and or Political sciences, Public administration, Economic sciences, Development studies or affiliated discipline
- Excellent writing and speaking French and adequate reading and speaking English
- Previous experience in working with development programmes/projects

## 2.

**Monitoring & Evaluation specialist**  
**Strategic coordination unit, FIP/Burkina Faso**

**I. CONTEXT**

Burkina Faso has been selected by a group of experts under the PIF sub-committee to become one of the pilot countries of the Forest Investment Program (FIP), because of its long term involvement to the forest sector and the sustainable forest management, as well as its efforts in sharing with other countries major lessons learned. The choice has been endorsed by the FIP sub-committee in March 2010, and the Government of Burkina has confirmed its willingness to participate in the programme. With funds made available by the FIP, the FIP/Burkina Faso aims at supporting an improved and sustainable management of forests and woodlands, for a green socio-economic development, by reducing deforestation and degradation of forests and increasing their potential for carbon sequestration. According to general PIF guidelines, this objective will be achieved by defining and implementing policies, measures and activities, which aim at reducing deforestation and forest degradation (including woodlands and village parklands), to reduce GHG emissions and protect forest carbon stocks

**II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES****II.1 Tasks**

Monitoring and evaluation is a key element of the FIP/Burkina, in order to efficiently attain its objectives. Result-based management will provide the programme with a coherent framework for strategic planning and management, by improving learning and accountability.

The FIP/Burkina is seeking a suitable person responsible for all the monitoring and evaluation activities of the programme. The Monitoring & Evaluation specialist will work under the responsibility of the Coordinator of the programme 'Strategic coordination unit', in collaboration with the other experts of the PSRC and the three investment projects, as well as and in synergy with the M&E units of concerned sectoral ministries.

**II.2 Duties**

To be responsible of all the FIP/Burkina activities aimed to :

- Develop solid M & E mechanisms for the FIP/Burkina
- Supervise the implementation of the M & E system in collaboration with all the experts of the programme and particularly with the persons in charge of M & E at the level of the three investment projects
- Ensure compliance of all the action plans of the programme and the projects in relation to the Log frame of the programme
- Ensure the consistency between financial data and actual physical performances of the programme
- Assist programme and project teams in interpreting and presenting relevant data (in concise and simple formats) for decision making and improved programme's design and implementation
- Supervise the preparation of periodic programme performance reports and, in collaboration with the Communication specialist, disseminate and present them in different ways.
- Prepare terms of reference and contracts of external consultants involved in the area of monitoring and evaluation activities of the PSRC and supervise their activities
- Prepare regular comprehensive reports on M & E activities, to be included in the general FIP/Burkina annual report
- Undertake other tasks as agreed with the FIP/Burkina national coordinator

**II.3 Competencies, Qualifications, and Experience**

- Excellent communication skills
- Adequate knowledge of issues related to climate and environment in Burkina

- Self-motivated, able to organize personal work and willing to work as part of a multidisciplinary team
- University degree in one of the following fields: Social sciences, Development studies
- Excellent writing and speaking French. Knowledge of English is an important asset
- Previous experience in working with development programmes/projects in the area of monitoring and evaluation
- Good knowledge of the institutional setting in Burkina

### 3.

#### **Communication specialist Strategic coordination unit, FIP/Burkina Faso**

## **I. CONTEXT**

Burkina Faso has been selected by a group of experts under the PIF sub-committee to become one of the pilot countries of the Forest Investment Program (FIP), because of its long term involvement to the forest sector and the sustainable forest management, as well as its efforts in sharing with other countries major lessons learned. The choice has been endorsed by the FIP sub-committee in March 2010, and the Government of Burkina has confirmed its willingness to participate in the programme. With funds made available by the FIP, the FIP/Burkina Faso aims at supporting an improved and sustainable management of forests and woodlands, for a green socio-economic development, by reducing deforestation and degradation of forests and increasing their potential for carbon sequestration. According to general PIF guidelines, this objective will be achieved by defining and implementing policies, measures and activities, which aim at reducing deforestation and forest degradation (including woodlands and village parklands), to reduce GHG emissions and protect forest carbon stocks

## **II. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **II.1 Tasks**

Awareness of climate variability and change issues of all the stakeholders, at national and local level, is a key element of the FIP/Burkina, and communication is a pertinent tool to attain its objectives. The pilot dimension of the FIP will need an efficient knowledge management in order to efficiently assess results and share them with national stakeholders at all levels as well as with FIP teams in other FIP pilot countries.

The FIP/Burkina is seeking a suitable person responsible for all the communication component of the programme. The Communication specialist will work under the responsibility of the Coordinator of the programme 'Strategic coordination unit', in collaboration with the other experts of the PSRC and the three investment projects, as well as in synergy with the communication specialists of concerned sectoral ministries.

### **II.2 Duties**

1. To be responsible for the development of an adequate communication strategy for the FIP/Burkina:
  - Develop communication instruments to disseminate adequate information on key forestry issues and problems in Burkina at national level
  - Supervise the creation and maintenance of a Web site gathering all the information related to the FIP, including main documents and reports and news about the progress of programme' activities
  - Collaborate with the Monitoring & Evaluation expert to identify key information about the general approach adopted by the FIP/Burkina and main lessons learned, and share them at international level.
2. To be responsible for the organization of appropriate sensitization and training initiatives on environmental issues, in general, and forests, in particular, adapted to different audiences, including community-based organizations:
  - Organize, in close collaboration with all the experts of the investment projects, general sensitization initiatives for rural communities on climate change and adaptation measures

- By involving all the experts of the investment projects, organize more specialized training sessions, addressed to main stakeholders, including decision-makers, elected authorities and representatives of deconcentrated services, in the areas of socio-economic risks related to climate change
  - Prepare terms of reference and contracts of external consultants involved in the area of FIP/Burkina communication activities and supervise their activities
3. Other tasks as agreed with the PIF/Burkina national coordinator

### **II.3 Competencies, Qualifications, and Experience**

- Excellent communication skills
- Adequate knowledge of issues related to climate and environment in Burkina
- Self-motivated, able to organize personal work and willing to work as part of a multidisciplinary team
- University degree in one of the following fields: Education, Social sciences, Communication
- Excellent writing and speaking French. Knowledge of English is an important asset
- IT literacy is an important asset
- Previous experience in working with development programmes/projects
- Good knowledge of the institutional setting in Burkina

**Burkina Faso**

**Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development**



---

**READINESS PREPARATION PLAN FOR REDD**

*(R-PP – Burkina Faso)*



**May 29, 2012**

*Disclaimer: The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in the Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PPs) submitted by REDD Country Participants and accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any consequence of their use. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in the R-PPs do not imply on the part of the World Bank any judgment on the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.*

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
LIST OF FIGURES .....	2
LIST OF TABLES.....	3
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	4
PREFACE.....	7
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	9
SECTION 1: ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION.....	17
1a. Organizational set-up .....	17
A. The project coordination and implementation bodies .....	18
B. Participatory Consultation bodies .....	24
C. Summary of actions that will be implemented during the REDD preparation phase.....	32
1b. Initial consultations .....	33
1c. Participatory Consultation and participation plan .....	35
A. Activities .....	35
B. Cost of consultation plan.....	37
C. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase .....	37
SECTION 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY .....	39
2a. Analysis of Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, policies, governance, and lessons learned.....	39
A. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation .....	39
B. Status of policies, governance, and lessons learned .....	54
2b. Strategic Options for REDD .....	67
A. Links between causes of DD and the components of the REDD strategy.....	67
B. Strategic pillars .....	70
C. Evaluation of the emissions reduction potential.....	75
D. Evaluation of national REDD strategy .....	84
E. Process for developing a national REDD strategy .....	85
F. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase .....	89
2c. REDD+ implementation framework .....	90
A. Coordination at the national level, across sectors and across ministries .....	92
B. REDD+ programs and projects .....	93
C. REDD legal framework (carbon ownership).....	96
D. The registration and monitoring of non-governmental projects and initiatives.....	96
E. Financing and Redistribution Mechanism.....	97
F. Assessing the implementation of the REDD strategy .....	98
G. Summary of activities conducted during the REDD preparation phase .....	98
2d. Environmental and social impacts .....	100
A. Justification for SESA.....	100
B. The scope of the SESA .....	101
C. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase .....	101
SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OF A BASELINE SCENARIO .....	102

A.	General principle for establishing a baseline scenario .....	102
B.	Modeling the BDOT .....	102
C.	Changes in forest carbon stock.....	103
D.	Accuracy of the method .....	103
E.	Changes in the baseline scenario.....	105
F.	Activities to be completed during the REDD preparation phase.....	106
G.	Summary of the baseline scenario development plan .....	108
SECTION 4: MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION SYSTEMS .....		109
4a.	National monitoring system for forest emissions.....	109
A.	General principle for measurement and reporting.....	109
B.	Data provided by the IFN2.....	111
C.	Methodology for periodic measurement of forest emissions .....	112
D.	Verification .....	114
E.	Activities during the REDD preparation phase .....	114
F.	Summary of development plan for MRV system.....	116
4b.	Monitoring system for co-benefits.....	117
SECTION 5: BUDGET AND TIMETABLE .....		119
SECTION 6: MONITORING PLAN AND PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK		129
ANNEXE 1A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS .....		135
ANNEXE 1B. INITIAL CONSULTATIONS .....		148
ANNEXE 2C. REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK.....		151
ANNEXE 2D. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT.....		162
ANNEXE 3A. NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM FOR FOREST EMISSIONS .....		168
APPENDIX 1. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....		171

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Organizational structure of REDD Burkina Faso .....	18
Figure 2:	National REDD Coordination Unit/FIP Organization Chart .....	23
Figure 3:	Geographical location of classified forests (MECV, 2009) .....	40
Figure 4:	Movement of isohyets 1930 to 2000.....	43
Figure 5:	Changes in production of cotton and other cash crops.....	44
Figure 6:	Cotton production by region (SCADD, Burkina Faso, 2010) .....	45
Figure 7:	Prevalence of bushfires by region.....	47
Figure 8:	Geographic distribution of artisanal gold mining sites .....	49
Figure 9:	Agricultural migration towards Sissili (Ouédraogo, 2010) .....	52
Figure 10:	Relationships between the causes of DD and the components of the strategy .....	69
Figure 11:	Implementation of the national REDD strategy.....	93
Figure 12:	Expected forest carbon stock.....	102
Figure 13:	Modeling of projected forest carbon stock used in establishing the REDD baseline scenario in Burkina Faso .....	104
Figure 14:	Example of change in land use in Burkina Faso .....	105
Figure 15:	Fixed or adjustable baseline .....	106
Figure 16:	Methodological principle for the periodic measurement of forest emissions .....	111

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Composition of the National REDD Committee .....	19
Table 2: Functions of the National REDD Coordination Committee during the preparation and implementation phases of the national REDD strategy.....	21
Table 3: Composition of the Commune-level REDD Committee .....	25
Table 4: Composition of the Regional REDD Committee .....	27
Table 5: Composition of the National Participatory Consultation Platform on REDD (PCN-REDD) .....	30
Table 6: Summary of the organizational planning for REDD preparation - activities and budgets .....	32
Table 7: Consultation and Participation Plan Activities .....	35
Table 8: Summary of the Participatory Consultation and Participation Plan: Activities and Budget ...	38
Table 9: Geographic distribution of land use systems (Djiri <i>et al.</i> , 2011) .....	39
Table 10: Changes in agricultural and forest areas in Burkina Faso between 1992 and 2002 (MECV, 2009) .....	40
Table 11: Change in forest cover 1990-2010 (excluding plantations) .....	41
Table 12: Woody biomass in tree savanna and wooded savanna (FAO, 2010).....	42
Table 13: Change in carbon stock from 1990 to 2010 in million metric tons (FAO, 2010).....	42
Table 14: Change in cultivated land in hectares between 2001 and 2007 .....	44
Table 15: Consumption of plant biomass and capacity .....	45
Table 16: Impact of controlled and uncontrolled burning.....	46
Table 17: Primary energy consumption .....	47
Table 18: Fire wood supply and demand.....	47
Table 19: Demand for fuel wood and charcoal by region.....	48
Table 20: Geographic distribution and surface areas covered by the industrial gold mining industry	50
Table 21: Main policy and strategy frameworks (FIP Burkina, 2011) .....	55
Table 22: Key provisions of the legislative framework for forest resource management .....	57
Table 23: Strengths and weakness of forest governance in Burkina Faso .....	63
Table 24: Causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso.....	67
Table 25: Expected results of the REDD national strategy .....	76
Table 26: Theoretical annual emissions reduction potential due to the national REDD strategy.....	81
Table 27: Relative importance to the expected results in emissions reduction potential .....	84
Table 28: Summary of actions aimed at developing the national REDD strategy: activities and budget .....	90
Table 29: Summary of activities to be defined as part of the REDD implementation: activities and budgets .....	99
Table 30: Summary of the implemented activities to evaluate the social and environmental impact, Activities and Budget .....	101
Table 31: Summary of activities to be conducted in baseline scenario development: activities and budgets .....	108
Table 32: Summary of activities for development of MRV system: activities and budgets .....	116
Table 33: Summary of actions to develop a monitoring system for co-benefits: activities and budgets .....	118
Table 34: Complete budget of REDD preparation by activity .....	119
Table 35: Timetable for REDD preparation activities.....	123
Table 36: Framework for productivity monitoring .....	129



## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2iE	<i>Institut international de l'ingénierie de l'eau et de l'environnement</i> (International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering)
ABCC	<i>Alliance Burkinabè contre le changement climatique</i> (Burkina Faso Alliance against Climate Change)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGEREF	<i>Association inter-villageoise de gestion des ressources naturelles et de la faune de la Comoé-Léraba</i> (Coalition of villages for the management of natural resources and wildlife in the region of Comoé-Léraba)
AMBF	<i>Association des Municipalités de Burkina Faso</i> (Municipalities' Association of Burkina Faso)
AMIFOB	<i>Amicale des forestières de Burkina Faso</i> (Women's Forestry Association of Burkina Faso)
ANR	Assisted natural regeneration
APFNL	<i>Agence de promotion des produits forestiers non ligneux</i> (Agency for the promotion of non-timber forest products)
CAF	<i>Chantier d'aménagement forestier</i> (forest management site)
CCBA	Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CD-REDD	<i>Comité départemental REDD</i> (Département-level REDD Committee)
CEDL	<i>Commissions de l'environnement et du développement local</i> (committees for the environmental and local development)
CFAF	CFA Franc
CGCT	<i>Code général des collectivités territoriales</i> (General Code of Local Authorities)
CN-REDD	<i>Coordination nationale REDD</i> (National REDD Coordination Unit)
CONEDD	<i>Conseil National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable</i> (BF National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development)
CONASUR	<i>Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation</i> (National Council for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation)
COP	Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)
COPROD	<i>Convention pour la promotion d'un développement durable</i> (Convention for the promotion of sustainable development – an NGO)
COS3C	<i>Coalition des organisations de la société civile sur le changement climatique</i> (Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change)
CPAS	<i>Coordination des politiques agricoles sectorielles</i> (Coordination Unit for Agricultural Sector Policies)
CR-REDD	<i>Comité régional REDD</i> (regional REDD committee)
CT	<i>Collectivités territoriales</i> (local and regional authorities)
DAF	<i>Direction administrative et financière</i> (Administration and Finance Directorate)
DAJC	<i>Direction des affaires juridiques et du contentieux</i> (Legal Affairs and Litigation Directorate)
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DD	Deforestation and degradation (of forests)
DEP	<i>Direction des études et de la planification</i> (Studies and Planning Directorate)
DGE	Directorate General for Energy
DGFF	<i>Direction générale des forêts et de la faune</i> (Directorate General for Forestry and Wildlife)
DGMP	<i>Direction générale des marchés publics</i> (Directorate General of Procurement)
DGPEDD	<i>Direction générale de la préservation de l'environnement et du développement durable</i> (Directorate General of Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development)
DNA/CDM	Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
DPEDD	<i>Direction de la préservation de l'environnement et du développement durable</i> (Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development Directorate)
DREDD	<i>Direction régionale de l'environnement et du développement durable</i> (Regional Directorate)

	for Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development)
ESMF	Environmental and social management framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FENUGGF	Fédération Nationale des Unions de Groupements de Gestion Forestière ( <i>National Federation of Unions of Forest Management Groups</i> )
FIAB	Fédération nationale des Industries de l'Agro-Alimentaire du Burkina (National Federation of Agri-Food Industries)
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FMP	Forest Management Plan
GEF	The Global Environment Facility
GGF	<i>Groupements de gestion forestière</i> (forest management groups)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
IFN2	<i>Projet Inventaire forestier national 2</i> (National Forest Inventory 2)
IGB	<i>Institut géographique du Burkina</i> (Burkina Faso Geographic Institute)
INERA	<i>Institut de l'environnement et des recherches agricoles</i> (Institute for the environment and agricultural research)
INSD	<i>Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie</i> (National Institute of Statistics and Demography)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
BDOT	<i>Base de données de l'occupation des terres</i> (land use database)
LULUCF	Land-use, land use change and forestry
MAHRH	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, Hydraulique et Ressources halieutiques</i> (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries Resources)
MASS	<i>Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité</i> (Ministry of Social Action and Solidarity)
MATD	<i>Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation</i> (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization)
MECV	<i>Ministère de l'environnement et du cadre de vie</i> (Ministry of the Environment and Quality of Life)
MEDD	<i>Ministère de l'environnement et du développement durable</i> (Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development)
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MMCE	<i>Ministère des Mines, des Carrières et de l'Énergie</i> (Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy)
MRA	<i>Ministère des Ressources Animales</i> (Ministry of Animal Resources)
MRSIT	<i>Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et de l'Innovation Technologique</i> (Ministry of Scientific Research and Technological Innovation)
MRV	Measurement, reporting, and verification
MS	<i>Ministère de la santé</i> (Ministry of Health)
MT	<i>Ministère des transports</i> (Ministry of Transport)
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NATURAMA	<i>Fondation des amis de la nature</i> (Friends of Nature Foundation)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSA	Non-state actor
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
ODA	Official development assistance
PAGIRE	<i>Plan d'Action pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau</i> (Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management in Burkina Faso)

PAGREN	<i>Projet d'appui à la gestion des ressources naturelles</i> (Burkina Faso's national Natural Resource Management support programme)
PAIE	Périmètres aquacoles d'intérêts économiques/ <i>Aquaculture perimeters of economic interests</i>
PANE	<i>Plan d'action nationale pour l'environnement</i> (National Environmental Action Plan)
PAN-LCD	<i>Plan d'Action Nationale de Lutte contre la Désertification</i> (National Action Plan for Combating Desertification)
PASF	<i>Programme harmonisé d'appui au secteur forestier</i> (Harmonized Support Program for the Forestry Sector)
PCD	<i>Plans Communaux de Développement</i> (Commune-level Development Plans)
PCN-REDD	<i>Plateforme nationale de concertation REDD</i> (National Participatory Consultation Platform on REDD – also called “National Consultation Platform” in this document)
PNAT	<i>Politique nationale d'aménagement du territoire</i> (National Land Use Planning Policy)
PEDD	<i>Plan d'environnement pour le développement durable</i> (Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development)
PNAFC	<i>Programme national d'aménagement des forêts classées</i> (National Program for the Development of Classified Forests)
PNAFN	<i>Programme national d'aménagement des formations naturelles</i> (National Program for the Development of Natural Areas)
PNFV	<i>Programme National de Foresterie Villageoise</i> (National Community Forestry Program)
PNGT	<i>Programme national de gestion de terroir</i> (National Land Management Program)
PNSFMR	<i>Politique nationale de sécurisation foncière en milieu rural</i> (National Land Tenure Securitization Policy for Rural Areas)
PNSR	<i>Programme nationale du secteur rural</i> (National Rural Sector Program)
PRONAGREF	<i>Programme National de Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestières et Fauniques</i> (National Program for Sustainable Management of Forest and Wildlife Resources)
QDB	Qatar Development Bank
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REEB 2	<i>Second Rapport sur l'Etat de l'Environnement au Burkina Faso</i> (Second Report on the State of the Environment in Burkina Faso)
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Plan
SCADD	<i>Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable</i> (Strategy For Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development)
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SG-MEDD	Secretary General of MEDD (the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development)
SNAT	<i>Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire</i> (National Land Use Plan)
SNPADB	<i>Stratégie nationale et plan d'action de la diversité biologique</i> (National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity)
SP-CONEDD	<i>Secrétariat Permanent du CONEDD</i> (Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD)
SP-CPAS	<i>Secrétariat permanent de la coordination des politiques agricoles sectorielles</i> (Permanent Secretariat of the Coordination Unit for Agricultural Sector Policies)
SRAT	<i>Schéma régional d'aménagement du territoire</i> (Regional Land Management Plan)
TA	Technical Assistance
tCO <sub>2</sub> e	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
ToR	Terms of reference
UGGF	<i>Union de groupements de gestion forestière</i> (Union Of Forest Management Groups)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar

## PREFACE

Burkina Faso is a landlocked, low-income sub-Saharan country, with limited natural resources and an estimated population of about 15 million. The annual population growth rate is 3.1%, one of the highest in Africa, and resulting in a projected doubling of the population in one generation. This demographic trend accelerates environmental degradation while high levels of poverty affect more than half of the population, especially rural people who depend on the natural environment for their livelihoods.

Agricultural expansion, overgrazing and over exploitation of wood for energy are the main causes of deforestation. This phenomenon is made worse by the rapid growth of the population. Burkina Faso has arid and semi-arid ecosystems. Although these ecosystems have a much lower biomass per unit area than tropical rain forests, they cover a very large area (dry forests cover 43% of the land surface of Africa), offering a significant potential for carbon sequestration. .

Based on this potential and taking into account Burkina's extensive, and successful, experience in participatory management of woodland and forest resources over the past 30 years and in sharing its experience with other countries in the region, Burkina Faso was selected by the group of experts appointed through the FIP Sub-Committee to be one of the pilot countries under the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of the Strategic Climate Fund.

Burkina Faso is the only Sahelian country that has been invited by the FIP Sub-Committee to be the eight (8) Member States of FIP without having formally committed itself to the REDD approach. This situation, which at first seemed like a double handicap, is gradually turning into an opportunity.

In the country report that was compiled by local experts and which formed the basis for the Investment Plan, the strategies and action plans developed with regard to agroforestry over the course of the past 30 years were found to be very advanced – such that the framework for reforms that REDD is supposed to introduce in the country in order to reverse the degradation trend already existed there, in part if not in whole.

The Government of Burkina Faso has shown strong commitment to the environment for some time: it has prepared sectoral strategies for the environment, forestry, and climate adaptation and mitigation, along with a 10-year general investment plan (2008-2018). Moreover, Burkina Faso has also developed various successful pilot projects in the field of forest conservation and agro-forestry.

Burkina Faso also has strong institutions with solid planning and implementation capacities and recognized good governance. It has a lively civil society and active grassroot communities. In developing its forest investment plan with the assistance of the World Bank (lead agency) and the African Development Bank, Burkina Faso has thrown itself into producing a national REDD strategy.

This context provides a unique opportunity to make real changes in land use and forest management, agro-forestry and farming systems to reduce forest emissions and contribute to the mitigation of global warming. The REDD approach is also an opportunity to conserve natural resources that will support the livelihoods of the rural population in the long term. Burkina Faso hopes to benefit from the international mechanism that is being prepared for REDD+, and from the financial incentives offered to developing countries to reduce their carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

The credibility of the well-known and internationally recognized reforms already undertaken by the country is a comparative advantage that was presented when Burkina Faso presented its Investment Plan to the Sub-Committee in Cape Town in June 2011. The FIP Subcommittee approved the plan subject to the implementation of some suggested amendments and on condition that the country

prepare for REDD. Since then, the concept note has been submitted and has led to the drafting of the R-PP and the REDD+ Strategy Document.

This document is the R-PP (Readiness Preparation Plan) that Burkina Faso will follow to prepare for REDD. Since the financial resources needed to implement the plan are included in the country's Forest Investment Plan and in other development projects, the country does not plan to solicit new funding (from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), for instance) for its preparation for REDD. Nevertheless, Burkina Faso has still approached the FCPF in order to align its approach with this global initiative and to take advantage of their technical expertise. Thus Burkina Faso attended the fifth session of the FCPF in Guyana as an observer. At the eleventh session in Paraguay, Burkina Faso was encouraged to continue the process, and the country's inclusive, holistic approach was highly praised. It will also ask the FCPF to review its R-PP in the hope of receiving a favorable assessment. This is why the term "plan" instead of "proposal" was considered more consistent with the Burkinabe approach.

In conclusion, Burkina Faso's REDD approach derives its originality from two aspects:

- Its contribution to the REDD approach, reflecting the "ecological sensibilities" of a Sahelian country, and its innovative approach regarding dry forests;
- Its potential to serve as a model for other countries with similar Sahel-type ecosystems, and especially to demonstrate how such ecosystems can be used for a broader vision of REDD, which includes trees outside of forests and which places land use at the center of its approach.

This document was produced by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) of Burkina Faso with the help of national and international consultants, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank. The contact person for the MEDD (also the point of contact for the FIP) is Mr. Samuel Yéyé (yeyesam@gmail.com).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ***The REDD process in Burkina Faso***

1. Burkina Faso launched its REDD program in 2010 during a training workshop on REDD+ for Ministry of the Environment staff and representatives from NGOs and the private sector. The Government of Burkina Faso became an observer member of the FCPF and participated in its meeting in June 2010 in Guyana.
2. Burkina Faso was selected as a participant in the Forest Investment Program (FIP), one of the programs established under the Climate Investment Funds, because of the substantial carbon sequestration potential of dryland forests at a global level<sup>1</sup>, and because of Burkina Faso's substantial experience in participatory natural resource management. The preparation of a FIP/Burkina Faso between February and November 2011 with the support of the World Bank (the lead organization) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) is a first step in the country's development of a national REDD program. In June 2011, the FIP Subcommittee approved the Burkina Faso's FIP investment plan, provided that the government undertook some improvements to the plan and align the plan with an official REDD readiness process. This document constitutes the revised plan (R-PP: Readiness Preparation Plan) that Burkina Faso intends to implement to prepare for REDD.
3. Since the financial resources necessary to carry out the activities laid out in this plan are included in Burkina Faso's FIP and other development projects, the country does not intend to solicit new funding to implement REDD readiness activities. Burkina Faso will also submit the R-PP to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), in the hope that it will receive a favorable opinion.

### ***1a. Organizational set-up***

4. For its REDD program, Burkina Faso will establish appropriate project management, implementation, and consultation arrangements.
5. A National REDD Coordination Unit and broader National REDD Committee will form the entities for coordination and implementation. The REDD preparation, a 30 month process, will include the preparation and implementation phases of projects identified under the FIP (Forest Investment Plan). The preparation phase will also be supported by projects currently being prepared under financing from Luxembourg, Sweden, and the European Union. These projects will provide most of the required financing. The National REDD Coordination Unit will also coordinate these projects through a single steering committee as stipulated by Decree no. 2007-775 PRES/PM/MEF of November, 22, 2007, and in accordance with the general rules and regulations which regulate development programs and projects undertaken in Burkina Faso. The operating cost of coordination is estimated as follows: (i) payroll (USD 170,000/year), (ii) operating costs (USD 30,000/year), (iii) equipment (USD 100,000). A consulting firm will be contracted for a period of 30 months to provide technical assistance (USD 2 million) consisting of a technical assistant to the contact person for REDD/FIP, a forestry expert for REDD, and a participatory consultation adviser. The consulting firm will have an additional list of experts on call to provide specific assistance as needed in the various activities for REDD preparedness.

---

<sup>1</sup> The FIP was established under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). It is one of the targeted programs under the Climate Investment Programs supporting measures and mobilizing investments to facilitate REDD and to promote sustainable forest management. Its goal is to reduce emissions, to foster carbon sequestration, and to bring substantial environmental and social co-benefits. The vision was to include in the FIP countries representing a wide variety of forest ecosystems including wet tropical and dryland forest ecosystems.

This overlap between the REDD approach and the implementation mechanism for FIP projects will ensure coherence between the two mechanisms; because the implementation and coordination entities will be the same, the development of the REDD strategy will be directly influenced by the innovative pilot investments financed by FIP – and will guarantee that these FIP projects are in line with the regional approach.

6. For participatory consultation, commune-level committees (local committees) and regional committees established through decentralization will be reinforced, and a National Participatory Consultation Platform (PCN-REDD) including focus groups will be formed, allowing the participation of all groups in arriving at a national consensus from the grass roots up. The Platform will be established as a special committee of CONEDD (the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development). The aim of this institutional arrangement is to integrate the community consultation and participation within the entity responsible for sustainable development policy and monitoring of projects and programs that are initiated as part of the response to climate change.

7. The participatory consultation is conducted by the Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD (SP-CONEDD), supported by a technical assistant with expertise in participatory consultation and REDD. The SP-CONEDD will ensure the proper functioning of the participatory consultation mechanism, and the financial resources will be made available by the National REDD Coordination Unit.

8. The total cost of the organizational component is USD 2.630 million.

#### **1b. Initial participatory Consultations**

9. A series of participatory consultations has taken place since 2010, and several consultation workshops involving all stakeholder groups have been held on the preparation of the FIP/Burkina Investment Plan, including during the joint FIP preparation missions undertaken by the Government with the assistance of the multi-lateral development banks (World Bank Group as lead agency, along with the African Development Bank). A steering committee was established for coordination of the NAPA (National Adaptation Plan of Action), FIP, and REDD; the Committee also coordinated the preparation of the R-PP.

#### **1c. Consultation and participation plan**

10. The participatory consultation will take place in successive “rounds”, i.e. sequence of activities, with each round associated with a predefined theme and managed by the National Participatory Consultation Platform (PCN-REDD). The design of the bottom up consultation process is based on village forums, which are organized in every village in the country with the help of existing organizational structures. After these forums are held, commune-level committee meetings synthesize the village-level information to produce commune level-information. The latter are in turn combined and harmonized by regional committees, and the results forwarded to the National Platform to be taken into account in national strategy. Rounds (i.e., from the villages to the National Platform) are repeated for different thematic areas as determined by the needs of the preparation process for REDD. Given the size of the geographic area that has to be covered and the organizational effort required, three “consultation rounds”, can take place per year.

11. The consultation plan consists of a series of activities:

- Developing information material and consultation resources
- Training of outreach workers
- Round 1: Raising awareness
- Round 2: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, lessons learned, policy/governance
- Round 3: Solutions/options

- Round 4: Implementation options (legal framework, redistribution mechanisms, project standards, a National REDD Fund)
- Round 5: MRV (measurement, reporting, verification), baseline scenario
- Round 6: Draft strategy, SESA
- Round 7: Validation of the strategy as a whole
- Ad hoc workshops at a national level and focus group meetings.

12. The cost of these activities is estimated at USD 2.427 million.

***2a Analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, of policies, governance and lessons learned***

13. A first analysis identified the principal drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as:

- Agricultural expansion;
- Overgrazing;
- Bush fires;
- Increasing demand for fuel-wood and charcoal;
- Over-harvesting of NTFPs (non-timber forest products);
- Mining.

14. Based on available information, wooded areas and forests cover 12.9 million hectares in Burkina Faso, or 43% of the total land area. However, this figure includes forests, woodlands, and wooded savannas and wooded steppes; forest reserves account for 3.9 million ha. Overall deforestation was estimated at approximately 107,000 ha per year (0.83% per annum, similar to other countries in the Sahel) between 1992 and 2002, with a higher deforestation rate in the wooded savannas. Degradation is hard to assess, but is estimated as being equivalent to about 0.5 million ha per year. Updated estimates will become available once data analysis from the national forest inventory, started in 2010, has been completed.

15. The indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation result from a complex interplay between socio-economic, political, technological, and cultural factors, which leads to an environment conducive to the emergence of one or more direct drivers. Indirect drivers include a growth in impoverished rural populations who depend on forestry products for survival, delays in implementing land tenure reforms, the weak capacity of stakeholders, insufficient tools for sustainable land use planning and management, a lack of capitalizing on good forestry practices, and difficulties in enforcing laws and regulations relating to the forestry sector. Despite political stability, a strong track record of government decentralization, and steady economic growth over recent years, Burkina Faso remains one of the poorest countries in Africa, with a per capita GDP of USD 510, primary school completion rates of less than 50% in 2009, and mortality rates for children under 5 of 166 per 1,000. Over a third of the population faces food insecurity. The design of the REDD strategy must take into account these underlying socio-economic conditions as well as the constraints with regard to financial and human resources.

16. The overexploitation of natural resources has contributed to rural-urban migration and to migration from less favorable to more favorable rural areas. This in turn has led to a displacement of overexploitation to urban peripheries and other areas receiving migrants from rural areas. Variability in rainfall and temperature patterns and changes in climate have exacerbated anthropogenic deforestation. These phenomena can therefore be considered to be emerging indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

17. Over the past 30 years the government of Burkina Faso has demonstrated a strong long-term commitment to the environment. It has prepared a number of sectoral strategies and undertaken a



series of successful pilot projects in forest and woodland conservation and agro-forestry. Recent changes in the political, legal, and institutional context have resulted in considerable progress, particularly through revisions to the Forest Code in 2011 that provide a strong role for local authorities and private sector in the development of wooded areas. The adoption of the Rural Land Act (no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009) allows for all rural stakeholders to have equitable access to land, a guarantee of their investments, and the allowing for different land rights regimes adapted to local circumstances. Further, the National Rural Sector Development Plan has become the framework for planning and coordination of rural development and will provide a coherent platform for addressing the causes of deforestation and deforestation due to extensive, low-yield farming and pastoral practices.

18. There has also been good progress with regard to inter-sectoral coordination for sustainable forest management. A National Planning Framework for Land Management (*Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire – SNAT*) has been established and forms the basis both for the compiling of regional plans and for strengthening decentralization through practical programs for improved forest and woodland management by local communities.

19. As regards lessons learnt, the national REDD strategy for Burkina Faso has been able to take advantage of important advances in both agro-forestry and participatory management of natural forests. An effective partnership between the forest services and local populations organized through forest management associations (FMAs) has brought about effective community participation in forest management initiatives that have a significant potential for generating additional revenue from non-timber forest products (NTFPs.)

## **2b. Strategic options for REDD**

20. Strategic options for REDD include the objectives of reducing GHG emissions, sequestering additional carbon, and improving the living conditions of populations through the fight against poverty.

21. To reduce the level of forest emissions, the national REDD strategy is based on four main areas of intervention, selected to address the drivers of deforestation/degradation:

- **Land use planning:** Land use planning in order to facilitate the most appropriate land use for each of the many different activities that take place in a rural setting (farming, livestock, forestry, agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, mining, urban areas, etc.) in order to accommodate them all;
- **Security of land tenure:** Enforcement of recent laws and regulations regarding the security of land tenure in order to provide an enabling environment for investments in improved land and forest management;
- **Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems:** For the sustainable management of crop farming, livestock farming, and forestry within a sustainable land-use management system;
- **A cross-cutting component of national capacity-building (in the ministries, but also in the private sector, civil society, and educational and research institutions), harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance** of natural resources, and forests in particular, will be included to create favorable conditions for the implementation of these three major areas of intervention.

22. These four areas are broken down into fifteen measures (see Table 24, Section 2b.B). During preparation for REDD, these measures will be further elaborated in terms of model REDD activities or projects to build a portfolio of activities on the ground which may be implemented through public programs/projects or private or community initiatives.

23. As the strategy is currently still in the conceptualization phase, potential emissions reductions were estimated based on realistic targets that correspond to the expected outcomes of implementing the measures. The combined effect of these measures will be to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation. Based on conservative targets, emissions reductions could be:

<b>Expected outcome</b>	<b>Emissions reduction (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year)</b>	<b>Contribution to total emissions reductions (%)</b>
Bushfires contained	5, 167,500	27.17%
Improved management of existing state forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Improved management of Commune-level forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Management of agricultural expansion/productivity enhancement	2,782,500	14.63%
Overgrazing brought under control	1,844,400	9.70%
Reduction in use of charcoal and fuel-wood	1,000,000	5.26%
Agro-forestry activities (including additional agro-forestry plantations)	700,000	3.68%
Improved management of regional forests	530,000	2.79%
Management of newly designated state forests	265,000	1.39%
Improved management of community forests	265,000	1.39%
Afforestation	53,200	0.28%
Regulation of mining operations	53,000	0.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,020,600</b>	<b>100%</b>

24. The development of the national REDD+ strategy requires several steps, including:

- An analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- Additional studies on the impact of overgrazing and bush fires;
- An analysis of lessons learned from different projects/programs in rural development and forestry over the past three decades;
- An inventory of policies and governance in forestry and land use planning;
- An inventory of policies and programs in other sectors (agriculture, mining, infrastructure) and an analysis of the issues that may affect REDD+;
- The development of solutions/options for reducing forest emissions with estimates of their potential to reduce emissions, contribute to the fight against poverty, and provide environmental co-benefits.

25. Based on initial studies and proposals for the implementation framework, a first draft of the strategy will be outlined. This will form the basis for a strategic environmental and social assessment. The strategy will then be finalized a) by establishing objectives and desired outcomes, b) by defining model activities or projects, c) by specifying the necessary changes to various sectoral policies and programs, and d) if necessary, by defining new operational programs for REDD+.

26. The development of the national REDD+ strategy will be based on a national approach that will require steps for raising awareness, for generating understanding (training), and for ownership and involvement in order to produce a strong commitment from all walks of society towards REDD+ actions. The national community consultation plan will lead to the consensus necessary for producing the final versions of the various documents.

27. The cost of developing the national strategy, including the studies and other activities (excluding consultation activities and the operation of the National REDD Coordination Committee) is estimated at USD 300,000.

### **2c. Implementation framework for REDD+**

28. The national REDD+ strategy should also include an implementation framework that covers the legal aspects, standardization aspects, the accreditation and registration of projects, and, lastly, the aspects pertaining to the redistribution of carbon revenues and financing.

29. Three components of this implementation framework will be developed or validated during preparation for REDD: i) the mechanism for national, inter-ministerial, and inter-sectoral coordination, ii) the identification and the operationalization of REDD+ programs and projects, and iii) a legal framework for the redistribution of carbon revenues. Again, proposals and arrangements that relate to these three areas of national REDD strategy implementation will be widely discussed under the plan for participatory consultation and participation.

30. The REDD+ activities that will be defined in the national REDD strategy will include model actions with a proven effect in reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the context of Burkina Faso, while simultaneously providing social and environmental co-benefits. Several strategies and programs that the government has defined and implemented – both with and without the support of development partners - are already contributing to the achievement of REDD objectives. Some of the REDD+ model activities could already be included in these programs and are included in the FIP. An analysis of the "REDD content" of these programs and projects will therefore be carried out to increase their REDD-related content. In addition, there are also plans to develop a first group of new projects.

31. As part of the promotion of REDD, the government must establish conditions conducive to private sector participation in REDD. Thus the legal framework regarding ownership of carbon credits must be clearly defined. A study will analyze the current legal provisions in relation to REDD-related issues, and should produce proposals for any new regulations that may be needed.

32. Accreditation of REDD projects by the government is a tool to facilitate the sale on international carbon markets of carbon credits generated through private initiatives. Recording accredited projects in a register will represent a tool for tracking projects and national initiatives on REDD that will also be useful for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the national strategy. For projects to be accredited, it will be necessary to define a set of criteria (standards) for REDD projects to be recognized as such in Burkina Faso. At the same time, Burkina Faso will also develop a registry for listing government-accredited REDD projects.

33. To promote REDD activities Burkina Faso intends to implement a pre-financing mechanism in which the amounts awarded will be considered as advances for environmental services rendered. It has been shown that this form of redistribution (project financing) is easier to implement and would, in effect, constitute an advance payment on anticipated results with regard to emissions reductions. The establishment of a National Fund is in line with the promotion of private REDD initiatives, and it will fund projects that contribute to the country's performance as a whole.

34. None these activities will result in additional costs above and beyond the cost already mentioned in 1a for the running of the National REDD Coordination Unit and the ad hoc use of consultants.

## 2d. Social and environmental impact

35. A strategic environmental and social assessment will be conducted early in the process to allow for refinement of the national REDD strategy as it is being compiled. It is expected that it will be included with the first draft of the full strategy once that becomes available. The SESA will start just before the 6th round of participatory consultations, with an estimated cost of USD 75,000.

## 3. Developing a baseline scenario

36. Since Burkina Faso intends to develop an MRV system based on land use mapping (including detailed documentation of forest stratification), the aim of the baseline would be to project into the future (e.g. a period of 5 years) the evolution of land use based on different scenarios. This will lead to the compilation of a database on anticipated land use (called "BDOT": *base de données de l'occupation des terres* – land use database) which will be used to compare estimates of the projected carbon stock with the actual forest carbon stock that will be measured periodically as part of the MRV.

37. During the REDD preparation phase, Burkina Faso will develop its baseline scenario in detail through the following activities:

- Validation of the accuracy of the 2010 BDOT for REDD purposes;
- Diachronic studies and modeling;
- External validation of the baseline;
- Communication of the baseline scenario to the UNFCCC

38. The core of the work on the baseline scenario will be a diachronic analysis for the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010, and the development of a model that explains past variations in land use as recorded in the BDOT in order to subsequently provide a projection of future land use. This modeling exercise therefore involves determining the parameters of an equation that explains changes in land use observed over the two periods (1992-2002 and 2002-2010):

$$\Delta\text{Strata}(t_{2002}-t_{1992}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$

$$\Delta\text{Strata}(t_{2010}-t_{2002}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$

And then to project these changes into the future by making assumptions on these parameters such as:

$$\Delta\text{Strata}(t_{2015}-t_{2010}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$

39. The cost of all studies and activities to establish the baseline scenario is estimated at USD 310,000. Part of the consultation on the baseline scenario is planned and integrated into the consultation and participation plan laid out in Component 1c.

### 4.a. National forest emissions monitoring system

40. Burkina Faso intends to develop a system for measuring forest emissions by comparing the forest carbon stock at time  $t_1$  with a forest carbon stock at time  $t_0$ . This methodology is based on the mapping of forested formations and on the carbon content of each formation.

41. To do this, Burkina Faso will rely on the results of the National Forest Inventory Project 2, which will provide a BDOT (land use database) based on 2010 images. The nomenclature of land use, together with a minimum mapping unit of 0.25 ha, should enable the measurement of the main phenomena of sequestration, deforestation, and forest degradation.

42. Given the results of the NFI2 (National Forest Inventory 2) project, degradation and height-density indices will be added to the nomenclature to understand the phenomena of progressive degradation and sub-strata will be defined to take into account the variability of carbon stocks in agro-forestry and plantation strata. If these sub-strata are added, the land inventory required for obtaining additional data will be assigned to the NFI2 project teams, who will have acquired the necessary experience to carry this out. The NFI2 teams will also measure the below-ground biomass using REDD preparation of funds, so as to develop complete allometric equations.

43. The MRV (Measurement, reporting, and verification) system that will also include the definition of the reporting format and a proposal for sustaining the institutional basis for the monitoring of forest emissions. Finally, independent experts will validate the methodology before Burkina Faso presents it to UN-REDD, the IPCC, or the UNFCCC parties.

44. The anticipated budget for the development of the MRV system (including land inventories to be carried out by NFI2) is USD 810,000.

***4b. Co-benefits monitoring system***

45. A study will be conducted to quantify the potential benefits to the preservation of biodiversity of the various conservation measures that may form part of the national REDD+ strategy, as well as the social welfare benefits associated with various REDD+ activities. A budget of USD 60,000 has been allocated for this purpose.

***5. Budget and timetable***

46. The timetable for preparation for REDD covers a period of 30 months. The total anticipated cost is estimated at USD 6,782,000.

## **SECTION 1: ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION**

### **1a. Organizational set-up**

Burkina Faso's national approach to preparing for REDD requires extensive consultation, communication, and participation involving every level of society. A consultation and participation plan has been designed to include stakeholders from the villages to the national level, and everyone in-between. The consultation entities will be created by a decree by the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, which will define their composition, functions, and operation. This will formalize these bodies and will allow consultation to continue after the preparation phase.

The preparation process for REDD also requires the establishment of national structures responsible for managing the process. As part of Burkina Faso's international commitments and its national action on REDD, national government is responsible for project leadership, with responsibility for project management lying with the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, supported by a national committee and an implementation structure.

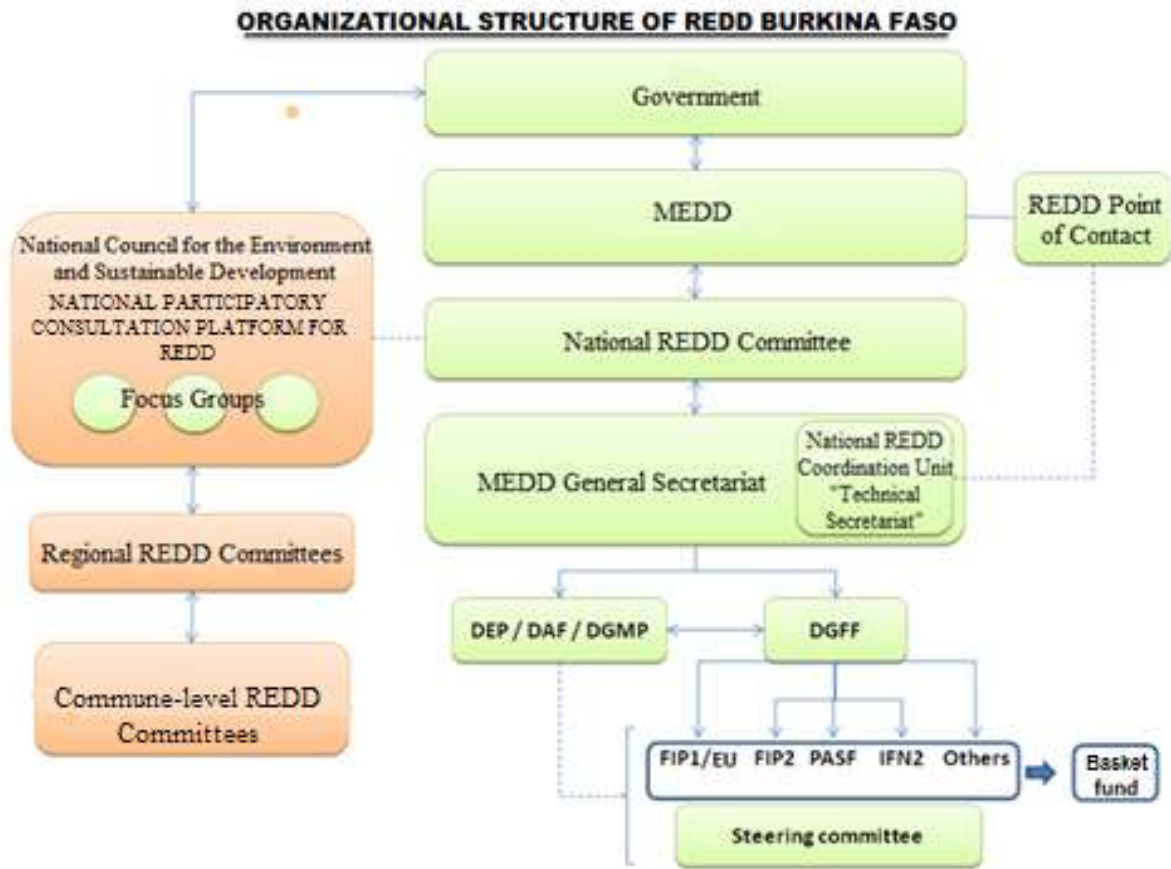
The organizational structure is built around coordination, implementation, and consultation. Figure 1 below is a schematic representation of this, with REDD consultation bodies on the left and coordination and the implementation entities on the right.

Commune-level and regional consultation committees created in the context of decentralization will be reinforced in order to allow them to work on REDD issues. A national platform including focus groups will also be established to allow a bottom-up approach and will build national consensus. A National REDD Committee and a National REDD Coordination Unit will form the coordination and the implementation entities.

REDD preparation will last 30 months, and will be undertaken by means of the project implementation mechanisms envisaged for the preparation, and then implementation, of the Forest Investment Program (FIP). This approach will also be supported by projects currently under preparation in cooperation with Luxembourg, Sweden, and the European Union. These projects (and in particular the two projects financed by FIP) will provide basic financing, and the National REDD Coordination Committee will coordinate these projects in compliance with the provisions of Decree no. 2007-775 PRES/PM/MEF, 22/11/2007 for the general regulation of development programs and projects implemented in Burkina Faso.

This organizational framework will avoid the creation of new structures, simplifying coordination. The National Platform will be established within the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD), which in turn reports to the Prime Minister. Commune-level and regional level REDD consultations will use the existing Commune-level and regional consultation and coordination frameworks and will be expanded to include non-statutory members to account for the specific needs of REDD.

Figure 1: Organizational structure of REDD Burkina Faso



**A. The project coordination and implementation bodies**

**National government**

In the perception of the international community, the national government bears final responsibility for the country’s efforts to reduce forest emissions. It includes the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers adopts institutional and regulatory measures for the creation and operation of the REDD organizational entities, and it concludes financing agreements for REDD. The National Assembly adopts the necessary laws for the REDD process. It approves financing conventions and agreements negotiated by the government for the implementation of REDD.

Their role will also be to approve the guidelines for the national REDD strategy (and to discuss the legislative issues that will arise during the development and implementation of the future REDD strategy), and to validate national reports produced through the MRV system.

At present, CONEDD, which oversees the National Participatory Consultation Platform, falls under the authority of the Prime Minister. The precise provisions for reporting to the Prime Minister and the National Assembly will be outlined when CONEDD’s statutes are updated and the National Participatory Consultation Platform is created.

### **The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)**

MEDD initiates and prepares drafts of texts submitted to the government for approval, is responsible for overall supervision of the preparation and implementation of REDD, and reports to the government on REDD activities. The Secretary General of MEDD, who is also the chairman of the National REDD Committee (CN-REDD), and the Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD (SP-CONEDD) both report directly to the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, who ensures overall coherence of the REDD process and, where necessary, arbitrates between implementation and consultation authorities.

### **National REDD Committee**

The National REDD Committee is responsible for the coordination of the whole process, both during preparation and implementation. The committee will include representatives from the ministries involved in REDD as well as civil society and the private sector. The committee reports to the Minister for the Environment and Sustainable Development, who is responsible for managing REDD in the country. The committee will be created by a decree that establishes the coordination and consultation bodies for REDD (see Appendix 1a).

#### Composition

The National REDD Committee is composed of 25 members, who are selected based on their positions. The REDD/FIP point of contact does not have a seat on the committee, but attends meetings and has an advisory role and acts as secretary. The technical and financial partners will appoint two representatives to attend meetings of the National Committee as observers

The National REDD Committee is composed of groups representing government, civil society, the private sector, and the TFPs. Appointments of members of this committee will be made in a participative manner, the details of which will be outlined in the decree by which the committee will be created.

To launch the process, discussions on the appointment of members of the committee were launched at three workshops held in Ouagadougou on May 28, 29, and 30, 2012, the participants of which are listed in the annexes. These discussions led to a temporary plan of action, and further appointment workshops will be organized after the first round of consultation (the aim of which is to widely distribute information on the REDD issues).

**Table 1: Composition of the National REDD Committee**

Bureau		
1	Chairman	SG-MEDD
2	Vice-Chairman	SP-CONEDD
	Secretary	REDD coordinator
Government representatives		
3	The Director General for Nature Conservation – MEDD	
4	The Director of Studies and Planning - MEDD	
5	The Director General for the Development of Local Authorities - MATD	
6	The Director General for Meteorology - MT	
7	The Director General for Grazing Land Planning – MRA	



*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

8	The Director General for Land Use Planning – MEF
9	The Director General for Water Resources – MAHRH
10	The National Coordinator of the PNGT – MAHRH
11	The Director General for Mines, Geology and Quarries – MMCE
12	The Director General for Energy – MMCE
13	The Director General for Health – MS
14	The Director General for Women’s Associations Coordination – MS
15	The Head of the Department of Natural Resource Management/Production Systems of the Environmental and Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) – MRSIT
	Representatives from civil society
16-20	5 representatives of a group that includes representatives from the Association of Municipalities (communes) of Burkina Faso (AMBF), the Sahel Desertification Network, the Confédération Paysanne du Faso farmers’ union, the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change (COS3C), AMIFOB ( <i>Amicale des Forestières au Burkina Faso</i> ), and the <i>Association des Chasseurs</i> (Hunters’ Association).
	Representatives from the private sector
21-26	5 representatives of a group including, <i>inter alia</i> , representatives of the National Bureau of Chambers of Agriculture, the Jatropha Industry, RENAPROF EM and COTACO/FIAB
	Representatives of TFPs
	2 representatives from the TFPs for the climate adaptation sector/REDD+/FIP

**Responsibilities**

The responsibilities of the National REDD Committee are to:

- Decide on the vision and strategic options for the national REDD+ strategy in Burkina Faso;
- Coordinate inter-ministerial activities relating to REDD;
- Arbitrate in conflicts between stakeholders in REDD;
- Approve the strategic directions and programs to be implemented for the reduction of GHG emissions from forests and woodlands, based on the recommendations of the National Participatory Consultation Platform;
- Monitor the various development phases of the National REDD Strategy and projects;
- Approve the plan of action for the National REDD Coordination Unit.

**Operation**

The National REDD Coordination Unit will hold at least two ordinary meetings per year, convened by the chairman. The chairman may also convene extraordinary sessions as needed. The committee may also invite any resource persons or organizations whose opinion may inform debates. In particular, capacity-building, training, and awareness activities will be provided in the group of technical experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit.

Written observations by National Committee members will be discussed during meetings.

***National REDD Coordination Unit***

The National REDD Coordination Unit is a technical secretariat that implements activities planned under the REDD preparation phase. It will continue to exercise this coordination function during the

implementation phase in order to monitor the implementation of the strategy. The National REDD Coordination Unit also coordinates the FIP’s investment projects, as well as those supported by other agencies (Sweden, Luxembourg, and the European Union), throughout their durations.

The responsibilities of the National REDD Coordination Unit are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Functions of the National REDD Coordination Committee during the preparation and implementation phases of the national REDD strategy**

REDD Preparation Phase (30 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitation of the participation and consultation process</li> <li>• Development of the national strategy</li> <li>• Definition of implementation modalities for the strategy</li> <li>• Strategic environmental and social assessment</li> <li>• Development of MRV system and the baseline scenario</li> <li>• National expertise for training, awareness, or communication activities on REDD</li> </ul>
National Strategy Implementation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitation of interministerial coordination through the National REDD Committee</li> <li>• National expertise for training, awareness, or communication activities on REDD</li> <li>• Sectoral coordination through the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Definition of REDD+ programs and projects</li> <li>• Registration and monitoring of non-government projects and initiatives</li> <li>• Operationalization of the financing and redistribution system</li> <li>• REDD+ monitoring/evaluation</li> <li>• Implementation of the MRV system</li> </ul>

### Organization

The National REDD Coordination Unit will be established to assist the various entities within the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) with the preparation and implementation of the REDD+ strategy. It will report to the Secretary General of the MEDD, and will act in accordance with the Ministry’s needs and requests, including providing technical support to the National REDD Committee and informing them on REDD. Experts appointed to the secretariat may be nominated from within the administration or from outside, either nationally or internationally. The secretariat will be supported by external financing (technical assistance contract).

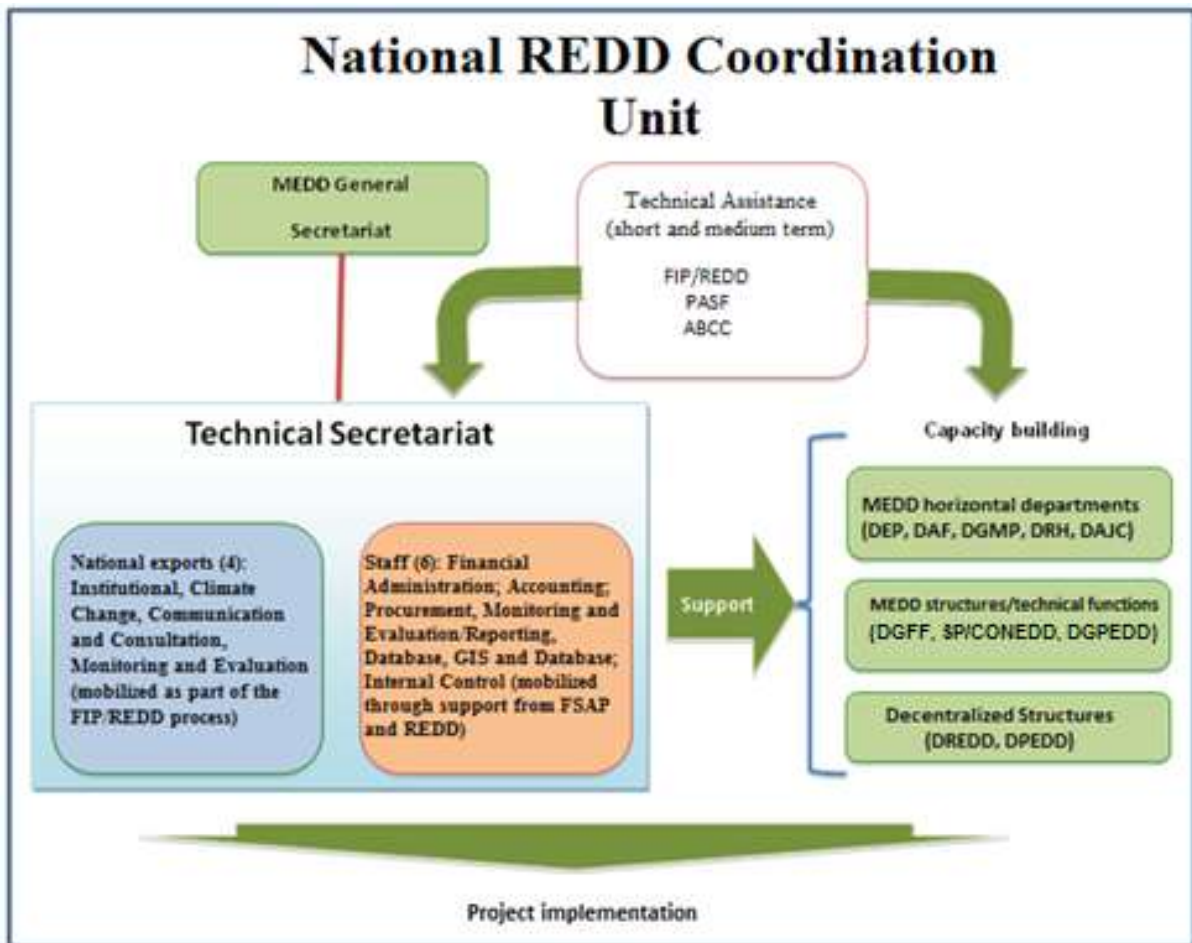
The National REDD Coordination Unit will form a specialized unit within the MEDD, and will support the Secretary General, who chairs the National REDD Committee. The Administration and Finance Division (DAF) of the Ministry, in collaboration with the project management teams for REDD and, depending on availability, other projects (like FIP projects, for example), will be responsible for budget preparation, implementation, and control, and will carry some of the operating costs.

With regard to administration, procurement and contract management tasks will be carried out in compliance with the provisions of the projects providing financing. As most activities will be financed through the two FIP projects, and as these projects should be implemented under the MEDD, this means that these tasks will be carried out by MEDD’s Public Procurement Division and DAF, who will be responsible for all procurement and contracting activities, and who will receive support as part of these projects.

On a technical level, four experts will be permanently recruited to the secretariat: i) an institutional expert, who will be responsible for interfacing with all stakeholders, ii) a monitoring and evaluation officer, iii) a communications officer, and iv) a climate change expert. This team will be further supported by consultants on an ad hoc basis. Each expert will be bound by a performance contract, which will be evaluated annually. The administrative arrangements for dealing with consultants will reflect the applicable regulations.

- The National REDD Coordination Unit is responsible for the following tasks:
- Coordinating all preparation activities for REDD;
- Coordinating project preparation;
- Designing indicators and mechanisms for project monitoring and evaluation, and gathering information on project implementation;
- Carrying out quantitative and qualitative evaluations of project implementation and preparing regular implementation progress reports for every project;
- Evaluating the impact of projects from an environmental and sustainable development point of view;
- Designing knowledge management tools, which will be made available to the REDD/FIP point of contact;
- Outlining terms of reference for all studies and tasks related to REDD strategy preparation;
- Compiling the national REDD strategy document;
- Preparing communications to the UNFCCC on Burkina Faso's REDD process;
- Managing and producing periodic implementation status reports on REDD in Burkina Faso;
- Preparing and implementing a communications strategy for REDD and FIP;
- Designing and carrying out communications, awareness, and training campaigns and assess their effectiveness;
- Supporting representatives of the National REDD committee and the National Participatory Consultation Platform in order to train them over the course of implementation of the R-PP;
- Collecting, updating, and distributing information on REDD;
- Establishing a database of data and information (e.g., statistics) on REDD to be made available at a national level;
- Establishing a network of technical partners with regard to REDD, involving the private sector, research institutes, and educational institutions;
- Conducting the preparation process for REDD with complete transparency

Figure 2: National REDD Coordination Unit/FIP Organization Chart



Following a favorable opinion from the TFPs and the supervisory authority, recruitment for these positions will take place based on the terms of reference for the posts to be filled. During the preparation phase for REDD a consulting firm will provide three technical assistants for the long term, as well as *ad hoc* consultants as needed. During the preparatory consultation rounds, local organizations (NGOs, consultancies) will also be contracted to act as an interface between the National REDD Coordination Unit and the SP-CONEDD on the one side and the local authorities on the other.

The National Coordination Committee will be supported by a consulting firm, which will provide technical assistance with all activities associated with REDD preparation as envisaged in the R-PP. More specifically, this will involve the appointment of a REDD forestry expert and of an assistant to the REDD/FIP point of contact.

#### **REDD/FIP Point of Contact**

The REDD/FIP point of contact would:

- Oversee project implementation by the technical secretariat;
- Compose the annual work plan and budget;
- Report progress on implementation of activities to the National REDD Committee and the supervisory authority;
- Ensure the correct use of the means made available to the National REDD Coordination Unit;
- Oversee the implementation of recommendations by the National REDD Committee, and of the various audits;
- Draft regular progress reports;

- Report to the FIP sub-committee;
- Participate in international forums and share Burkina Faso's experience in FIP and REDD with others;
- Attend national information meetings on REDD;
- Build partnerships with research and educational institutions in order to develop and promote local expertise on subjects related to REDD.

#### Cost of maintaining coordination

The REDD point of contact would attend meetings of the National REDD Committee and will participate in a consultative role. He/she will serve as the committee's secretary.

The operating costs of coordination are based on the following components:

- Payroll: USD 170,000/year
- Operational costs: USD 30,000/year
- Equipment (service vehicle, all-terrain vehicle, computer equipment): USD 100,000
- Assistance from a consulting firm for 30 months (ToR in Annex 1a): USD 2.0 million.
- 1 long-term TA, coordination: USD 550,000
- 1 long-term TA, REDD expert: USD 550,000
- 1 long-term TA, consultation (at SP-CONEDD): USD 550,000
- Ad hoc consulting: USD 350,000

#### **B. Participatory Consultation bodies**

The participatory consultation bodies are created by decree from the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development. The decree establishes the legal framework, composition, organization, and functions of each body. To implement this, each authority (CONEDD, governor, and mayor) will issue the necessary orders for its respective consultation body.

The institutional structures created for REDD are intended to be lasting, and the consultation bodies will exist as part of permanent consultation mechanisms that will be established by decree. Hence, the Commune-level and regional consultation committees are integrated into the Commune-level and regional consultation frameworks established by Decree no. 2009-838/PRES/PM/MEF/MATD of October 26, 2009. These entities are intended to continue to function beyond the REDD preparation phase and will remain active through the implementation phase. The National Participatory Consultation Platform falls under CONEDD as a special committee. This institutional arrangement will ensure its longevity in conjunction with the regional and Commune-level consultation committees, which will supply it with periodic reports.

The longevity of these entities will be ensured in terms of financing through the contribution of green funds, carbon credit revenues, and other mechanisms that will be put in place. The reinforcement of the capacities of the REDD entities will be achieved through the financing of their operations, the activities that they will lead, and all the expertise that the members will acquire over the course of the various activities.

#### ***The Commune-level REDD Committee (CC-REDD) (Comité de concertation communal)***

At the commune level, the approach is to bring together all the local community representatives to identify actions that people are prepared to implement in line with REDD. As the village acts as a base for any activity oriented around the people, their environment, and their development, the involvement of village communities in the REDD process is essential for its success. This forms the foundation for the participatory consultation architecture.

At present, the environmental committees of Commune-level councils and the Commune-level participatory consultation frameworks have neither the knowledge nor the capacity to mobilize and generate awareness with local populations regarding REDD objectives. It is therefore necessary that the community consultation framework be reinforced in order for a Commune-level REDD Committee to function, based on the following:

- Each village is linked to a commune;
- The mayor is the legitimate authority in the commune;
- The Prefect is well respected, and can mobilize the technical services of the State;

Composition

Table 3 shows the composition of the CC-REDD using the example of a commune consisting of seven villages. At the commune level the agricultural and environmental services will be the most closely associated with the population's REDD initiatives. This is why they act as resource entities, leading the process as moderators/spokespersons. Although other administrative entities may be involved, depending on the problems experienced in each commune it will be more at a regional, and then a national level that the issues that might involve other ministerial departments will be dealt with, given that they will play out in a larger geographical context. This is particularly the case with mining activities, energy, and land use planning.

**Table 3: Composition of the Commune-level REDD Committee**

	Bureau	
1	Chairman	The Mayor
2	Vice-chairman	The Prefect
3	Secretary	Agriculture officer
4	Moderator	Environmental officer
	Members of the Administration	
5	Livestock Officer for the commune	
6	1 representative of primary school teachers	
7	1 representative of secondary school teachers	
8	1 representative of the health department	
	Local elected officials	
15	7 Commune-level councilors (one per village)	
22	7 members of the village development committee (one per village)	
	Members of civil society	
28	6 leaders of farmers' organizations	
34	6 traditional leaders	
37	3 religious leaders	

43	6 leaders of the socioprofessional associations
49	6 leaders of women's associations
52	3 leaders of youth associations
55	3 leaders of development associations
58	3 leaders of non-residents' associations

### Operation

The Mayor initiates, convenes, and chairs village level participatory consultation meetings (village forums) in every village in the commune, with the assistance of the members of the Commune-level participatory consultation REDD Committee (local elected officials, association leaders, and traditional leaders). The concerns of village communities are heard by members of the CC-REDD.

Once the village consultations have taken place the mayor initiates, convenes, and chairs a meeting of the CC-REDD that should allow the synthesis of hearings held in each village.

The Mayor and the Prefect will perform the functions of Chairman and Vice Chairman. Moderation and minutes are provided by the Agriculture and Environmental officers respectively.

For village forums to take place:

- The representatives of each village on the CC-REDD are responsible for organizing the forums in their villages. They mobilize the people.
- The villages will be grouped together based on their geographical proximity and the size of their populations in order to reduce the number of forums and to reach the largest possible proportion of the population.
- Forums will be advertised on local radio stations and announced at the markets and places of worship in the most appropriate format (choice of language and medium). Communication media will be specifically chosen in order to reach certain specific groups of stakeholders, like women, young people, migrants, or sojourners.
- These forums should allow people from all stakeholder groups, including those who have fewer rights formally accorded to them (migrants, women, young people, Fulani herders, transhumant pastoralists), to freely and effectively speak their minds in order to reveal problems and disputes between groups. The methods for resolving these disputes should also be defined. To do this, support will be provided to State services for the organization and monitoring of these consultation rounds (see Section 2c).

Expenses relating to the organization of community forums and meetings of the CC-REDD are included in the consultation/participation plan from the REDD preparation phase (PNGT2 scales).

### Responsibilities

The CC-REDD will have the following responsibilities:

- Explaining the objectives of REDD to the people in order to galvanize their support;
- Identifying and analyzing the effects of climate change on the village land and especially those related to deforestation and desertification;
- Analyzing the impact of these effects on their everyday life;

- Identifying and proposing solutions for reducing these effects or adapting to them by relying on traditional knowledge as far as possible;
- Identifying and proposing solutions to address or mitigate these effects, as well as the consequences with regard to land use;
- Deciding on measures relating to Commune-level land use, land tenure security, and forest and land management - pillars of the national REDD strategy;
- Submitting any measures that might contribute to the preservation or restoration of forest cover;
- Proposing a program of activities and a plan of action that the people can implement in the context of REDD;
- Compiling an inventory of traditional knowledge that furthers the objectives of REDD and sustainable development;
- Suggesting supportive measures necessary for achieving the desired outcomes;
- Communicating to the National Participatory Consultation Platform the conclusions, questions, or warnings that will have come to light during the village forums.

The outcomes of the consultation forums will be taken into account during the preparation of the national REDD strategy, and in all operational plans and programs. To this end, the records of the village meetings will be synthesized at the commune level, then integrated into regional and national syntheses. The regional authorities, and, finally, the National Platform, are responsible for making pronouncements on the disputes or differences of interpretation that will emerge from the field.

### ***The Regional REDD Committee (CR-REDD)***

This level will make use of a more qualitative participation through participation in regional level technical services offered by the State, and the projects and programs already being carried out in the region.

The Regional Committee is the body that adapts the REDD strategy to the specific conditions of the region. It is supported by a regional REDD Point of Contact, namely the Regional Director for the Environment and Sustainable Development, who is responsible for:

- Organizing sessions (workshops) of the CR-REDD and acting as its secretary;
- Serving as a coordinator between CD-REDD and the National Participatory Consultation Platform.

### Composition

Table 4 shows the composition of the Regional REDD Committee.

**Table 4: Composition of the Regional REDD Committee**

	Bureau	
1	Chairman	The governor
2	Vice-Chairman	President of the Regional Council
3-4	Spokespersons	Two Provincial Directors of the Environment and Sustainable Development
	Government representatives	



*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

	High-Commissioners
	Regional directors of decentralized departments
	Locally elected officials
	Commune-level Councilors responsible for Environmental Affairs
	Members of Civil Society
	Regional Representative of the BF Municipalities Association (AMBF)
	President the Regional Chamber of Agriculture
	Representatives of Commune-level cells (one for each Commune-level cell)
	6 leaders of farmers' organizations
	6 traditional leaders
	3 religious leaders
	6 leaders of socio-professional associations
	6 leaders of women's associations
	3 leaders of youth associations
	3 leaders of development associations
	3 leaders of non-residents' associations

Organization

The Regional REDD Committee operates based on the workshops envisaged in the participatory consultation plan. The costs related to the organization of the regional workshops are included in the participatory consultation plan included under REDD preparation.

Responsibilities

In the preparatory phase for REDD, the CR-REDD's main objective is to ensure the consistency and harmonization of information in order to produce a REDD strategy that takes into account all the specific concerns of the region. This phase gives rise to the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.

The results of the consultation carried out during this phase will lead to the formulation of proposals based on consensus at a regional level. They will come about through understanding and agreement on the various trade-offs that are necessary to develop proposals that can be considered for REDD preparation. These results will be forwarded to the National Participatory Consultation Platform and the National REDD Coordination Unit.

The main responsibilities of the Regional Committee will be:

- Coordinating the feedback from the Commune-level committees and ensuring consistency at the regional level;

- Aligning the proposals of Commune-level committees with the objectives of other projects which may or may not have direct links to REDD; proposing arbitration in case of conflict between various priorities;
- Developing a synthesis for use in the implementation of REDD in the region on the basis of the outcomes of the consultations led by Commune-level committees;
- Communicate to the National Participatory Consultation Platform a synthesis of the questions, comments, recommendations, or fears expressed in the Commune-level Committees.

### ***The National Participatory Consultation Platform for REDD (PCN-REDD)***

To ensure the sustainability of the process of consultation and participation, the consultation bodies fall under CONEDD (the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development). This institutional anchorage aims to integrate the tool consultation and participation onto the body responsible for policy development and monitoring of projects and programs initiated in response to climate change.

CONEDD is composed of three components: the National Conference, the Special Commissions and the Permanent Secretariat. The National Participatory Consultation Platform will be established as a special committee of CONEDD.

The moderation of the consultations is entrusted to the Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD (SP-CONEDD) supported by a technical assistant, a consultation specialist, and a representative from REDD.

The SP-CONEDD will manage the consultation and participation process (including at regional and commune level) with the same financial resources that will be made available by the National REDD Coordination Unit. It will also work with the SP-CONEDD, including in particular for the elaboration of training programs, and for implementation of consultation and participation plan. An MOU will be established between the SP-CONEDD REDD and the National Coordination Unit for the management of the activities related to REDD. Given the size of the task (more than 300 municipalities) the National REDD Coordination Unit of REDD will recruit local organizations (NGOs and consulting companies) to assist SP-CONEDD with the work in the regions and the Communes.

### **Composition**

The issues related to climate change are many and complex, which requires that the PCN-REDD be able to represent these various fields of activity and call on strategic and operational partners who are able develop strategies and provide guidance with decision-making. As PCN-REDD's missions are essentially qualitative, members should be selected based on how they can contribute to solving problems related to REDD.

Besides resource persons, who can be invited to contribute as needed, the members represent institutional entities. Each entity will provide the name and the qualifications of their representative, so that the PCN-REDD can be a permanent body of qualified people who need to apply their mission in real life and help advance the REDD objectives, even outside PCN-REDD sessions. The quality of the committee's discussions and of the proposals it makes depends on the quality of members, and if a member is selected based on good qualifications, s/he should not be replaced.

The PNC-REDD is made up of groups representing the government, civil society, the private sector, and the TFPs. The members representing government are appointed based on their positions, while the other groups will appoint their members at workshops organized by the Technical Secretariat of FIP. The appointment of members of this committee will be done in a participative manner, the details of which will be outlined in the decree by which it will be established.

Table 5 shows the proposed composition.

**Table 5: Composition of the National Participatory Consultation Platform on REDD (PCN-REDD)**

Bureau	
1	Chairman SG-MEDD
2	Vice-Chairman SP-CONEDD
3	General Spokespersons Contact Point for Climatic Change focal
4	
5	Associate Spokespersons President of the Municipalities Association of Burkina (AMBF)
6	
Administration Representatives	
7	The Director General for Nature Conservation – MEDD
8	The Director of Studies and Planning - MEDD
9	The Director General for the Development of Local Authorities - MATD
10	The Director General for Meteorology - MT
11	The Director General for Grazing Land Planning – MRA
12	The Director General for Land Use Planning – MEF
13	The Director General for Water Resources – MAHRH
14	The National Coordinator of the PNGT – MAHRH
15	The Director General for Health – MS
16	The Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) – MASS
17	The Director General for Energy – MMCE
18	The Director General for Mines, Geology, and Quarries – MMCE
19	The Director General for Women’s Associations Coordination – MS
22	3 coordinators from the NAPA
25	3 project managers from FIP
26	The Executive Secretary of the Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (DNA/CDM)
27	The Point of Contact for the Convention to Combat Desertification

*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

28	The Point of Contact for the Convention on Biological Diversity
29	The Point of Contact for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
30	The Point of Contact for the Ramsar Convention
	Representatives of TFPs
31	One representative from one of the following organizations: the UNDP, the World Bank, the QDB, DANIDA, the GEF, Japan, Luxembourg, the EU, or SIDA.
	Research Institutes
39	2 representatives to be appointed from a group composed of the Head of the Department of Natural Resource Management/Production Systems of the Environmental and Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) – MRSIT, one representative from the International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE), representatives from the University of Ouagadougou.
	Members of Civil Society
45	12 representatives to be appointed from a group made up of: the Traditional Leaders' Council, religious leaders, the Association of Traditional Health Practitioners, the Parliamentary Network on Climate Change, the Sahel Desertification Network, the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change (COS 3C), the Confédération Paysanne du Faso farmers' union, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, AMIFOB, the Climate Justice Association, the UN Convention on Sustainable Development, AGEREF Comoé-Léraba, the Hunters' Association, COPROD, NATURAMA, 2APE, Nature et Vie, BELWET, TIS LAVIM, KOLGWEGO, and RABE.
	Private Sector Members
53	4 representatives from a group including the Chairman of the National Federation of Forest Management Unions and Groups, a representative from the shea industry, a representative from the Jatropha industry, the Chairman of the Burkina Faso Association of Consultancies, COTACO/FIAB, RENAPROF-EM, AMONTIK-TO N PAAM, SP/FIAB.

Responsibilities

The National Platform is an expanded mechanism for consultation around the issues associated with REDD, and its responsibilities are:

- Supporting decision-making at level of the National REDD Committee and the activities to be implemented by the National REDD Coordination Unit;
- Aligning Commune-level and regional consultations on REDD and producing the synthesis of these consultations;
- Undertaking general reflections on the methods and means of achieving the REDD objectives;
- Undertaking thematic reflections on topics related to the content and objectives of the national REDD strategy and develop proposals and recommendations;
- Receiving and studying the reports of the Regional REDD Committees;
- Acting as a facilitator between field staff, beneficiaries, authorities, operators, and implementation agents for the REDD projects and programs.

### Operation

The bureau of the PCN-REDD is defined under the section on the Platform's composition. The Platform includes a plenary assembly and three focus groups. It will meet at least twice a year or during the preparation phase according to the schedule laid out in the consultation plan.

As a special committee of CONEDD, the logistics and administration are managed by the SP-CONEDD. The budget (including for technical assistance) is allocated in accordance with the consultation/participation plan and will be made available by the National REDD Coordination Unit

### Focus groups

Three focus groups will be set up. This number may change according to the subjects discussed. The three basic themes focus on the implementation of REDD in Burkina Faso:

- The MRV system and baseline scenario;
- The implementation of REDD;
- The development of the REDD strategy.

The focus groups will be active in two areas:

- Further researching the specific issues on the request of the National Platform;
- Rapidly addressing specific issues related to the activities of the National REDD Coordination Unit or its consultants.

When the National Platform has requested that a focus group examine certain issues, the group studies these issues by reviewing documents, and then discussing the subject during ad hoc meetings. The outcomes of a focus group's work are advisory and their proposals are examined by the National Participatory Consultation Platform.

When the National REDD Coordination Unit requires input from a focus group on a specific topic, it organizes meetings specifically for this purpose.

Focus groups are established through a decision by the PCN-REDD, which appoints both a chairman and a secretary. A focus group should not consist of more than 8 members so as to allow in-depth discussion on the subject in question at the meetings.

### **C. Summary of actions that will be implemented during the REDD preparation phase.**

Table 6 summarizes the activities to be performed and their associated budgets for making the organizational arrangements needed to prepare for REDD.

**Table 6: Summary of the organizational planning for REDD preparation - activities and budgets**

1a. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Establish the General Framework for REDD	Decree for establishment of the entities for management, implementation, and consultation for REDD	15 <sup>2</sup>			15
The establishment of consultation structures	Regional decree on the establishment of the Regional REDD Committee	included			

<sup>2</sup> Legal consultant to support the FIP technical secretariat and cover all regions and Communes.

*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

	Commune-level decree on the establishment of the Commune-level REDD Committee	included				
	Updating of CONEDD's statutes	included				
	Decision by CONEDD on the establishment of the REDD Special Committee	included				
	Workshops for appointment of members of constituent groups of the committee and National Consultation Platform	15				<b>15</b>
Establishment and operation of CN-REDD	MEDD decree on the organization of the National REDD Coordination Unit	included				
	Staff Recruitment for CN-REDD	85	170	170		<b>425</b>
	CN-REDD operations	115	30	30		<b>175</b>
	Recruitment of the consultancy to provide TA to the CN-REDD	450	850	700		<b>2000</b>
Establishment of Steering Committee for FIP projects	MEDD decree on the establishment of FIP steering committee (repealing the decree on FIP/NAPA/REDD)	included				
Operation of the coordination bodies	Organization of meetings of the National REDD Committee – training/information	5	30	30		<b>65</b>
	Organization of meetings of the National Participatory Consultation Platform on REDD – training/information	15	60	60		<b>135</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 680</b>	<b>\$ 1050</b>	<b>\$ 900</b>	<b>\$ 2 830</b>
<b>Preparation facility from Burkina Faso Government for FIP Investment Plan</b>	<b>In kind (salaries, existing offices)</b>		<b>30</b>			<b>30</b>
<b>FIP Burkina Faso Projects</b>		<b>650</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>900</b>		<b>\$ 2 800</b>
<b>Luxembourg Cooperation</b>						
<b>Other TFPS</b>						

**1b. Initial consultations**

Consultations for the preparation of the R-PP began in 2010 with a training workshop on the REDD+ process offered to staff of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and representatives from the NGOs and the private sector, organized with the support of IUCN. Subsequently, the Government of Burkina Faso became an observer member of the FCPF and attended its meeting in Guyana in June 2010. More extensive consultations were held during preparation of the FIP/Burkina Faso Investment Plan between February and November 2011. The preparation of FIP/Burkina Faso was the result of a consultative process that included all stakeholders involved in the forestry sector, namely: various ministerial departments, national

offices and directorates, and representatives from the private sector, civil society and users of forest resources (including timber, non-timber, and wildlife resources), representatives from local authorities and representatives of key technical and financial partners of Burkina Faso. The reports on the workshops were held in Ouagadougou in October 2010 and February and October 2011, as well as the detailed reports of technical consultations held during these missions not only reflect the number and the variety of the institutional stakeholders who participated in the process of preparing the Investment Plan, but also the productivity of the discussions.

In addition, a meeting of the NAPA/REDD+/FIP Steering Committee was held in November 2011 and presented the opportunity to discuss and validate the roadmap that was prepared for the R-PP. A workshop on forest governance was also held during the fourth joint mission by FIP in October 2011.

Finally, a validation workshop of the R-PP on March 20-22, 2012, was an opportunity to review all components of the R-PP. This workshop was followed by a meeting of the NAPA/REDD/FIP Steering Committee to approve the document. A national workshop to launch Burkina Faso's REDD+ initiative is scheduled for June 2012.

The R-PP is built on existing consultation work carried out for the first version of the FIP Investment Plan. The main partners of the MEDD (UNDP, Luxembourg, the EU, the AfDB, the World Bank, and SIDA) participated in the development of the R-PP, and the document was also submitted to the TFP Coordination Group, which is headed by the UNDP. A list of current and future projects is provided in Annex 2c.

Throughout the development process of the R-PP, a technical committee has monitored the work carried out by the NCC-REDD with support from consultants. The following people provided valuable comments and suggestions:

For the Government of Burkina Faso:

- Samuel Yéyé, Coordinator from MEDD
- Bertrand Tapsoba, Adviser
- Edmond Ouedraogo, Consultant
- Edward Bonkougou, Consultant
- Jean-Marc Lewis, Consultant

The World Bank:

- Taoufiq Bennouna, AFTEN
- Loic Braune, AFTEN

For the African Development Bank:

- Modibo Traore, OSAN.4
- Pierre Nguinda, OSAN.4

All of these initial consultations have contributed to the development of a complete vision that is in line with existing initiatives and programs, while taking into account the many different interests of stakeholders. A comprehensive list of all persons who participated in either of these events (workshops or meetings) can be found in Annex 1b, where they are grouped according to whether they are representatives of government, civil society, the private sector, or the TFPs.

## 1c. Participatory Consultation and participation plan

### A. Activities

The aim of consultation is to take into account the interests and concerns of all stakeholders. It provides an opportunity to smooth out any differences that might exist. The design of the participatory consultation plan is based on exchanges between the national level and the local level.

Seven consultation themes have been identified. For each of these themes (listed below), consultation will gather information that is to be taken into consideration from the villages.

The foundational element of the process is the village forum. After these forums have taken place, synthesis meetings will be organized by the Commune-level committees. The summarized findings of the Commune-level committees are in turn synthesized and harmonized by the regional committees, and the results sent to the PCN-REDD to be taken into account in the national vision. A complete cycle, i.e., from the villages to the National Platform, is called a "consultation wave", or round of consultation.

This entire process will take place for various themes, in rounds that are outlined in the REDD preparation plan. Given the size of the geographic area that has to be covered and the organizational effort required, three "consultation waves", or rounds, can take place per year.

In order to assist the elected officials (mayors) and the government services (under the authority of the Prefects) who are responsible for presiding over the village forums and community consultations, the services of support organizations have been engaged. They will be responsible for training field agents on the themes to be debated, for providing training/creating awareness of social issues in order to avoid censorship or self-censorship by certain categories of stakeholders, and to provide practical assistance with organizing the forums.

The consultation plan consists of a series of activities, presented in Table 7 below. The costs of implementing the various rounds were evaluated on the basis of the PNGT2 scale.

**Table 7: Consultation and Participation Plan Activities**

Activity	Tasks	Person responsible
<b>Development of consultation and information material</b>	Development of training modules	NCC-REDD with SP- CONEDD
	Development of a methodological guide to conducting consultation meetings	
<b>Recruitment of supporting organizations (coordinators)</b>	Drafting of ToRs	NCC-REDD with SP- CONEDD
	Procurement	
<b>Training of facilitators</b>	Training of Provincial Environmental Directors	NCC-REDD with SP- CONEDD
	Training of county environmental, agriculture, and livestock officers in conducting the consultations	
	Training of provincial directors for the environment	NCC-REDD with SP- CONEDD and the provincial directors for the environment



*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

<b>Round 1: Awareness campaign</b>	<p>Creation of the village committees under the CC-REDD</p> <p>Conduct the community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by Commune-level REDD committees (CC-REDDs)</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p><b>Round 2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable development factors</li> <li>- Lessons learned</li> <li>- Forest policy/governance and land use planning</li> <li>- Policies/governance for other sectors</li> </ul>	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p><b>Round 3:</b></p> <p><b>Solutions/options</b></p>	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p><b>Round 4: Implementation options</b></p> <p>Legal framework and redistribution plan</p> <p>Standards for REDD projects and accreditation</p> <p>National REDD Fund</p>	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p><b>Round 5:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MRV</li> <li>- Baseline scenario</li> </ul>	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p><b>Round 6:</b></p> <p>Draft version of the strategy</p> <p>SESA</p>	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators. Involvement of the consulting contracted to carry out the SESA</p>

<b>Round 7:</b> Validation of the complete strategy	Development of simplified contents for use in consultations Hold community forums Synthesis by CC-REDDs Synthesis by CR-REDDs Supplementing by PCN-REDD	CN-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators
<b>Ad hoc workshops at the National Platform level</b>	These workshops are organized according to need in aid of studies or for compiling the various documents	CN-REDD with SP-CONEDD
<b>Focus group meetings</b>	These ad hoc meetings are organized according to need in aid of studies or for compiling the various documents	CN-REDD with SP-CONEDD

## **B. Cost of consultation plan**

The cost of the consultation plan is calculated based on the following project components:

- 1) Development of information and consultation materials:
  - Long-term and ad hoc TA included in the budget of the CN-REDD
  - Materials and reproduction: CFAF 10 million
- 2) Training of regional facilitators (CFAF 3 million) and county facilitators (CFAF 27 million)
- 3) Conducting of one consultation round: CFAF 152 million
  - Hold village forums (public hearings): CFAAF 75 million
  - Synthesis meeting of Commune-level committee: CFAF 40 million
  - Regional workshops: CFAF 35 million
  - Workshop at the National Platform level: CFAF 2 million
- 4) Ad hoc workshops of the National Platform (3): CFAF 6 million
- 5) Ad hoc meetings of focus groups: cost included in the budget for technical activity
- 6) Overheads for the community consultations
  - Technical assistance to the CN-REDD and the SP-CONEDD (for the record)
  - Supporting the functioning of SP-CONEDD: CFAF 15 million/year.
  - Facilitation teams (4) for 7 consultation rounds: CFAF 80 million

## **C. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase**

Table 8 summarizes the activities and the associated budgets for carrying out the consultation plan required for REDD preparation.

**Table 8: Summary of the Participatory Consultation and Participation Plan: Activities and Budget**

<b>1c. PARTICIPATORY CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-activity</b>	<b>Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)</b>			
		<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Total</b>
Development of information and consultation materials		20			20
Facilitation teams (4)		40	60	60	160
Training of facilitators		60			60
Round 1: Awareness Campaign		300			300
Round 2 of Consultation			300		300
Round 3 of consultation			300		300
Round 4 of consultation			300		300
Round 5 of consultation				300	300
Round 6 of consultation				300	300
Round 7 of consultation				300	300
Ad hoc workshops at the National Platform level			8	4	12
Focus group meetings					for the record
Support the operations of SP- CONEDD	Technical assistance				for the record
	Operationalization of SP- CONEDD	15	30	30	75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2 427</b>
<b>Burkina Faso Government FIP project preparation facility</b>			<b>In kind (salaries, existing offices)</b>		
<b>Burkina Faso FIP Projects</b>		<b>626</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>2 427</b>
<b>Cooperation from Luxembourg</b>					
<b>Other TFPs</b>					

## SECTION 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

### 2a. Analysis of Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, policies, governance, and lessons learned

#### A. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

##### *Changes in forest area*

Table 9 shows the areas covered by the main rural land use systems: crop farming, classified lands, and rangelands. Classified areas (classified forests, biosphere reserves, and wildlife reserves) are the second largest land use category by area after rangelands (Djiri *et al.*, 2011).

**Table 9: Geographic distribution of land use systems (Djiri *et al.*, 2011)**

Agro-Climatic Zones	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )				
	Totals	Arable land	Classified Areas	Various (10 %)	Rangelands
<i>Sahel</i>	36,800	2,503	16,000	3,687	14,678
<i>Southern Sahel</i>	41,877	6,621	3,390	4,188	27,678
<i>North Sudan</i>	10,813	16,634	11,432	10,681	68,066
<i>South Sudan</i>	88,841	10,622	12,256	8,884	57,079
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>274,400</b>	<b>36,381</b>	<b>43,078</b>	<b>27,440</b>	<b>167,501</b>

The land use mapping conducted under the Second National Land Management Program (PNGT 2) using satellite images from 1992 and 2002 yielded the following results, cited in the National Program for Sustainable Management of Forest and Wildlife Resources - PRONAGREF (MECV, 2009). From 1992 to 2002, while rainfed agricultural land area increased by an average of 0.82% per annum, and there was an increase in land devoted to agro-forestry, total average deforestation was about **107,626 ha** per year, or 0.83 %; deforestation rates for wooded savanna, the dominant forest land use category, averages about 1 % per year. Table 10 presents the changes in land area dedicated to agricultural activities and forest in Burkina Faso between 1992 and 2002.

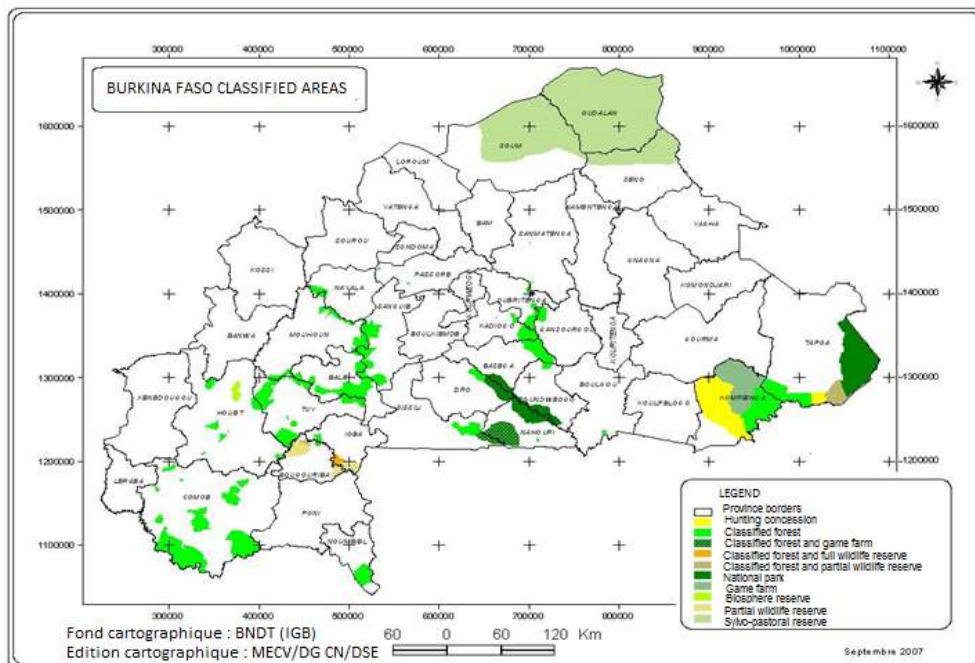
Among the forest types, the wooded savanna was predominant, covering 22.68% of the country's land area in 2002. This type has undergone moderate conversion, of 71,275 ha per year primarily for agricultural purposes - a decrease of 1.03% per year from 1992 to 2002. The various types of savanna covered 32.01% of the country in 2002, and decreased by an average of 2.12% per year from 1992 to 2002. The various types of forest, such as open forests and gallery forest, accounted for 3.24% in 2002, and decreased by an average of 0.79% per year from 1992 to 2002. Steppes covered 13.49% of the country in 2002, and decreased by an average of 1.21% annually from 1992 to 2002. In 2002, agricultural land with significant natural areas and land used for agro-forestry purposes covered 12.59% and 8.45% respectively while rainfed crops covered 29.37%, increasing by an average of 61,357 ha per year between 1992 and 2002. These three types of agricultural lands together accounted for 50.41% of the country in 2002, with an average annual increase of 104,925 ha, or 2.65%, between 1992 and 2002.

Table 10: Changes in agricultural and forest areas in Burkina Faso between 1992 and 2002 (MECV, 2009)

Land tenure unit	Area in 1992 (ha)	Area in 2002 (ha)	% of country in 2002	Δarea 2002-1992 (ha)	Change in area/year (ha)	Change in area/year (%)
Agriculture land with significant natural areas	3,268,654	3,437,511	12.59	168,857	16,886	0.52
Agro-forestry land	2,038,779	2,305,603	8.45	266,824	26,682	1.31
Rainfed crops	7,403,296	8,016,867	29.37	613,571	61,357	0.83
Open forests	53,359	50,249	0.18	-3,110	-311	-0.58
Gallery forests	851,830	834,265	3.06	-17,565	-1,757	-0.21
Grassy savanna	222,903	220,032	0.81	-2,871	-287	-0.13
Shrub savanna	6,902,437	6,189,685	22.68	-712,752	-71,275	-1.03
Wooded savanna	2,553,094	2,327,677	8.53	-225,417	-22,542	-0.88
Grassy steppe	1,296,444	1,270,518	4.65	-25,926	-2,593	-0.20
Shrub steppe	2,319,319	2,213,572	8.11	-105,747	-10,575	-0.46
Wooded steppe	210,902	199,240	0.73	-11,662	-1,166	-0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,121,017</b>	<b>27,065,219</b>	<b>99.16</b>	<b>-55,798</b>	<b>-5,581</b>	<b>-0.02</b>

The state-owned classified forest covers a total estimated area of 3.9 million hectares, or about 14% of land area. It consists of seventy-seven classified areas: forests (880,000 ha), national parks (390,000 ha), partial and total wildlife reserves (2,545,500 ha), and biosphere reserves. The forests are located mainly in the wetter regions of the country, namely Haut-Bassin (15 classified forests), Cascades (13 classified forests) and Mouhoun (12 classified forests). Overall, the center and the north of the country have a very limited number of classified forests, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Geographical location of classified forests (MECV, 2009)



Although the law prohibits human habitation in the classified forest areas, a report by Yameogo (2011) indicates that approximately 40 villages and hamlets situated in forest areas have received administrative recognition. These villages have populations of between 200 and 3,000 people, and include cultivated land in their vicinity. Some of them have been in existence for over 30 years. It is estimated that more than 15,000 people are living illegally in classified forests. This clearly indicates a weakness in law enforcement.

The second report on the status of the environment in Burkina Faso outlines the importance and the geographical distribution of forest areas converted into agricultural lands during the period between 1999 and 2002 (SP-CONEDD, 2009):

- i. *Pressures on forests:* 20,968 ha, or 2.33%, of forests were converted into agricultural land. The most affected regions are Haut-Bassin (-5.02%), Centre (-4.67%), Est (-3.30%), Centre Nord (-3.21%), Nord (-2.63%), and Cascades (-2.13%). About 78% of this change corresponds to a conversion into extensive agriculture. Intensive agriculture (22%) occurs especially along streams in gallery forests.
- ii. *Pressure on the steppes and savannas:* Approximately 1,444,316 hectares, or 10.66%, of these areas have been partially or completely converted into agricultural land. In total, 60% of these changes are concentrated in Ouest, Cascades, Haut-Bassin and Sud-Ouest. This is partly because of the internal migration from the North and the Central Plateau, and also because of the return of Burkinabe from Côte d'Ivoire.

According to the FAO, during the period between 1990 and 2010, forest cover has declined at an average of 1% per year (Table 11)

**Table 11: Change in forest cover 1990-2010 (excluding plantations)**

Year	1990	2000	2005	2010
Surface (ha)	6,840,000	6,190,000	5,871,000	5,540,000
Period		1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Annual variation (%)		-1.0	-0.95	-1.05

Source: FAO, 2010, In: REEB 3 (SP-CONEDD, 2011)

Based on these data, the annual deforestation rate would be 65,000 ha/year (from 6.84 million ha to 5.54 million ha over 20 years). However, the government estimates the deforestation rate at 107,626 ha/year – almost double the FAO's estimate (MECV, 2009). This large discrepancy is an indication of the paucity of forest statistics in Burkina Faso, which is due to forest inventories being conducted too far apart. The first and only national forest inventory was conducted 30 years ago, and the second is currently underway (2011-2013). The deforestation rates for Burkina Faso quoted in the literature are therefore numerous and they vary (Westholm and Kokko, 2011; MECV, 2009), including estimates of 15,000 ha/year, 65,000 ha/year, 80,000 ha/year, 105,000 ha/year, and 107,626 ha/year. While waiting for the outcome of the second national forest inventory, we will use the rate of 107,626 ha/year given by the Burkinabe government as a reference rate.

### **Change in biomass and carbon**

According to the FAO assessment of 2010, the total volume of wood in 1987 was estimated at almost 194 million m<sup>3</sup> in tree savanna and about 150 million m<sup>3</sup> in wooded savanna (including burned areas). On the basis of areas covered by these vegetation types, the average volume of live wooded biomass could be up to 42 m<sup>3</sup>/ha in tree savanna, and 15 m<sup>3</sup>/ha in shrub savanna (see Table 12).

**Table 12: Woody biomass in tree savanna and wooded savanna (FAO, 2010)**

National classification	Area in 1978 (x 1,000 ha)	Total wood volume in 1987 (m <sup>3</sup> )	Average wood volume in m <sup>3</sup> /ha
Savanna (including woodlands)	4,577,900	193,803,000	42
Shrub savanna (including burned areas)	10,183,400	149,957,000	15

Table 13 shows the change in carbon stocks between 1990 and 2010, according to the FAO.

**Table 13: Change in carbon stock from 1990 to 2010 in million metric tons (FAO, 2010)**

Forest category 2010	Forests				Other wooded areas			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Carbon in above ground biomass	277	252	241	228	165	154	147	141
Carbon in underground biomass	78	71	67	64	66	62	59	56
<i>Total: Carbon in living biomass</i>	355	323	308	292	231	216	206	197

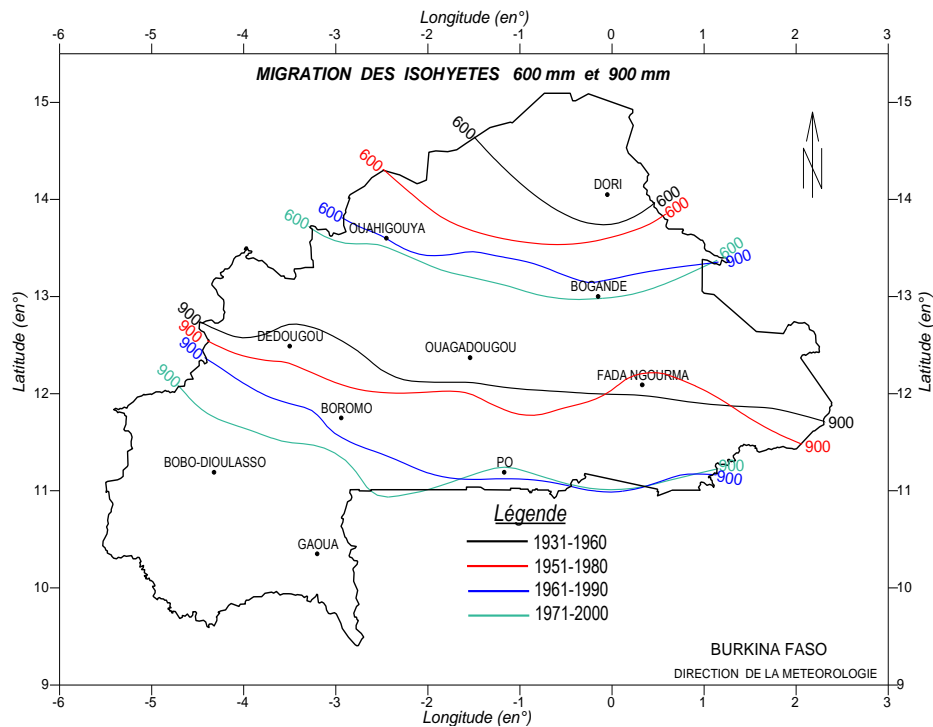
Between 1990 and 2010, the estimated total carbon stock in living woody biomass continuously decreased, from 355 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 292 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The same declining trend was also observed in the woody vegetation of other wooded lands whose total stock was estimated at 231 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 1990 and 197 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2010.

#### ***Factors leading to deforestation and forest degradation***

Deforestation is the conversion of forest into another land use or the long-term reduction of tree cover below the minimum threshold of 10%, while forest degradation is the reduced ability of a forest to provide products and services (FAO, 2010a). Deforestation results in a decrease of the land area covered by forest, while degradation refers to the reduced capacity of that forest to supply goods and services at an optimal level (Lanly, 2003). Deforestation and forest degradation are caused both by climatic factors, and in particular recurrent droughts, and anthropogenic factors.

As regards climate, Burkina Faso's location as a land-locked country on the edge of the Sahara Desert means considerable daily and annual temperature variations. Over recent decades there has been a marked decline in precipitation in all climatic zones of the country, but particularly in the north and east. As can be seen in Figure 4 below, there has been a southerly movement of isohyets in recent decades.

Figure 4: Movement of isohyets 1930 to 2000



Source: REEB2 (SP-CONEDD, 2009, Adapted from data from the Direction de la météorologie, 2006

The effects of these phenomena on plant cover are:

- A reduction in biomass production potential, especially in the Sahel region where the degradation is further aggravated by over-grazing;
- A change in the composition of species, with high mortality rates for certain species (for example, the appearance “tree cemeteries” of *Pterocarpus lucens* in the Sahel region following the droughts of the 1970s).

The main anthropogenic drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso are discussed below. For the sake of simplicity, we can distinguish between the direct factors and indirect factors. In the case of direct factors, there is a clear link between cause and effect associated activities such as logging, agricultural clearing, and allowing too many animals to graze in the forest. Indirect factors, on the other hand, are the result of complex interactions between demographic, economic, technological, political, and cultural factors. These are underlying causes that create favorable conditions that give rise to the direct factors. For example, extreme poverty limits technological options for the intensification of agriculture, and the producer makes up for these conditions by extensive practices, which can lead to the intrusion of agricultural land onto forest areas.

Direct factors

- **Agriculture expansion**

Table 14 shows the change in the area of cultivated land (food crops and cash crops) for the growing seasons from 2001/2002 to 2007/2008. During the growing season of 2007/2008, the total area covered by food crops was almost 3.5 million ha, and cash crops about 850,000 ha, or a total of 4.3 million ha of cultivated land. The area on which grain is grown, estimated to be 2,661,304 ha in 2000, increased to 3,840,969 ha in 2008 – an increase of 30.7% with an average annual increase of 3.4% for that period. Regionally, the Boucle du Mouhoun area is the largest grain-producing region, accounting for 16.7% of national production. It is followed by the Center West (11.1%), Haut-Bassins (10.3%), the Sahel (10.2%), and the North (10.1%).



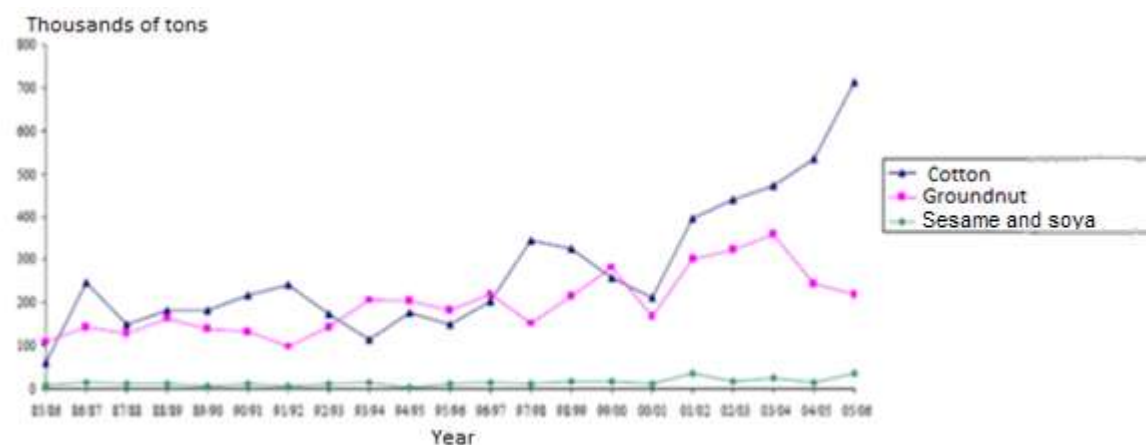
Table 14: Change in cultivated land in hectares between 2001 and 2007

Crop	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
			4	5	6		
<b>Food crops</b>							
Cereals (Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Maize, Fonio)	3,212,574	3,308,691	3,561,651	2,818,321	3,237,581	3,057,130	3,320,950
Others (Potatoes, Cow Pea, Bambara Groundnut, Yams)	94,946	94,703	74,081	95,955	112,061	115,004	135,170
<b>Total food crop area</b>	<b>3,307,520</b>	<b>3,403,394</b>	<b>3,635,732</b>	<b>2,914,276</b>	<b>3,349,642</b>	<b>3,172,134</b>	<b>3,456,120</b>
<b>Cash crops</b>							
Cotton	345,578	412,138	443,739	521,466	621,748	569,858	378,536
Peanuts	330,904	342,637	404,110	352,528	274,603	310,597	415,171
Sesame seeds	60,921	26,076	30,945	24,913	46,294	47,337	55,058
Soybeans	2,922	2,278	4,941	2,142	5,913	5,141	7,355
<b>Total cash crop area</b>	<b>740,325</b>	<b>783,129</b>	<b>883,735</b>	<b>901,049</b>	<b>948,558</b>	<b>932,933</b>	<b>856,120</b>
<b>Total cultivated area</b>	<b>4,047,845</b>	<b>4,186,523</b>	<b>4,519,467</b>	<b>3,815,325</b>	<b>4,298,200</b>	<b>4,105,067</b>	<b>4,312,240</b>

The area planted with cash crops has increased by an average of 5.6% annually, with 4% attributable to cotton, which now accounts for about 10 to 15% of farmland in the country. The total area used to grow cash crops increased by 16.31% between 2003 and 2008. Cotton is the largest cash crop by cultivated area, and this increased from 2000 following a stimulus package for this sector launched in 1995. Figure 4 shows the change in production for cash crops (cotton, peanuts, sesame seeds and soybeans) between the growing seasons of 1985/86 to 2005/2006, and highlights the strong growth cotton production.

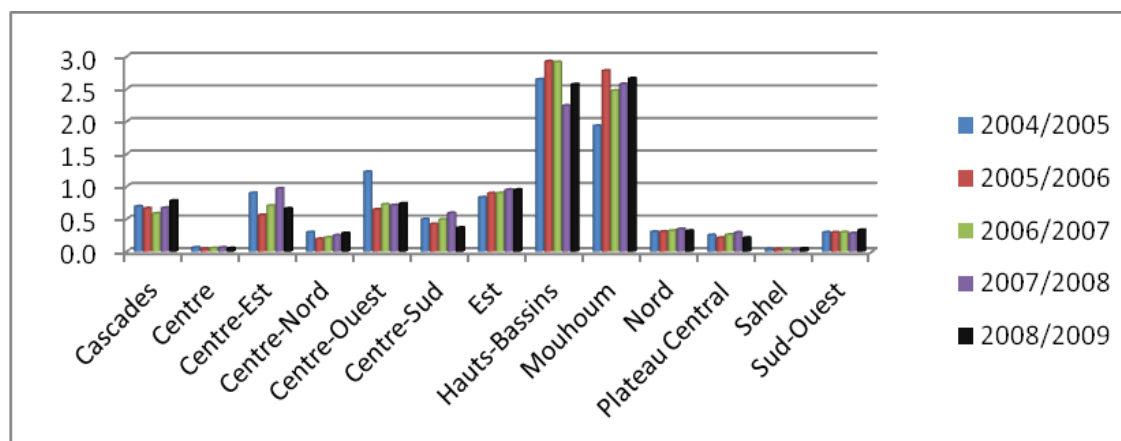
The area planted with peanuts, the second largest cash crop, was about 240,000 ha in the years 1998 - 2000. According SCADD (MAHRH, 2010), this area has grown substantially during the past decade, almost quadrupling to reach almost 460,000 ha in 2009. As is the case of cotton, changes in the area planted with groundnuts are largely due to climatic fluctuations and market prices.

Figure 5: Changes in production of cotton and other cash crops



Source : INSD, 2006

Figure 6: Cotton production by region (SCADD, Burkina Faso, 2010)



The more recent problem of “land grabbing” for the agri-business in certain regions contributes to this increase in cultivated land, contributing directly to clearing or forcing a sector of the population and migrants to be displaced and start clearing other land.

According to witnesses (and all recent studies confirm this), certain agri-businessmen have taken to bulldozing protected land largely covered in dense or very dense tree vegetation (secondary forests on land that has been fallow for 30 years or more) for farming purposes (food crops, commercial crops, biofuels (jatropha), livestock, etc.). In addition, the clearings open up fields of several dozen hectares used by a single tenant, without any advance plan to combat erosion. These land clearings do not even spare tree species protected by law (shea, néré, tamarind, baobabs *inter alia*), which should make up the wooded parklands, playing an essential role in conserving water and soil in the tropical zone. Those who open up fields in this way do not restore perennial tree or grass species in revegetated bands to prevent soil erosion, except in the case of orchards (mangos, cashews, citrus) or boundaries (generally Eucalyptus trees). By comparison, poor farmers only clear small parcels of land of 0.25 – 0.5 ha, but are more numerous.

### Overgrazing

Livestock farming in Burkina Faso depends to a significant extent on grazing and fodder from forests, woodlands and shrublands. A study published in 2002 *Forest Development in the Sahel: 20 years of practice in Burkina Faso* (Cyrille Kabore) indicates that 35% of phytomass consumed by animals each year comes from forests and woodlands: equivalent to 4.9 million tons of fodder per year, with a virtual economic value of CFAF 72 billion (SP-CONEDD, 2009).

Table 15: Consumption of plant biomass and capacity

Climatic zone	Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)	Potential consumption of phytomass/year ( $10^6$ t/year)	Difference between potential and actual consumption of phytomass/year ( $10^6$ t/year)
Sahel	780,289	1.77	-0.87
Sub-Sahel	1,145,588	2.61	-1.42
North-Sudanese	2,486,494	5.67	-0.76
South-Sudanese	1,089,840	2.48	+0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,502,211</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>-2.64</b>

Source: MECV/PANE, 1994 In: SP-CONEDD, 2009 (Tropical Livestock Unit = 250 kg of live weight; 1 animal consumes approx. 2,281 tons of dry matter per year)

Livestock numbers are over carrying capacity in the rangelands of the Sahel, Sub-Sahel and North-Sudanese zones, resulting in over-grazing. The consequences are overcutting of woodlands by livestock raisers for fodder, especially during dry seasons. The Soudan rangelands are the only ones still within their carrying capacity.

### **Bush fires**

There are two types of fire:

- Controlled burning as a forest management tool used by the forest service ;
- Uncontrolled burning or bush fires, which can damage the forest.

This section addresses bushfires, which are uncontrolled fires occurring in rural areas. They are started (a) to encourage tender new growth in grass-lands by destroying dry, woody growth; (b) to encourage re-growth of green leaves on certain shrubs eaten by livestock, (iii) to control forest expansion to protect grazing land; (d) to provide a clear line of view for hunting; and (e) to facilitate the destruction of certain crop parasites and disease vectors for both humans and livestock. Bush fires occur on 30 to 40% of the combustible area of the country every year with an average of 5.3 million hectares burnt annually (see Table 16).

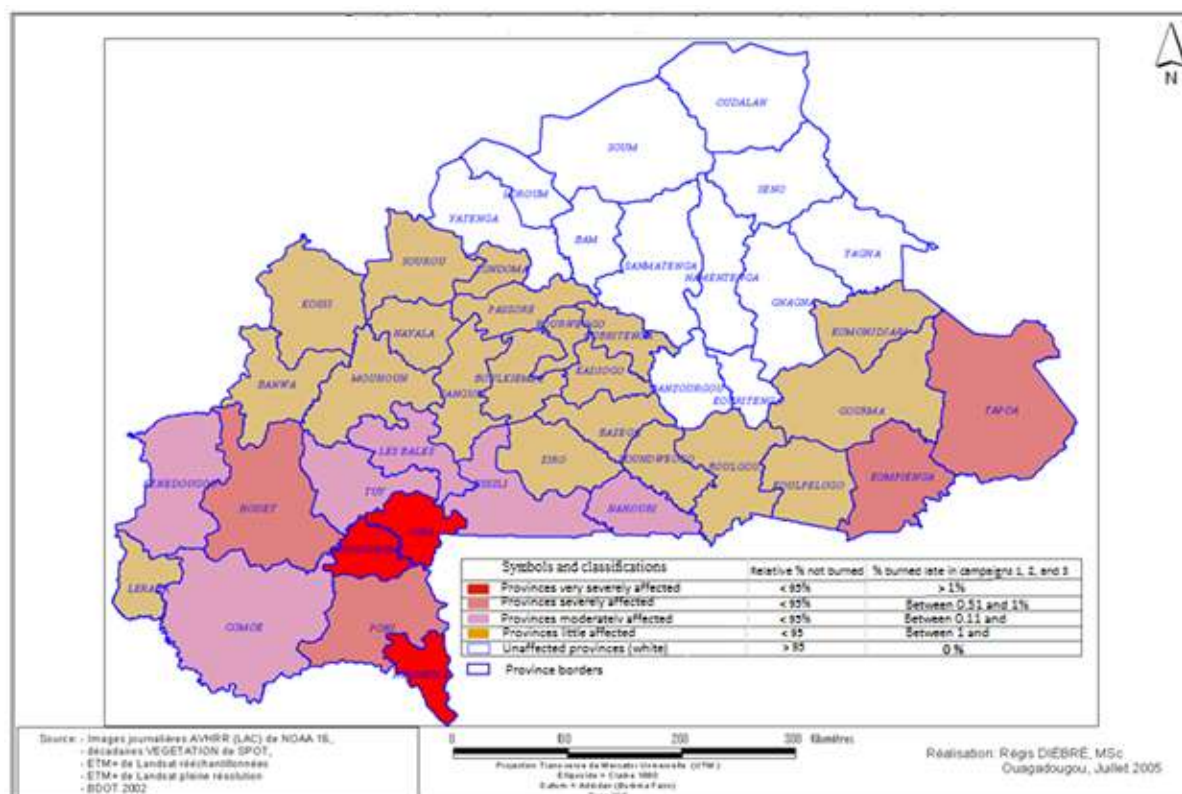
**Table 16: Impact of controlled and uncontrolled burning**

Type of fire	Harvesting Season					
	2001 - 2002		2002 – 2003		2003 - 2004	
	(Ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)
Late in season	1,543,012.50	10.75	305,531.25	2.13	426,325.00	2.97
Early in season	2,983,150.00	20.78	5,048,175.00	35.17	3,778,500.00	26.32
Both late and early in season	1,292,456.25	9.00	166,331.25	1.15	396,843.75	2.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,818,618.75</b>	<b>40.54</b>	<b>5,520,03.,50</b>	<b>38.46</b>	<b>4,601,668.75</b>	<b>32.06</b>

Source: PNGT2, 2005 cited in SP-CONEDD, 2009

The geographical distribution of fires (Figure 6) shows a low prevalence in the Sahelian zone of the country, which is explained by the lower vegetation density, which limits the spread of fire. However, it is likely that result of a greater value being placed on the much scarcer grazing resources in this region. On the opposite side, areas of the Sudanese phytogeographic region are much more affected by a high level of repeated burns in the provinces of Bougouriba, Poni, and Nounbiel Komienga.

Figure 7: Prevalence of bushfires by region



- Demand for fuel wood and charcoal

Data on primary energy consumption in Burkina Faso emphasized the predominance of the use of biomass, which comprises 85% of the total energy consumption in the country (see Table 17).

Table 17: Primary energy consumption

Energy type	% of consumption
Biomass	85%
Petroleum products	14%
Hydroelectricity	1%

Sources: DGE, 2006 & INSD, 2006. In: SP-CONEDD, 2009

The change in consumption of fuel wood between 1992 and 2002 (Table 18) shows a growing deficit; supply only covered just over 61% of the demand in 2002, with a deficit estimated at 2.6 million m<sup>3</sup>.

Table 18: Fire wood supply and demand

Year	Fire wood demand m <sup>3</sup>	Estimated available supply		Balance	
		m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	%
1992	5,330,435	4,113,481	-1,216,954	77%	
2002	6,699,286	4,071,644	-2,627,642	61%	

Source: REEB 2, 2009

The geographical distribution of the demand for fuel wood (Table 19) shows a wide disparity in the extent of the deficit in different regions.

Table 19: Demand for fuel wood and charcoal by region

	1992				2002			
	Demand m <sup>3</sup>	Supply m <sup>3</sup>	Balance m <sup>3</sup>	%	Demand m <sup>3</sup>	Supply m <sup>3</sup>	Balance m <sup>3</sup>	%
Sahel	229,315	60,100	-169,215	26	300,333	59,351	-240,982	20
North	365,567	47,724	-317,843	13	447,583	47,072	-400,511	11
Center North	342,503	71,141	-271,362	21	423,322	71,146	-352,176	17
Central Plateau	273,526	43,585	-229,941	16	345,726	43,177	-302,549	12
Center	416,077	18,385	-397,692	4	581,395	18,290	-563,105	3
East	454,599	513,256	58,657	113	599,045	501,939	-97,106	84
Boucle du Mouhoun	641,286	503,309	-137,977	78	803,288	501,186	-302,102	62
Center East	489,410	255,615	-233,795	52	601,484	251,728	-349,756	42
Center South	283,633	244,277	-39,356	86	340,238	237,911	-102,327	70
Center West	512,479	417,738	-94,741	82	605,755	415,587	-190,168	69
Haut-Bassins	688,025	754,665	66,640	110	914,870	749,995	-164,875	82
Cascades	243,895	628,261	384,366	258	311,297	622,414	311,117	200
Southwest	390,120	555,425	165,305	142	424,950	551,848	126,898	130
<b>Total Burkina</b>	<b>5,330,435</b>	<b>4,113,481</b>	<b>-1,216,954</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>6,699,286</b>	<b>4,071,644</b>	<b>-2,627,642</b>	<b>61</b>

The northern parts of the country (Sahel, Nord, Centre, Centre Nord, Plateau Central) are most severely affected by the shortage of fuelwood. In these areas the available resources can only meet about 20% of the demand. In the rest of the country, 42% of needs can be met in Centre Est, and 60% to 80% in the regions of Mouhoun, Centre Est, Centre Sud, and Centre Ouest. Only two regions are identified as having a surplus: Cascades and Sud-Ouest.

The demand for charcoal has increased by 5.5% between 1992 and 2002, further compounding the pressure on wood resources. Technology for charcoal production has efficiency rates of just 20-25%.

Regional deficits are aggravated by pockets around major urban centers where there is an even higher shortage, including Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso. The greater demand for fuel wood due to urban development is linked to higher rates of population growth in cities than in rural areas and a larger amount of economic activity that requires large amounts of fuel wood (brick factories, dolo production, restaurants, etc).

The average per capita consumption of fuelwood is 1.8 times greater in cities than in rural areas, leading to an over-exploitation of wood resources and a gradual exhaustion of these resources in a large radius around the cities. The process has progressed so far that the supply range for wood to the city of Ouagadougou is approximately 200 km, reaching as far as the Southwest, Center-West, and Eastern regions.

#### **Over-harvesting of NTFPs**

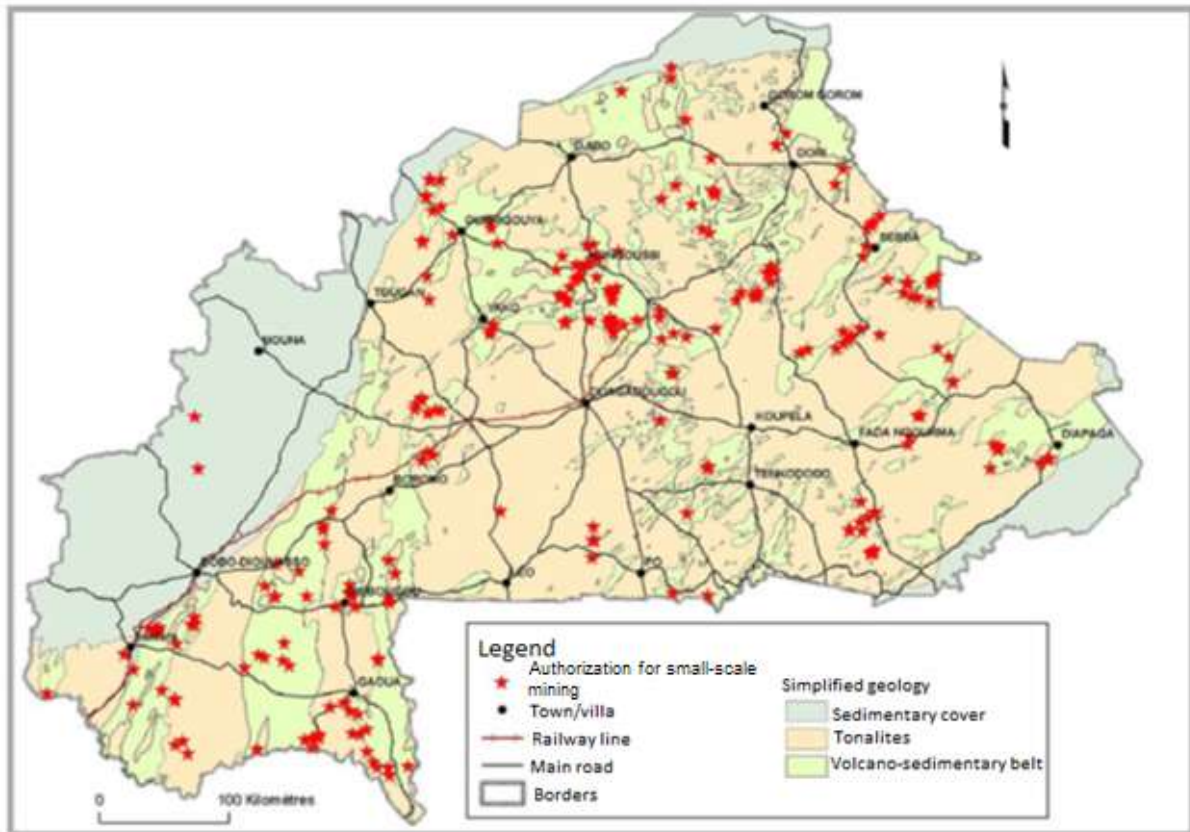
According to the Director-General of the Agency for the Promotion of Non Timber Forest Products (pers. comm.), there are cases of commercial and destructive exploitation of NTFPs that include for example:

- The harvesting of unripe fruit of shea (*Vitellaria paradoxa*), locust bean (*Parkia biglobosa*), and saban (*Saba senegalensis*)
- The cutting of whole branches to harvest the leaves or edible flowers of the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), desert date palm (*Balanites aegyptiaca*), red kapok tree (*Bombax costatum*).

### Mining

A recent study conducted as part of the Poverty Environment Initiative (MECV, 2011), indicates that there are about 300 gold prospecting sites in Burkina, including 241 sites that have received authorization for traditional small-scale mining. Over the last decade, between 5 and 10 new sites have been added each year. Most of these sites (97.5%) have an average area of between 1 and 1.26 km<sup>2</sup>, claiming about 300 km<sup>2</sup> of vegetation. Figure 8 shows the spatial distribution of small-scale mining sites in the country.

Figure 8: Geographic distribution of artisanal gold mining sites



In addition to the traditional small-scale gold mining, there are also around ten industrial/semi-industrial mines, covering a total area of over 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> (see Table 20).

**Table 20: Geographic distribution and surface areas covered by the industrial gold mining industry**

Mine	Locale (Province)	Surface area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Bouroum	Namentenga	11.7
Essakane	Oudalan	100.2
Guïro_Diouga	Séno	65
INATA	Soum	26,025
Kalsaka	Yatenga	25
Kiéré	Tuy	8.4
Mana	Mouhoun	93.5
Perkoa	Sanguié	6.24
Taparko	Namentenga	666.5
Youga	Boulgou	29
<b>Total</b>		<b>103.565</b>

In total, traditional and industrial gold mining potentially affect an area of more than 1,300 km<sup>2</sup>. There is no comprehensive assessment of the impact of these operations on deforestation and forest degradation, but the impact is likely to be significant because most of these mines are open-cast. Mining is both a direct factor in deforestation and degradation due to the physical imprint of the mine pits on natural wooded areas, and an indirect factor due to the origination of tracks and roads and the establishment of settlements.

#### Indirect factors

Indirect factors (or underlying causes) are, as noted above, the result of complex interactions between socio-economic, technological, political, and cultural aspects. They create favorable conditions for the occurrence of one or more direct factors. The main indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso are summarized as follows:

- The constant growth in a poor, rural population, which depends mainly on forest and agriculture products for subsistence;
- Delays in finalizing and implementing the relevant provisions of public policies regarding land and forest tenure security and the lack of land use planning tools. The lack of land tenure security in particular does not encourage investment in the land, which leads to extensive farming practices and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.
- Poor governance practices, due to:
  - Inadequate skills of the main institutional actors (knowledge of legislation) and of farmers' organizations and private enterprises (timber and charcoal companies);
  - A lack of financial and human resources for the enforcement of forest legislation, and allowing national institutions to manage, monitor, and protect classified forests, or even to know the forests' boundaries and their limitations and potential as resources;
  - Insufficient resources for investment in sound forest practices in the form of projects and programs;
  - Gaps, inconsistencies, and limitations in institutional frameworks for the forestry sector, and the effect of contradictions and incoherence in sectoral policies;
  - An absence of harmonization between the policies of countries at the sub-regional level with regard to shared forests;

- Divergent interpretation of the law depending by different groups of stakeholders (migrant or local) or the region, in particular with regard to the new rural land use policy.

The governance difficulties have been accentuated in the current decentralization process whereby responsibility for managing natural resources is being transferred to the Communes.

The constant growth in a poor, rural population essentially dependent on agricultural and forest products for its survival, combined with the lack of land tenure security and inadequate forestry governance, is one of the main underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso. The overexploitation of natural resources leads to significant displacement of populations towards the cities (rural exodus) or toward other rural areas endowed with more favorable conditions (internal migration). This leads to the displacement of the overexploitation of resources to the areas to which these agricultural migrants move.

With respect to demography, the third report on the state of the environment in Burkina Faso (SP/CONEDD, 2011) indicates that the annual population growth rate is estimated at 3.1%. At this very high growth rate, Burkina Faso adds an average of 435,000 people to its population each year, and the national population is expected to reach 18,450,494 in 2015. Over 77% of the population lives in rural areas, and is unevenly distributed over the country. In 2010, the five least populated regions (Cascades, South Central, Central Plateau, Sahel, and Southwest) housed less than 25% of the population, while the three most populated regions (Center, Haut-Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun) accounted for over a third of the total population. Note that the Center and Haut-Bassins regions are home to the two largest cities, Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso.

Population growth leapt by almost 30% in the decade of 1985-1996 and the next (1996-2006), putting pressure on the overall economy and especially on natural resources. This has exacerbated the rural exodus towards urban centers and internal migration in search of better farmlands. Because of the dependence by the population and the national economy on agriculture, livestock, and the forestry sector, pressure on natural resources is increasing the competition for access to resources and aggravating conflicts, particularly between herders and farmers.

The Human Development Index (HDI) regularly ranks Burkina Faso among the poorest countries in the world. The high overall incidence of poverty also hides significant regional disparities. With an estimated poverty incidence of 17.3%, in the Centre region can be considered the least poor. On the other hand, the level of poverty is much higher in Nord (68.1%), East (62.2%), and Mouhoun (56%) regions. Some consequences of local overexploitation of natural resources are i) the rural exodus which leads to an acceleration of urbanization and to peri-urban deforestation, and ii) internal migration in search of better farmlands.

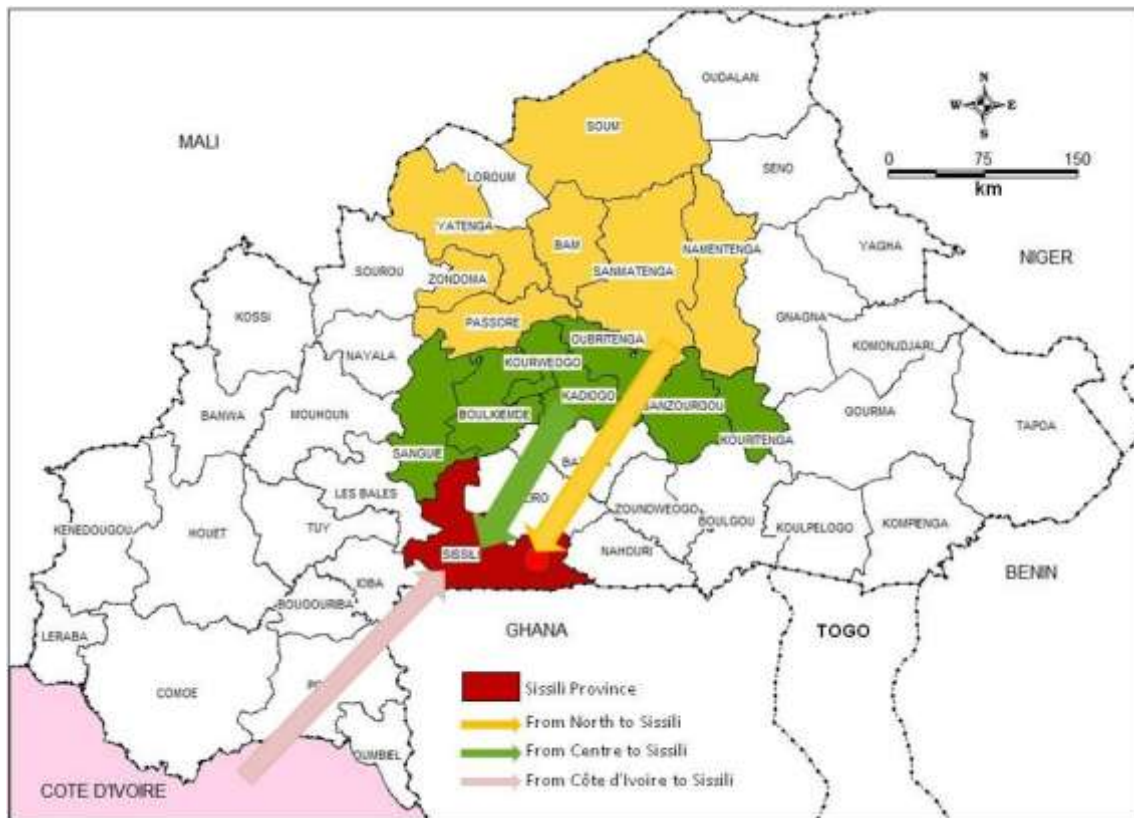
In 1960, just 4.8% of the population lived in urban areas, but the rate of urbanization accelerated after 1985: from 12.7% in 1985 to 20.1% in 2006. Meeting the energy needs of a city like Ouagadougou requires an enlargement of the supply area to remote regions more than 165 km away: Sissili, Ziro, Mouhoun Loop, Boulgou Kouritenga, Sanmatenga, Tapoa, and Kompienga. In addition to the enlargement of the supply area, large urban centers such as Ouagadougou are experiencing severe deforestation in the immediate outskirts of the city. Thus the green belt of the city of Ouagadougou, funded at huge expense by external donors in the 1980s, has now disappeared.

Agricultural migration increased due to the great droughts of the 70s and 80s and has resulted in increasing population densities in the West, Southwest and East of Burkina Faso, and successive waves of settlements (Mouhoun, Haut-Bassins, Est). In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the new settlements in the Sud-Ouest, Centre Est, and Est became the main destinations for migrants. The political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire halted emigration there, resulting in increased internal migration, both



to urban areas and to the Southwest and Eastern regions. Figure 9 shows the major migration routes to Sissili in the Center West region.

Figure 9: Agricultural migration towards Sissili (Ouédraogo, 2010)



The impact of migrants on forest resources is due to the population increase in the area that receives them, but also to practices by the newcomers that do not respect these resources and, depending on the location, differences in interpretation between migrants and locals of Act no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009 regarding the rural land use policy in Burkina Faso.

The lack of land tenure security, particularly in rural areas, is another indirect factor in the degradation of forests.

Land ownership is an essential factor in production: securing it is therefore a basic condition for promoting investment in sustainable development. The Burkina Faso government is making considerable efforts in the form of reforms to land tenure and forest regulations. The recent visions of the Forest Code in 2011 and the creation of the Rural Land Act in 2009 demonstrate a will to address the various limits and injustices that the various sectors affected by these codes and the stakeholders involved were subjected to in the old codes.

Nevertheless, despite the new laws, not all land rights issues have been resolved, and these issues often result in disputes. In the absence of land tenure records or an inventorization the types of land rights, these unresolved conflicts lead to the existence of legal gray areas, which is conducive to deforestation.

It is also important to note the distinction between rights to land and rights to trees, as often made in Burkinabe customary law. This distinction, which is justified in terms of recognizing the fruit of past labor, should be taken into account insofar as it is a source of conflict, both within communities

and between locals and migrants, when these trees represent a privileged source of revenue (shea, *néré*, etc.).

The public policy with regard to the forestry sector and the difficulties of forest governance also form a category of indirect causes of deforestation. The forest regime determines who can use what resources, where, for how long, and under what conditions, which makes it a fundamental consideration in policies on forest protection and management.

In the context of the problems of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso, several causes of deforestation are related to the public policies in force. These include the following:

- *Weak enforcement of forestry regulations.* Forest legislation is generally considered adequate, but it is not systematically enforced. As mentioned above, 40 administratively recognized villages and farming hamlets with a population of between 200 and 3,200 inhabitants, some of which have existed for over 30 years, have been reported listed in classified forests. This kind of situation is an important cause of deforestation, and shows the country's shortcomings in forest governance;
- *Lack of coordination in sectoral interventions.* Several causes of deforestation and forest degradation, such as agricultural expansion and overgrazing, originate outside forests. There is awareness of the situation, but the mechanisms for intersectoral commitment that are required to address the problem are lacking.

Significant progress has recently been made. A law on rural land and several decrees were adopted in 2009 (Act no. 034-2009-AN of June 16, 2009). Similarly, major efforts are underway to set up an integrated approach to rural development. The three ministries (Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock) in May 2010 signed a framework document that formed the basis for the development of a national rural sector program, the PNSR (*Programme national du secteur rural*). The PNSR will thus provide a basis for planning and implementing government activities with regard to rural development, allowing the government to address the causes of deforestation that lie outside of forests, including agricultural expansion and overgrazing. The technical development of the PNSR is complete, but the document has not yet been formally adopted by the government.

#### Emerging causes

Due to the changes in rainfall patterns and temperatures, climate change will exacerbate the impacts of anthropogenic deforestation. These changes will have serious consequences for forest ecosystems themselves and on rural populations, whose livelihoods depend largely on the health of forest ecosystems and other wooded land. The great droughts of the 70s caused high mortality of trees in the northern parts of the country.

In some cases, natural forest ecosystems will be able to adapt naturally due to their own resilience. In others, however, human intervention may be necessary to avoid catastrophic loss or degradation of forest cover. The use of appropriate silvicultural techniques, through policies that promote local participation, could at least in part help to alleviate the adverse effects of climate change.

Even though the phenomena of deforestation and forest degradation and their causes are well known, quantitative data is lacking. It would be premature to attempt to classify these factors by order of importance and impact. This is the rationale for the studies that will be undertaken as part of the REDD preparation phase.

## B. Status of policies, governance, and lessons learned

### **Policies**

The term “policy” is used here in the broad sense and covers government policy options as well as the legislative and regulatory instruments needed to implement of these policies.

Over the past 30 years, the government of Burkina Faso has shown a very strong and long-term commitment to the environment. In particular, it has prepared sectoral strategies for the environment, forests, and climate adaptation and mitigation, and has developed a complete investment plan (2008-2018). Burkina has also developed several successful pilot projects in the fields of forest conservation and agro-forestry. The country has benefited from strong institutions and has improved its policy, legislative, and institutional frameworks in favor of good forest governance, even if there is still room for improvement with regard to enforcement. It has a vibrant civil society and grassroots communities are very active. This context provides a unique opportunity to make real changes in land use, forest management, agro-forestry, and farming systems in order to reduce forest emissions and to contribute to mitigating climate change while reversing land degradation and ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources that can support livelihoods in rural Burkina Faso.

The inventory of the forest sector in Burkina Faso has been the subject of several recent reviews in the context of climate change and REDD: the National Background Document for the Preparation of FIP-Burkina (Djiri *et al.*, 2011); final version of FIP-Burkina (MEDD, 2011a); study conducted by the Swedish Focali network: *Forest, Climate, and Livelihoods* (Westholm & Kokko, 2011); 3rd report on the state of the environment (SP-CONEDD, 2010); report of the international meeting of TFD (The Forest Dialogue) in Burkina Faso in September 2011 (TFD 2011a and 2011B); and the Second National Communication on Climate Change (SP-CONEDD, 2011).

Based on these various reviews, Burkina Faso has made considerable progress since 1980 in terms of legislation and forest policy. Significant efforts have also been made in the direction of environmental protection since 1981 and in the direction of a participatory approach in forest management since 1986. An Environmental Action Plan was developed in 1992, incorporating the National Plan against Desertification and the National land management strategy (PNGT) to develop a policy that links development and the environment (PANE). Table 21 summarizes the main policy and the strategic frameworks regarding forest management and rural development.

At the legislative and regulatory level, various legal texts with implications for the conservation of forest resources have been adopted. These include the following:

- Act no. 003-2011/AN of April 5, 2011: the Forest Code in Burkina Faso, which replaces the previous code (Act no. 006/97/ADP of January 31, 1997, the Forest Code of Burkina Faso);
- Act no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009: rural land tenure in Burkina Faso and its implementing regulations;
- Act no. 005/97/ADP of March 17, 1997: the Environmental Code of Burkina Faso;
- Act no. 055/AN of December 21, 2004: the General Local Government Code in Burkina Faso;
- Decree no. 98-306/PRES/PM/MEE/MEF/MCIA of July 15, 1998, regulating the exploitation and marketing of wood products in Burkina Faso;
- Decree no. 98-310/PRES/PM/MEE/MATS of July 17, 1998 on the use of fires in rural Burkina Faso;
- Joint Order no. 01-048/MEF/MATD/MEE of November 8, 2001 on the establishment of a fund for forest management in Burkina Faso.

**Table 21: Main policy and strategy frameworks (FIP Burkina, 2011)**

POLICY TOOL	DATE	TOPIC
<i>Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development</i> (SCADD)	2010	Main reference document on economic growth and the fight against poverty
<i>Rural Development Strategy</i> (SDR)		Combining the consolidated vision of the Ministries of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources, Animal Resources and Environment under a programmatic approach
<i>National Forest Policy</i>	1995	Standardizing the management of forest resources and serving as a reference framework for the various stakeholders (this policy inspired the 1997 Forest Code).
<i>National Policy for Land Tenure Security in Rural Areas</i> (PNSFMR)	2009	Establishing a land administration to manage the land, regulate land conflicts and to register public and private forest land (policy not yet implemented)
<i>National Land Use Planning Policy</i> (PNAT)	2007	Organizing the environment to ensure the harmonious development of the country
<i>The Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development</i> (PEDD)		Determining the strategy built on the framework for fighting poverty and achieving sustainable development that respects the environment
<i>National Program for the Management of Forest and Wildlife Resources</i> (PRONAGREF)	2009	Explaining the objectives and the common and specific options of the National Forest Policy (NFP) and building on predicted activities by CSD
<i>National Plan of Action for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change</i> (NAPA)	2007	Analyzing key climatic factors and their effects on the environment and society and identifying needs and urgent and immediate activities and projects
<i>Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management in Burkina Faso</i> (PAGIRE)	2003	Allowing for greater mobilization and availability of water, crisis reduction, and advocating the more rational management of water
<i>National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity</i> (SNPADB)	2001	Consistent with the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity, identifying suitable conditions for the use of rural biological resources and the fair sharing of benefits
<i>National Program for the Development of Natural Areas</i> (PNAFN) and <i>National Policy on the Development of Classified Forests</i> (PNAFC)	2006	Increasing the productivity of forests to meet the growing needs of the population
<i>National Plan of Action for the Fight against Desertification</i> (PAN-LCD)	2000	Developing inter-sectoral collaboration to address desertification
<i>National Environmental Plan of action</i> (PANE)	1994	Incorporating all mechanisms, actions, and measures in the implementation of the PN-LCD while strengthening

synergy between actions		
<i>Ten-Year Action Plan (PDA) 2006-2015</i>	1996	Applying planning, harmonization, and coordination across all interventions and promoting the forestry component of the NRHP
<i>National Rural Sector Program (PNSR)</i>	In process	Consolidating the activities of the Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Fisheries, and Ministry of Animal Resources that will be responsible for implementing the Rural Development Strategy (RDS)

In addition to legislative and the regulatory instruments of national scope, Burkina Faso has ratified a number of international conventions affecting the management of forest resources, including those known as the Rio conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and the fight against desertification.

Recent developments in the policy, legislative, and institutional framework have led to the following advances:

- Revision of the Forest Code in 2011. The new forest code, like the one of 1997 that it replaces, only recognizes forests as state property. It therefore allows considerable room for local governments and the private sector in the development of woodland. These provisions are favorable to the implementation of REDD in Burkina Faso;
- Adoption of the law on rural land (Act no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009). The law's main objective is to ensure that all rural stakeholders have equitable access to land and that their investments are secured. It also ensures the effective management of land disputes in order to contribute to poverty reduction, the consolidation of social peace, and the achievement of sustainable development. Because insecurity of land tenure in forestry is a major indirect cause of deforestation and forest degradation, the adoption of the law on rural land is an important asset for REDD;
- Adoption of Act no. 01062006/AN of March 31, 2006 regarding the regulation of plant material, which improves the enabling environment for the intensification of agricultural and forestry production;
- Existence of a national forest seed center (CNSF) created in 1983 and well known regionally and internationally, which follows OCED standard for seed certification and for forest plant material intended for international trade;
- Converging trends in sectoral policies for rural development: agriculture, livestock, and forests. A process of interdepartmental consultation has helped establish the National Rural Sector Program (NRHP) that is being adopted. The NRHP is the suitable framework for planning and coordination of rural development, which will be better organized to address in a concerted manner the causes of the deforestation and degradation that result from the practices of extensive agricultural and pastoral production. The NRHP is therefore an important step in promoting REDD;
- Significant progress in the following cross-cutting areas that are critical to the sustainable management of forests and to REDD:
  - i. Identification of the major challenges in forest governance through several activities of FIP-Burkina; interventions focused on achieving a baseline study and national workshop on forest governance in Burkina Faso; conclusions and recommendations of these interventions presenting directions for actions aiming to promote good forest governance;

- ii. Finalization of National Planning Design (SNAT). Although SNAT has not yet been adopted by the government, the finalization of the technical document, which had lagged far behind, is an important step forward. The process should continue with the development of regional plans (SRATs);
- iii. Strengthening of the decentralization process through concrete achievements in the field, with several rural Communes initiating actions for forest management at the local level. Moreover, MEDD established an interdepartmental debate on decentralization in the forestry sector in 2011. The conclusions and recommendations of these actions are expected to continue in 2012.

Table 22 summarizes the key provisions of the legislative framework with their implications for the management of forest resources.

**Table 22: Key provisions of the legislative framework for forest resource management**

Texts	Designation	Definition/Relevant provision
Act N° 003-2011/AN Forest Code	Forests	<u>Article 10</u> : For the purpose of this Code, the term refers to forest land covered with vegetation including trees or shrubs and grasses to the exclusion of those resulting from agricultural activities
	Public forests	<u>Article 14</u> : Public forests consist of all forests as defined by this Act that are not subject to private appropriation. Public forests are classified or protected.
	Forest classification	<u>Article 24</u> : The classification of forest allows it to be subject to a special mechanism for limiting rights of use and operating plans because of the importance that the forest represents for the general interest. Forests that are not included in the classification are known as protected forests and are subject to common rights of use and operations. The classified forests may be subject to misclassification or to a status change in accordance with current regulations. <u>Article 25</u> : Any act of ranking results in physical demarcation on the ground under the conditions specified by the implementing regulations of this Code.
Act no. 034: Rural Land of Burkina Faso	Local government land	<u>Article 27</u> : The rural land area owned by the local government consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural land ceded to local governments by the State;</li> <li>• Rural land acquired by local authorities by process of law;</li> <li>• Land acquired by exercising the right of priority or by applying the procedure of expropriation for public use.</li> </ul> <u>Article 29</u> : In addition to managing their rural land, local government may be granted the management of portions of State rural land in accordance with current regulations.
	Classification of areas	<u>Article 30</u> : All rural land owned by local governments should be subject to identification, demarcation, and registration on behalf of the local authority concerned. This land is subject to rational and sustainable management by the relevant departments of the local authority with the support of the technical services of the State.
Act no. 065-2009/AN modifying Act no. 055-2003/AN with CGCT	Competences of regions	<u>Article 88</u> : Regions receive the following powers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Creation of woodland and forests of regional interest;</li> <li>2) Participation in the protection, management, and conservation of classified and protected forests;</li> </ol>

- 3) Participation in the protection of waterways;
- 4) Prevention of and fight against bush fires and the cutting of trees where woodland and forests are of regional interest;
- 5) Protection of wildlife and fisheries resources of regional interest;
- 6) Participation in the management and operation of aquaculture perimeters of economic interests (PAYROLL);
- 7) Development, implementation, and monitoring of regional action plans for the environment;
- 8) Issuing permits to cut timber on State land granted to the region;
- 9) Participation in the establishment by State agencies of master plans and plans for the removal and disposal of waste;
- 10) Providing permits for small-scale hunting in conservation areas of regional interest;
- 11) Issuing fishing licenses on waterways and lakes of regional interest.

The analysis conducted for the development of the Investment Plan in Burkina Faso found that Burkina Faso has in general a solid and coherent regulatory framework, and this is confirmed by the legal provisions, plans, programs, and national strategies underway. All of these present strong elements that facilitate the effective implementation of the REDD process. However, the analysis also identified the following constraints:

*a) Institutional, fiscal, and financial constraints*

- Limitations to the effectiveness of legal and institutional mechanisms for land management and conflict management in rural areas;
- Complexities in the tax system create economic constraints (with respect to legal uncertainty for operators) and fiscal constraints (opportunities for corruption and embezzlement);
- Difficulties in establishing investment budgets and in understanding actual expenditures, and poor understanding of forest potential and inadequate information;
- Weak interaction between forestry research and forestry operations.

*b) Institutional constraints at the decentralized level*

- Local governments have limited understanding of project management in terms of local development;
- Multiplicity of customary institutions (traditional leadership and customary political leaders) and family solidarity networks;
- Inadequate transfer of competencies from the central government to local governments (despite the provisions of the General Local Government Code introduced in 2004); Low level of development of land use planning and lack of coherence between commune, provincial, regional, and national levels.

*c) Social constraints*

- Poor access to and lack of awareness of legal and judicial texts by local populations;
- Increased competition and conflict between local actors over control of land use;
- Increased concentration of land ownership in the hands of new players and rural entrepreneurs known as agro-businesses;
- Marginalization of women in decision making on forest management despite the importance of their forest-related economic activities;
- Persistent bias in the rate of adoption of improved technologies by entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, environmental strategies do not sufficiently consider biodiversity conservation in humid forests in forest policy.

### ***Lessons learned from past programs***

The initiatives conducted by the national authorities since the great drought of the 1970s led in 1978 to implementation of the project "*Bois de villages*" (Village Woodlands), which evolved into the National Village-level Forestry Program (PNFV) in 1984. The launch of the "Three Struggles Initiative" in 1985 (against stray animals, the cutting of trees, and bush fires) marked a major shift in forest management by accelerating the participatory management of natural forests in 1986. These various developments have included the implementation of many strategies, programs, and projects, whose lessons are summarized below in order to guide the preparation of the REDD strategy.

#### Ineffectiveness of large-scale government afforestation programs

Results in many afforestation sites that have covered much of the country for nearly fifteen years from the 1970s have not lived up to expectations. In particular, the "industrial afforestation" carried out by the government over large areas has had disappointing results. Various assessments of these projects have underlined their low success rate:

- Technically, the productivity recorded in the field was lower than the expected growth rate;
- Economically and socially, the costs of afforestation were higher than expected and the choice of exotic species for afforestation, which was based only on the concern to maximize timber production, failed to produce the diversity of goods and services provided by local species.

Afforestation that directly involved local people had more positive results than did industrial afforestation efforts. Increasingly, private afforestation for timber production is undertaken by individuals as an income-generating activity. However, these initiatives have not yet been comprehensively assessed.

#### Important advancements in agro-forestry

In the existing agro-forestry parks, studies conducted in Burkina Faso in collaboration with ICRAF have helped to:

- i. Identify and prioritize the favorite trees of the rural population;
- ii. Document the traditional management practices for adult trees in the field;
- iii. Quantify the annual production of some NTFPs, including fruit production of shea (*Vitellaria paradoxa*), néré (*Parkia biglobosa*), and saban (*Saba senegalensis*) and the production of baobab vegetable leaves (*Adansonia digitata*);
- iv. Observe the productivity of NTFP species in the SALWA of ICRAF, using the results of various studies (Sahel Study in Burkina Faso);
- v. Document the interactions between several species of trees and crops on farms in terms of reduction or increase in crop yields.

In terms of technological innovation, research has helped develop and test the performance of various agro-forestry technologies including hedgerows, windbreaks, and the "fodder bank" (for the production of browse by tree planting, alley cropping, and performance-improving cash management of soil fertility, among others).

Work by Chris Reij as well as the Sahel Study Burkina Faso (2008) showed a significant natural regeneration of woody species in the field. The results show that woody biomass by natural regeneration in a treated field in NRM can be three times higher than in a field without GRN.



### Participatory management of natural forests

A review of experiences in forestry in Burkina Faso conducted with the support of Luxembourg and Sweden indicated that the participatory forest management approach, as designed and implemented in Burkina Faso, along with several practices associated with it (rotation operations, operating in coppice with canopy, operating standards intended to spare seeding and regeneration, direct enrichment planting) are good practices that should be developed. Successful experiences in the Central West and High-Basins regions visited by the team conducting the study showed that these practices are likely to maintain these areas in good condition for carbon storage and to contribute to the national economy and the fight against poverty among local communities (MEDD, 2011).

The principles of natural forest management in Burkina Faso are based on lessons learned from project development and the exploitation of forests for fuelwood for the city of Ouagadougou. Project PNUD/FAO/BKF/85/011 has been implemented since 1985 in the classified forest of Nazinon. Supported by the Nabilpaga Center dedicated to training local communities in participatory forest management, this project has achieved significant results that are used today in natural forest management throughout Burkina Faso. This approach to forest management (CIF) is managed by the local population organized in forest management groups (GGF).

The conditions for success are:

- An effective partnership between the forestry service and local residents, who are organized into forest management groups (GGFs). This approach has allowed effective participation of local communities in defining and implementing management activities in forest management.
- Capacity building of grassroots actors. A solid training program for farmers living in the forest has played a crucial role in the success of the project. Recognizing the importance of training for rural producers to achieve the objectives of the participatory approach to forest management, the BKF project included a farmers' training component in its activities. These training sessions first started under trees and tents, quickly developing and requiring the construction of physical infrastructure, now the training center of Nabilpaga, for providing support and assistance to GGFs and other local actors.

The management model used today is based on advances in methodology and the need for product diversification. It focuses on the development of forest management sites (CAFs) for the production of fuel wood. However, given the significant income-generating potential of NTFPs, new projects also address the issue of production diversity, with particular emphasis on the development of NTFP industries and of generating economic value from certain local socio-cultural practices. The PAGREN Project, for example, which is supported by Luxembourg, takes into consideration the customary practices around sacred sites and takes advantage of these practices in developing forest and land management plans for the conservation of biodiversity. The project also supported innovative approaches to the development of eco-tourism sites on the outskirts of cities (recreational forests), thus integrating rural and the urban spaces in a land management approach on a landscape level.

A progress review of the organization of CAFs in Burkina Faso showed that the organizational models that involve a partnership between forestry departments and local stakeholders represent a significant advance. The ongoing dialogue between forestry officials and the people has led to the emergence at a village level of various structures involved in forestry. In late 2009, there were a total of 473 forest management groups (GGFs) and 22 UGGFs (unions of forest management groups) with over 12,000 members. At present there are approximately 26 forest management sites (CAFs). The establishment of the National Federation of Unions of Forest Management Groups (FENUGGF) in December 2003 reinforces the organizational approach of collaborative, participatory management of forest resources.

Another significant achievement is the amount of revenues generated from the managed forests (CFAF 700 million for the year of 2009 alone), and also the consensus with regard to the principle of redistributing these revenues.

However, a particular point of concern is the length of time that it has taken for the Communes (who are conferred the responsibility of managing forests within commune boundaries in terms of the law on decentralization of power) to instigate participative management with the help of the GGFs. The Commune-level structures, like the environmental and the local development committees (CEDL) or village development councils (CVD), do not yet have either the technical expertise or the experience with participative management to implement it. REDD will contribute to consultation frameworks or mechanisms to develop further synergies between the GGFs and the Commune-level structures.

In addition to the lessons learned at the institutional and structural levels, the constraints below were observed in the field (MEDD, 2011):

- 1) Encroachment on certain forest management units by farmers or agro-pastoralists;
- 2) Illegal cutting of immature tree stands outside management parcels and inadequate enforcement of cutting and stacking norms;
- 3) Lack of funding for implementation of forest management plans;
- 4) Inadequate training of farmers in seed collection and reducing the cost of buying seed;
- 5) High rate of illiteracy that limits the use of written materials in training programs;
- 6) Low involvement of women. In terms of forest management activities, we find that female participation is variable but relatively low compared to men. Women constitute an average of 25% of the total workforce of GGFs in the Ouagadougou region and of 47% in the region of Bobo Dioulasso. The remoteness of the forest management sites from where they live is one of the factors that hinder greater participation by women, particularly in the region of Ouagadougou;
- 7) The poor interaction between forestry and forest research.

Although these constraints are serious, it should be pointed out that they arise from shortcomings in the implementation of activities on certain sites rather than from shortcomings in the concept of participatory forest management itself.

### ***Forest governance***

Act no. 055-2004/AN pertaining to the General Code for Local Authorities (CGCT) in Burkina Faso introduced a major innovation in the institutional and organizational management of forests, namely that of partnership-based management. This option involves a shift from centralized management dominated by the State to a partnership-based management that is participatory and decentralized, and which involves many other actors besides the State, including the local and regional authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and various development partners. Although local authorities are currently unable to effectively carry out their tasks with regard to forest resource management due to a delay in transferring human and financial resources from the central to the local level of government, the CGCT creates favorable conditions for multi-stakeholder governance of forests in Burkina Faso.

As mentioned above, poor governance is an important indirect cause of deforestation. To tackle deforestation and forest degradation, sector governance must therefore be significantly improved. According to the World Bank (2009), good governance in the forestry sector is characterized, among other things, by transparent decision-making, an executive branch that is accountable for its actions, and a strong civil society that participates in forest management and public affairs in general and who is law abiding. Good governance in general is characterized mainly by respect for the rule of

law, transparency, and very little corruption, the views of all stakeholders being taken into account, accountability of all state officials, a regulatory context free of abuse, and political stability.

The process of developing the FIP-Burkina included an analysis of forest governance problems, the conclusions and recommendations of which are provided below.

#### The existing organizational framework

At the central level, the state remains dominant. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is the leading national entity responsible for managing the forest sector. It operates under a strong and coherent legal framework that recognizes the importance of community forest management, something with which Burkina Faso has long and extensive experience. In addition to the Department of Environment, the Ministries of Agriculture and of Animal Resources are also involved.

The local level consists of some components of the forest administration. These are the regional directorate, the provincial directorates, and divisions of the MEDD. These structures have the task of managing forests and other MEDD functions in their territorial jurisdiction.

At the local level, there are the local authorities (CTs). They consist of regions and Communes, who work together with the decentralized arms of the state forest services. CTs are run by locally elected officials, who are by law responsible for the management of forest resources according to the General Code of Local Authorities, CGCT (Act no. 055-2004/AN of December 21, 2004). However, these responsibilities are currently not carried out due to a lack of resources. Thus, protected forests of local authorities are not yet “classified”. The State remains responsible for managing national forests, and still exerts close control over protected forests. At the end of the decentralization process, it is expected that it is the CTs that will have control over the management of non-classified public forests.

The organizational framework of a Commune-level authority as defined by the CGCT provides, amongst other things, the establishment of a permanent committee for the environment and local development (CEDL) within the Commune-level council, and a village development council (CVD) in each village. In addition, the institutional and regulatory framework provides that local conventions, customary laws, and internal management regulations are included in forest governance at the local level. For example, in rural communities some sites are declared holy (sacred groves, sacred bodies of water) and some species of trees or animals are totemic, thereby contributing to the conservation of biodiversity of species and of ecosystems.

Non-state actors support the various forest management projects and programs at the national and/or the local level. These are the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs), civil society organizations, and the private sector (GGFs, hunting guides, sawmill managers...; etc.).

#### Strengths and weaknesses of forest governance

Table 23 summarizes the strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in Burkina Faso that were identified during the development of FIP, and includes proposals for solutions to reduce the impact of indirect causes of deforestation related to forest governance. The table is organized according to five categories of criteria developed by the World Bank.

**Table 23: Strengths and weakness of forest governance in Burkina Faso**

	<b>Problem</b>	<b>Proposed solutions</b>
<b>Transparency, control and general participation</b>		
1	In general, the competent authorities inform the public in good time for most measures, programs, laws, and the planned projects. Local people are generally aware of regulations regarding ownership, access, and exploitation of forest land. However, in many cases the method of communication that is normally used to notify the public is not appropriate, given the high proportion of illiteracy in the rural population. In addition, local authorities are not well informed and state officials do not always take their views into account.	Participation must be strengthened and stakeholders must play a role in project monitoring and implementation, especially at the local level. There should be mechanisms in place to ensure the free flow of information, both upstream and downstream. (The literacy rate should also be improved.)
2	Some participants acknowledged that the legislation is equally enforced and that all forest-dependent groups have legal access (free or for a fee) to the resources on which they depend for their livelihoods. However, private sector representatives and civil society organizations have indicated that these rights were not entirely respected, which was partly due to incompatibility between customary and modern law.	i) Customary law and written law should be harmonized and legislation should be developed taking full account of customary law; and ii) Laws passed between 1960 and 1980 should be reviewed with a view to adapting them the current situation in the forestry sector.
3	On the issue of freedom of expression and of the media for those concerned, it is generally felt that people can easily express themselves and that the government respects freedom of the media, but articles on the forestry sector are rare, superficial, and not always in local languages.	Media coverage of the forestry sector should be improved (depth of analysis, frequency of articles, and publication in local languages) and should more often be followed by action.
4	Officials from the forest services are normally held accountable for their actions. In fact, various laws and institutional arrangements ensure the accountability of these agents. Nevertheless, leakage of project funds is still a serious problem.	It is important to establish formal mechanisms of accountability and to ensure free flow of information on strategies, projects, investments, management plans, etc. Consideration should be given to establishing a robust system for monitoring financial flows. The national anti-corruption policy should focus on governance problems related specifically to the forestry sector. It should also protect whistle-blowers to strengthen the role of civil society in calling officials to account.

**Stability of forest institutions and conflict management**

<p>5 There are conflicts between State and stakeholders and between different populations and users concerning the exploitation of forests and access to them (e.g., illegal occupation of forest areas, conflicts between livestock farmers and crop farmers, unregulated mining activities). Although these activities can disrupt forestry activities, participants indicated that there were no “serious” conflicts, despite some local violence.</p> <p>Conflicts are resolved fairly easily: some quickly and amicably through informal channels, while others persist even after criminal proceedings and a court decision. These conflicts can sometimes prevent sustainable forestry.</p>	<p>The National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) was a demonstration of the political will to tackle the problems of the sector through more structured responses, and to coordinate the many programs. It is important to see how forestry activities can be explicitly incorporated into the PNSR, particularly with regard to resolving conflicts across sectors. (See also point 7.)</p> <p>Locally, a mechanism or a special entity responsible for conflict resolution between local people and users should be established so that such disputes can be resolved quickly and fairly.</p>
<p>6 Immigration and return migration (transboundary movements from one region to another) often strains forest resources.</p>	<p>Living conditions in areas of emigration (departure areas for migrants) should be improved, along with resettlement programs in areas receiving migrants.</p>

**Quality of forest administration**

<p>7 Participants rated Burkina Faso very highly in its commitment to environmental protection. The country has signed and ratified all the major forest-related conventions and these conventions and treaties are considered to be enforced satisfactorily. Some problems require special attention, however. Although there are mechanisms for intersectoral and inter-organizational collaboration, particularly between the SP-CONEDD, which falls under the Ministry of Forests, and the SP-CPSA, which falls under the Ministry of Agriculture, they still do not work very well. In addition, these agencies deal only with activities in their area, without inter-sectoral coordination.</p>	<p>The inter-agency coordination must be strengthened and the PNSR can play an important role in this regard. (See also Point 5 above)</p>
<p>8 Forest authorities lack human, material, and financial resources. In particular, it was observed that the forestry officials both at headquarters and the local communities lacked the necessary resources to effectively perform their work, both at the level of central government and of local authorities.</p>	<p>The budget allocated for forest management should meet the needs. A detailed study on budgeting, the effectiveness of reforms, expenditure control etc. should be conducted. (See also Point 15 below.)</p>
<p>9 Authorities often lack the necessary information to make informed decisions, and therefore operate with very limited means. The latest national forest inventory dates from the early 1980s and does not contain information on important species such as shea, and the locust bean and acacia trees, which provide non-timber forest products</p>	<p>In order to be effective, the forest management strategy must be based on a complete and current inventory of forest resources. The second national inventory currently underway will largely address the shortage of information.</p>
<p>10 Not all stakeholders consider the Forestry Service trustworthy and noted that political interference sometimes prevents the Service from doing its job. The behavior of the local</p>	<p>Staff training should focus on cooperation rather than control with regard to the</p>

*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

	forests officials was specifically mentioned; they are often poorly regarded by locals because they have a reputation for harassing villagers and extorting small amounts of money from them.	management and protection of forests in order to build trust.
11	As part of the national forest policy of Burkina Faso, the task of developing nurseries and supplying seedlings was transferred to the private sector. But private producers are poorly organized and are unable to meet the demand, either in quality or volume. The Forestry Service therefore continues to provide some of the seedlings.	These services should be fully privatized. The conditions under which the private sector will take over should be examined, including access to microcredit and other funding opportunities. Authorities must increase their commitment to providing the necessary incentives to increase private sector participation.
<b>Consistency of forest legislation and the rule of law</b>		
12	<p>Forest law clearly states the national objective of achieving sustainable forestry and recognizes the rights of traditional cultures and indigenous peoples. In addition, stakeholders are legally entitled to participate in the development of all regulations and forest management plans for national forests.</p> <p>However, there remain several gaps including the ignorance of the law, a sense of powerlessness, and the limited means to take action against abuses by officials. In addition, prosecutors and judges do not enforce forestry legislation very actively, and few people know the penalties for violations in the forestry sector.</p>	<p>i) Simplify the language of existing statutes and disseminate them widely to all stakeholders, including the judiciary.</p> <p>ii) Strengthen and expand collaboration - currently limited - between the judiciary and the forest services to crack down on illegal activities in the forestry sector through information exchange and training programs.</p>
13	Illegal forest activities are very common and although the perpetrators are arrested and punished, the fines are too low to represent much of a deterrence. A representative of the TFK said that fines should be at least ten times what they are now to stop illegal Shea cutting.	The penalties for illegal forestry should be increased sufficiently to act as a deterrent.
<b>Economic efficiency, equity and incentives</b>		
14	<p>Environmental services and traditional uses of forest resources are well taken into account in policies and in public decisions. The creation of the Agency for the promotion of NTFPs (APFNL) is as an example of this.</p> <p>The contribution of forests to the economy is poorly appreciated and this is one reason why the budget allocations for forest management are inadequate.</p>	It is important to fully assess the sector's contribution to the national economy.
15	The State does not follow public expenditure in the forestry sector closely enough and is not able to fully assess the impact of these expenditures or the results obtained.	If properly managed, decentralization can significantly increase the efficiency of public expenditure and improve services at the local level. It can also help to better assess the need for resources, to control financial flows, and to evaluate results. The development of community forest management and the privatization of forest services traditionally provided by the State would facilitate and accelerate decentralization.

*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

---

16	Production of fuel wood and charcoal is an activity that is highly dependent on forest resources, but there are often conflicts between local populations dependent on these resources and large traders who collect and transport fuelwood.	National policies should reflect the needs for fuelwood at both national and local level, particularly through agreements and benefit sharing between local populations and large traders. In addition, there should be measures to increase the supply of fuelwood from sources other than natural forests. Finally, all these measures should fall under a national energy policy that includes the development of other sources of energy.
17	Shea butter is the country's third largest export (after cotton and livestock), with approximately USD 20 million in annual exports. Through incentives and the right policy, these exports could be five times greater and provide employment and livelihood to thousands of rural people.	There are several obstacles that need to be overcome in order to fully realize the economic potential of this activity, including shea producers' lack of access to credit, poor infrastructure, illegal cutting of trees, and an insufficient supply of improved varieties of seedlings. This sector should attract private investment in the production and marketing of NTFPs.

Concerning conflicts, it may be surprising to read under the “problem” heading of Table 23 above that the conflicts linked to the use of and access to forests are not considered to be “serious”, even though the press and researchers frequently report that conflicts between farmers and herders in particular are becoming “increasingly violent” to the point of becoming deadly. In reality, the numerous violent disputes reported in the press and by researchers are more directly linked to land rights than to forests. The national workshop on forest governance was careful to draw this distinction, and based its conclusions on this.

## 2b. Strategic Options for REDD

### A. Links between causes of DD and the components of the REDD strategy

The national strategy does not consist of a series of “measures” that address each “direct cause” directly, as the direct causes are the product of interaction between various factors, themselves due to root causes. Table 24 summarizes the analysis of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation which was presented in Section 2a.

**Table 24: Causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso**

Direct causes	Underlying causes	Root causes
<i>Phenomena that reduce forest cover (deforestation) or which reduce forest biomass (degradation); this can be measured in tCO<sub>2</sub>e</i>	<i>Factors that lead to the direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation</i>	<i>Economic and socio-cultural factors</i>
Agricultural expansion	Poor land use planning Customary land tenure practices that do not favor investment in the land and intensification of agriculture Use of low-yield agro-forestry practices Failure to fully enforce the law (disregard for classified land)	Demographic expansion Poverty (resorting to extensive agriculture and gathering) Actors’ low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty in implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Overgrazing	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Customary land tenure practices that do not favor investment in the land or intensification of agriculture Absence of FMPs for classified forests and village lands Low-productivity grazing practices	Demographic expansion Poverty (resorting to extensive grazing of livestock) Actors’ low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty in implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Fires	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Absence of FMPs for classified forests	Poverty (extensive agriculture and grazing practices) Poverty (fire = tool of the poor) Actors’ low level of education and lack



	and village lands Extensive grazing practices	of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty of applying policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Timber and fuelwood exploitation	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Absence of FMPs for classified forests and village territories (disregard for forestry potential) Customary land tenure practices that do not favor investment in the land or intensification of agriculture Ineffective management of legal gathering	Poverty (resorting to the exploitation of public forests and illegal woodcutting) Poverty (fuelwood is cheaper as fuel) Actors' low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty of implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Over-harvesting of NTFPs	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Absence of FMPs for classified forests and village lands (respect for the NTFP harvesting potential) Customary land tenure practices that do not favor investment in the land and intensification of agriculture Ineffective management of legal gathering	Poverty (resorting to NTFPs and illegal cutting) Poverty (fuelwood is cheaper as fuel) Actors' low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institution: difficulty of implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Mining	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Prospecting or mining techniques that do not respect the environment	Poverty (resorting to traditional mining techniques) Actors' low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty of implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations

It can be noted that all the direct causes are the result of underlying factors that are more or less common to all direct causes :

- 1) Poor land use planning (underlying factor in all the direct causes);
- 2) Securing of land tenure (underlying factor in nearly all direct causes);
- 3) Poor land management and agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques (underlying factor in nearly all direct causes);
- 4) Weak capacities and institutions (underlying factor – weak enforcement of the law – and root cause – weak institutions – of all direct causes)

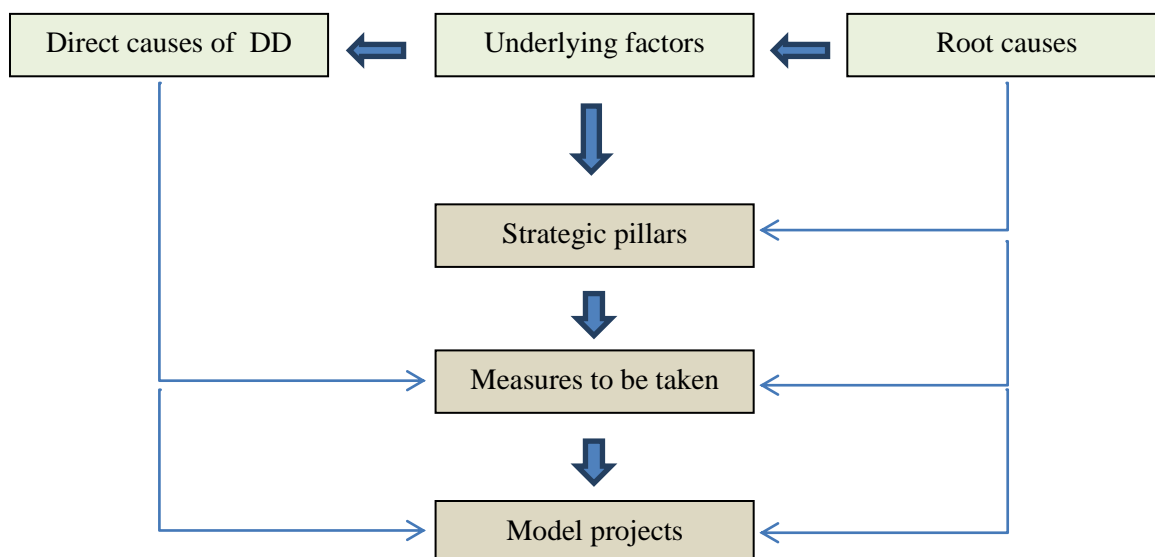
The root causes cannot be addressed purely in the context of a REDD strategy, because there are too many economic and socio-cultural factors involved. For instance, the REDD strategy cannot address the demographic expansion, and would have only a marginal impact on poverty in general. This does not mean that the root causes will be disregarded in the REDD strategy. The fight against poverty represents a fundamental framework and a cross-sectoral objective that can be applied to all measures, while institutional weakness is directly addressed in the fourth strategic pillar. The measures that will need to be taken to restrain the demand for fuelwood address economic causes will be included in the third strategic pillar.

Once the four strategic pillars have been established, the measures that will give the strategy its operational character need to be outlined. The strategic pillars are the “fields of action”, while the measures are the “actions”. However, in order to clearly define the measures, and especially to allow the debates that will make the development of the strategy participative, the measures associated with the four strategic pillars are not identified in the R-PP. The measures outlined in Table 25 are only given by way of examples in order to illustrate what is meant by a measure. It is important to note that measures will be identified in such a way as to have a direct or indirect impact on the direct causes of deforestation and degradation.

Finally, the strategy will be neither complete nor operational until the model projects have been defined, as a measure by itself is too general to be implemented in the field. In addition, there are multiple ways of implementing a measure, and the method chosen may differ based on which category of stakeholder it addresses; for instance, in relation to the roles of government, farmers, the private sector, etc. Finally, an action taken in the field might include several measures at once. The model projects are therefore given in order to give concrete examples of these actions. It should also be noted that the model projects are defined in such a way as to have a direct or indirect impact on the direct causes of deforestation and degradation. The national REDD strategy will not aim to give an exhaustive, exclusive list of all the model projects, but rather to provide examples and to define a first cohort of actions that have a high priority. The list should not be exclusive either, because it should be remembered that projects might be defined by the stakeholders themselves. It should also be remembered that the project may be based on a specific collection of measures linked to the context, or may only involve one dimension of REDD. It should therefore be born in mind that the projects will change according to requirements and lessons learned.

Figure 10 shows the overall relationships between the causes of deforestation, the factors that lead to them, and the various components of the strategy.

**Figure 10: Relationships between the causes of DD and the components of the strategy**



## B. Strategic pillars

Strategic options for REDD are designed to achieve the objectives of reducing GHG emissions, sequestering additional carbon, and through improving the living conditions of people through the fight against poverty. The expected co-benefits will contribute to the national fight against poverty.

The strategy is designed around the following four “areas of action”:

- **Land-use planning:** Land use planning that assigns the various forms of rural land-use (agriculture, livestock, mining, urban spaces, etc.) the most appropriate spaces for these activities, thus limiting their expansion;
- **Securing land rights:** Implementing provisions of recent laws and regulations to improve the security, permanence, and predictability of land rights, thus providing an environment conducive to long term investment;
- **Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems:** For the sustainable management of agricultural, pastoral, and forest production in the rural areas allocated to them;
- To create conditions for the implementation of these three major areas of intervention, there will be a cross-cutting component of **capacity building, harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance** of natural resources and particularly forests and woodlands.

### **Land management (land use planning)**

Land management is the spatial translation of economic, social, cultural, and environmental policies of a country. It consists of all the guidelines, procedures, and principles laid down at the national or the regional level in order to organize the use of space, ensure consistency in the implementation of major infrastructure projects, of public facilities, and of towns and cities. In the Agrarian and Land Reform Act of Burkina Faso, land use is defined as "a spatial planning policy which seeks to ensure the harmonious development of the national space by means of a better distribution of populations and activities taking into account the following:

- The conditions and potential of the environment;
- The human and technical capacities;
- The country's economic needs;
- The interactions and specific regional socio-economic conditions;
- The protection of the environment.

In terms of deconcentration (administrative decentralization) and decentralization (devolution of power to local authorities), the various technical and administrative divisions are involved in the land planning as a process of structuring space in terms of administrative and technical functions. The ongoing decentralization process reinforces this approach. Regionalization provides geographical terms of reference for the identification, implementation and coordination of coherent actions to promote regional development in line with the national objectives. Thus, for the management of natural resources, Act no. 055/AN of December 21, 2004 on the *Code general des collectivités territoriales* (Local Government Code - CGCT) states: (i) The rural commune includes housing areas, production areas, and conservation areas; (ii) production areas are intended primarily for agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, and more generally to all activities associated with rural life; and (iii) conservation areas are for natural resource protection. They include protected areas for wildlife and plants.

In Burkina Faso, the land management tool of choice is the land development plan. These plans are intended to correspond to different levels of territorial division: national, regional, and commune. To date, only the national plan (SNAT) has been finalized and is being adopted. Lower levels (regional and Commune-level) have not yet been delineated.

Currently, the classified forest areas in Burkina consist of 77 protected areas, which cover a estimated total area of 3.9 million hectares, or about 14% of the country. The aim is to increase this percentage to 30%. This strategy has considerable potential for forest conservation through the classification of new forests.

The regional land management plan (SRAT) is intended to translate the guidelines of the national plan on a regional scale, but it is not yet available for all regions. The Communes have Commune-level Development Plans (*Plans communaux de développement* - PCD), but these are not well enough developed to serve as development plans.

The SRAT as provided for in the SNAT, as well as the existing PCDs, have many shortcomings that limit their usefulness for land use planning, as these development plans are not (or are poorly) delineated. They lack zoning tools and a regulatory framework to make them binding in terms of land use.

Given this situation, REDD activities will focus on:

- The development of SRAT, a "second generation" land management plan;
- The revision of the PCD to develop it into a "second generation" land management plan. This will be enhanced and spatially matched to the PCD zoning for specific land use and Commune-level regulatory tools to make such assignments binding to third parties.

SRATs using improved operational spatialization with a zoning map (credible cartographic medium) for the allocation of land will allow:

- Identification of forests to be classified (conservation, production) in aid of the State, Regions and Communes;
- Identification of areas of mining development and the establishment of regulations (or guidance) to that end;
- Identification of rangelands and the establishment of regulations (or guidance) to that end;
- Identification of areas of urban development and infrastructure and the establishment of regulations (or guidance) to that end;
- Identification of agro-forestry areas where agricultural activities and private and community forestry can be developed, and the establishment of regulations (or guidance) to that end.

The PCDs will allow improved identification and allocation of land at a smaller scale. REDD will target the development of improved PCDs or the revision of existing PCDs in order to use them as tools to develop land use planning with regulatory force at the commune level. These measures will be initiated within the context of existing projects and FIP projects with pilot Communes before rolled out on a national level in the longer term.

### ***Securing of land rights***

Establishing land management practices in the villages is a precondition for all sustainable land – and hence also forest – management policies. The coexistence of a modern land law and several customary land rights (in practice) continues to be the basis for land management and led to a system that deprives many farmers the property title. This kind of situation leads to uncertainty (and insecurity), which makes these farmers unlikely to make significant investments to increase the

productivity of their farms. A farmer who feels insecure will tend to exploit the land and the natural resources on it and rather invest in other economic sectors that represent safer investments, like livestock, construction in his home village, urban activities. Tenure security is therefore a prerequisite for improving the performance of the rural sector.

Land tenure security can formalize some land uses (in the form of tenures), including forests, agriculture, and grazing lands, which encourages investment in land (afforestation, agro-forestry plantations, intensification of agriculture, etc.). This can be achieved under the Forest Act (for the classification of public forests) and as part of the Land Law (to give land titles to private farmers or the community).

According to The Forest Dialogue (2008), studies show that the rate of deforestation decreases when land tenure is well established for forests. These results confirm the importance of the approach of securing land tenure in the REDD strategy.

Burkina Faso has a policy and legislative framework for promoting land tenure security. Decree no. 2007-610/PRES/PM/MAHRH of October 4, 2007 pertains to the national policy on land tenure security in rural areas (*Politique nationale de sécurisation foncière en milieu rural – PNSFMR*). The PNSFMR defines land tenure security as the set of processes, actions and measures taken to protect the rural land user against any disturbance of their rights to the rural land. This broad concept of tenure security is to emphasize the necessary balance between tenure legality (conformance of the land rights with current land rights legislation) and tenure legitimacy (conformance of land rights to local perceptions of what is felt by grassroots communities to be fair and equitable).

PNSFMR indicates how the State will provide appropriate and fair solutions to protecting the land and all people who use it. The six main strategic directions are:

1. Recognizing and protecting customary rights to the land and natural resources;
2. Promoting and supporting the development of services and structures that are recognized and accepted by local populations;
3. Clearly defining how conflicts should be resolved at a local level and improving the performance of local services and facilities responsible for resolving land disputes;
4. Improve the land management methods in rural areas;
5. Put in place services that enable better land management in rural areas;
6. Train and provide more resources to State agencies, regions, Communes, associations, and NGOs active in rural areas in order to better manage the land.

Act no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009 on rural land in Burkina Faso is the legal instrument (rural land code) that implements the policy of land tenure security. It lays down the land tenure system that applies to rural land along with the principles of securing land tenure for all rural land users.

Another method for securing long-term land tenure is the classification of forests as state-owned land (state forests) or assigning them to local governments (regional or Commune-owned forests) by applying the provisions of the Forestry Act. Section II of the Forest Code (on "Local governments and forestry"), Article 21 states that "the forests belonging to local governments can be the object of classification on behalf of these authorities if it is considered to be in the local general interest".

In summary, the measures to be undertaken as part of the REDD strategic axes will therefore address the following:

- The classification of forests (assigning them to the State, regions, or Communes)

- The implementation of the Rural Land Code to secure individual land tenure (rural land ownership) and collective tenure (rural land tenure charter).

### ***Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems***

In this context management is defined in a broad sense and includes both management actions in the strict sense and the management of classified forests, as well as various other forms of intervention in rural areas such as actions that will increase agricultural productivity, plant trees or NTFP species, and agro-forestry. Thus, in addition to direct interventions in forests and woodlands, REDD measures also involve actions that may contribute to increasing agricultural and livestock productivity in order to reduce the encroachment of extensive agricultural production and livestock grazing on forests. The measures also address the causes of deforestation that originate from other sectors such as mining or energy.

In general, regarding the management of forest resources, REDD will, like SCADD, support the promotion of sustainable forest management, which will be a real integration of forestry into rural development through the restoration, development and management of forest resources at the local level to achieve the optimal and sustainable use of agricultural, pastoral and forestry potential. The challenge is to preserve productive natural capital through improving rural production practices, establishing mechanisms that create favorable conditions for sustainable use and restoring degraded areas, securing rural populations' access to land, and preventing and resolving disputes.

In summary, the measures to be taken as part of the REDD strategic axes would support:

- Restoration and participatory management of existing classified forests;
- Establishment and participatory management of new classified forests (State, regional, and commune) for conservation or for sustainable production;
- Development and sustainable management of community forests;
- Development of agroforestry (agricultural intensification, afforestation, and assisted natural regeneration) in rural areas;
- Development of private woodlands;
- Sustainable use of non-timber forest products;
- Management of livestock (securing grazing land and sustainably managing grazing resources and rangelands);
- The implementation of a program to reduce the demand for fuelwood;
- Management of bushfires;
- Reduction of the impact of mining (specifications, best practices).

The management of classified forests will allow better organization of forestry and a sustained recovery. The long term goal would be to have sustainable forest management practices in all woodlands in the country. In some cases, the restoration of classified forests will combine forestry activities with improvements of human settlements.

These actions will be performed especially in the periphery of forests, combining them with the fight against bush fires. This will have several advantages including the following: (i) the preservation of thousands of hectares of natural areas; (ii) the preservation of biodiversity; (iii) the substantial flow of financial resources to rural people living around the classified forests; and (iv) significant carbon sinks to absorb greenhouse gases. The plantations by villagers and families are intended for soil recovery, the restoration of degraded forest park, and for production of fruit trees. The decentralization of forest management to the level of village lands will allow better use of forest

products and management of private forests through silviculture and fruit growing (local and exotic species), and will increase agro-forestry production and improve livestock due to better nutrition.

Protecting and restoring forests will provide significant opportunities for emissions reductions and carbon sequestration, but will also have indirect effects such as improving soil quality and protecting streams and rivers. Furthermore, the large number of jobs created and the income generated through these actions, along with their contribution to biodiversity and soil conservation will all have a positive impact on local and regional development. These options will also improve the economic status of women through financing and training to ease their workload and/or to enable them to undertake income-generating activities. This will have a positive impact on their position within their communities.

***Capacity building, policy development and promotion of good governance***

In order to achieve the results outlined above, capacity building is essential. Efforts will focus on the commune level, communities and GGFs, development organizations for agro-forestry and NTFPs, forest services, and research organizations. Capacity building will particularly improve skills at the following levels:

- Forest service officers and forest service interventions (e.g. control). This target group should include field forestry officers at a national and local level so as to improve their services to the communities.
- Regional and local authorities whose skills should be developed so as to allow them to carry out their duties with regard to land use planning, land management, forest resource management, and participatory management of woodlands.
- Capacity building of other stakeholders (civil society, private sector, local organizations, GGFs, research institutions) to equip them to participate in forest management, and in any decision-making process related to forestry and land use.
- Capacity building of other ministry divisions involved in REDD must allow appropriate measures to be adopted in other sectors, and for these measures to be promoted, implemented, and monitored.

This will be done in collaboration with the educational institutions (vocational training and higher education). To this end, the Technical Secretariat of the National REDD Coordination Unit will approach these institutions to obtain their involvement in developing the strategy.

The harmonization of policies, especially with regard to agriculture, livestock, mining, and energy, is essential given the contribution of these sectors to the direct and the indirect causes of deforestation or degradation of forests.

The policy harmonization will specifically concern the adaptation of policies on the mining, agricultural, livestock, and energy sectors. The National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) has already provided a framework for dialogue and policy coordination for three sub-sectors: agriculture, livestock, and the environment/forestry. It forms the reference framework for planning and implementing public rural development activities. The REDD strategy will go to great lengths to improve the coherence between the PNSR and the policy and legislative frameworks of other sectors relevant to sustainable forest management, particularly the mining and energy sectors.

Finally, an effort will be made to promote good forest governance, as there has been an increasing awareness of its importance to sustainable management of forest resources. The REDD measures relating to governance will particularly include the issue of forest taxation (and especially the issue

of redistribution to communities), the required legal or regulatory reforms, and frameworks for stakeholder participation.

### **C. Evaluation of the emissions reduction potential**

The strategic vision (configuration of the future national REDD strategy) is organized around four strategic pillars:





- Improving land use planning
- Securing land rights
- Improving management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems
- Capacity-building, adaptation of policies, and good governance.

In Table 25, these pillars have provisionally been divided into fifteen measures. During the REDD preparation phase, these measures will still be broken down into model REDD actions or model projects in order to build a portfolio of actions in the field whose implementation will be supported through public programs/projects or private/community initiatives. It is only on the basis of specific land-use actions on a given territory that reductions in forest emissions can be assessed.

Since the development of the strategy is currently still in the conceptualization phase, the potential emissions reductions can only be estimated based on the expected outcomes of the proposed measures, through fixing expected quantitative objectives. It is clear that the strategy is aimed at tackling all the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, and that it is hoped that it will eliminate all the direct factors. But in order to evaluate the potential for reduction, and insofar as a cost/benefit analysis has not yet been made for each measure (this will be done during the preparation phase), it is more reasonable to set an objective that seems realistic, at least at first. The objectives should therefore be understood to be an illustration of realistic potential, and not as the final word. In this regard, an objective like, for instance “reduction by half” represents an order of magnitude that seems realistic for that specific measure during the R-PP phase (for the purpose of illustration), even though it might be refined based on the analyses and consultations that will take place during the development process for the national strategy.



Table 25: Expected results of the REDD national strategy

STRATEGIC PILLARS	MEASURES	MODEL ACTIONS/PROJECTS To be defined during REDD preparation phase	EXPECTED RESULTS
Land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of SRATs (Regional Land Management Plans)</li> <li>• Revision and implementation of PCDs</li> </ul>		<p><b>REDD results:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural expansion contained</li> <li>• Overgrazing contained</li> <li>• Uncontrolled mining contained</li> <li>• Number of bush fires contained</li> <li>• FMP developed for state forests</li> <li>• FMP developed for regional forests</li> <li>• FMP developed for Commune-level forests</li> <li>• FMP developed for community forests</li> <li>• FMP developed for privately owned forests</li> <li>• Reduction in wood and charcoal burning</li> </ul> <p><b>Expected co-benefits:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of conservation on animal habitats</li> <li>• Revenue generated by participative management and sustainable use of resources</li> <li>• Revenue generated by the intensification of agro-forestry and development of the NTFP sector</li> <li>• Improvement of governance and social harmony through land tenure security and the appropriate allocation of land</li> </ul>
Better land tenure security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification of forests</li> <li>• Enforcement of Rural Land Code</li> </ul>		
Forest and agro-forestry management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory management of classified forests</li> <li>• The development and sustainable management of community forests</li> <li>• Support for agroforestry</li> <li>• Sustainable use of non-timber forest products</li> <li>• Improved management of livestock (regulations bushfires, rangeland management ...)</li> </ul>		
Capacity building, good governance, and policy adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaptation of mining policies</li> <li>• Adaptation of agricultural and livestock policies</li> <li>• Adaptation of energy policies</li> <li>• Reinforcement of operational capacities of people whose livelihoods are from forests</li> <li>• Capacity building of NSAs</li> <li>• Strengthening of links between research and development in the forestry sector</li> </ul>		

The expected results are expressed in terms of reducing the causes of deforestation and degradation, because it is difficult to attribute a reduction in emissions to a single measure or action. Moreover, the REDD strategy takes a systemic approach: it is the combination of efforts in all four strategic axes that will produce concrete results that can be used to estimate potential emissions reductions. Table 25 above shows the expected results of measures taken in line with the four strategic axes.

These measures take into account that emissions can be reduced by two means:

- *By addressing the drivers of deforestation effectively.* This leads to a reduction in the rate and extent of deforestation and forest degradation, which in turn leads to a reduction in emissions;
- *By directly increasing timber potential* through afforestation, agro-forestry plantations, assisted natural regeneration, etc. This increases the potential for sequestration, hence reducing net emissions.

In assessing the potential for emissions reduction, the following hypothesis and basis for calculation was used:

- **Carbon stock.** According to FAO estimates (SP-CONEDD, 2011), the total carbon in the living biomass of forest areas (above ground + below ground biomass) in 2010 was 292 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e over an area of 5,540,000 ha, or a stock of about **53 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha**.
- **Rate of deforestation.** According PRONAGREF (TAED, 2009), this is **107,626 ha/year**. The rate of degradation, which is harder to measure, is far greater.

The hypotheses and bases for calculation specific to the anticipated outcomes (with regard to carbon reduction and gains) are presented below for each of the expected results.

#### ***Agricultural expansion contained***

Improved land use planning and secure land rights for agricultural land users will create favorable conditions for producers to invest in agricultural intensification. This view is consistent with the approach taken by the National Rural Development Strategy, which seeks to increase agricultural productivity as well as overall production through sustainable intensification rather than expansion of cultivated area.

The proposed strategic objective for REDD is to achieve a 50% reduction in the increase in encroachment of agricultural land on forest land. Ultimately, the goal is that increasing productivity per unit of agricultural land will contain expansion and encroachment on forests. According to the diachronic study on land use between 1992 and 2002, the agricultural land area increased by 105,000 ha annually, while forest area decreased by 107,626 ha annually over the same period. Due to the severe damage to forest cover caused by agricultural clearing, agricultural expansion is considered a cause of deforestation, and not of degradation. It results in the loss of a stock of about 53 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha/year, or a total of 105,000 ha X 53 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha = 5,565,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year. The objective of REDD is to reduce these emissions by half, that is, by about 2,782,500 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

#### ***Overgrazing contained***

As with intensification of agricultural production, participatory land use planning, clearly delineating land dedicated to pastoral systems, and securing land rights will create favorable conditions for reducing the practice of extensive farming and grazing in forested areas. The assumption by REDD is that livestock productivity increases will help contain the overgrazing of forests and woodlands.

The proposed objective for REDD is to reduce by half the areas subject to overgrazing. In the absence of credible data on the intensity of over-grazing or the location of areas affected by it, it can be assumed that overgrazing causes a loss of 40% of the biomass of forest areas after 10 years of intensive practice, or 4% per year. There are also plans to conduct research on this issue as part of FIP projects. With an existing hold of 1.74 million ha of grazing land, the proposed REDD strategy will therefore avoid the degradation due to overgrazing of the equivalent of 34,800 ha of deforestation per year, thereby avoiding the emission of 1.85 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e /year.

### ***Uncontrolled mining contained***

Mining is considered both a factor in deforestation (grip quarries) and degradation (various activities related to human settlements). In addition to the areas currently subject to deforestation and degradation, a dozen additional new mining sites are created each year.

The combined effects of land use planning and best practices (regulation specifications) allow for the containment of the spread of annual deforestation or degradation due to the increase in the number of mining sites. This increase is currently about 1,000 ha/year (10 sites of 1 km<sup>2</sup> each). As a result, 1,000 ha less forest land should be subject to deforestation or degradation each year, despite the increased number of gold-panning sites, which account for 1,000 ha/year x 53 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha = 53,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

### ***Bush fires contained***

Each year, about 3.9 million hectares are burned, both early and late in the season. We may assume a 5% annual loss of biomass in burned areas (direct loss and loss due to reduced potential production). This degradation can be estimated to be equivalent to the annual deforestation of 195,000 hectares (3.9 million ha x 5%), corresponding to an emissions potential of 10.3 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

The REDD objective is to reduce this impact by half over a period of 10-20 years, in other words to limit the degradation to the equivalent of deforesting 97,500 ha, producing an emissions reduction of 5.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

### ***Development of forest management plans (FMPs) for existing classified forests***

It is estimated that a forest that does not have a management plan loses 2% of its biomass (deforestation plus degradation) per year. The proposed management plan development effort that is envisaged as part of REDD is to introduce management plans for all existing classified forests that do not yet have them, and to classify new forests while reflecting the interests of local governments (at the regional and particularly the commune level), bringing the total area of classified forest to 30% of the country.

State forests now cover 14%, or about 3.9 million ha, of the country, of which only 800,000 ha have management plans, leaving approximately 3 million ha of existing classified forests that still require such plans. Developing FMPs for existing classified forests will therefore eliminate the 2% annual loss of 53 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha over 3 million ha, or 3.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

### ***Development of FMPs for new classified forests***

Complementing the management plans of current classified forests, it is also proposed that 4 million hectares of new forests (16% of national territory) be classified and placed under decentralized management by local authorities in order to ensure their continued existence. The classification of new forests is a highly sensitive matter that must be carried out with the active participation of the local population on the basis of prior informed consent in order for it to be effective and lasting. The proposal for additional classified forests takes these precautions into account and expressly depends on the local authorities and not central government to carry this out. The proposal to classify an additional 4 million ha of forests is ambitious, but realistic. Burkina Faso has 13 regions with 351 Communes, of which 302 are **rural**, and hence fall under the CGCT, which accords them extensive powers to manage forest resources. Once the decentralization process has been completed, it is expected that local governments will effectively assume management responsibilities for unclassified public forests. The issue of new classified forests will be discussed during the participatory consultation rounds described in the first section of this document.

For this to take place, resources need to be transferred to local governments and support offered with the development of land use plans (region land use plans and Commune-level “spatialized” development plans). This approach will not only allow the identification of new forests for classification, but will also determine which forests can be managed by local communities with the security that will allow rural land tenure charters.

Assuming that a forest having a management plan eliminates the annual loss of 2% of 53 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha, the classification of and assignment of a management plan to regional forests (500,000 ha) and Commune-level forests (3,250,000 ha) along with devolving the management of forests conceded to local communities with title (250,000 ha) will prevent the emission of 530,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year from regional forests, 3.445 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year from communal forests, and 265,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year from community forests. In addition, the classification and assignment of management plans to an additional 250,000 ha of State forest will prevent the loss of 2% of 53 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha each year, a savings of 265,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

### **Reduction in use of fuelwood**

According to the FAO (2010), the national fuel wood deficit in 2002 was 2,627,642 m<sup>3</sup>. A 50% reduction in this deficit through efficiency gains in the form of better carbonization yields and reduced waste would reduce this by the equivalent of 1 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.<sup>3</sup> These savings could be brought about by promoting better carbonization techniques, the use of improved stoves, and alternative energy sources. Equivalent emissions reduction does not therefore result in double counting with new forest plantations or improved forest management plans.

### **Afforestation**

Data on forest plantation productivity currently available are focused on *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, the species of choice for timber production. Moreover, most of the data are from experimental plots, including plant breeding trials. In the region of Centre (Ouagadougou), the productivity of forest plantations ranges from 1.38 to 3.71 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year. Given that the vast majority of forest plantations devoted to timber production is located in the south of the country, it is reasonable to work with an average plantation productivity rate of 4 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year.

The current reforestation rate in Burkina Faso is approximately the equivalent of 10,400 ha/year. The REDD strategy will double this to about 21,000 ha/year over a period of approximately 10-20 years. The afforestation discussed here is the result of diffuse plantations, micro-afforestation, and wooded hedge, *inter alia*. Again, there is no double counting with the restoration carried out due to the development of management plans for classified forest or the agro-forestry described in the paragraph below. The objectives formulated here concern planted areas with acceptable rates of recovery and survival of plants introduced there.

The sequestration would therefore be equivalent to approximately 10,400 ha of new plantations producing 4 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year of wood, or 14,500 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year.

### **Agro-forestry measures (additional agro-forestry plantations)**

With regard to the choice of species, agro-forestry plantations will primarily focus on windbreaks, hedges, fodder plantations, and shade production, among others, as well as fruit trees.

---

3 According to the hypothesis whereby 1 m<sup>3</sup> = 700 kg, of which 50% is carbon.

The ten-year objective is to implement agro-forestry programs on 1 million ha of the 12 million ha of land that is currently partially or fully used for agricultural purposes. Achieving this objective will be attributable to the impact of land tenure security and to measures to promote agro-forestry. Ultimately, the potential sequestration would involve safeguarding 1 million ha at 2 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year, or the equivalent of 700,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year at 700 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, of which 50% is carbon.

The potential for reducing forest emissions covered by the national REDD strategy is summarized in Table 26 below.

**Table 26: Theoretical annual emissions reduction potential due to the national REDD strategy**

EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	NEW PLANTATIONS (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
<b>Expansion of agriculture contained</b>	Agricultural intensification Objective: 50% reduction in agricultural expansion	Sudanese Region (Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre-Ouest, Haut-Bassins)	Deforestation Currently: 105,000 ha/year Objective: 52,500 ha/year		Current losses: 5.565 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year Reduction objective: 2,782,500 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year
<b>Overgrazing contained</b>	Intensification in livestock farming Objective: 50% reduction in grazing	Sahel and Sub-Sahel	Degradation <sup>4</sup> Currently: equivalent to 4% of 1.74 million ha Objective: equivalent to the deforestation of 34,800 ha/year in avoided degradation		Current losses: 3,7 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year Reduction objective: 1,85 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year
<b>Uncontrolled mining contained</b>	Capacity-building and implementation of more stringent specifications	Countrywide	Deforestation and degradation Currently: 40,356 ha (industrial and gold panning) and 1,000 ha additional/year (gold panning) Objective: Stabilize protected land despite the sizeable increase in mining activities of 1,000 ha/year		Current losses: 53,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year Reduction objective: 53,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year In spite of increase in no. of sites (5-10 new sites/year)
<b>Bush fires contained</b>	Capacity-building of stakeholders for the enforcement of forest laws and fire management in rural areas Objective: 50% reduction in the incidence of fires	South Sudanese Region	Degradation <sup>5</sup> Currently: early and late fires = 5% of loss for 3.9 million ha/year Objective: reducing by half		Current losses: 10.3 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year Reduction objective: 5.2 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year

<sup>4</sup> We may assume that overgrazing causes a loss of 40% of the biomass of forest areas after 10 years of intensive exploitation, or about 4%/year. Research on this issue forms part of the preparation phase of PIF.

<sup>5</sup> Assuming 5% annual loss of biomass on burned areas including the actual loss of productive potential (conducting research on this issue is planned in the preparation phase of PFI projects)

*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

<b>FMPs drawn up for state forests</b>	Development of FMPs for current classified forests  Development of FMPs for new classified forests	Countrywide	FC actual:  Objective: 3 million ha X 2%/year = equivalent of 60 000 ha/year  New classified forests:  Objective: 250 000 ha X 2%/year = equivalent of 50,000 ha/year	Reduction objective:  FC actual:  60 000 ha/year x 53 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/ha = 3,2 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e /year  New classified forests (State): 5 000 ha/year x 53tCO <sub>2</sub> e/ha = 265 000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year
<b>FMPs drawn up for regional forests</b>	Improved SRATs, classification of forests, and providing support for participatory management.  Objective: 2% of national forest land	Countrywide	New classified forests:  Objective: 500,000 X 2%/year = equivalent 10,000 ha /year	Reduction objective:  New classified forests (regions):  10,000 ha/year x 53 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/ha = 530,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year
<b>FMPs drawn up for Commune-level forests</b>	PCDs + Classification + Support for participatory land use planning Objective: All the Communes would have at least one Commune-level forest ; Total = 12% of national forest area	Countrywide	New classified forests:  Objective:  3,000,000 X 2%/year = equivalent to 60,000 ha/year	Objective:  New classified forests (commune-managed):  60 000 ha/year x 53 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/ha = 3,2 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e /year
<b>FMPs drawn up for community forests</b>	Capacity building and application of rural land charter. Objective: 1% national forest land	Countrywide	New classified forests:  Objective:  250,000 X 2%/year = equivalent to 5,000 ha/year	Reduction objective:  New classified forests (communities):  5,000 ha/year x 53 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/ha = 265,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e /year
<b>Reduction in use of fuelwood and charcoal</b>	Improved efficiency in use of fuel wood + promotion of alternative energy  Objective: 50% reduction in current level of domestic consumption	Countrywide (especially peri-urban areas) except Cascades and Sud-Ouest, which have a surplus	50% reduction of the national deficit of fuel wood (charcoal + fuelwood)	Reduction objective:  1.0 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e /year

*Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD*

<b>Afforestation</b>	Capacity building and land ownership incentives Objective: Doubling afforestation rate (from 10,400 ha/year to 20,800 ha/year)	Countrywide (with emphasis on protective afforestation in the north and afforestation in the south)	Equivalent 21,000 ha/year x 4m <sup>3</sup> /ha/year x density 0.7 x 47% carbon contained = 14,500 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year cumulatively	Sequestration objective: 53,200 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year (annual average on a 10-year horizon)
<b>Agro-forestry measures (Additional agro-forestry plantations)</b>	Incentive measures, awareness raising, encouraging land ownership incentives. 10-year goal of 1 million ha/12 million ha of land where there is currently complete or partial agriculture	Countrywide	1,000,000 ha at 2 m <sup>3</sup> /ha/year, or equivalent to 700,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year at 700 kg/m <sup>3</sup> of which 50% is carbon	Sequestration objective: 700,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year
<b>Total emissions reduction objective of the national strategy:</b>				<b>19,020 600 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year</b>



Table 27 shows the relative importance of emissions reduction potential in descending order. It shows that classic forestry policies designed to fight fires and to ensure that the development of management plans for forest and woodland management remain the primary measures aiming to reduce forest emissions. However, this should not minimize the relative importance of measures aimed at controlling agricultural expansion and reducing overgrazing, because each hectare classified and managed and each hectare spared from burning requires additional effort to achieve the objective in agricultural and pastoral areas. In fact, all measures are interrelated.

**Table 27: Relative importance to the expected results in emissions reduction potential**

Expected result	Emissions reduction (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/year)	Contribution to total (%)
Bushfires contained	5,167,500	27.17%
Development of management plans for existing State-owned forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Development of management plans for Commune-owned forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Agricultural expansion contained	2,782,500	14.63%
Overgrazing contained	1,844,400	9.70%
Reduction in use of fuel wood and charcoal	1,000,000	5.26%
Agro-forestry measures (additional plantations)	700,000	3.68%
Development of management plans for regional forests	530,000	2.79%
Development of management plans for new State forests	265,000	1.39%
Development of management plans for community forests	265,000	1.39%
Reforestation	53,200	0.28%
Uncontrolled mining contained	53,000	0.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,020,600</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### **D. Evaluation of national REDD strategy**

The ultimate goal of the national REDD strategy is a reduction in net forest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by Burkina Faso. This outcome will periodically be objectively evaluated by calculating the variation in the national forest carbon stock, bearing in mind that the proposed methodology for the MRV system is based on changes in land use and variations in national forest cover. International compensation mechanisms must be based on this evaluation.

On the other hand, all that is needed is to evaluate the results obtained in terms of the four strategic pillars to be reassured of the relevance of the actions taken, and to make the necessary amendments to the strategy. This periodic evaluation will be conducted in a more conventional manner, namely based on results indicators.

Finally, each activity or project will also be individually evaluated in a conventional manner (based on results indicators).

## **E. Process for developing a national REDD strategy**

During the REDD preparation phase, the country should adopt a national strategy, define the implementation methodology, and develop its baseline scenario and MRV. It is the responsibility of the National REDD Committee and the National REDD Coordination Unit (for operational aspects) to mobilize everything necessary to achieving the objectives of this phase.

The methodology and work plan related to MRV and the baseline scenario is found in Sections 3 and 4, and the implementation framework is presented in Section 2c. This section relates to the baseline studies and the approach followed for the development of the strategy itself.

The development of the national REDD+ strategy will require baseline studies at the design stage described in previous sections. These include the following:

- An analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- Additional studies on the impact of overgrazing and bush fires;
- An analysis of lessons learned from different projects and programs in rural development and forestry over the last three decades;
- An inventory of policies and governance in forestry and land use planning;
- An inventory of policies and programs in other sectors (agriculture, mining, infrastructure) and an examination of issues that may affect REDD;
- The development of solutions aimed at reducing forest emissions with their estimated emissions reduction potential, their contribution to the fight against poverty, and their co-environmental benefits.

Each of these studies will be undertaken in partnership with Burkinabe research and educational institutions in order to build their skills and knowledge on REDD. The national strategy will include a training component, which will identify the needs with regard to technical skills – in both public and private sectors – and the expertise that needs to be developed in the country.

In addition, the national REDD+ strategy should define an implementation framework, including legal aspects (carbon ownership), standardization, accreditation, the registration of projects, and finally redistribution and financing. These elements of the implementation framework are defined in Section 2c of this R-PP.

From baseline studies and proposals for the implementation framework, a first draft of the strategy will be produced and a strategic environmental and social assessment will be carried out.

The strategy will then be finalized by developing goals and expected outcomes, identifying actions or pilot projects, defining the necessary adaptations to different sectoral policies and programs, and, if necessary, by defining new operational programs for REDD.

However, it is important to note that the development of the national REDD+ strategy will not involve asking experts to produce various studies to use for drafting a strategy document at the end. This is a national approach that requires actions on creating awareness, understanding, training, ownership, and a involvement from all sectors of society in the REDD+ actions. Although in practice baseline studies will be produced in draft form by experts, it is the process of national consultation that will define the consensus needed to produce the final versions. In its approach to preparation for REDD, Burkina Faso will accord more importance to consultations than to documents (studies, options, or strategy).

### ***Activities to be carried out***

In accordance with the consultation and participation plan (Section 1c), the studies and documents that should be produced are:

### **Study of the drivers of DD**

The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (DD) in Burkina Faso were analyzed during preparation of the Investment Plan of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) as well as during the development of this R-PP. The study of DD drivers will have to make maximum use of these baseline studies and develop them further in attempting to quantify the impact of the various direct and indirect factors involved in DD, and to measure the overall phenomenon by region. The final version of the study should include a summary, aggregate tables and PowerPoint presentations that can be used in national consultations. The task of conducting this study will be assigned to a consulting firm. The baseline study will be enriched by a group of experts and further enriched and validated by the National Consultation Platform.

### **Other specific studies**

For this R-PP, the hypothesis was used whereby overgrazing causes a loss of 40% of the biomass of forest areas after 10 years of intensive use (or 4%/year). However, research on this issue is essential for validating the measures to be taken as part of the national REDD strategy. This study will be commissioned by the National REDD Coordination Unit and entrusted to a research organization.

As regards the impact of bush fires, the assumption of 5% annual loss of biomass in burned areas including the discounted loss of productive potential has been used in this R-PP. However, research on this issue is essential for validating the measures to be taken as part of the national REDD strategy. This study will be commissioned by the National REDD Coordination Unit and entrusted to a research organization.

### **Study of lessons learned**

Burkina Faso has extensive experience in forest and land management programs going back thirty years. A study of lessons learned will try to understand why such programs and projects have failed to deal with the phenomenon of deforestation and forest degradation and it will highlight the effectiveness and deficiencies of the various strategies. This will better define the strategy and model actions to be included in the national REDD strategy. This R-PP is presented in Section 2a of a first outline of the study and its development will be the task of consultations at various levels, including the central and the decentralized level, and should include technical partners in development. The task of this study will be assigned to a consulting firm. The baseline study will be enriched by a group of experts and further enriched and validated by the National Consultation Platform.

### **Studies of policies on forest governance and land use**

REDD+ activities in the rural sector are those that have the most direct impact on forest emissions reductions. The strategic and programmatic policy and program in this sector is the National Rural Sector Program (PNSR). It is therefore necessary to analyze and review this program in the context of REDD to ensure that it integrates the strategic options and targets for reducing forest emissions.

The study will also focus on forest sector governance and land management policies and programs. Issues of land use and land tenure security have a direct impact on the change in forested area management while governance is directly involved in the management of natural resources and the provision of incentives to encourage individual and collective actions designed to implement REDD.

This R-PP presents a rough outline of this study in Section 2a, and its development will require consultation of the various levels of central and decentralized administration, as well as technical development partners. The task of conducting this study will be given to the consultation firm. The baseline study will be supplemented by a group of experts (focus group) and further supplemented and validated by the National Participatory Consultation Platform.

### **Studies on policies and governance in other sectors**

The mining, energy, infrastructure, tourism, and others sectors may directly or indirectly contribute to deforestation and forest degradation. It is therefore important to analyze the policies and the state of governance in these sectors in order to: i) identify incentives, measures, and practices that are related to REDD, (ii) ensure that they do not hinder other efforts in the rural sector, and iii) examine the extent to which these sectors could adjust their policies and programs to reflect and integrate REDD activities and objectives for reducing forest emissions. For example, it will be crucial to see how to integrate policies, laws, regulations, and programs in the mining sector, which is one of the concerns of REDD, or even to integrate objectives and concrete measures to reduce forest emissions. The task of conducting this study will be assigned to a consulting firm. The baseline study will be enriched by a group of experts and further enriched and validated by the National Participatory Consultation Platform.

#### Study of solutions and options

Based on the previous studies, experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit along with consultants will prepare a study developing strategic options for reducing forest emissions. This R-PP proposes a preliminary strategic vision that this study will validate and enrich, translating this strategic vision into a series of operational areas of intervention and related measures and activities. Finally, models of actions and project will be elaborated to detail the role of different actors in implementing the strategy. At this stage, model activities will only be outlined for submission to the National Consultation Committee since they will be detailed in the final version of the strategy. The study of solutions and options would also include a cost-benefit analysis for each option, comparing the opportunity costs of investments (or of retreating from other economic activities) related to each option with potential benefits.. This baseline study will be enriched by a group of experts and further enriched and validated by the National Consultation Platform. This work will be guided by the experts of the National REDD Coordination Unit and supported by consultants.

#### Preliminary Draft Strategy

The preliminary draft strategy will include the content of the strategic option study and a chapter on the implementation framework that will address legal issues, standards for REDD projects and accreditation, redistribution, and the creation of a national REDD Fund as described in section 2c below. The, the baseline scenario and MRV issues that are much more technical will be treated independently from the preliminary draft strategy during the participatory consultation process. This will help focus the participatory consultations on REDD activities to be developed and on a strategy implementation framework ensuring the participation of all stakeholders. The draft strategy will be developed by experts of the National REDD Coordination Unit, assisted by consultants. The document will be enriched by a group of experts and further supplemented and validated by the National Consultation Platform.

#### The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

In order to allow the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment to perform its role of improving the strategy, this evaluation will be conducted when the draft strategy is produced. It will then become the context for the 6th round of consultation on the draft strategy. Its conclusions will be submitted, completed, and validated by the National Consultation Platform. Beside the environmental and socioeconomic impact assessment, SESA must also include a risk analysis and produce the Environmental and Social Management Framework for REDD. The SESA approach is presented in more details in Section 2d.

#### Final version of strategy

The final version of the strategy will be produced following SESA and carried out in a broad process of national consultation on the draft. Experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit supported by consultants will amend the draft so as to take into account the various consultations, discussions,

and results and will complete the draft by defining objectives, quantifying outcomes, specifying actions, piloting projects, proposing amendments to policies and existing programs, and developing new operational programs specific to REDD. All these issues are discussed in Section 2c.

### ***Work organization and contractual terms***

For the REDD preparation phase, the team from the National REDD Coordination Unit will receive the following assistance:

#### **1) Consulting firm for 30 months (USD 2 million)**

This consulting firm will offer the National REDD Coordination Unit and SP-CONEDD long-term expertise (coordination, REED expert, consultation expert) and short term expertise. Besides the coordination of all activities, the consultation process, and general advice, this expertise (long and short term) will be applied for:

- The study on the solutions/options for reducing emissions;
- The draft version of the strategy;
- The final version of the strategy;
- The formulation of a range of activities (model projects);
- The analysis of the “REDD content” of existing programs and projects, and offering suggestions as to how they may contribute more to achieving REDD objectives;
- The drafting (concept notes) of a first cohort of new REDD programs/projects;
- The study on the legal framework for REDD;
- The definition of standards for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso;
- The development of a database of similar projects elsewhere;
- The study of institutional options and the operation of a National REDD Fund;
- The format of communicating the baseline scenario and its methodology;
- The ToR for the periodic auditing of a measure (MRV);
- The communication format of the MRV system.

#### **2) Four (4) intermediary organizations for the consultation process (USD 160,000)**

Given the scope of the consultation process (7 rounds/“waves” in 302 rural municipalities), four intermediary organizations (NGOs or local bureaus) will criss-cross the country to help with the work of SP-CONEDD.

#### **3) Consulting firm to conduct four (4) baseline studies (USD 150,000)**

In order to support the synergy between the various studies that need to be conducted, the intention is to award a comprehensive mandate to a consulting firm for:

- The study on the drivers of DD;
- The study on lessons learned;
- The study on the impact of the policies/governance of the forest sector and land use that takes into account DD;
- The study of the policies/governance of the other sectors.

#### **4) Research institute to conduct specific studies (USD 150,000)**

Given the scientific nature of the studies and the opportunity to implement permanent or semi-permanent measures in the field, a research institute will be given the task of conducting the following studies:

- The study on the impact of overgrazing;
- The study on the impact of bush fires.

5) Consulting firm to conduct the Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation (USD 75,000)

6) Consulting firm to build a computer model to model changes in carbon stocks (USD 250,000) and to carry out the technical design of the MRV system (USD 240,000)

This consulting firm will have to mobilize a multidisciplinary team in order to produce:

For the baseline scenario:

- A model explaining the variations in carbon stock during the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010;
- A projection of carbon stocks for the periods 2010-2015, 2015-2020, and 2020-2025;
- The procedure for the five-yearly revisions of the baseline scenario;
- The general report (methodology used and results obtained) for the baseline scenario;

For the MRV system:

- The evaluation and precision of the BDOT 2010 for the purposes of MRV;
- The improvement of nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (classes of degradation);
- The improvement of nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (density indices for plantations);
- The definition of the reporting format;
- The organizational aspects of implementing the MRV system;
- The detailed design of the MRV system.

7) Consulting firm (consultant) to perform an independent evaluation of the methodology used to determine the baseline scenario (USD 60,000) and to perform the independent evaluation of the MRV system (USD 60,000).

8) Consulting firm (consultant) to define the methodology for measuring co-benefits (USD 60,000).

Except for the main consulting firm supporting the National REDD Coordination Unit, for whom the terms of reference (ToR) can be found in Annex 1a (B), the terms of reference of all the contracts to be awarded will be developed by the National REDD Coordination Unit with the support of the technical assistants.

## **F. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase**

Table 28 summarizes the activities to be performed and the associated budgets required in developing the national REDD strategy during the preparation phase.

Table 28: Summary of actions aimed at developing the national REDD strategy: activities and budget

2b. STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR REDD					
Activity	Sub-activity	Estimate Cost (in thousands of USD)			Total
		2012	2013	2014	
<b>Mandate for a consultant to conduct 4 baseline studies</b>	Study on the DD drivers (with quantitative information)				
	Study on the lessons learned				
	Study on policies and governance in the forest sector and in land management	50	100		150
	Study on policies and governance in other sectors				
<b>Mandate for a research institute to conduct specific studies</b>	Study on the impact of overgrazing	25	25	25	75
	Study on the impact of bush fires	25	25	25	75
<b>Study on solutions and options</b>					.
<b>Provisional version of the strategy</b>					
<b>Final version of the strategy</b>					
	<b>Total</b>	\$100	\$150	\$50	<b>\$300</b>
<b>Burkina Faso government FIP project preparation facility</b>		<b>In kind (salaries, existing offices)</b>			
<b>FIP Burkina Faso projects</b>		100	150	50	<b>\$ 300</b>
<b>Luxembourg Cooperation</b>					
<b>Other TFPs</b>					

## 2c. REDD+ implementation framework

REDD in Burkina Faso is a national coordinated approach (not simply a program or a project) that includes:

- A national strategy involving all national stakeholders;
- A national coordination strategy and implementation framework;
- National tools (baseline scenario and MRV system) designed to help Burkina Faso's participation in the future international payment mechanism for environmental services.

The national REDD strategy will involve the combined efforts of the agricultural, mining, livestock, energy, land use, and forest sectors. It will be translated into forestry programs and changes to policies in other sectors with the aim of reducing forest emissions, and into projects and initiatives by the private sector and by communities.

As mentioned in Section 1a on institutional arrangements, in the implementation phase of the strategy, the National REDD Coordination Unit will conduct the following:

- Sector coordination through the MEDD;
- Inter-ministerial coordination through the National REDD Committee;
- Management of REDD-related networks, primarily with training and research institutions, and civil society organizations;
- Definition of additional REDD+ programs and projects;
- Establishing a REDD legal framework (carbon ownership);
- Registering and monitoring nongovernmental initiatives and projects;
- Operationalization of the financing and redistribution system;
- Assessment of REDD+ strategy implementation;
- MRV Implementation.

As detailed in section 1a, the R-PP will be implemented through FIP projects. The FIP is a program that aims to search for innovative, transformational solutions for limiting deforestation and forest degradation. Burkina Faso should receive USD 30 million of financial assistance, potentially supplemented by USD 8 million from the European Union, taking into account the convergence of objectives between partners and the issue of aid effectiveness.

This financial assistance will allow two projects to be financed:

- 1) The first, to the value of USD 26 million, will have a local approach, providing support to municipalities and villages with integrated local development, the management of land tenure issues, and with the resolution of land disputes. Because of its local focus and how close it will be to the rural villages, the first component of this project will involve financing activities relating to institutional set-up, the consultation plan, and the development of the strategy.
- 2) The second project, which will have a national focus, will aim to improve sustainable management of forests (national, regional, and municipal) and to strengthen forest governance. Due to its more institutional nature, the first component of this project will involve financing activities relating to the baseline scenario and the MRV system.

The implementation of these projects should take place under the auspices of MEDD, as depicted in Figure 1, Section 1a. Virtually all the contracts necessary for the activities described in this R-PP will therefore be concluded in the context of these two projects, in accordance with current procedures.

Once the R-PP has been completed, the implementation of the national REDD+ program in Burkina Faso will involve all national actors and sectors. Consensus on an effective organizational, legal, and operational implementation framework is therefore important. Three aspects of the implementation framework will be developed and validated during the REDD preparation phase: i) coordination mechanisms at the national level, across sectors and across ministries, ii) identification and implementation of REDD+ programs and projects, and iii) a legal and regulatory mechanism for income redistribution in relation to carbon ownership. Proposals and arrangements in relation to these three aspects with a view to implementing the national REDD strategy will be discussed during the preparation phase as part of the plan for the participatory consultation and participation process.



## **A. Coordination at the national level, across sectors and across ministries**

### ***Rural sector coordination***

The REDD coordination process will first involve the forestry sector within the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). At the national level (all sectors)<sup>6</sup>, REDD's own steering and coordination mechanism will be facilitated by the National REDD Committee and the National REDD Coordination Unit ("Technical Secretariat" - see Chapter 1). The National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) is primarily an opportunity to help anchor and coordinate the implementation of the REDD strategy in the forestry, agriculture, and livestock sectors. Since the PNSR is a programmatic instrument, it also serves to anchor all other projects and programs including the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Therefore, the PNSR will be the tool of choice for REDD sectoral coordination in order to ensure consistency between all efforts in the rural sector.

At the operational level the REDD strategy will be translated into measures and actions which will be integrated into the PNSR. Therefore the identification of REDD-related measures and activities will need to take the PSNR (and its sub-programs) into account. Similarly, the PNSR must incorporate REDD-related measures and activities, and, if necessary, individual PNSR programs should be adjusted to meet REDD objectives. This holds true for all PNSR programs, including those in the forestry, agriculture, and livestock sectors.

Operationalizing the PNSR will require organizational arrangements that ensure the integration into the PNSR of activities carried out by ministries responsible for the forestry, agriculture, and livestock sectors. In order to strengthen the coordination between the ministries and the PNSR, program budgets will be allocated on the basis of the PNSR's medium term expenditure framework. In order to receive budget allocations from the State and from development partners, all activities, including REDD activities, must therefore be included in the PNSR program and supervised by the PNSR contact person in the relevant ministry. All REDD actions will therefore be mainstreamed within government processes.

### ***Inter-ministerial coordination***

The inter-ministerial coordination process will be an appropriate way to identify measures and activities in other sectors that are also implicated in deforestation and forest degradation and could be involved in implementing the national REDD strategy. The national REDD strategy should therefore be in line with the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD) and with other sector policies, which in turn will need to respond to REDD concerns.

During implementation, the coordination will consist of periodically analyzing the performance of other sectors and, when appropriate, taking remedial action. This will be done by experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit advised by a working group and the National Consultation Platform. These structures, whose members include representatives from key ministries, are the REDD consultation, coordination, and management bodies. Inter-ministerial coordination will also help preventing potential conflicts with other sectors, in particular mining.

---

6 In May 2010, the Ministers in charge of agriculture, livestock, and environment signed a framework agreement for the coordination of interventions in the rural sector. This framework is known as the National Program for the Rural Sector, and its forestry pillar is defined as: increasing the area covered by forest management plans in order to meet the needs of the population for fuel wood, strengthening forestry production and processing; improving the food and nutritional security of the population; and ensuring sustainable forest ecosystem management.

## B. REDD+ programs and projects

To obtain concrete results on the ground, the national REDD strategy will be translated into a range of activities, programs, and projects. Three types of programs or projects may be considered:

- Existing government programs that qualify as REDD+ activities and are recommended in the national REDD strategy;
- New REDD-specific government programs or projects;
- Non-governmental initiatives and projects.

Annex 2c. includes a non-exhaustive list of proposed rural sector projects

Figure 11: Implementation of the national REDD strategy

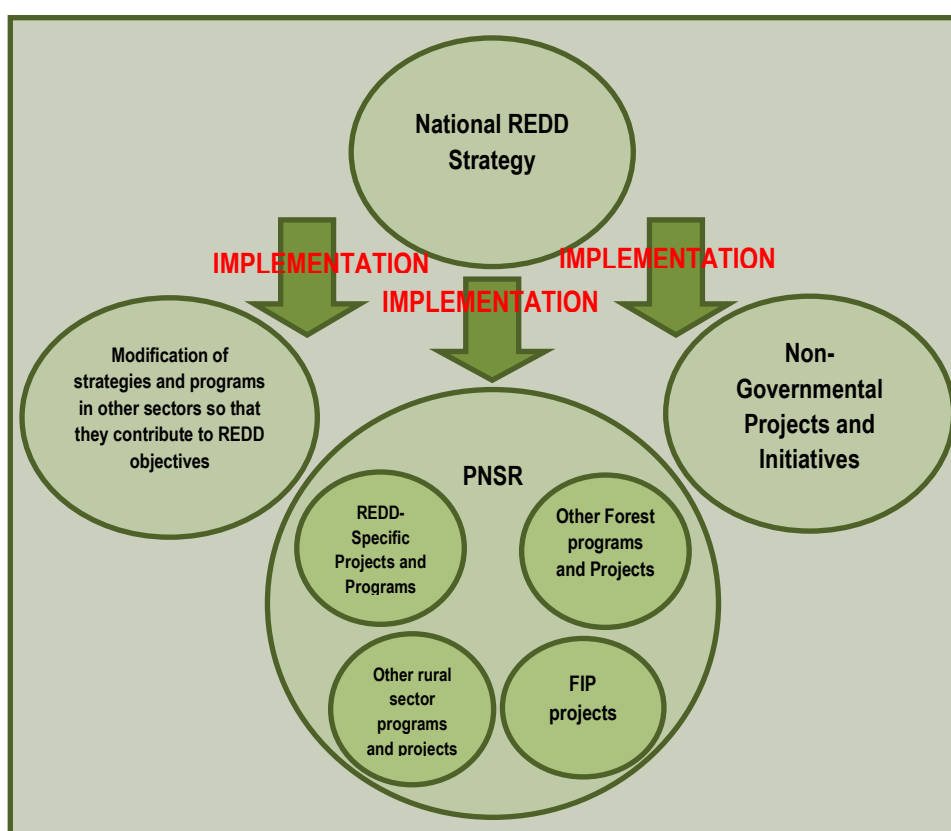


Figure 11 illustrates how the national strategy will be implemented. It makes clear that this strategy is neither a program nor a project and that to be implemented well it must rely both on public programs and projects in the rural and other sectors and on non-governmental initiatives and projects.

During the implementation phase of the national REDD strategy, one of the roles of the National Coordination Unit will be to ensure that there is a significant number of activities in REDD programs or in existing projects and to develop specific new programs and projects for REDD with the required financing. The Coordination Unit will also ensure that all sectors of society contribute to the objectives of reducing forest emissions by setting appropriate incentives for the private sector, the community, and NGOs to develop their own initiatives.

### ***Existing government programs***

The **range of REDD activities** will be defined in the national REDD strategy and will include model activities with a proven track record for reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the context of Burkina Faso and providing social and the environmental co-benefits. Each model activity should present a potential for carbon sequestration either by producing new wood growth or by conserving current stocks.

Several government strategies and programs designed or already implemented with or without development partners' assistance have REDD-related objectives and may even include model activities identified in the national REDD strategy.

Existing government programs can be divided into two categories:

- Forestry programs and projects;
- Programs and projects in rural sectors other than forestry.

In order to rely on existing programs as vehicles for implementing the national REDD strategy, an operational evaluation will be conducted during the preparation phase. Specifically, experts from the National Coordination Unit assisted by consultants will review REDD-oriented program activities and recommend changes needed to make them compatible with the national REDD strategy or to enrich their REDD content. They will submit their results to a focus group responsible for enhancing the strategy. Finally, departments, executive agencies, or coordination units in charge of these programs will be requested to incorporate these proposals in their programs and make them operational. During the implementation phase, the National Coordination Unit and the National Platform will monitor and evaluate progress achieved in integrating the REDD+ activities into these programs. However these programs have a limited lifetime and will eventually be replaced by others. The design of new programs introduced during the implementation phase of the national REDD strategy will need to reflect and be made compatible with the national REDD strategy. These new programs will therefore contribute to REDD objectives and activities, and their REDD specific components will be monitored in terms of their expected results.

In reducing forest emissions, strict compliance with REDD's additionality principle should ensure that the impact of existing programs and projects will be taken into consideration in establishing the baseline scenario. However the often overly optimistic expected outcomes of these projects and programs may bias the baseline to the detriment of Burkina Faso. The evaluation of the existing programs and projects will include an estimate of their carbon sequestration potential to realistically quantify their contributions. The evaluation will also help to improve current practices, including with regard to their contribution to the national REDD strategy. In the Burkinabe MRV system, actual contributions (visible, on the ground) to a reduction of forest emissions will be measured using remote sensing.

### ***New programs and projects specific to REDD***

The national REDD strategy provides an opportunity to drastically change current deforestation and forest degradation trends. However, current practices and levels of investment alone are unlikely to be sufficient. The **range of REDD+ activities** defined in the national strategy as well as new projects and programs will be established in order for the strategy to have a significant impact.

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is one of the new programs that are part of the national REDD strategy whose first draft forms part of this R-PP. The FIP finances REDD-related priority and transformational investments until more appropriate REDD funding mechanisms are in place, such as the UNFCCC's Green Fund and others that reward the performance of developing countries.

Once the national REDD strategy is validated within one to two years, other REDD programs and projects will be defined and submitted to various partners that could provide necessary funding. These are primarily public programs and projects, although several non-governmental actors could also be involved. All new REDD programs and projects will have proven potential for sequestration with quantified emissions reduction targets. The results of these projects could therefore help generate future income for the country, which would compensate for the initial investment.

The creation of a first set of new programs and projects is part of the preparation phase and the programs and projects should be included in the final version of the national REDD strategy. Again, this task will be undertaken by experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit supported by consultants, and their work will be submitted for assessment by focus groups and examined during the participatory consultations.

### ***Non-governmental initiatives and projects***

In addition to public REDD initiatives in the rural and other sectors, initiatives or projects could be developed and implemented by the private sector and the community under the leadership of NGOs.

In theory, private and non-government projects could qualify to apply for REDD carbon credits. Currently, carbon credits generated from REDD activities are oriented to the voluntary carbon market that includes organizations that certify the value of these credits on the basis of a set of criteria. MRV systems for these projects would have to be validated by these specialized certification organizations.<sup>7</sup> However, no afforestation projects have ever been registered with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in Burkina Faso. Even though stocks and growth stocks of carbon in natural forests are low in a country such as Burkina (compared to countries with dense tropical rainforests), plantations of exotic species offer very valuable potential for sequestration. As part of Burkina Faso's implementation of its national REDD strategy, an awareness campaign will promote private REDD projects and afforestation programs. Indeed, any contribution to national goals is important and access to carbon markets is of great interest to Burkina Faso.

The promotion of private REDD initiatives can take the form of:

- Providing an appropriate legal framework for private operators and communities;
- Accreditation of REDD projects to facilitate the sale of carbon credits on international markets;
- Establishment of a funding mechanism for REDD projects.

### ***Support from Technical and Financial Partners***

Burkina Faso has a certain number of consultation bodies, including with the technical and financial partners. With regard to the rural sector, the TFPs have assembled a consultation group for their dialogue with the SP-CPSA.

There is also a TFP consultation group led by the UNDP that is there specifically to support the MEDD.

These two bodies will continue to be closely associated with the implementation of the R-PP and the development of the REDD strategy in order to facilitate synergies and ensure that the TFPs' programs address REDD issues.

---

<sup>7</sup> The Voluntary Carbon Standards (VCS) is the most commonly used, while the CCBA focuses mainly on the certification of social and environmental co-benefits.

### **C. REDD legal framework (carbon ownership)**

In promoting REDD initiatives the government must establish conditions conducive to private sector investment in forests and woodlands. Thus the legal ownership of forest carbon should be clarified, including an interpretation of the Forestry Code and other appropriate regulations, taking the form of a decree or an “*Arrêté d’application*” (executive decision) of the Forestry Law. Land security currently granted by the Rural Land Code (Act No. 034-2009 of June 16, 2009) also provides guarantees for long-term ownership of reforested land as well as of forests and plantations.

A basic study on this issue should be conducted by experts from the National Coordination Unit with the support of consultants and submitted to the national process of participatory consultation. This study will not only provide an analysis of current legal provisions in relation to REDD issues but also proposed regulatory and legal measures. The revised legal framework should be adopted and made effective during the implementation of the national strategy.

### **D. The registration and monitoring of non-governmental projects and initiatives**

The government’s accreditation of REDD+ projects will facilitate the sale on international carbon markets of carbon credits generated by private initiatives. The promoter of a REDD project might need this accreditation in order to sell his credits on the international carbon markets in the same way that approval is granted by the Designated National Authority for the CDM. Accreditation may also allow projects to qualify for financing from the National REDD Fund. In addition, a register of accredited projects offers a tool for monitoring national projects and initiatives related to REDD, and hence for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the national REDD strategy. The government would be able to use this tool to familiarize itself with the projects, particularly if the rules of the international REDD mechanism will require that records be kept of payments received from the international carbon markets by way of national compensation in order to avoid double counting. This register would therefore also allow the setting up of a national carbon credit accounting system. Finally, the data in the register will allow information exchange – especially if the application will be internet accessible.

In order to accredit projects, a set of criteria by which REDD projects can be recognized needs to be drawn up. The standards for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso will be developed by experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit during the REDD preparation phase, assisted by consultants, and using international references on the subject and adapting them to the specific context of Burkina Faso. The experts’ proposals will be subjected to the national consultation process and, finally, the legal aspects of the standards (decree establishing the requirements, criteria, and indicators for the national standards) will also be examined by a legal specialist under the supervision of the National REDD Coordination Unit.

In parallel to the definition of national standards, Burkina Faso will also develop a register of REDD projects accredited by the government. The development of the procedure for registering a project and the development of the register as a tool will be assigned during the preparation phase to a systems analyst and an IT developer under the supervision of the National REDD Coordination Unit.

## E. Financing and Redistribution Mechanism

Under the international REDD mechanism developing countries will be rewarded for their efforts to reduce forest emissions. However, it is also well-known that it is the actions of field actors, whether communities or individuals, which will produce concrete results, as measured using remote sensing. During the preparation period, a mechanism for the redistribution of profits will need to be defined on the basis of a broad national consensus.

The ex-post payment to individuals, communities, or agencies for measurable emissions reductions is difficult to implement. First, to make a payment for environmental services on the basis of results will require that each project, whether private, governmental, or decentralized, or each NGO initiative, has its own MRV system, which represents a significant investment and a lengthy and technical procedure. As the periods corresponding to emissions reductions resulting in credits are not necessarily annual, it will create complicated national accounting procedures especially if these procedures must be fair and equitable and if revenues must be redistributed within a given period. In view of the difficulty, Burkina Faso has chosen to establish a pre-financing mechanism in which amounts awarded will be treated as advances for environmental services. Moreover, in cases of ex-post payment, there is usually a financial institution (often a bank) that funds initial disbursements in anticipation of repayment with interest once revenues are realized.

Therefore, the redistribution of national benefits (carbon revenues) will be more readily feasible through project financing. Advances will be made based on expected results in terms of emissions reductions. Finally, this option solves the issue of carbon ownership since the State would pay the claimant in advance and would then claim to be the designated beneficiary of any payment to the country from the international community.

The establishment of a National Fund is also in line with the promotion of private initiatives for REDD. The Fund would invest in projects that contribute to emissions reduction at the national level that will eventually be financially rewarded. The payments of financial rewards will replenish the Fund, at no cost to the government, or even at a negative cost depending on the projects and the value of the emissions reductions. Subsidies to operators would then be considered as payment in advance through the redistribution of credits.

The funding mechanism for REDD projects will require (i) the availability of start-up funds, and (ii) the institutionalization of a National Fund.

### ***Start-up funds***

Securing funding for start-ups could be achieved through ODA donations in the form of grants and loans to fund climate-related initiatives. It can be reasonably assumed that after a few years of operation start-up funds could be replenished from payments received by Burkina Faso for its reduction performance as part of the international REDD mechanism.

### ***Creation of a National REDD Fund***

A National Fund will be established to cover the cost for the implementation of the national REDD strategy either by converting the current FAF - *Fonds d'Aménagement Forestier* (Forest Management Fund) or by creating the *Fonds d'intervention pour l'environnement* (National Environmental Fund - FIE) which was created under the Environmental Act. A study will need to be conducted to establish the National Fund. This study will need to build on financing options already developed with the assistance of Luxembourg and Sweden for the creation of a Forestry Fund, as well as the Carbon

Fund financing options developed with UNDP assistance. One option would be to have a single multipurpose fund that includes a REDD-dedicated window.

The funding mechanism and management of the Fund would be similar to the "Basket Fund" proposed in the harmonized program framework that supports the forestry sector in accordance with the following principles:

- The funding mechanism must be demand-driven but also ensure the security of the Fund;
- A fixed percentage of the Fund must be assigned to covering operating expenses;
- Financial autonomy (the Fund must not be subject to government budget allocations);
- Funding criteria for a balance between:
  - The actions of different sectors (forestry, agriculture, livestock, land, etc.);
  - The actions of the government (MEDD and other ministries), local authorities, representative organizations from civil society, and the private sector;
- Criteria for funding:
  - Compliance with the standards of REDD+;
  - The inclusion of social co-benefits (gender equality, fight against poverty) and environmental co-benefits (conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity).

During the REDD preparation stage, a study focusing on institutional options and an operational method for a national REDD Fund will need to be undertaken by legal and financial experts under the supervision of the National Coordination Unit. Proposals will be submitted to a national debate as part of the participatory consultations and participation process.

The issue of internally redistributing revenues paid as advances (funding based on anticipated results) or ex-post payments (based on measured results) should also be raised in the context of funding for REDD+. As the country level performance results from the impacts of individual and collective projects on the ground, to be fair, the design of each project should include a mechanism for fair and equitable distribution that has been agreed upon among all the parties involved in the project. This issue can be included in the standards for REDD projects in Burkina Faso.

## **F. Assessing the implementation of the REDD strategy**

During the REDD implementation phase in Burkina Faso, the National Coordination Unit will be responsible for periodically monitoring and evaluating the level of implementation of the national strategy. This regular implementation of a national MRV mechanism, which should take place every 5 years, will form a significant part of this assessment since results from the field will be measured objectively. However, the National Coordination Unit must also assess whether the effort (number and suitability of projects and initiatives) and other provisions have been adequately implemented, and adjustments should be made as needed. The level of implementation of the strategy will be evaluated twice for each period subject to MDV, or every 2½ years. A monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed by the National Coordination Unit.

## **G. Summary of activities conducted during the REDD preparation phase**

### ***Development of a range of activities (model projects)***

The development of model actions or projects will enrich the final version of the national strategy. This work will allow for the specification of appropriate actions by eco-geographical zones or administrative entities (regions, municipalities). This task will be conducted by experts from the National Coordination Unit with the support of consultants.

***The “REDD content” of existing programs and projects analyzed and enriched***

This study will be conducted by the National Coordination Unit, assisted by ad-hoc experts if needed.

***Development of concept notes for a first cohort of new REDD programs and projects***

This task will be conducted by the National Coordination Unit assisted by consultants.

***Study on the legal framework for REDD***

The National Coordination Unit would sub-contract this study to a consultant (45 days).

***Definition of standards for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso***

The National Coordination Unit would sub-contract this study to a consultant with REDD expertise (30 days) and a legal expert (15 days).

***Development of an electronic database for approved projects***

The National Coordination Unit would sub-contract this study to a consultant with systems analysis expertise (30 days) and a software developer (90 days).

***Study on institutional options and operation of a National REDD Fund***

The National Coordination Unit would sub-contract this study to a legal expert (15 days) and Public Finance specialist (30 days).

Table 29 summarizes the activities that will be implemented along with their associated budgets with a view to defining the implementation framework for REDD during the preparation phase.

**Table 29: Summary of activities to be defined as part of the REDD implementation: activities and budgets**

2c. REDD IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimate Cost (in millions of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Development of a range of activities (model projects)			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
An analysis of “REDD content” of the programs and existing projects, and their enrichment			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
The development of a concept note for the first cohort of REDD programs and projects			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
A study on the legal framework for REDD			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
Development of criteria for Burkina REDD projects			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
The development of a computerized register of accredited projects			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
A study the institutional options and the operation			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		



mechanism for a National REDD Fund				
	Total	\$	\$	\$
Burkina Faso government Project preparation facility				In kind (salaries, existing offices)
Burkina Faso FIP projects				
Luxembourg Cooperation				
Other TFPs				

## 2d. Environmental and social impacts

### A. Justification for SESA

The national REDD strategy, outlined in this R-PP, aims at reversing current trends in deforestation and forest degradation while contributing to poverty reduction. To that end, it identifies major activities in the areas of land use planning, security of land tenure, forest management, agroforestry, and a range of sectoral policies (mining, livestock, agriculture, etc.) that will need to reflect the REDD approach.

The participation of all stakeholders should begin during the development of the strategy, which will be implemented through several programs and projects involving the central government, local governments, NGOs, the private sector, individuals, and communities. Although REDD+ activities in Burkina Faso should contribute to poverty reduction and improve environmental and social conditions for rural populations, unwanted collateral impacts could be felt in the human and environmental context.

As regards the social aspect, land issues could potentially create tensions between local communities. The implementation of the new rural land tenure requires good local governance that may not yet be in place. Similarly, participatory forest management requires good local governance and social cohesion among communities and individual users of natural resources (hunters, ranchers, gatherers, farmers, etc.). Many generate a significant income from the exploitation of forest resources on which they also rely for their subsistence. Although all REDD activities are planned in a spirit of sustainable development, any changes in practices, such as the exclusion of some social groups and impacts on gender issues could lead to tensions. Land use planning therefore involves reconciling urban sprawl, mining development, agribusiness, and ecosystem conservation, among other issues.

Land management issues present significant potential for generating conflicts between different actors. Indeed, the weak capacity of the various strata could lead them to implement the strategy at different rates, with some better seizing opportunities while others are negatively affected by social and environmental changes.

Improvement in governance, the participation of all stakeholders, and transparency are essential elements in the implementation of the national REDD strategy. However, if the stakeholders are not qualified, unwanted impacts may occur. The goal of the environmental and social assessment is precisely to identify the possible risks and also to adjust the strategy if necessary, or to provide mitigation measures. It aims not only to eliminate and reduce any damage and compensate for inevitable negative consequences for the population and the environment, but also to promote the positive impacts and improve the quality of the expected outcomes.

The strategic environmental and social assessment should be conducted early in the process to allow for refining and making necessary adjustments to the national REDD strategy. This assessment will be conducted as part of the REDD preparation phase and as soon as the first draft of the full strategy is available. Since FIP projects will fit into the national REDD strategy, the SESA of REDD, and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed during the SESA of the REDD strategy, this may provide a basis for FIP projects. Similarly, the SESA of FIP projects will be used to update the SESA of REDD as a whole. It is clear that the SESA of REDD projects, including in particular the FIP, may be more accurate since they focus on specific activities and areas (municipalities).

## B. The scope of the SESA

The terms of reference for the SESA to be conducted during the REDD preparation phase are presented in Appendix 2d.

The study will require an estimated thirty-five (35) working days for a head of mission specialist in environmental studies and thirty (30) days for a forestry expert (REDD), over approximately a four month period as part of the 6th round of participatory consultations. The consultants could be involved in the formulation of the draft version of the strategy, and then support the consultation process. In addition to supervising the work, the National Coordinator will be responsible for harmonizing the work of the SESA and for organizing the consultations.

## C. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase

Table 30 summarizes the activities to be performed and the associated budgets needed to develop the national REDD strategy during the preparation phase.

**Table 30: Summary of the implemented activities to evaluate the social and environmental impact: activities and budget**

2d. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimate cost (in millions of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Environmental and Social Strategic Evaluation			75		75
	<b>Total</b>		75		75
Burkina Faso government FIP project preparation facility		<b>In kind (salaries and existing offices)</b>			
Burkina Faso FIP projects			75		75
Luxembourg Cooperation					
Other TFPs					

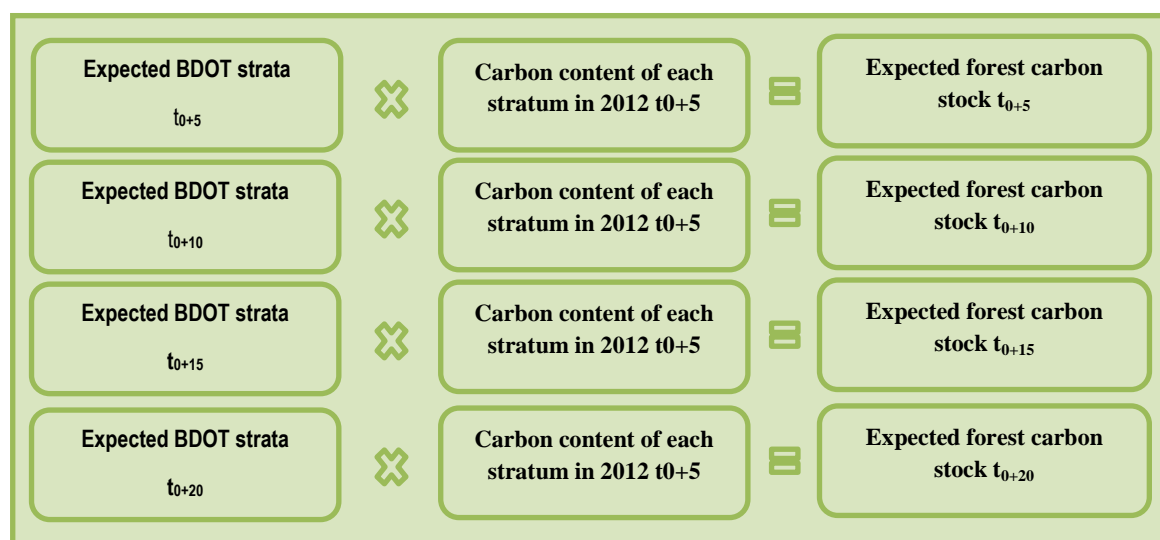
## SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OF A BASELINE SCENARIO

### A. General principle for establishing a baseline scenario

As part of the future international REDD mechanism, countries will have to develop a baseline scenario that will be used to measure the net reduction in forest emissions. There are currently no established norms for the methodology that is to be used.

To allow for the application of the MRV system<sup>8</sup> based on a mapping of land use (including detailed forest stratification), the aim of the baseline is to predict future changes in land use under different assumptions, and it will be recalibrated at regular intervals (e.g. every five years). As shown in Figure 10, this will generate a land use database (BDOT) with forecasts against which the forest carbon stock that will be measured periodically as part of the MRV mechanism can be compared.

Figure 12: Expected forest carbon stock



$t_0$  : the year in which the most recent BDOT was completed (2010).

### B. Modeling the BDOT

Burkina Faso has a land use database (BDOT) for the years of 1992, 2002 and soon, 2010. The advantage of this mapping of land use is that the index used is compatible (in fact almost identical) from one period to another. Changes in land use can be analyzed as a model in which the parameters explain the previous trend.

The objective of the modeling is to arrive at an equation that explains the changes in BDOT observed over the two periods of 1992-2002 and 2002-2010 by analyzing some of the parameters:

$$\Delta \text{Strata}(t_{2002}-t_{1992}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$

$$\Delta \text{Strata}(t_{2010}-t_{2002}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$

The result should then be projected into the future by making assumptions based on the parameters in question, such as:

$$\Delta \text{Strata}(t_{2015}-t_{2010}) = f\{(\text{parameter}_1),(\text{parameter}_2),(\text{parameter}_3),(\text{parameter}_n)\}$$

<sup>8</sup> See Section 4

The parameters to be analyzed include, *inter alia*, the following:

- Population growth;
- Migration to other countries;
- In-country migration;
- Urbanization;
- Agricultural policies and crop production trends;
- Livestock policies and trends in pastoral activities;
- Mining sector policies and trends in mining;
- Land use planning policies and their implementation;
- Forest classification, forest conservation, and sustainable forest management efforts;
- Afforestation and agro-forestry efforts;
- Energy policies and the level of fuelwood harvesting;
- Production level of NTFPs;
- Weather conditions recorded during these periods.

In order to achieve objectivity and to comply with the REDD principle of additionality, the assumptions to be made in setting the parameters that will be included in the projection model in the future should be conservative and should consider that the activities aimed at reducing net forest emissions (land use, forest management, afforestation, and agro-forestry) add up to an effort that should not be taken for granted.

### **C. Changes in forest carbon stock**

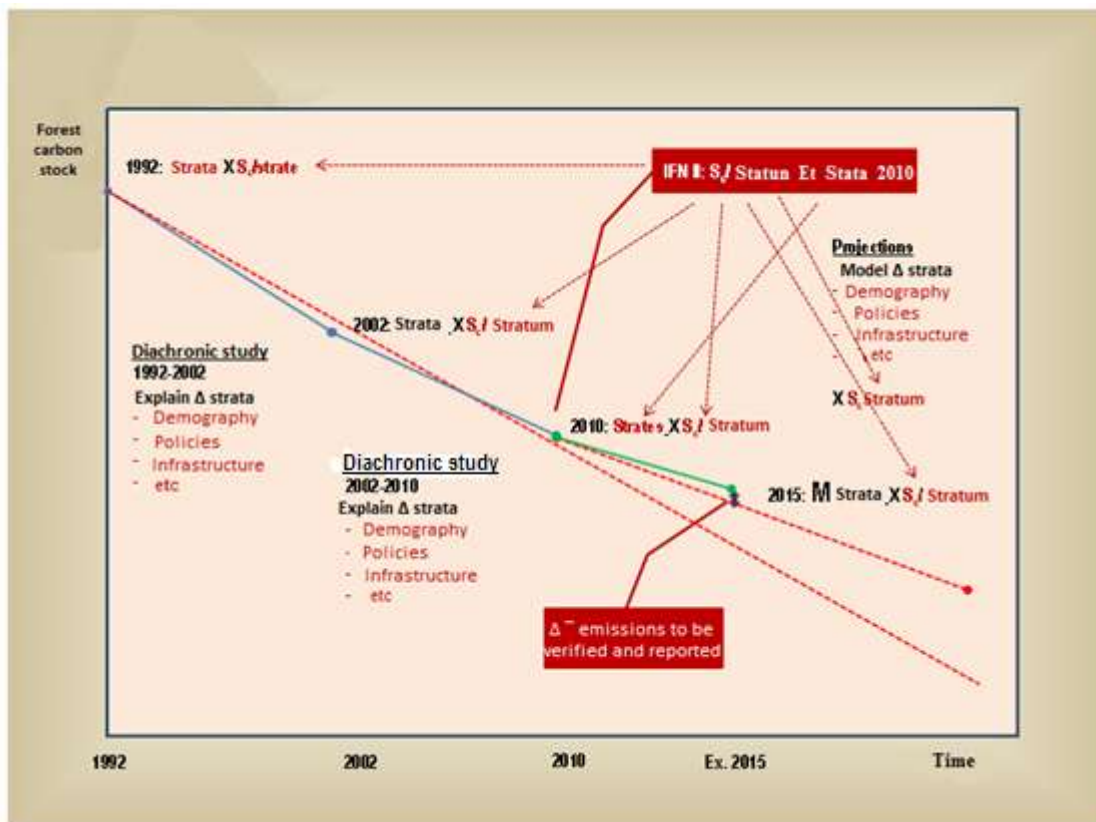
The change in estimated forest carbon stock over 5 years will be determined in a more or less linear manner over a period of 20 years. This will be done by applying the carbon values per hectare per stratum measured during the 2012 forest inventory. This will also apply retroactively to the measured values for 2012 to BDOT strata between 1992 and 2002 to establish a curve showing the change in forest carbon stocks.

Figure 13 presents a theoretical example of changes in forest carbon stocks, and shows a decrease both in the past and in the future.

### **D. Accuracy of the method**

The 1992-2002 diachronic study indicates that Burkina Faso lost 107,626 ha of forest per year during this period. Burkina Faso's second National Communication suggests that the LULUCF sector still saw a net positive change due to the sizeable afforestation and agro-forestry effort that was undertaken, and that it could therefore even be considered a carbon sink. However, this conclusion comes from an analysis based on relatively theoretical data on the impact of afforestation programs. It seems unlikely that carbon sequestration resulting from the plantations could compensate for the carbon lost from 1.105 million ha of natural forests over 10 years. Although the average annual production of wood material in a plantation is certainly greater than the growth in volume that occurs in a natural forest, the stock must first be rebuilt, i.e. the equivalent of 1 million lost hectares, requiring the planting of 20 million seedlings per year at 1,000 plants/ha with a survival rate of 50% after 1 year.

Figure 13: Modeling of projected forest carbon stock used in establishing the REDD baseline scenario in Burkina Faso

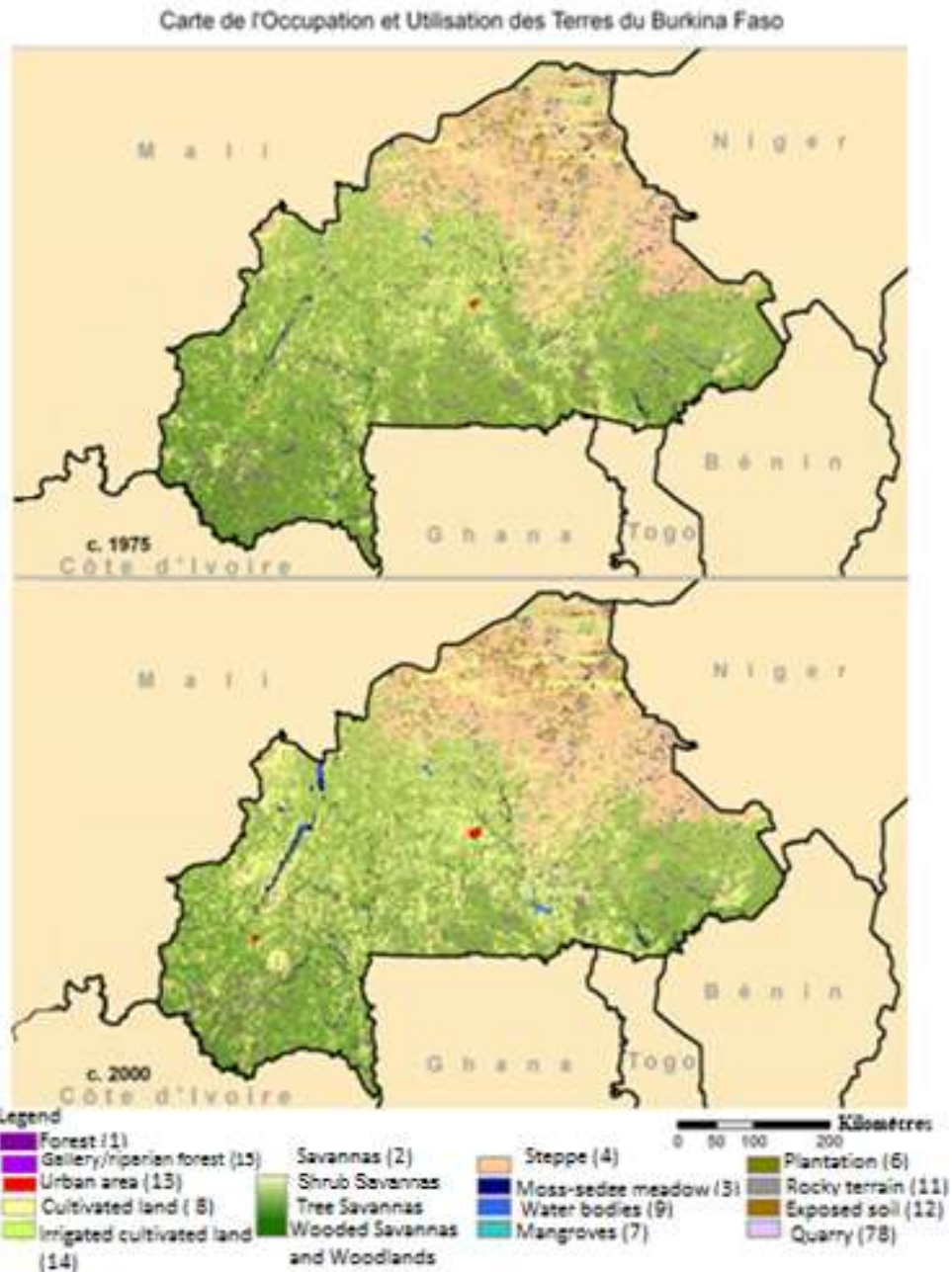


It is also important to consider the level of precision of the BDOTs for 1992 and 2002. In 2002, the minimum mapping unit was 25 ha, except for urban land classes (class 1) and water bodies (class 5), where the minimum unit was 5 ha. This means that the analysis missed any section of land smaller than 25 hectares that could have changed from a forestry class to another land class (e.g., agricultural to agro-forestry), while deforestation in rural areas is often gradual and fragmented.

Finally, the nomenclature used in 1992 and 2002 did not really identify degradation. For example, a gallery forest often remains a gallery forest in spite of some decrease in the density of its canopy. Between 1992 and 2002, the relative percentage of each forest stratum hardly changed relative to all forest strata, which could lead observers to think that there was no “savannization” phenomenon in the remaining forests (this is a phenomenon expressed by a relative increase in low-carbon strata relative to carbon-rich strata).

The 2002-2010 diachronic study will address some of the weaknesses of the analysis in the 1992-2002 study. Indeed, with a minimum area of 0.25 hectare, the 2010 BDOT will capture almost all deforestation (forest changing from a forest class to a non-forest class) that takes place in a piecemeal manner.

Figure 14: Example of change in land use in Burkina Faso



Although substrata (or degradation indicators) will only be used in later steps in Burkina Faso's MRV, they could easily be applied to a baseline scenario without substrata. The resolution of subsequent measurements could be increased compared to a lower resolution (but compatible) earlier point of reference; but, conversely, degradation could not be detected using data with a lower resolution than the baseline scenario. The same reasoning applies to strata in agro-forestry and plantations. The introduction of height-density indices will more accurately quantify the actual contribution to carbon sequestration of agro-forestry efforts .

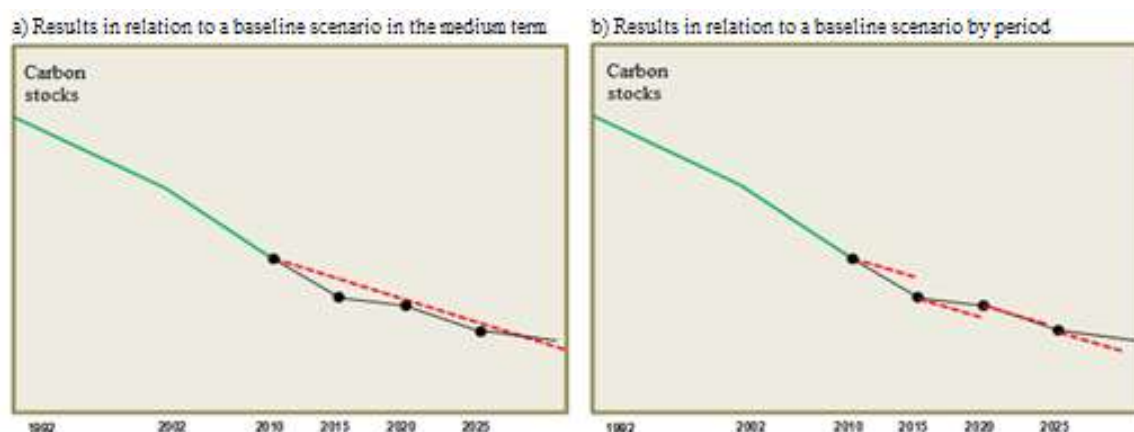
#### E. Changes in the baseline scenario

The methodology that will be developed by Burkina Faso to establish its baseline scenario and to periodically measure results through the MRV mechanism is based on projections compared to actual periodic measurements of its national forest carbon stock. In this methodology, changes over

short periods may positively or negatively affect the country's results. As the methodology is based on absolute values (forest carbon stocks at time  $t$ ), disappointing results over a given period may mean that relatively good results in the subsequent period may not be positively valued.

In other words, results over a given period can be compared either to a baseline established for the long-term or to the previous period. The latter case amounts to resetting the counter to zero for each period, as shown in Figure 15.

**Figure 15: Fixed or adjustable baseline**



Presumably the method of using a baseline scenario for each period where the beginning of the period is the starting value (Figure 5b) could not be accepted as part of a results-based payment mechanism, since it would not take into account poor performances, even if they are real and permanent: carbon stocks have in fact disappeared. As shown in Figure 14b, the country registers 3 out of 4 positive results, whereas in figure 14, with similar results, the country registers only one case (in the previous period) of a slightly positive result even though 3 times out of 4, the emission rate (the slope of the curve) was better than the baseline rate.

In this context, a poor performance may be due to a poor national REDD strategy or to deficiencies in its implementation. However, it could also be the result of uncontrollable events such as severe drought, war, or the arrival of refugees. A weak projection model could also explain poor performances.

The methodology used to establish the baseline scenario for Burkina Faso must allow adjustments for each period, provided they are justified; each adjustment will need to be approved in the same manner as the original baseline. The result will therefore be a mixed approach, combining scenario 13a and 13b of the baseline scenario shown in Figure 13, that is, a long-term trend with periodic readjustments.

#### **F. Activities to be completed during the REDD preparation phase**

During the REDD preparation phase, Burkina Faso will develop the baseline scenario in detail on the basis of the budget allocated in the FIP draft investment plan. Activities to be implemented are described below.

#### ***Validation of the precision of BDOT in line with REDD requirements***

Since the land use database based on 2010 images (BODT 2010) is not yet available, it is important to check by the end of 2012 whether the adopted nomenclature has not resulted in interpretation problems and that the minimum area of 0.25 ha produced polygons sufficiently differentiated for the needs of the diachronic 2001-2010 study, that is, that it captures the main phenomena of sequestration, deforestation, and forest degradation. This technical work will need to be carried out by remote sensing specialists working with the national institutions and the IFN2 mapping project. This activity, which is necessary to validate the proposed baseline scenario methodology, will form part of the development of the MRV system.

This work on the nomenclature used in the BDOT will allow an approach that will not be limited only to the “forest” zones, but which will be able to be used to classify all land – and hence to measure the change in carbon sequestration linked to land use in general (above-ground and below-ground biomass). In this sense, the system adopted by Burkina Faso has broader applications than just the REDD+ mechanism, and will allow the country to assess the impact on emissions of its integrated land management efforts, including for any future mechanisms that will not make the distinction between forest and non-forest. The nomenclature used in the BDOT is therefore an important matter that needs to be discussed and considered before even addressing the issue of what constitutes forest – which is only necessary for a particular type of mechanism for quantifying emissions reductions.

### ***Diachronic studies and modeling***

At the core of the work of developing the baseline scenario lay a diachronic analysis for the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010 and the development of a model that explains variations in the BDOT in order to then make projections about future changes. The 1992-2002 diachronic analysis is already available and the 2002-2010 will be available under IFN2. However, a robust model has not yet been developed, although some attempts have been made to explain differences in a cursory manner. With the help of a model that has demonstrated its reliability over the two previous periods, a projection into the future will then be made by applying specific values to the parameters of the equation, in order to take into account the assumed change in deforestation drivers for the projection period. This weighting will allow the possible changes in the trends and dynamics of deforestation to be taken into account. This weighting will allow the possible changes in the trends and dynamics of deforestation to be taken into account. The values assigned to various model parameters for the projection must result from consensus at the national level. Finally, a value will be assigned for the carbon content of each stratum to determine the projected curve of changes in carbon stocks.

This work will be undertaken by a multidisciplinary team assisted by modeling experts (actuaries, IT specialists) and experts in geomatics with a view to creating projected BDOTs. This team will work in close cooperation with the Burkinabe institutions (university of research center) in order to build local capacities. The National REDD Coordination Unit will oversee the work and, in collaboration with the SP-CONEDD, will be responsible for organizing the necessary consultations in line with the framework for the national consultation and participation plan (Section 1c.) as well as the partnerships with research and educational institutions in Burkina Faso.

The National Coordination Unit will oversee the work and be responsible for organizing in collaboration with the SP-CONEDD the necessary consultations within the framework of the plan for consultation and participation (Section 1c.) as well as the partnering with Burkinabe research institutions and training centers.

### ***Evaluation and communication of the baseline scenario***



Although partial validation can be done along the way by experts and international organizations involved in REDD, the baseline scenario and the methodology that was followed to determine this validation will be audited prior to submission for formal assessment or approval, either to the institution appointed to manage the international REDD mechanism or to the IPCC or the relevant entities of the UNFCCC. The audit will be conducted by a consulting firm or an independent certified body. The terms of reference of the audit will be prepared by the National Coordination Unit, which will also manage the procurement process. The National Coordination Unit will also be responsible for the preparation of all communication.

## G. Summary of the baseline scenario development plan

**Table 31: Summary of activities to be conducted in baseline scenario development: activities and budgets**

<b>3. DEVELOPMENT OF BASELINE SCENARIO</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub -Activity</b>	<b>Estimate cost (in millions of USD)</b>			
		<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Preliminary work</b>	Assessment of precision of BDOT 2010 for MRV purposes				
	BDOT 2010 and 2002-2010 diachronic analysis				
<b>Contract for the development of a model on carbon stock evolution (total USD 250 000)</b>	Definition of a model explaining variations during the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010	50	50		<b>100</b>
	Projections produced by model for the periods 2010-2015, 2015-2020, and 2020-2025		100		<b>100</b>
	5 year review procedure (adjustment) of baseline scenario		50		<b>50</b>
<b>Contract for external evaluation of the baseline scenario</b>	General report (methodology used and results)		Included		<b>Included</b>
	Independent assessment of the methodology of the baseline scenario			60	<b>60</b>
<b>Communication of the baseline scenario and its methodology</b>					
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Government of Burkina Faso FIP project preparation facility</b>		<b>In kind (salaries, existing offices)</b>			
<b>Burkina Faso FIP projects</b>		<b>\$ 50</b>	<b>\$ 200</b>	<b>\$ 60</b>	<b>\$ 310</b>
<b>Luxembourg Cooperation</b>					
<b>Other TFPs</b>					

## SECTION 4: MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION SYSTEMS

### 4a. National monitoring system for forest emissions

#### A. General principle for measurement and reporting

As part of the future international REDD mechanism, countries will have to present the results obtained in reducing forest emissions compared to a baseline scenario. The international compensation mechanisms are based purely on reductions in forest emissions. The MRV system should therefore produce objective data that is quantifiable in terms of tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e). The objective of the MRV system is therefore not to assess the performance of the various projects undertaken based on indicators in order to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation; only the final result is considered. This will represent a parallel approach in the context of monitoring the implementation of the national strategy in order to improve it over time.

Burkina Faso has chosen a methodology that allows it to measure this final result and involves simply measuring variations in the carbon stock at a national level. This method has the advantage of producing a net result, that is, it takes into account both emissions and sequestration, and therefore does not include emissions displacement phenomena.

Burkina Faso believes that the reporting standards established by the IPCC (AFAT, Chapter 3, Vol. 4, 2006) for national reporting in the UNFCCC framework would be difficult to apply to REDD. They would lead to a complex exercise with limited accuracy. The formula “activity data x emissions factor = emissions estimate” remains valid for reporting the emissions of all sectors combined on a national scale. In fact, it is fairly simple to estimate the emissions factors associated with various activities, like industry, transportation, agriculture, etc..

However, if this formula is to be applied to REDD, the “forest activities” (activity data) would need to be measured and the “emissions levels” (emissions factor) estimated for each of these activities. Using this principle, one could consider anthropogenic phenomena, like burning, cutting, conservation, sustainable forest management, afforestation, etc. as activity data, and it would also be tempting to use the causes of deforestation and forest degradation (DD) identified in Chapter 2a. But the limitations of this approach would soon become evident, as activities that have a virtually permanent emissions rate (conservation, forest management) cannot be placed on an even footing with activities where emissions are one-off (fires, cutting). This to say that even though both are of human origin, a “land status” cannot be compared with a one-off activity. Even though the direct causes of DD all correspond to one-off phenomena (cutting, fires, clearing for agriculture, or mining), the change in carbon content of each forest cut, cleared, or burned needs to be taken into account (a gallery forest is different from a wooded savanna). In addition, an MRV system cannot be based solely on the quantification of direct causes, because this would obscure the sequestration brought about by the establishment of plantations or other changes in land use.

It has already been stated that in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFAT) sector emissions are estimated based on changes in activities linked to changes in land use. However, if one associates activity data with each type of land use (per hectare, for example) and calculates the difference in the emissions rate for each of the changes, this results in a more complex exercise using less accurate data. For instance, for 100 ha that have changed from forest to agriculture (as detected by remote sensing), one could use the following formula:

$$100 \text{ ha} \times (\text{forest emissions rate/ha} - \text{agriculture emissions rate/ha})$$

However, it is not a simple matter to determine the annual emissions rate of a forest, nor that of agriculture. In fact in this example the truly significant emissions occur when the forest is cleared for agriculture (by cutting or burning), making the inherent emissions rates of the forest and agriculture are relatively insignificant by comparison. Applying this principle to an MRV system would imply presenting the difference between the emissions rates of the various categories of woodland, implying that the “emissions factor” for each would have to be known. However, the fundamental problem resides with the fact that “activity data” would have to be associated with “land classes”, and, unlike human activities, it is difficult to associate an emissions factor with a land class. Agricultural land has a different emissions factor from that of forest land. Unlike agriculture, which is an activity, the various forest forms and compositions do not correspond to activities. Even though forest compositions have a natural dynamic of growth, development, and change, they do not reflect anthropogenic emissions factors, in this case deforestation or forest degradation. For example:

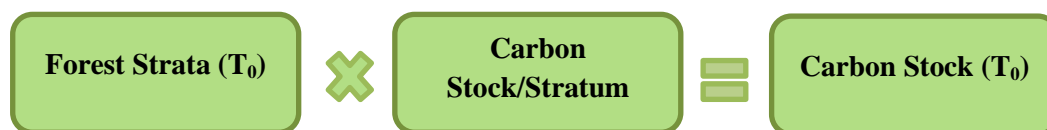
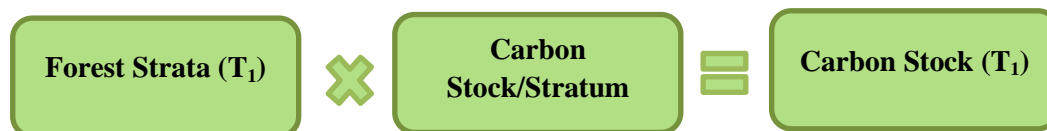
- Through remote sensing, we can map a burned area. But one burned area emits a given amount of carbon and, if the fire does not occur again, there are no more emissions. It is not an ongoing activity;
- By means of remote sensing, it is possible to map areas where planting is occurring. However, there may be considerable variability in emissions or sequestration in a plantation (that is, afforestation) due to age, planting density, and species;
- An area under forest management should be carbon neutral if what is removed from the forest (wood, NTFPs) matches forest’s production potential, that is, it should correspond to the annual growth. However, a zone under forest management cannot be objectively identified from satellite images or aerial photographs;
- Putting a forested area under conservation makes it subject to possible degradation and emissions reduction, which can be calculated based on the difference between the emissions factor of the forest under conservation and the emissions factor of a forest that is susceptible to degradation. However, the emissions factors of these two types of land use are not known and they cannot be detected through remote sensing. Finally, the conservation area may have induced a displacement in emissions because exploitation (the degradation) will from now on be more severe elsewhere.

In a much simpler and more logical manner, the measurement of net forest emissions (emission and sequestration) can be calculated by comparing the forest carbon stock at time  $t_1$  with the forest carbon stock in the same area at time  $t_0$ . To quantify forest emissions under REDD, Burkina Faso will develop a methodology based on the change in the forest carbon stock that will be measured based on a mapping of forest formations and their carbon content, as shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Methodological principle for the periodic measurement of forest emissions



where



To apply this method, Burkina Faso will take advantage of the opportunity that is presented by the second national forest inventory, the field survey of which will be completed in 2012.

## B. Data provided by the IFN2

### *Land use map*

As part of the National Forest Inventory 2, a land use database (BDOT) will be produced from RapidEye images characterized by 5 multispectral bands with a resolution of 5 meters. The image capture date dates from 2010. It is believed that the possibilities for interpreting this imagery will allow the determination of map units to a resolution of 0.25 ha and the application of the nomenclature presented in Annex 4a, in which forest strata and agro-forestry are emphasized. It can be assumed that the resolution of this stratification captures the deforestation phenomena that are most common in Burkina Faso, as demonstrated by the following example:

If agricultural expansion or the clearing of a new plot of agricultural land of just 0.25 ha (2,500 m<sup>2</sup> or 50 meters X 50 meters) takes place at the expense of the forest stratum, the application of this type of stratification on the occasion of a periodic measurement allows the phenomenon to be quantified in terms of forest emissions. There would be a loss of 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> in the forest stratum, with a carbon content of  $x$  and an additional 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> in the agricultural stratum with a lower carbon content. A resolution of 0.25 hectares should be enough to detect emissions from deforestation every five years.

However, a progressive degradation of forests would be difficult to detect. If (i) changing from an open forest (50 to 75% tree cover, on average 62.5%) to a wooded savanna (less than 50% tree cover) would require a 12.5% (or less) reduction in tree cover, and (ii) the average tree crown diameter is 6 meters<sup>9</sup> (28 m<sup>2</sup>), 11 out of 45 trees per hectare will need to be cut down – numbers usually associated with very intensive logging. A more gradual degradation would therefore remain

9 Even after considering the high variability, such as crowns ranging from 5 to 10 meters in diameter, a 12.5% recovery rate would correspond to a range of 16 to 64 trees/hectare, a severe blow that would go unnoticed if the stratum does not change.

unnoticed. Furthermore, tree cover is not the only identification criterion for the strata, and a stratum may remain unchanged even after a significant reduction in its tree cover if its herbaceous stratum or location in an eco-climatic area are taken into account. Thus an open forest would not necessarily become savanna simply because of reduced tree cover, and savanna (with a 20 to 50% tree cover percentage) would not necessarily be changed into wooded steppe if herbaceous strata are maintained. Both wooded savanna and open forest have tree cover of over 50%, but different vertical zoning of herbaceous strata. In conclusion, if a resolution of 0.25 ha per polygon is enough to identify deforestation, the measurement of degradation requires additional degradation indicators. For instance, open forest could be subdivided into two subclasses: high-density open forests (tree cover greater than 60%) and low-density or degraded open forests (50 to 60% tree cover). Other strata could also be subdivided into appropriate subclasses. Annex 4a presents definitions of strata in the 2010 nomenclature used for REDD.

In implementing REDD in Burkina Faso, it is also important to consider net forest emissions in agro-forestry, which is associated with intense afforestation and exploitation activity both for trees intended for use as fuel wood and for fruit trees and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). These correspond to the following strata in the 2010 BDOT nomenclature: “agro-forestry land”, “orchards”, and “forest plantations”. Orchards and forest plantations are usually permanent in nature, but sequestered carbon stock varies according to the tree species, density, and age of the plantations. Plantations in the “Agro-forestry land” class are not necessarily contiguous, and do not necessarily form a homogeneous 0.25 ha polygon, but are nonetheless important. It is therefore suggested that height-density indices be added for “plantations” and for the wooded stratum of “agro-forestry land”. Tree species identification is also desirable but depends on the possibilities for interpretation offered by the imagery technique that will be used.

Finally, it is important to note that the applicability of the nomenclature and the minimum area of the polygons in the 2010 BDOT still needs to be confirmed when the images are processed under the INF2 project in 2012.

### ***Carbon stock per stratum***

The field surveys that will be carried out under INF2 will produce compilations of classic forest measurements such as forest density, basal area, and volume per species and per stratum. Regarding volume, the total above ground live tree biomass will be measured. Tree studies that will be undertaken to estimate the timber volume tariffs will also quantify the tree crown volume, unlike traditional forest inventories which only provide the stem volume. The volume of wood could also be used to estimate carbon stocks in the above ground parts of the trees. The INF2 also expects to quantify the forage volume. Finally, although the project budget does not currently support measuring the volume of underground wood (roots) in the tree studies, tree stumps will be marked and geo-referenced. These data will later be included in regressions calculated per species and per diameter.

### **C. Methodology for periodic measurement of forest emissions**

As part of the future international REDD mechanism, Burkina Faso will periodically report its results with regard to reducing forest emissions. Although the periodicity has yet to be set, a five-year interval is recommended as it would (i) take into account trends as soon as they are detected, and (ii) amortize the cost of measurement and verification.

To capitalize on its second national forest inventory (INF2) and to take into account that land use databases with compatible nomenclatures to BDOT 2010 exist for 1992 and 2002, making it possible to use the same methodology for both the baseline scenario and the MRV, Burkina Faso's plans to develop an MRV system that will be based on **periodic measurements of forest carbon stocks using a detailed mapping of forest strata and carbon sequestration data in each stratum**. This methodology makes it possible to have periodic mapping (every five years) at relatively low cost<sup>10</sup>, and to use as a constant the carbon content of strata as measured in 2012.

With this approach, inaccuracies in the estimation of the carbon content of each stratum are not significant. Since the carbon content per stratum remains constant for all measurements, and is identical to the carbon content in the baseline scenario, carbon content will be a constant in the equation. It will be important to ensure an accurate measurement of stratum areas, as only stratum areas differences ( $\Delta$ ) will matter.

To apply this methodology, degradation indices for some forest strata as well as height-density indices for agro-forestry strata and plantations will have to be added to the BDOT 2010 nomenclature. This will apply to future BDOTs, which will be used to quantify the phenomena of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as to sequestration efforts (e.g., new plantations), which will allow the determination of net forest emissions in the country. Adding subdivisions (substrata) to the previously used stratum does not represent a methodological problem.

The methodology proposed by Burkina Faso conforms to the principles of REDD that have been widely discussed and agreed upon as part of discussions in the various structures of the UNFCCC (COP, IPCC). These principles are:

- **Additionality:** The emissions reductions should be additional to what would have occurred in the absence of REDD;
- **Leakage:** There must be no displacement of emissions;
- **Measurement:** Emissions reductions must be measurable;
- **Permanence:** Emissions reductions must be permanent.

Additionality is addressed in the methodology used to prepare a baseline scenario. The proposed MRV methodology eliminates the risk of measuring positive results that conceal a leakage. Indeed, Burkina Faso's forest mapping, which covers the entire country, will be updated in each period and will reflect all deforestation, forest degradation, and sequestration phenomena. This is therefore a measure of net forest emissions. Moreover, the risk of double counting is eliminated. For example, it should prevent (i) counting an increase in carbon stock due to agro-forestry plantations, and (ii) double counting the "theoretical" effect of these plantations on reducing the degradation of natural forests. The proposed measurement system can be considered to be objective as it produces a full and objective picture for each measurement. With an appropriately detailed and periodically repeated mapping and INF2 measurements of carbon contents, Burkina Faso will have a reliable system to measure net forest emissions. The methodology also addresses the issue of permanence in emissions reductions. As Burkina Faso's entire forest carbon stock is periodically measured, any future changes will be reflected in differences between the country level results and the baseline scenario.

---

<sup>10</sup> The expected cost of the operation should be EUR 300,000 for image acquisition and software and EUR 80,000 for processing (interpretation). As part of INF2, images were acquired for just EUR 54,000 for a supplementary license to the license already obtained by the IGB.

#### **D. Verification**

The proposed MRV system includes a verification mechanism for Burkina Faso's forest emissions reporting.

The audits included in the proposed methodology could be limited to a review by an independent auditor of the image processing that has led to an update of the BDOT with each periodic measurement. This auditing is planned in the procedure that the government will implement in any case for delivery and acceptance of the services of the selected image interpretation providers. Control points on the ground are also part of standard remote sensing protocols. However, it will still be important to audit the compilations undertaken to prepare the national communication.

At the operational level, terms of reference for the audit of image interpretation and compilations leading to the national communication will need to be prepared during the MRV preparation phase.

#### **E. Activities during the REDD preparation phase**

During the REDD preparation phase, Burkina Faso will develop its MRV system in detail. These activities, described below, will be implemented in collaboration with national research and education institutions.

##### ***Validation of the precision of BDOT 2010 in line with REDD requirements***

Since the BDOT has not yet been produced from the 2010 images, it will be important to ensure that by the end of 2012 the adopted nomenclature presents no interpretation problems and that the minimum area of 0.25 ha has produced polygons sufficiently differentiated for periodic measurement of net forest emissions, i.e., that it captures the main sequestration, deforestation, and forest degradation sites. Much of this assessment will be provided by the IFN2 project as part of the BDOT development. However, a review might be needed to verify that the BDOT meets the requirements of the MRV system. This work will constitute an integral part of the development of the MRV system, which will be subcontracted to a consulting firm or an organization specialized in remote sensing in collaboration with the relevant national mapping institutions and the IFN2 project.

##### ***Addition of substrata (degradation and height-density indices)***

To capture the phenomena of progressive degradation and to take into account the variability of carbon stocks in the agro-forestry and plantation strata, a study on the relevant substrata will be conducted based on 2010 images in order to propose relevant substrata. An interpretation test that includes markers on the ground should be performed to validate the feasibility of the proposed substrata and thus to ensure the accuracy of the MRV methodology for when the first measurement of net forest emissions (e.g., after five years) takes place. This work, which will be integral to the development process for the MRV system, will be subcontracted to a consulting firm or specialized institution that will field a joint team of forestry and remote sensing specialists who will work in collaboration with the IFN2 project. This activity will immediately follow the previous activity.

##### ***Additional field surveys***

Adding substrata to the nomenclature to be used in future BDOTs will allow the gathering of data on their carbon content. Based on the interpretation test that was performed to validate the interpretation potential of these strata using 2010 imagery, it will be possible to assign to these strata the geo-referenced plots that were measured during the 2012 inventory. It is expected that given the statistical accuracy required, additional plots should be created and measured. This work may be assigned to the IFN2 project and to teams that have gained the necessary experience.

### ***Measurement of below-ground biomass***

As mentioned earlier, the IFN2 project does not have the budget needed to perform the measurement of the below-ground biomass of trees during the studies that will be carried out to produce the timber volume tariffs. As part of REDD preparation, given the expected budgetary allocations included in FIP projects, these additional activities will be assigned to the IFN2 project and to teams that will already have the necessary experience.

### ***Reporting format***

Following on the development of the methodology and technical preparation and validation activities, a mock reporting exercise will be conducted to validate all elements and stages of the methodology. This will ensure that the reports stemming from the technical work will have a set format, allowing the communication of Burkina Faso's net forest emissions. This work will form an integral part of the development of the MRV system and will be assigned to a consulting firm or a specialized organization working under the supervision of the National Coordination Unit.

### ***Organizational aspects of MRV implementation***

The implementation of the MRV system requires assigning the technical tasks to an entity that will:

- Create a new BDOT or subcontract such creation to specialized remote sensing company or consulting firm;
- Perform compilations to determine carbon stocks;
- Compare measured carbon stocks to the forecasts in the baseline scenario;
- Review and adjust the settings for the baseline if justified by extraordinary events;
- Measure the co-benefits for the period;
- Communicate the technical results in the agreed reporting format.

The National Coordination Unit will be responsible for:

- Managing the contracts and supervising the work of the organization responsible for the technical aspects of the MRV;
- Recruiting and supervising the Independent Auditor;
- Finalizing of Burkina Faso's National Communication.

The identification of a professional organization capable of carrying out the technical work associated with a periodic measurement (every five years) will be made according to the technical specifications of the system. These organizational aspects will therefore form an integral part of the development of the MRV system, which will be subcontracted to a consulting firm or a specialized organization working under the supervision of the National Coordination Unit.

### ***Detailed design of MRV system***

Once all studies and preliminary work have been completed and all consultations have taken place as foreseen in the consultation and participation plan, a comprehensive document describing the MRV system in detail will need to be prepared. Its preparation will form an integral part of the development of the MRV system, which will be subcontracted to a consulting firm or a specialized organization working under the supervision of the National Coordination Unit.

### ***Validation and communication of the MRV system***

Although interim validation can be performed by experts and international organizations involved in REDD, the MRV system for Burkina Faso will be audited prior to submission for formal assessment or



approval either by the entity that will be designated to manage the international REDD mechanism or by parties to the UNFCCC and the IPCC. The audit will be conducted by a consulting firm or a certified independent entity. The terms of reference of the audit will be prepared by the National Coordination Unit, which will also manage the procurement process. The National Coordination Unit will also prepare the National Communication.

## F. Summary of development plan for MRV system

Table 32: Summary of activities for development of MRV system: activities and budgets

4a. DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimate cost (in thousands of USD)			Total
		2012	2013	2014	
IFN2	BDOT 2010				
	Inventory by strata				
Contract for the technical development of the system (total USD 240,000)	Assessment of the precision of BDOT 2010	60			60
	Improvement of the nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (classes of degradation)				
	Improvement of the nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (height-density indices of the plantations)	50	50		100
	Reporting format			30	30
	Organizational aspects of implementing the MRV system			30	30
	Detailed development of the MRV system			30	30
Mandate to be awarded to IFN2 project (total USD 500,000)	Measurement of underground wood by stratum (field work compilations and report)		250		250
	Additional Inventory of new "substrata"		250		250
<b>ToR for the audit of one periodic measurement</b>					
Contract for evaluation of the system	Independent evaluation of the MRV system			60	60
<b>Communication of the MRV system</b>					
<b>Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>810</b>
Burkina Faso Government FIP preparation facility		In kind			

<b>Burkina Faso FIP Projects</b>	110	550	150	<b>810</b>
<b>Luxembourg Cooperation</b>				
<b>Other TFPs</b>				

#### **4b. Monitoring system for co-benefits**

Under REDD+, the environmental and social co-benefits must be identified along with the reduction in GHGs. In parallel to the development of the MRV system, a methodology to assess co-benefits will also need to be developed in order for these to be taken into account in the payments for global environmental services.

A study will therefore be conducted to quantify the biodiversity-preserving potential of the various conservation measures that will eventually become part of the national REDD+, as well as the social benefits associated with REDD+, such as the impact on employment, agricultural productivity, and cultural issues.

The matter of co-benefits will be addressed in two ways:

Firstly, co-benefits will be systematically taken into account when developing the national REDD strategy, as model actions and projects will be defined to develop practical ways to intervene in the areas targeted for measures and activities. These model activities and projects will be refined in the final version of the strategy and the co-benefits of each model activity will be identified. A methodology will be developed in order to quantify these anticipated co-benefits. It should be noted that the identification of the anticipated co-benefits of each National REDD Strategy activity is a prerequisite for defining the measurement methodology.

Secondly, it will involve developing the methodology itself in order to measure the co-benefits. This methodology should also help to identify a reporting format specific to these issues.

It can reasonably be assumed that the methodology will be based on a traditional approach whereby a set of indicators will be defined using a baseline scenario (to be reassessed over the course of the study), along with the methods for periodic measurement of these indicators.

Under the supervision of the National REDD Coordination Unit, the study will be assigned to a consulting firm or an organization that will provide specialists in biology and socio-economics, as necessary.

**Table 33: Summary of actions to develop a monitoring system for co-benefits: activities and budgets**

<b>4b. MONITORING SYSTEM FOR CO-BENEFITS</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-Activity</b>	<b>Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)</b>			
		<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>Total</b>
Contract for measurement framework for co-benefits	Development of methodology for measuring co-benefits		60		<b>60</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>		<b>60</b>
<b>Government of Burkina Faso FIP project preparation facility</b>				<b>In kind</b>	
<b>Burkina Faso FIP projects</b>			60		<b>60</b>
<b>Luxembourg Cooperation</b>					
<b>Other TFPs</b>					

## SECTION 5: BUDGET AND TIMETABLE

This section summarizes all the activities described in previous sections that must be conducted during the REDD preparation phase. Table 34 presents the full budget, and the timetable for implementation is shown in Table 35.

**Table 34: Complete budget of REDD preparation by activity**

Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
<b>1a. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</b>					
Put in place general REDD coordination framework	Decree creating REDD coordination, implementation, and consultation entities	15			<b>15</b>
Creation of consultation structures	Regional Decree for the creation of CR-REDD	included			
	<i>Département</i> (County) Decree for the creation of CD-REDD	included			
	Updating of CONEDD's statutes	included			
	Decision by CONEDD Assembly on the creation of special committee for REDD	Included			
	Workshop for nomination of members of the Committee and National Consultation Platform	15			<b>15</b>
Creation and operation of the National REDD Coordination Unit	Decree by MEDD on the organization of National REDD Coordination Unit (CN-REDD)				
	Staff recruitment for the CN-REDD	85	170	170	<b>425</b>
	CN-REDD operation	115	30	30	<b>175</b>
	Recruitment of the consulting firm for providing TA to CN-REDD	450	850	700	<b>2,000</b>
The establishment of steering committees for FIP projects	Decree by MEDD on the creation FIP Steering Committee (repealing the decree on FIP/NAPA/REDD)	CN-REDD and AT in 1a			
Operation of coordination entities	Organization of meetings of National REDD Committee – training/informing	5	30	30	<b>65</b>
	Organization of meetings of the National Consultation Platform – training/informing	15	60	60	<b>135</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>		700	1,140	990	<b>2,830</b>
<b>1c. CONSULATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN</b>					
Development of information and consultation materials		20			<b>20</b>
Moderating organizations (4)		40	60	60	<b>160</b>

Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Training of moderators		60			60
1st round: Awareness campaign		300			300
2nd round of consultation			300		300
3rd round of consultation			300		300
4th round of consultation			300		300
5 <sup>th</sup> round of consultation				300	300
6th round of consultation				300	300
7th round of consultation				300	300
Ad hoc workshop at the level of the National Platform			8	4	12
Focus group meetings					
Operational support for SP-CONEDD	Technical Assistance	Technical assistance in 1a			
	SP-CONEDD operation	15	30	30	75
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	435	998	994	<b>2,427</b>
<b>2b. STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR REDD</b>					
Assigning the task of conducting 4 baseline studies to a consulting firm	Study on factors in DD				
	Study on lessons learned				
	Study on policies/governance of the forest and land management sectors	50	100		150
	Study on policies/governance of other sectors				
Assigning the task of conducting specific studies to a research institute	Study on the impact of overgrazing	25	25	25	75
	Study on the impact of bush fires	25	25	25	75
Study on solutions/options					.
Draft version of the strategy		CN-REDD & ad hoc consulting in 1a			
Final version of the strategy					
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	100	150	50	<b>300</b>
<b>2c. REDD IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK</b>					
Development of a range of activities (model projects)		CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a			
"REDD contents" of existing programs and projects analyzed and enriched		CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a			
Development of concept note on the first cohort of new REDD programs and projects		CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a			.
Study on the legal framework		CN-REDD and ad hoc			

Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
for REDD				consulting in 1a	
Definition of criteria for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso				CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a	
The development of a register of certified REDD projects				CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a	
A study on the institutional options and on operation of the National REDD Fund				CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a	
<b>Sub-Total</b>					
<b>2d. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</b>					
Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation (SESA)			75		75
<b>Sub-Total</b>			75		75
<b>3. DEVELOPMENT OF A BASELINE SCENARIO</b>					
Preliminary work	Assessment of precision of BDOT 2010 for purposes of MNV			Included in the development of MRV (Section 4)	
	BDOT 2010 and diachronic analysis 2002-2010			IFN2 Project (Luxembourg Cooperation)	
Contract to develop a model for changes in carbon stock (total 250 000)	Development of a model explaining the variations in 1992-2002 and 2002-2010	50	50		100
	Projection produced by model for the periods of 2015-2020 and 2020-2025		100		100
	Procedures for each 5 yearly revision (adjustment) of the baseline		50		50
	General report (method used and results)			Included	Included
Contract for external evaluation of the baseline	Independent evaluation of the methodology and baseline scenario			60	60
Communication of the baseline scenario and its methodology				Cost of consultation and TA in 1a	
<b>Sub- Total</b>		50	200	60	310
<b>4a. DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURING, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION SYSTEM</b>					
IFN2	BDOT 2010			IFN2 Project (Luxembourg Cooperation)	
	Inventory by strata				
Contract to develop the technical system (total USD 240,000)	Assessment of precision of BDOT 2010	50			50
	Improvement of the nomenclature for the MRV (classes of degradation)	50	50		100
	Improvement of the nomenclature for				

Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
	purposes of MRV (height-density indices of plantations)				
	Reporting format			30	30
	Organizational aspects of implementing the MRV system			30	30
	Detailed development of the MRV system			30	30
Mandate to be assigned to IFN2 project (total USD 500,000)	Measurement of below-ground wood volume by stratum (field work, compilations, and report)		250		250
	Additional inventory of new "substrata"		250		250
ToR for the audit of periodic measurements			Cost of consultation and TA in 1a		
Contract for evaluation of the system	Independent evaluation of the MRV system			60	60
Communication of the MRV system			Cost of consultation and TA in 1a		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	110	550	150	<b>810</b>
<b>4b. MONITORING SYSTEM FOR CO-BENEFITS</b>					
Contract for the measurement framework for co-benefits	Methodology to measure co-benefits		60		60
	<b>Sub-Total</b>		60		<b>60</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,566</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>6,812</b>
<b>FIP Investment Plan preparation fund</b>		30			30
<b>Burkina Faso FIP projects</b>		1,536	2,931	1,720	6,782





Development of consultation and information material		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
Recruitment of four (4) intermediary organizations		CN-REDD	
Training of facilitators		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
1st round: Awareness campaign		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
2nd round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
3rd round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
4th round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
5th round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
6th round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
7th round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
Ad hoc workshops at the level of the National Consultation Platform		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
Meetings by focus groups		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
<b>2b. STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR REDD</b>			
Assigning the task of carrying out 4 baseline studies to a consulting firm	Recruitment of consulting firm	CN-REDD	
	Study on the drivers of DD	Consulting firm	
	Study on lessons learned	Consulting firm	

	Study on the policies/governance of the forest and land use planning sectors	Consulting firm			
	Study on the policies/governance of other sectors	Consulting firm			
Assigning the task of conducting specific studies to a research institution	Recruitment of the research institution	CN-REDD			
	Study on the impact of overgrazing	Research institution			
	Study on the impact of bush fires	Research institution			
Study on solutions/options		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
Draft version of the strategy		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
Final version of the strategy		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
<b>2c. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR REDD</b>					
	Formulation of a range of activities (model projects )	CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
	"REDD content" of existing projects and programs analyzed and enriched	CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
	Formulation (conceptual notes) of a first cohort of new REDD programs/projects	CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
	Study on the legal framework for REDD	CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
	Definition of the criteria for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso	CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
	Development of an electronic database of approved projects	Recruitment of consulting firm			
	Database development	Consulting firm			
	Study on the institutional options and mode of	CN-REDD + ad hoc			

operation of a National REDD Fund		consultants	
<b>2d. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</b>			
Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation	Recruitment of consultant	CN-REDD	
	Study	Consulting firm CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	
<b>3. DEVELOPMENT OF A BASELINE STUDY</b>			
Preliminary work	Assessment of the precision of BDOT 2010 for the purposes of MRV	IFN2	
	BDOT 2010 and diachronic analysis of 2002-2010	IFN2	
Contract for the development of a model for the change in carbon stock	Recruitment of consulting firm	CN-REDD	
	Development of a model explaining the variations in 1992- 2002 and 2002-2010	Consulting firm	
	Projection produced by model for the periods of 2015-2020 and 2020-2025	Consulting firm	
	Procedures for each 5 yearly revision (adjustment) of the baseline	Consulting firm	
	General report (method used and results)	Consulting firm	
Contract for external evaluation of the baseline scenario	Recruitment of Consultant	CN-REDD	
	Independent evaluation of the methodology and the baseline scenario	Consultant	
Communication of baseline scenario and its		MEDD	

methodology		CN-REDD		
<b>4a. DEVELOPMENT OF A MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION SYSTEM</b>				
IFN2	BDOT 2010	IFN2		
	Inventory by stratum	IFN2		
Contract for the technical development of the system	Recruitment of consulting firm (same as for baseline scenario)	CN-REDD		
	Assessment of the precision of BDOT 2010 for the purposes of MRV	Consulting firm		
	Improvement of nomenclature for purposes of MRV (classes of degradation)	Consulting firm		
	Improvement of nomenclature for purposes of MRV (height-density indices for plantations)	Consulting firm		
	Reporting format	Consulting firm		
	Organizational aspects of implementation of MRV system	Consulting firm		
	Detailed development of MRV system	Consulting firm		
Mandate to be given to IFN2 project	Negotiation of contract	CN-REDD		
	Measurement of below-ground wood volume by stratum (field work, compilations and report)	IFN2		
	Additional inventory of the new "substrata"	IFN2		
ToR for the audit of periodic measurements		CN-REDD		
Contract for the evaluation of the system	Recruitment of consultant	CN-REDD		



## SECTION 6: MONITORING PLAN AND PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

To facilitate the monitoring of progress in the REDD preparation phase and to assess intermediate results in achieving objectives on time and according to schedule, Table 36 shows the deliverables and outputs to be produced with performance indicators by component.

**Table 36: Framework for productivity monitoring**

Section of R-PP	Results	Outputs	Activities and responsibility	Indicators	Target period	
1a Organizational design	Steering and implementation structures are operational	Decree on REDD entities	Finalize the Decree and submit (MEDD)	Decree signed	Before start up	
		Decree on CN-REDD	Finalize the Order And submit for signature MEDD (MEDD)	Order signed	Before start up	
		Decree on the FIP steering committee Finalize the Order	Submit to MEDD for signature	(MEDD) Order signed	Before start up	
		CN-REDD staff in place	Recruitment of staff (MEDD)	Expertise available	Before start up	
		Technical Assistance in place	ToR and recruitment (MEDD)	Contract signed	Before start up	
	Consultation structures are operational	Decreets on CC-REDD	Produce a departmental Order (MEDD et MCT) Monitoring of all departments (CN-REDD)	Circular from the MCT 300 <i>Département</i> -level Decreets	Month 1	
		Orders on CR-REDD	Produce a <i>Département</i> -level Decree (MEDD and MCT) Monitoring of all <i>Départements</i> (CN-REDD)	Circular from the MCT 45 regional Decreets	Month 1	
		Decision by Assembly of CONEDD	Conduct an extraordinary session (CONEDD)	Act of the Assembly	Month 1	
	1c Consultation Plan	All levels of society have expressed their views on all issues	Information material for the consultation developed	Produce and copy the material (CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD)	Making brochures, methodological guides, recordings of radio announcements, etc. available	Months 1-3
			Facilitator trainers' training	Training workshops (CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD)	Number of regions with trained trainers	Month 3

		Round 1	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum; number of summaries submitted to the PNC	Months 4-6
		Round 2	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 8-10
		Round 3	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 11-13
		Round 4	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 14-18
		Round 5	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 19-21
		Round 6	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 22-24
		Round 7	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 25-27
2b REDD strategic options	Baseline studies are made available	Task of completing 4 base studies assigned	ToR + Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Selection of consulting firm and signing of contract – keeping to budget	Month 2
		Study on drivers of DD	Conduct study (consulting firm)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-5
		Study on lessons learned	Conduct study (consulting firm)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-5

		Study on policies/governance for the forest and land management sectors	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-5
		Study on policies/governance for other sectors	Conduct study (CN-REDD+ ad hoc consultants)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-5
		Task of conducting specific studies assigned to a research institute	ToR + recruitment (CN-REDD)	Selection of consulting firm and signing of contract – staying within budget	Months 2
		Study on the impact of overgrazing	Conduct study (Research institution)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-9
		Study on the impact of bush fires	Conduct study (Research institute)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-9
		Study on solutions/options	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 6-9
	The first draft of the strategy is available	Draft document	Develop (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Number of participants in review	Months 12-15
	The final version of the strategy is available	Final document	Developed (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Validation of strategy by the government	Months 23-24
2c Implementation Options	All components of implementation framework have been defined	A range of activities (model projects)	Conduct study (CN-REDD+ ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
		“REDD content” of existing programs and projects analyzed and enriched	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
		Concept note of the first cohort of new REDD programs and projects	Conduct study (CN-REDD+ ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
		Study on the REDD legal framework	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
		Definition of standards for REDD+ projects in Burkina	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
	Electronic database is operational	Electronic database of approved projects	ToR + recruitment (CN-REDD) Register developed (Consulting firm)	Software and website operational	Months 9-14



	National REDD Fund is ready to be created	Study on institutional options and operation of a National REDD Fund	Conduct study (CN-REDD + consultant)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
2d SESA	Strategy improved to take into account the social and environmental aspects	SESA	ToR + recruitment (CN-REDD) SESA (Consulting firm) Coordinate consultation (CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD)	Stakeholders satisfied with that their views have been taken into account; absence of objections	Months 22-24
	ESMF is available	ESMF	Conduct SESA (Consulting firm )	Document is in force and distributed	Months 22-24
3 Baseline scenario	Base studies are completed	Contract for the development of a model for the change in carbon stocks	ToR and recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Months 3
		Precision of BDOT 2010 evaluated	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Publication of BDOT after validation	Months 5-6
		Diachronic Analysis 2002-2010	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report	Months 5-6
		Model explaining variations in 1992-2002 and 2002-2010	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Model operational and approved	Months 6-9
		Forecast model on the periods 2015-2020 and 2020-2025	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Projections available and independently evaluated	Months 6-9
		Procedure for 5-yearly revision	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Procedure approved and operational	Month 10
		General report	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report	Month 10
	Baseline scenario communicated to the UNFCCC	Contract for external evaluation of baseline	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 18
		Independent evaluation of the baseline methodology	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report	Months 19-21
		Communication of the baseline scenario and its methodology	Submission to UNFCCC (MEDD)	Number of people affected	Months 22-24
4a MRV System	National forest inventory is	BDOT 2010	Work completed (IFN2)	Approval of BDOT	Months 1-6

	completed	Inventory by stratum	Work completed (IFN2)	Approval of the inventory on completion of work	Months 1-6
	Additional data is available	Mandate given to IFN2 project	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 6
		Measurement of below-ground wood biomass by stratum	Work completed (IFN2)	Approval of final report and data	Months 7-16
		Additional inventory of new sub-strata	Work completed (IFN2)	Approval of final report	Months 7-16
	The system is developed	Contract for the technical development of the system	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 4
		Assessment of the precision of BDOT	Conduct study (Consulting firm )	Approval of final report and consideration of results	Months 5-6
		Improvement of nomenclature (classes of degradation)	Conduct study (Consulting firm )	Approval and use of improved nomenclature	Months 6-9
		Improving of nomenclature (index of plantations high density)	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval and use of improved nomenclature	Months 6-9
		Reporting format	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval and use of improved nomenclature	Months 6-9
		Organizational aspects of MRV system	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report and development of an action plan	Months 6-9
	The system is finalized	Detailed development of the MRV system	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	MRV set up and validated	Month 10
		ToR for an audit of periodic measurement	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report; % of recommendations considered or adopted	Month 10
	MRV system communicated at the CCNUCC	Contract for system evaluation	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 18
		Independent evaluation of MRV system	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Satisfactory opinion	Months 19-21
		Communication of MRV system	Submitted to UNFCCC (MEDD)	Registration of MRV system	Months 22-24

4b Monitoring system for the co-benefits	Monitoring system developed	Contract for measurement framework for co-benefits	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 4
		Methodology of measuring co-benefits	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Report – implementation of plan of action for recommendations	Months 9-12

## ANNEXE 1A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### A. Projet d'Arrêté portant création des organes de pilotage et de concertation de la REDD

**MINISTÈRE DE  
L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU  
DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE**

-----  
*Unité - Progrès - Justice*

**Arrêté N°**

Portant création, attribution, composition, organisation et fonctionnement des structures de pilotage, de coordination et de concertation de la REDD

**LE MINISTRE,**

Vu La Constitution,

Vu

Vu

Vu

**ARRÊTE**

**CHAPITRE 1 - DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES**

Article 1 -

La création, les attributions, la composition et le fonctionnement des structures de pilotage, de coordination, et du cadre de concertation de la REDD sont régis par les dispositions du présent arrêté.

Article 2 -

Le pilotage et la coordination de la démarche REDD du Burkina Faso sont réalisés par un Comité national REDD et une Coordination nationale REDD.

Article 3 -

Le cadre de concertation REDD est une structure consultative regroupant les acteurs et partenaires de la REDD au Burkina Faso, au niveau national, régional et communal. Il a pour vocation d'être un espace de dialogue et de concertation afin de rechercher une synergie d'actions et d'harmonisation des interventions pendant la phase de préparation et la phase opérationnelle de la REDD.

Article 5 -

Le cadre de concertation REDD comprend:

- La Plateforme Nationale de concertation REDD
- Les Comités Régionaux de concertation REDD
- Les Comités Communaux de concertation REDD

**CHAPITRE 2 - DÉFINITION**

Article 6 -

La démarche REDD du Burkina Faso est entendue dans le présent arrêté comme l'ensemble des activités à réaliser pour définir une stratégie nationale de Réduction des Émissions de gaz à effet de serre dues au Déboisement et à la Dégradation des forêts, et ensuite pour la mettre en œuvre.

Article 7 -

La démarche REDD comprend une phase dite de préparation, et une phase dite opérationnelle.

**CHAPITRE 3 - LE COMITÉ NATIONAL REDD**

Article 8 - Création

Le Comité national REDD est l'organe de pilotage de l'ensemble de la démarche REDD autant pendant la phase de préparation que pendant la phase opérationnelle. Sa composition permet que soient représentés les ministères concernés par la REDD de même que la société civile et le secteur privé. Ce comité rend compte au Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, maître d'œuvre de la REDD au pays.

Article 9 - Composition

Le Comité national REDD est composé de:

	Bureau	
1	Président	SG MEDD
2	Vice-Président	SP-CONEDD
	Secrétaire	Point focal REDD/PIF
	Membres Administration	
	13 Représentants Des Institutions Nationales Impliqués Dans La REDD	
	Membres Société civile	
20	5 représentants	
	Membres Secteur privé	
25	5 représentants	

	Observateurs PTF
	2 représentants des PTF du PIF/REDD+

#### Article 10 - Attributions

Les missions et attributions du Comité national REDD sont de:

- Décider de la vision et des options stratégiques de la REDD+ nationale du Burkina Faso;
- Assurer la coordination interministérielle sur la REDD;
- Arbitrer les conflits entre parties prenantes de la REDD;
- Valider, sur la base des recommandations de la Plateforme nationale de concertation, les orientations stratégiques et les programmes à mettre en œuvre en matière de réduction des émissions forestières de GES;
- Suivre les différentes étapes d'élaboration de la stratégie nationale REDD et des projets;
- Approuver le programme de travail de la Coordination nationale REDD.

#### Article 11 - Fonctionnement

Le Comité national REDD se réunit au moins deux fois par an, en session ordinaire, sur convocation de son Président. Il peut se réunir en session extraordinaire sur convocation de son Président selon les besoins. Il peut inviter à participer toute personne ressource, physique ou morale, dont l'avis est susceptible d'éclairer les débats.

Les membres du Comité national font par écrit leurs observations qui feront l'objet de discussions pendant la session du Comité national.

### **CHAPITRE 4 - LA COORDINATION NATIONALE REDD**

#### Article 12 – Création

La Coordination nationale REDD est composée d'un secrétariat technique qui est l'organe d'exécution des activités de la phase de préparation de la REDD. Cette coordination sera maintenue en phase opérationnelle pour assurer le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie. La Coordination nationale REDD assure aussi la coordination des projets d'investissement du PIF et de ceux des autres coopérations (Suède, Luxembourg et Union européenne) pendant leur durée de réalisation..

La Coordination nationale REDD est placée sous l'autorité du Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable.

La coordination nationale sera appuyée par un bureau d'étude qui fournira une assistance technique dont le champ d'intervention couvrira l'ensemble des activités de préparation à la REDD telles que planifiées dans le R-PP. Plus particulièrement, il s'agira d'un assistant au point focal REDD/PIF, d'un expert forestier REDD, et d'un expert en concertation

#### Article 13 - Composition

La direction des activités est assurée le point focal national REDD/PIF ».

La Coordination nationale REDD s'inscrit dans l'organisation du ministère comme une « cellule spécialisée » qui appuie le Secrétaire Général, président du Comité national REDD. L'élaboration, l'exécution et le contrôle de son budget, de même que la gestion du personnel et des biens, seront de la responsabilité de la Direction administrative et financière (DAF) du MEDD et de tout projet (dont ceux du PIF) qui financera certaines activités ou une partie de son fonctionnement. La Direction des marchés publics et la DAF du MEDD assureront les tâches de passation des marchés et de gestion contractuelle. Sur le plan technique, quatre experts permanents seront recrutés au niveau du secrétariat: Un expert institutionnel chargé de l'interface avec l'ensemble des parties prenantes ; (ii) Un responsable de suivi-évaluation ; et (iii) Un chargé de communication, et (iv) un expert en changement climatique. Cette équipe sera appuyée par une expertise ponctuelle selon les besoins. Chaque expert sera lié par un contrat de performance, qui fera l'objet d'une évaluation annuelle. Les modalités pratiques de traitement des experts se feront conformément aux textes en vigueur.

La coordination nationale, à travers le secrétariat technique est chargée de:

- Coordonner l'ensemble des activités de préparation à la REDD;
- Coordonner la préparation des projets;
- Concevoir les indicateurs et outils nécessaires au suivi et à l'évaluation des projets, et collecter les informations sur les réalisations des projets;
- Évaluer qualitativement et quantitativement la réalisation effective des projets et dresser des rapports de suivi pour chaque projet;
- Évaluer les impacts environnementaux et de développement durable des projets;
- Concevoir les outils d'analyse et de capitalisation des informations, et transférer les informations pertinentes au point focal REDD/PIF.
- Préparer les termes de référence de toutes les études et mandats relatifs à la préparation de la stratégie nationale REDD;
- Élaborer le document de la stratégie nationale REDD;
- Préparer les communications à la CCNUCC relatives à la démarche REDD du Burkina Faso;
- Conduire et élaborer périodiquement un rapport sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de la REDD au Burkina Faso.
- Élaborer et mettre en œuvre une stratégie de communication pour la REDD et le PIF;
- Concevoir et réaliser les campagnes de communication, information et en évaluer les impacts;
- Collecter, mettre à jour et diffuser les informations en matière de REDD;
- Constituer et gérer une base de données et d'informations disponibles au plan national (statistiques, etc.), en matière de REDD;

Le recrutement du personnel est organisé, après avis favorable du ou des PTF et de l'autorité de tutelle, sur la base des termes de références des postes à pourvoir. Pendant la phase de préparation à la REDD, un bureau d'études fournira un assistant technique à long terme et l'expertise ponctuelle nécessaire à ces activités. Dans le cadre des vagues de concertations, des organisations locales (ONG ou bureaux d'études) seront aussi retenues pour servir de relais entre d'une part la Coordination nationale et le SP-CONEDD, et d'autre part les collectivités territoriales.

## **CHAPITRE 5 - LA PLATE-FORME NATIONALE DE CONCERTATION REDD**

#### Article 14 - Création

Il est créé la Plate-forme Nationale de Concertation REDD, en abrégé PCN-REDD.

La PCN-REDD agit à titre de Commission spécialisée du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable.

#### Article 15 - Attributions

La PCN-REDD a pour principaux objectifs:

- D'appuyer les décisions à prendre au niveau du Comité national REDD et le travail à réaliser par la Coordination nationale REDD;
- D'orienter les concertations régionales et départementales sur la REDD et en effectuer la synthèse;
- De conduire des réflexions générales sur les voies et moyens d'atteindre les objectifs de la REDD;
- De conduire des réflexions thématiques sur des sujets relatifs aux contenus et objectifs poursuivis dans la stratégie nationale REDD et formuler des propositions et des recommandations en ce sens;
- De recevoir et étudier les rapports des Comités régionaux REDD;
- D'être le facilitateur entre les acteurs de terrain, les bénéficiaires, les instances, les opérateurs et agents d'exécution des projets et programmes de la REDD;

#### Article 16 - Composition

La PCN-REDD est composée de:

	Bureau	
1	Président	SG MEDD
2	Vice-Président	SP-CONEDD
3	Rapporteurs Généraux	Point focal Changements climatiques
4		Point Focal REDD/PIF
5	Rapporteurs Associés	Président de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina (AMBF)
6		Président du Bureau National de Coordination des chambres régionales d'agriculture
	Membres de l'Administration	
	20 membres à désigner	
	Instituts de recherche	
	2 représentants à désigner	
	Membres Société civile	
52	12 représentants	
	Membres du Secteur privé	
56	4 représentants	



### Article 17 - Fonctionnement

La PCN-REDD se réunit une fois par an en session ordinaire, sur convocation écrite de son président quinze jours avant la date fixée pour la session.

La PCN-REDD peut se réunir autant que besoin en sessions extraordinaires en fonction du plan de concertation établi par le Comité national REDD pour la phase de préparation à la REDD.

## **CHAPITRE 6 - LES COMITES RÉGIONAUX DE CONCERTATION REDD**

### Article 18 - Création

Il est créé dans chaque Région, un Comité Régional de concertation REDD, en abrégé CR-REDD.

### Article 19 - Attributions

Le CR- REDD est l'organe régional du Cadre de Concertation de la REDD au Burkina Faso, et à ce titre il est chargé de:

- Coordonner les réflexions issues des Comités communaux et assurer la cohérence et l'harmonisation des informations afin de construire une stratégie REDD prenant en compte toutes les spécificités de la région,
- Mettre en cohérence les propositions des Comités communaux avec les objectifs des autres projets ayant ou pas de liens directs avec la REDD,
- Formuler les propositions consensuelles au niveau de la région
- Élaborer sur la base des résultats de la concertation conduite par les Comités communaux, une synthèse pour la mise en œuvre de la REDD dans la région.

### Article 20 - Composition

Le CR-REDD est composé comme suit, toutefois, pour des besoins spécifiques d'expertise, des personnes ressources peuvent être appelées à titre consultatif:

	Bureau	
1	Président	Le Gouverneur
2	Vice-Président	Le Président du Conseil Régional
4	Rapporteurs	Deux Directeur Provinciaux de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable
	Membres Administration	
	Les Hauts-Commissaires	
	Les Directeurs régionaux des services déconcentrés	
	Élus locaux	
	Les conseillers municipaux chargés de l'environnement	
	Membres Société civile	
	Le représentant régional de l'Association des Municipalités du BF	
	Le Président de la Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture	
	Les représentants des cellules communales (Un par Cellule Communale)	
	6 responsables des organisations paysannes	

	6 chefs traditionnels et coutumiers
	3 responsables des confessions religieuses
	6 responsables des associations socio-professionnelles
	6 responsables des associations de femmes
	3 responsables des associations de jeunes
	3 responsables des associations de développement
	3 responsables des associations des ressortissants non-résidents

#### Article 21 - Fonctionnement

Le CR-REDD se réunit deux fois par an en session ordinaire et à chaque fois que de besoin en session extraordinaire dans le cadre du plan de concertation de la phase de préparation à la REDD.

### **CHAPITRE 7 - LES COMITÉS COMMUNAUX DE CONCERTATION REDD**

#### Article 22 - Création

Il est créé dans chaque Commune, un Comité Communal de concertation REDD, en abrégé CC-REDD.

#### Article 23 - Attributions

Le CC-REDD est l'organe local du Cadre de concertation de la REDD au Burkina Faso, et à ce titre il est chargé de:

- Expliquer aux populations les objectifs de la REDD afin d'obtenir leur adhésion,
- Identifier et analyser les effets des changements climatiques sur le territoire de la Commune et principalement ceux qui ont un lien avec la déforestation, le déboisement et la désertification,
- Analyser l'impact de ces effets sur leur vie de tous les jours,
- Identifier et proposer des solutions de résolution ou de réduction des effets,
- Proposer des mesures susceptibles de contribuer à la restauration du couvert forestier,
- Proposer un programme d'activités et un plan d'action que les populations puissent mettre en œuvre dans le cadre de la REDD,
- Faire l'inventaire des connaissances traditionnelles favorables à la REDD et au développement durable,
- Proposer les mesures d'accompagnement nécessaires pour atteindre les résultats.

#### Article 24 - Composition

Le CC-REDD est composé comme suit, toutefois, pour des besoins spécifiques d'expertise, des personnes ressources peuvent être appelées à titre consultatif:

	Bureau	
1	Président	Le Maire
2	Vice-président	Le Préfet
4	Rapporteurs Animateurs	Agent de l'agriculture Agent de l'environnement,
	Membres Administration	
5	L'agent de l'élevage attaché à la commune	

6	1 représentant des enseignants du primaire
7	1 représentant des enseignants du secondaire
8	1 représentant de la Santé
	Élus locaux
15	7 conseillers municipaux
22	7 membres du comité villageois de développement
	Membres Société civile
28	6 responsables des organisations paysannes
34	6 chefs traditionnels et coutumiers
37	3 responsables des confessions religieuses
43	6 responsables des associations socio-professionnelles
49	6 responsables des associations de femmes
52	3 responsables des associations de jeunes
55	3 responsables des associations de développement
58	3 responsables des associations des ressortissants non-résidents

#### Article 25 - Fonctionnement

Le CC-REDD réalise les concertations autour de la REDD en organisant des fora villageois. Il se réunit en session ordinaire pour effectuer la synthèse des concertations villageoises à chaque fois que de besoin en session extraordinaire dans le cadre du plan de concertation de la phase de préparation à la REDD.

Pour chaque session, il est établi un compte-rendu dont une copie est transmise au CR-REDD, à la PCN-REDD et à la Coordination nationale REDD.

#### **CHAPITRE 8 - DISPOSITIONS FINALES**

##### Article 26 -

La mise en place de chaque organe est constatée par un arrêté pris par l'autorité qui la préside.

##### Article 27 -

La fonction de membre est gratuite.

##### Article 28 -

Le présent arrêté abroge toutes dispositions contraires antérieures.

## **B. TDR pour l'assistance technique à la CN-REDD et au SP-CONEDD**

### **CONTEXTE**

Le Burkina Faso a commencé une démarche de préparation à la REDD en élaborant au cours de 2011, un plan de préparation à la REDD ainsi qu'un Pan d'Investissement Forestier. Le Plan d'Investissement Forestier a été soumis au Sous-Comité du PIF qui l'a approuvé sur le principe en juin 2011 et de façon définitive, en débloquant les fonds de préparation en ..... 2012. Le plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP) a quant à lui, été soumis au *Forest Carbon Partnership Facility* (FCPF) qui a donné son avis favorable en juin 2012. Le Burkina Faso est donc entré de plein pied dans une démarche de préparation à la REDD.

La stratégie nationale REDD dont la première esquisse est présentée dans le R-PP vise une réduction importante de la tendance de déboisement et de dégradation des forêts. Pour ce faire, des actions majeures devront être entreprises dans les domaines de l'aménagement du territoire, de la sécurisation foncière, de l'aménagement forestier, de l'agroforesterie, et plusieurs politiques sectorielles (mines, élevage, agriculture, etc.) devront aussi dorénavant prendre en compte la REDD.

Pour sa démarche REDD, le Burkina Faso mettra en place un montage organisationnel permettant des fonctions de pilotage, d'exécution et de concertation.

Un Comité national REDD et une Coordination nationale constitueront les organes de pilotage et d'exécution. Étant donné que la démarche de préparation à la REDD sera réalisée dans le cadre des projets du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF) qui en assureront le financement, la Coordination nationale REDD servira aussi à la coordination des projets du PIF.

Pour la concertation, des Comités communaux, des Comités régionaux et une Plateforme nationale comprenant des groupes thématiques, seront mis en place permettant ainsi de partir de la base et de développer des consensus nationaux. La Plateforme nationale de concertation sera créée en tant que commission spécialisée du CONEDD (Conseil National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable). Cet ancrage institutionnel a pour objectif d'intégrer l'outil concertation/participation au sein de l'organisme chargé de la politique de développement durable et du suivi des projets et programmes initiés dans le cadre des changements climatiques. L'animation de la concertation est confiée au Secrétariat Permanent du CONEDD (SP-CONEDD) qui sera appuyé à cet effet par un assistant technique, spécialiste de la concertation et de la REDD. Le SP-CONEDD assurera le fonctionnement du mécanisme de concertation/participation à même les ressources financières qui seront mises à sa disposition par la Coordination nationale REDD.

Pour la phase de préparation à la REDD, il est prévu qu'un bureau d'étude soit retenu pour une période de 30 mois pour fournir une assistance technique à la Coordination nationale REDD composée d'un assistant du point focal REDD/PIF, d'un expert forestier REDD, et d'un conseiller en concertation placé au SP-CONEDD. Le bureau d'études doit aussi constituer une banque d'experts pour fournir l'expertise ponctuelle aux différentes activités de préparation à la REDD.

### **2. OBJECTIFS ET RÉSULTATS**

L'objectif du présent mandat est de fournir à la Coordination nationale REDD et au SP-CONEDD l'assistance technique nécessaire pour conduire l'ensemble des activités de préparation à la REDD qui ont été planifiées dans le R-PP.

Au terme du mandat, les résultats suivants sont attendus:

- La stratégie nationale REDD a été élaborée dans toutes ses composantes;
- Toutes les activités de la démarche de concertation/participation ont été réalisées et ont permis de produire une vision consensuelle à l'échelle nationale;
- Des outils nationaux (scénario de référence et système MNV) ont été élaborés pour permettre au Burkina Faso de participer au futur mécanisme international de paiement pour services environnementaux.

### **3. CHAMP D'INTERVENTION ET TÂCHES DU BUREAU D'ÉTUDE « CONSULTANT »**

En apportant une assistance technique à la Coordination nationale REDD, le champ d'intervention du Consultant couvre l'ensemble des activités de préparation à la REDD planifiées dans le R-PP.

Plus particulièrement,

L'assistant au point focal REDD/PIF aura pour tâches de:

- Assister le point focal REDD/PIF dans la planification et l'organisation du travail de la Coordination nationale relativement à l'exécution des activités de préparation à la REDD;
- Assister le point focal REDD/PIF dans la préparation des termes de référence pour les expertises ponctuelles fournies par le Consultant ou par tout autre prestataire de service retenu dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD;
- Assister le point focal REDD/PIF dans les procédures de passation de marchés et de gestion contractuelle effectuées par le MEDD;
- Assister le Coordonnateur national dans la préparation des réunions du Comité national REDD, de la Plateforme nationale de concertation ou des groupes thématiques.
- Suivre et apporter des contributions aux travaux de tous les experts ou prestataires de service travaillant dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD;
- Participer au suivi et à l'évaluation du plan de préparation à la REDD;
- Donner des conseils sur la gestion administrative et financière de la Coordination nationale;
- Préparer et participer aux réunions du Comité de pilotage des projets du PIF;
- Assister le point focal REDD/PIF dans l'application d'un protocole d'entente avec le SP-CONEDD;

L'**expert forestier REDD**, conseiller du chef du service technique aura pour tâches de:

- Participer à l'élaboration des TDR de toutes les expertises ponctuelles nécessaires à la préparation de la REDD;
- Suivre et apporter des contributions aux travaux de tous les experts ou prestataires de service travaillant dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD;
- Contribuer à l'étude sur les solutions/options;
- Contribuer à la formulation d'une gamme d'activités (projets-types) REDD;
- Contribuer à l'analyse du « contenu REDD » des programmes et projets existants et enrichissement;
- Contribuer à la formulation (notes conceptuelles) d'une première cohorte de nouveaux programmes/projets REDD;
- Contribuer à l'étude sur le cadre juridique de la REDD
- Contribuer à la définition de standards pour les projets REDD+ au Burkina Faso

- Contribuer au développement d'un registre informatique pour les projets homologués;
- Contribuer à l'étude sur les options institutionnelles et le fonctionnement d'un Fonds national REDD;
- Élaborer des TDR de l'audit d'une mesure périodique dans le cadre du système MNV;
- Contribuer à la rédaction de la version provisoire de la stratégie nationale REDD;
- Contribuer à la rédaction de la version finale de la stratégie nationale REDD;
- Contribuer à la préparation de la communication du Burkina Faso sur son scénario de référence et son système MNV.

L'**expert en concertation**, localisé au niveau du SP-CONEDD aura pour tâches de:

- Effectuer un appui et un suivi sur les Arrêtés régionaux portant création des CR- REDD;
- Effectuer un appui et un suivi sur les Arrêtés communaux portant création des CC-REDD;
- Effectuer un appui et un suivi sur la décision de l'Assemblée du CONEDD sur la création de la commission spécialisée REDD;
- Participer en collaboration avec la Coordination nationale REDD au développement du matériel d'information et de concertation;
- Participer au recrutement (TDR) et au suivi des travaux des organisations relais (4 ONG);
- Participer à l'organisation et à la formation des relais régionaux;
- Participer à l'organisation et à la tenue de toutes les « vagues » de concertation prévues dans le plan de concertation/participation;
- Participer à l'organisation et à la tenue de toutes les réunions (ateliers) de la PCN-REDD, et des groupes thématiques;
- Assister le SP-CONEDD dans la gestion des fonds mis à disposition par la Coordination nationale REDD pour la mise en œuvre du plan de concertation.

Le Consultant aura par ailleurs à fournir l'**expertise ponctuelle** nationale ou internationale pour appuyer la Coordination nationale dans la réalisation de diverses études.

Enfin, l'équipe technique du Consultant devra travailler en étroite **collaboration avec d'autres prestataires de service** (bureaux d'études ou instituts de recherche) recrutés pour:

- La réalisation des 4 études de base (Étude sur les facteurs DD, Étude sur les leçons apprises, Étude sur les politiques/gouvernance des secteurs forêt et de l'aménagement du territoire, Étude sur les politiques/gouvernance des autres secteurs);
- La réalisation d'une étude spécifique sur l'impact du surpâturage et une étude spécifique sur l'impact des feux de brousse;
- La réalisation de l'Évaluation Environnementale et Sociale Stratégique;
- L'élaboration technique du système MNV;
- L'élaboration du scénario de référence;
- La définition d'une méthodologie et d'un cadre de mesure des co-bénéfices;
- L'évaluation externe du système MNV et du scénario de référence.

#### **4. NATURE DES SERVICES ET CONDITIONS DE RÉALISATION**

Les services du Consultant concernent essentiellement la fourniture de l'assistance technique à court et à long terme.

La proposition financière du Consultant devra inclure au titre des frais associés à l'expertise à long terme, la dotation de l'équipement nécessaire au travail, notamment un véhicule de service et l'équipement informatique requis. Tous les frais associés aux travaux de l'expertise à long et à court terme (frais de déplacement, perdiem, carburant, etc.) doit être pris en charge par le Consultant. L'espace de travail pour permettre aux assistants techniques de réaliser leur mandat d'appui sera quant à lui mis à disposition par la Coordination nationale REDD et le SP-CONEDD.

## **5. EXPERTISE REQUISE**

Le Consultant doit fournir une expertise internationale et/ou nationale de qualité correspondant aux profils suivant:

### **Assiatnt au point focal REDD/PIF:**

- Avoir un diplôme universitaire de deuxième ou troisième cycle en foresterie, environnement, administration ou dans une discipline apparentée;
- Avoir déjà réalisé des mandats d'assistance technique à long terme auprès d'une administration publique africaine;
- Avoir des expériences et compétences prouvées en gestion de projet;
- Avoir une bonne connaissance de la REDD au niveau technique et au niveau des discussions internationales;
- Posséder des aptitudes pour l'analyse, la synthèse, la communication orale et la rédaction de rapports;
- Avoir un sens de l'initiative et de l'organisation du travail;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise du français et de l'anglais.

### **Expert forestier REDD+:**

- Avoir un diplôme universitaire de deuxième ou troisième cycle en foresterie, environnement, gestion des ressources naturelles ou dans une discipline apparentée;
- Avoir déjà réalisé des mandats d'assistance technique à long terme auprès d'une administration publique africaine;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise de la REDD au niveau technique et au niveau des discussions internationales;
- Avoir une bonne connaissance de la problématique forestière, agricole, foncière et d'aménagement du territoire au Burkina Faso;
- Posséder des aptitudes pour l'analyse, la synthèse, la communication orale et la rédaction de rapports;
- Avoir un sens de l'initiative et de l'organisation du travail;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise du français.

### **Expert en concertations:**

- Avoir un diplôme universitaire de deuxième ou troisième cycle en sciences humaines ou sociales ou dans une discipline apparentée;
- Avoir déjà réalisé des mandats d'assistance technique à long terme auprès d'une administration publique africaine;

- Avoir une connaissance de la REDD au niveau technique et au niveau des discussions internationales;
- Avoir une expérience prouvée dans l'animation d'ateliers;
- Avoir une connaissance de la problématique de décentralisation et d'aménagement du territoire au Burkina Faso;
- Posséder des aptitudes pour l'analyse, la synthèse, la communication orale et la rédaction de rapports;
- Avoir un sens de l'initiative et de l'organisation du travail;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise du français.

**Banque d'expertise ponctuelle:**

- Juriste
- Foresterie (REDD)
- Foresterie (aménagement forestier et agroforesterie)
- Foresterie (PFNL)
- Agronomie
- Aménagement du territoire
- Sociologie
- Génie minier
- Économie
- Gestion des finances publiques

**6. LIVRABLES**

En ce qui concerne les experts à long terme, un plan de travail doit être établi au début de chaque année et un rapport annuel produit, décrivant les activités réalisées, les contraintes rencontrées, et des recommandations pour la poursuite des travaux. Les différentes études réalisées dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD avec la contribution des experts sont attribuables à la Coordination nationale REDD et non pas au Consultant.

En ce qui concerne les experts à court terme, les livrables seront définis dans les termes de références des différentes études ou mandats à réaliser.

Le Consultant sera par ailleurs tenu de présenter à la Coordination nationale des rapports financiers trimestriels et un rapport de fin de mandat au terme du contrat.

**7. DUREE DU MANDAT ET NIVEAU D'EFFORT**

La durée de l'étude est estimée à 30 mois pour l'assistant au point focal REDD/PIF, 30 mois pour l'expert forestier (REDD) et 30 mois pour l'expert en concertations. L'expertise ponctuelle nationale pourra totaliser jusqu'à l'équivalent de 15 mois-personnes et l'expertise ponctuelle internationale l'équivalent de 6 mois-personnes.



## ANNEXE 1B. INITIAL CONSULTATIONS

### Liste cumulée de toutes les personnes ayant été consultées

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	
AG-LITNI Mohamed	DREDD/CN
BARRY Hamadé	DREDD/SAH
BASSOROBOU T. Ankouba	DREDD /CE
Bazie y2BOULA	DEP/MEDD
BELEM Issaka	OFINAP
BOUGMA Ernest	DREDD/PCL
BOUNKOUNGOU Edouard	Consultant
CONSEIGA Poko	FUGGP
COULIBALY Sambou	ITS/MEDD
DAMIBA Sylvie Edwige	Chef de Cabinet/MPF (représentant le Ministre)
DIALLO Hassane	DREDD Sud-Ouest
DJIGUEMDE Paul	DREDD Centre – Sud
DOULKOM Adama	Difor
DRABO Simon	DREDD/CAS
GO Drissa	DREDD CO (représentant)
GUIGUEMDE S. Jules	DRH
HONADIA Mamadou	SP/CONEDD
KAFANDO Barré Emile	SP/CPSA
KAMBIRE Anselme	DCPM
LANKOANDE Ibrahim	DEP/MECV
MILLOGO Yakouba	DAF
NANA Somanegré	SP/CONEDD
OUATTARA Youssouf	MEDD
OUEDRAOGO Constant	Chef Cabinet/MEDD
OUEDRAOGO Joachim	DGCN
OUEDRAOGO Kimsé	DG ENEF
OUEDRAOGO René	DCPM
OUEDRAOGO Zéphirin A.	ARSN
SANON D. Mathurin	DREDD Boucle du Mouhoun
SAOLLA A Emmanuel	PARC BANGR WEOGO
SAVADOGO Boukary	DEP/MAH
SAWADOGO Oumarou	PROGEREF/MEDD
SAWADOGO Prosper	OFINAP

TAMEOGO/GAMENE Christine Sylvie	CNSF
TANKOANO Michel Jérôme	SP-CONEDD
TRAORE A. Cheick	CT/MEDD
TRAORE Bienvenu	DREDD Nord
TRAORE Djakavia	DGEF/Ouaga
TRAORE Lassana	DREDD/HBS Bobo-Dioulasso
ZIDA Pousga Célestin	DREDD/Est
ZONAO K Justin	DREDD-CENTRE
ZONGO Joseph	CT/MEDD
ZONGO K. Justin	DREDD – Centre
<b>AUTRES ADMINISTRATIONS</b>	
BONKOUNGOU Achille	Ministère de la Justice et de la Promotion des Droits Humains
BOUDA Edouard	DGCOOP/MEF
DILEMA Salmon	DDD/PM
GANABA Souleymane	INERA /DPF
KABORE Antoine	DAJC
NACOULIMA Adama	DHPES/SANTE
TAGNAN Alain	DEP/MAH
YAMEOGO/GAMENE Christiane Sylvie	CNSF
ZOETYENGA Colette	DGACV
<b>SECTEUR PRIVÉ</b>	
OUALI Evyne	TFK
OUEDRAOGO Go K. Bruno	TFK
OUEDRAOGO K Bruno	TKF
<b>SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE</b>	
BADO/SAMA M. Hortense	Convention pour la promotion d'un Développement Durable
BAMBORE Nadège	Royaume du Trophée
COMPAORE Gèneviève	IFC
CONGO Awa	Kogl-Wéogo
DALLA Charles	Coalition des Actions sur le Changement Climatique
KABORE Frank Alain	Royaume du Trophée (Président )
KABORE Pierre	Maire de Megue
KABORE W. Pascal	BELWET
KAFANDO Raphaël	Sidwaya
KOUBIZARA Henri	AMBF
NACOULIMA G Pierre	UNIVERSITE CEPAPE
OUADRAOGO Salamata	ASSOCIATION KOGL-WEOGO
OUEDRAOGO Gaston Georges	APFNL
OUEDRAOGO Oumar	ASG Region du Centre
OUEDRAOGO Salamata	Kogl-Wéogo
OUEDRAOGO T. Siméon	TIIS LA VIIM

SAWADOGO Boureima	Royaume du Trophée
SEDEGO Abdoulaye	TIIS LA VIIM
SEGDA Zenabou	Women Environnemental Program
SOME Cécilia	AMIFOB
SORGHO Théodore	MAIRE BISSINGA
DIALLO Hamidou	CFEDD
<b>PARTENAIRES TECHNIQUES ET FINANCIERS</b>	
ADOUABOU A. Basile	Projet BKF/OIT IFNZ
BOUE Zinso	BAD
BRAUNE Loïc	Banque Mondiale
COULIBALY Clarisse	PNUD
KABORE Alexis	PNUD
KINI B. Nestor	PROGEPAF/Comoé
KISHIR Nalim	Banque Mondiale
KOGACHI Aki	PNUD/SPCONEDD
NACHTMAN Yann	LUX – DEV COOP Luxembourg
NIKIEMA Emmanuel	Banque Mondiale
OUEDRAOGO Ignace	AMBASSADE/DANMARK
REILAND Rol	Ambassade Luxembourg
SALOU Abdourahmane	Autorité du Liptako Gourma
SAVADOGO moumini	UICN
SEYNOU Oumarou	UICN
SIMPSON Brent	Michigan State University
TRAORE Modibo	BAD
WESTHOLM Lisa	Université de Gotengourg, Suède Focali
YOUGBARE Barnabé	BAD/Ouaga
ZALLE Daouda	PAGREN/HBS
ZIDA Mathurin	CIFOR
ZIGANI Goudouma	PLCE/BN – Dori
ZONGO Dominique	PNGT 2

## ANNEXE 2C. REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

### List of projects financed by partners

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
Appui à la Gestion Participative des Ressources Naturelles dans la Région des Hauts-Bassins (BKF/012-PAGREN)	<p><b>Global</b> Contribuer à la réduction de la Pauvreté dans la Région des Hauts-Bassins</p> <p><b>Spécifiques</b></p> <p>Promouvoir et faciliter une gestion durable et participative des ressources naturelles dans la région des Hauts-Bassins</p>	<p><b>R1.</b> Renforcement des capacités en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles;</p> <p><b>R2.</b> Restauration et gestion participatives des forêts périurbaines ;</p> <p><b>R3.</b> Actualisation et mise en œuvre des plans de gestion des terroirs par les CVD et les communes ;</p> <p><b>R4.</b> Engagement d'un processus d'intégration territoriale des forêts périurbaines et des zones limitrophes de la ville de Bobo-Dioulasso, et valorisation des complémentarités socio culturelles.</p>	<p><b>Subvention</b></p> <p>3.874.469.090 FCFA</p> <p><b>Contrepartie Etat</b></p> <p>388.785.714 FCFA</p> <p><b>Populations (Non décaissable) :</b> 398.374.686 FCFA</p> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>4.661.629.490 FCFA</b></p>	Luxembourg	<p><b>Début :</b></p> <p>juillet 2006</p> <p><b>Fin :</b> juin 2011</p>
Projet de Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestières dans les Régions Sud-Ouest, Centre-Est et Est (PROGEREF)	<p><b>Global</b> Contribuer à la réduction de la pauvreté dans sa zone d'intervention</p> <p><b>Spécifiques</b></p> <p>- améliorer la gestion des ressources forestières et fauniques ;</p> <p>- accroître les revenus des populations ;</p>	<p><b>R1 :</b> 1 80 000 ha de forêts sont cartographiés ;</p> <p><b>R2 :</b> 202 400 ha de massifs forestiers sont inventoriés et aménagés ;</p> <p><b>R3 :</b> 53 350 ha de forêt et 4800 ha berges sont reboisés ;</p> <p><b>R4 :</b> 40 zones d'intérêt cynégétique sont aménagées ;</p> <p><b>R5 :</b> les revenus familiaux des bénéficiaires et notamment ceux des femmes sont accrus ;</p> <p><b>R6 :</b> les finances publiques (collectivités locales et Trésor public) sont accrues ;</p> <p><b>R7 :</b> les capacités opérationnelles des structures déconcentrées en charge de l'environnement sont améliorées.</p>	<p><b>Prêt</b></p> <p>10.203.030.000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Contrepartie Etat</b></p> <p>892.765.000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Populations (Non décaissable) :</b> 402.538.000 FCFA</p> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>11 498 333 000 FCFA</b></p>	Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD)	<p><b>Début :</b></p> <p>Novembre 2004</p> <p><b>Fin :</b> Décembre 2010</p>
Programme de Lutte Contre l'Ensablement dans le Bassin du Niger, sous composante Burkina Faso	<p><b>Global</b></p> <p>contribuer à la lutte contre l'ensablement du bassin du fleuve Niger</p>	<p><b>R1 :</b> 3 000 ha de dunes sont fixés ;</p> <p><b>R2 :</b> 4 000 ha de terres dégradées sont récupérés ;</p> <p><b>R3 :</b> 500 km de berges sont protégées ;</p>	<p><b>Prêt (FAD)</b></p> <p>2 796 698 560 FCFA</p> <p><b>UEMOA (Subvention)</b></p>	Banque Africaine de Développement	<p><b>Début :</b> 2005</p>

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECEANCE
(PLCE/BN)	<p><b>Spécifiques</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fixation de 3 500 ha de dunes et la protection de berges ;</li> <li>- récupération de 5 250 ha de glaciés à des fins agro sylvo pastorales ;</li> <li>- contribuer à la mise en œuvre du SRAT du Sahel.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R4</b> les capacités organisationnelles, techniques et matérielles des populations et acteurs locaux sont renforcées ;</p> <p><b>R5</b>: une bonne gestion et coordination des activités de la sous-composante est assurée.</p>	<p>836 850 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Contrepartie Etat</b></p> <p>588 297 780 FCFA</p> <p><b>Populations (Non décaissable)</b> : 750 254 560 FCFA</p> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>4 972 100 900 FCFA</b></p>	<p>ment (BAD)</p> <p>et</p> <p><b>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)</b></p>	<p><b>Fin</b> : 2010</p>
<p>Le Projet de Gestion Participative et Durable des Forêts dans la Province de la Comoé</p> <p><b>(PROGEPAF/CO)</b></p>	<p><b>Global</b> assurer une gestion participative et durable des forêts.</p> <p><b>Spécifiques</b> assurer une gestion durable des forêts classées de Bounouna, Toumousséni, Gouandougou et Kongouko par la population locale à travers les GGF et les UGGF.</p>	<p><b>R1</b> les capacités des services forestiers sont renforcées ;</p> <p><b>R2</b> les capacités des GGF et des UGGF des villages concernés sont renforcées en matière de gestion participative et durable des forêts.</p> <p>les conditions de vie des populations sont améliorées ;</p> <p><b>R3</b> les Plans d'Aménagement et de Gestion (PAG) des quatre forêts classées sont élaborés et connaissent un début de mise en œuvre ;</p> <p><b>R4</b> les partenaires locaux et les services forestiers ont une relation de collaboration plus étroite pour la gestion durable des forêts.</p>	<p><b>Subvention</b></p> <p>1.520.000 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Contrepartie Etat</b></p> <p>250.000 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>1.770.000.000 FCFA</b></p>	<p>Japon</p>	<p><b>Début</b> :</p> <p>Juillet 2007</p> <p><b>Fin</b> :</p> <p>Juin 2012</p>
<p>Le Projet Amélioration des Revenus et de la Sécurité Alimentaire pour les groupes vulnérables/ Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux <b>(ARSA/PFNL)</b></p>	<p><b>Global</b> Contribuer à l'augmentation des revenus et à la sécurisation alimentaire.</p> <p><b>Spécifiques</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contribuer à une meilleure connaissance et protection du potentiel de PFNL ;</li> <li>2. Contribuer à la diversification et à la promotion / valorisation des PFNL ;</li> <li>3. Renforcer les capacités des bénéficiaires ;</li> </ol>	<p><b>R1</b> L'état des PFNL et le circuit de commercialisation au Burkina Faso sont décrits.</p> <p><b>R2</b> Les filières de PFNL sont définies et les acteurs sont mieux structurés.</p> <p><b>R3</b> Le partenariat est développé entre les PTF.</p> <p><b>R4</b> Les capacités techniques et organisationnelles des bénéficiaires sont renforcées.</p> <p><b>R5</b> Les capacités du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie</p>	<p><b>Subvention</b></p> <p><b>400 000 000 FCFA</b></p> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>400 000 000 FCFA</b></p>	<p>PNUD</p>	<p><b>Début</b> : 2007</p> <p><b>Fin</b> :</p> <p>2010</p>

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHANCE
	<p>4. Développer le partenariat et le suivi de la valorisation des PFNL;</p> <p>5. Disposer de cadres d'orientation et d'intervention en matière de valorisation des PFNL.</p>	<p>sont renforcées.</p> <p><b>R6</b> L'impact des PFNL sur la réduction de la pauvreté est documenté et des indicateurs de la contribution des PFNL à la lutte contre la pauvreté sont disponibles et utilisés par l'Observatoire de la pauvreté et du développement humain durable.</p> <p><b>R7</b> Une stratégie nationale de valorisation des PFNL est élaborée.</p>			
<p><b>Projet d'Appui à la DEP/MECV</b> pour la constitution et la gestion d'une base de données environnementales</p>	<p><b>Global</b> : Améliorer la gestion environnementale à travers le renforcement des capacités des acteurs nationaux</p> <p><b>Spécifiques</b> : Assurer de manière efficace et autonome la collecte, le traitement, la diffusion, la capitalisation et l'exploitation des informations environnementales.</p>	<p><b>R1</b> : Les compétences des acteurs sont renforcées et permettent de mettre en œuvre la méthodologie de planification et de suivi évaluation du Programme Décennal d'Actions du MECV</p> <p><b>R2</b> : Les différents acteurs du SIPSEA utilisent cet outil de manière efficace et régulière</p> <p><b>R3</b> : La diffusion des informations traitées est assurée de manière efficace et régulière</p> <p><b>R4</b> : le suivi évaluation du projet est assuré</p>	<p><b>Subvention</b> : 194.358.000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Etat</b> : 77.040.000 FCFA (Non décaissable)</p> <p><b>Total</b> : 271.398.750 FCFA</p>	<p>Wallonie Bruxelles Internationale</p>	<p><b>Début</b> : Juin 2007</p> <p><b>Fin</b> : Octobre 2010</p>
<p><b>Sous composante « Gestion participative par les communautés de base des aménagements forestiers » du Projet d'Accès aux Services Energétiques (PASE)</b></p>	<p><b>Global</b> : Contribuer à la gestion de la fourniture en bois énergie, la promotion des économies d'énergie et des énergies de substitution</p> <p><b>Spécifiques</b> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribuer à l'aménagement de 270 000 hectares de nouvelles forêts, et l'achèvement de la mise en aménagement de 171 000 hectares de forêts ;</li> <li>- Réduire la pauvreté rurale par la création de nouveaux emplois et des opportunités de génération de revenus ;</li> <li>- Promouvoir les filières commerciales modernes de production, de transport et de distribution des combustibles ligneux.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R1</b> des images satellites de toutes les régions concernées par le projet sont fournies ;</p> <p><b>R2</b> les goulots d'étranglement de la composante biomasse énergie du PASE sont identifiés au Burkina Faso ;</p> <p><b>R3</b> 270 000 ha de massifs forestiers à aménager sont pré identifiés au niveau régional ;</p> <p><b>R4</b> les structures centrales, déconcentrées du MECV et les collectivités territoriales concernées sont informées de la composante "Biomasse-énergie" du Projet ;</p> <p><b>R5</b> huit (8) agents techniques de la DGCN sont formés en Informatique (initiation à Word, Excel, Navigation Internet).</p>	<p><b>Prêt FIDA</b>: 3 566 600 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Etat</b> : 382 620 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Total</b> : 3 949 220 000 FCFA</p>	<p>Banque Mondiale</p>	<p><b>Début</b> : Octobre 2008</p> <p><b>Fin</b> : Avril 2013</p>
<p><b>Projet Elaboration de la</b></p>	<p><b>Global</b> Renforcer les capacités techniques</p>	<p><b>R1.</b> Les données relatives aux caractéristiques biophysiques et</p>	<p><b>Subvention</b> :</p>		

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
<b>Deuxième Note de Communication Nationale sur les changements climatiques (NATCOM)</b>	<p>et institutionnelles du Burkina Faso à intégrer les préoccupations liées aux changements climatiques dans les priorités et les plans nationaux et sectoriels de développement</p> <p><b>Spécifiques</b> Permettre au Burkina Faso de soumettre à la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC), sa deuxième communication sur les changements climatiques, tenant ainsi ses obligations vis-à-vis de l'article 4 et de l'article 12 de la Convention</p>	<p>socioéconomiques du Burkina Faso sont mises à jour ;</p> <p><b>R2.</b> L'inventaire des émissions et des puits d'absorption des Gaz à Effet de Serre (GES) pour l'année 2004 est réalisé ;</p> <p><b>R3.</b> Les analyses de vulnérabilité des secteurs majeurs de l'économie nationale sont reprises et élargies, et un programme de mesures d'adaptation aux changements climatiques est proposé ;</p> <p><b>R4.</b> Des mesures d'atténuation des émissions de GES et de renforcement des puits d'absorption sont analysées ;</p> <p><b>R5.</b> D'autres informations pertinentes contribuant aux objectifs de la convention sur les changements climatiques sont collectées, analysées et les rapports y atténuants sont annexés au document de la communication nationale ;</p> <p><b>R6.</b> Les contraintes, les lacunes et les besoins financiers, techniques et de renforcement des capacités découlant des analyses sont identifiés.</p>	<p><b>202 500 000 FCFA</b></p> <p><b>Etat : 25 637 500 FCFA (Non décaissable)</b></p> <p><b>Total :</b> <b>228 137 500 FCFA</b></p>	FEM/PNUD	<p>Début : 2006</p> <p>Fin : 2010</p>
<b>Projet « Renforcer l'efficacité et catalyser la durabilité du système des aires protégées du W - Arly – Pendjari » (WAP)</b>	<b>Global</b> Amélioration des perspectives pour la conservation à long terme de la biodiversité selon une progression significative et mesurable des indicateurs de durabilité du système des aires protégées	<p><b>R1</b> Des communautés impliquées dans une gestion durable des aires protégées autour du Complexe WAP existent</p> <p><b>R2</b> Les aires protégées au niveau national sont gérées de façon efficace ;</p> <p><b>R3</b> Un mécanisme de coordination efficace et durable à l'échelle régionale dans le système WAP existe ;</p> <p><b>R4</b> Le suivi, l'enseignement, la rétroaction adaptative et l'évaluation sont garantis.</p>	<p><b>Total</b> <b>21 840 000 USD</b></p>	FEM et cofinancement	<p>Début : 2010</p> <p>Fin : 2014</p>
<b>Projet d'appui à la filière de production des plants qui intervient dans les régions du Nord et du centre (en cours)</b>	<b>Global</b> La production des plants bien planifiée et rationnelle est promue dans les régions d'intervention	<p><b>R1</b> Les techniques de production des producteurs appartenant aux groupements de production de plants des pépinières sont améliorées ;</p> <p><b>R2</b> Les échanges d'information entre les acteurs concernés par la production de plants et par le reboisement sont renforcés afin de mettre en œuvre la production planifiée de plants ;</p> <p><b>R3</b> Des Orientations en vue d'une meilleure planification de la production des plants en rapport avec les actions de reboisement sont élaborées.</p>	<p><b>Subvention</b> <b>200.000.000 FCFA</b></p> <p><b>Etat</b> <b>24.975.000 FCFA</b></p> <p><b>TOTAL 224.975.000 FCFA</b></p>	Coopération Technique Japonaise	<p>Début : 2010</p> <p>Fin : 2013</p>

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
<b>Projet « Mécanisme pour les Programmes forestiers nationaux » (MPFN)</b>	<b>Global</b> Renforcer la gouvernance forestière et les mécanismes d'appui aux acteurs locaux	Les capacités techniques, organisationnelles et managériales des collectivités locales sont renforcées	<b>TOTAL</b> <b>30.000 USD</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>Début :</b> 2010  <b>Fin :</b> 2011
<b>Le projet TCP/BKF3201 « formulation d'une stratégie nationale de promotion et de valorisation des PFNL »</b>	Formuler une stratégie nationale de valorisation et de promotion de PFNL en vue d'accroître la contribution des PLFN à l'économie locale et national et à la lutte contre la pauvreté tout en gérant de façon durables les ressources forestières.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- L'état des lieux des PFNL au fait est établi ;</li> <li>- Les capacités des agents du MECV sont améliorées ;</li> <li>- Le document de stratégie nationale assorti d'un plan d'action de 5 ans est élaboré ;</li> <li>- Un cadre national juridique est élaboré et validé.</li> </ul>	<b>303 000 USD</b>	<b>FAO</b>	<b>Fin :</b> Octobre 2010
<b>Projet OSRO/BKF/902/SWI «Assistance aux ménages vulnérables victimes de malnutrition, de chocs climatiques et économique à travers la valorisation des PFNL au BF »</b>	Accroître les revenus des ménages, renforcer leurs capacités, améliorer la sécurité alimentaires et nutritionnelle, contribuer à la lutte contre la dégradation des Ressources Naturelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Les revenus des ménages se sont accrus</li> <li>- Leurs capacités ont été renforcées</li> <li>- La sécurité alimentaires et nutritionnelle s'est améliorée.</li> </ul>	<b>758 294 USD</b>	<b>Coopération Suisse</b>  <b>(Supervisé par la FAO)</b>	<b>Fin :</b> Octobre 2010
<b>Le Projet d'Amélioration de la Gestion et de l'Exploitation Durables des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PAGED/PFNL)</b>	<b>Global</b> Améliorer la gestion et l'exploitation des PFNL afin de contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire, à la nutrition et à l'accroissement des revenus des ménages tout en préservant la biodiversité.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Les capacités organisationnelles et techniques des acteurs sont renforcées ;</li> <li>- Les ménages ont élaboré des plans de développement d'entreprises (PDE) ;</li> <li>- Les PDE sont mis en œuvre ;</li> <li>- Le marché intérieur des PFNL est développé ;</li> <li>- Les PFNL sont disponibles en quantité et en qualité pour les ménages ;</li> <li>- Les connaissances sur les PFNL et leur gestion sont améliorées ;</li> <li>- Les statistiques sur l'exploitation des PFNL sont connues ;</li> <li>- Les capacités de l'APFNL et ses partenaires sont renforcés.</li> </ul>	<b>5 356 257 USD</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>  <b>(avec la FAO comme Agence d'Exécution)</b>	<b>Début :</b> Août 2010  <b>Fin :</b> septembre 2015



INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECEANCE
<b>Sous-programme Coordination Nationale du CPP</b>	<b>Global</b> Améliorer de manière durable la productivité des ressources rurales par l'utilisation d'une approche intégrée et holistique et permettant au BF d'atteindre ses objectifs de développement du millénaire relatifs à l'inversion de la tendance actuelle et à la déperdition de ses ressources environnementales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Élaborer et mettre en place un mécanisme de coordination pour les partenariats durables afin de promouvoir une approche intégrée de gestion durable et équitable des terres.</li> <li>- Promouvoir un environnement institutionnel et politique qui permet une meilleure prise de conscience et la mise en œuvre d'une gestion durable et équitable des terres.</li> <li>- Promouvoir des pratiques intégrées de gestion durable et équitable des terres qui comprennent des pratiques novatrices ou fondées sur le savoir-faire local.</li> <li>- Des systèmes efficaces de gestion interne du projet sont rendus opérationnels.</li> </ul>	500 000 000 FCFA	Etat	2010 -2014
			500 000 000 FCFA	FEM	2010 -2014
			250 000 000 FCFA	PNUD	2010 -2014
			366 705 000 FCFA	MMUNCCD	2010 -2012
<b>Sous-programme région de la boucle du Mouhoun</b>	L'objectif du sous-programme est d'établir une approche coordonnée et décentralisée des systèmes de gestion durable des terres agro-sylvo-pastorales dans la région de la Boucle du Mouhoun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- L'aménagement du territoire, la coordination et les partenariats pour la GDT sont établis dans la région de la Boucle du Mouhoun;</li> <li>- La décentralisation des fonctions de gestion durable des terres et des ressources naturelles est effective ;</li> <li>- Les meilleures pratiques de gestion durable des terres sont largement promues et diffusées dans toute la région de la Boucle Mouhoun ;</li> <li>- Une gestion adaptée et efficiente du sous-programme est assurée.</li> </ul>	1 374 972 500 FCFA	FEM	2011 -2015
<b>Sous-programme de la région du Centre Ouest</b>	Etablir une approche coordonnée et décentralisée des systèmes de gestion durable des terres agro-sylvo-pastorales dans la région Centre-Ouest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Une plate-forme de coordination et de partenariats durables permettant une approche intégrée de la gestion durable et équitable des terres est établi dans la région Centre-Ouest ;</li> <li>- Un environnement institutionnel et politique qui renforce la sensibilisation et la mise en œuvre de la gestion durable et équitable des terres est renforcé dans la région Centre-Ouest ;</li> <li>- Les pratiques de gestion intégrée et durable et équitable des terres, y compris les pratiques innovantes ou de savoir-faire local appropriées, sont identifiées et encouragées dans la région Centre-Ouest ;</li> <li>- Une gestion adaptée et efficiente du sous-programme est assurée.</li> </ul>	986 049 500 FCFA	FEM	2011 -2015
<b>Programme de Gestion Durable des Ressources</b>	<b>Objectifs spécifiques</b>	Plusieurs résultats attendus pour chacune des composantes suivantes :	1 314 600 US\$	PNUD	

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
<b>Naturelles (PGDRN)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renforcer les cadres politique, stratégique et de partenariat en gestion des ressources naturelles</li> <li>▪ Faciliter la mise en application coordonnée des textes législatifs et réglementaires en matière d'environnement au Burkina Faso</li> <li>▪ Renforcer les capacités institutionnelles et des acteurs en gestion de l'environnement</li> <li>▪ Contribuer à la promotion de l'éducation environnementale</li> <li>▪ Assurer la gestion et la coordination efficaces du programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Composante « Politiques et stratégies »</li> <li>▪ Composante « Législation et réglementation environnementales »</li> <li>▪ Composante « Renforcement des capacités nationales à gérer l'environnement »</li> <li>▪ Composante « Amélioration du cadre de vie des populations en milieu urbain et semi urbain »</li> <li>▪ Composante « la promotion de l'éducation environnementale »</li> </ul>	soit 689 785 000 FCA	Etat	Fin : 2010
<b>Renforcement des capacités pour l'adaptation et la réduction de la vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques au Burkina Faso</b>	Renforcer les capacités pour l'adaptation et pour la réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations aux changements climatiques dans le domaine agro-sylvo-pastoral.	<p>R1. : Les capacités de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires des populations et de leurs partenaires sont améliorées :</p> <p>R2. : Des meilleures pratiques de production agro-sylvo-pastorales et de gestion des ressources en eau permettent d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire des populations ;</p> <p>R3. : Les acquis du projet sont diffusés et démultipliés au niveau des acteurs et d'autres localités.</p>	1 700 000 000 FCFA	Etat : 225 000 000 (NATURE)  FEM : 1 450 000 000  PNUD : 290 000 000	Fin : 2012
<b>Projet de renforcement des capacités dans le domaine du Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP)</b>	Créer un cadre opérationnel du marché du carbone du MDP et contribuer au développement durable à travers le transfert de technologies.	<p>R1 L'Autorité Nationale Désignée (AND) du Burkina Faso est renforcée :</p> <p>R2 La capacité de l'AND du Burkina Faso à promouvoir des projets MDP est renforcée</p> <p>R3: Les capacités des parties prenantes et la formulation de projets carbone (MDP &amp; M volontaire) sont renforcées.</p> <p>des Etudes /Evaluations dans les secteurs clé du MDP sont conduites</p>	350 000 USD	*Gouvernement du Japon  *PNUD	Fin : Décembre 2010

Tableau 12 : Projets en perspectives

N°	INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
01	Projet d'Appui aux Parcs de l'Entente (PAPE)	<p><b>Global</b></p> <p>Contribuer à la conservation de la biodiversité et des services écosystémiques pour un développement durable en Afrique de l'Ouest.</p> <p><b>Spécifiques</b></p> <p>Renforcer durablement la conservation efficiente des écosystèmes du Complexe WAP (W, Pendjari, Arly) dans une perspective régionale et avec optimisation des bénéfices pour la population riveraine</p>	<p><b>R1.</b> Le cadre institutionnel régional de la conservation des aires protégées est renforcé, et la gestion concertée des aires protégées est facilitée.</p> <p><b>R2.</b> La gestion au niveau des institutions nationales des aires protégées du complexe WAP et de leurs ressources est plus efficace et durable</p> <p><b>R3.</b> Pressions négatives exercées par les populations atténuées à la source, avec un bilan coûts/bénéfices favorable celles-ci.</p>	<p><b>Subvention :</b></p> <p><b>Etat Burkinabè :</b></p> <p><b>4 268 166 020</b></p> <p><b>FCFA</b></p> <p><b>Populations :</b></p> <p><b>TOTAL :</b></p> <p><b>12 576 000 000 FCFA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Union Européenne</li> <li>- UEMOA</li> <li>- Etat</li> <li>- Populations</li> </ul>	<p><b>Début :</b></p> <p>Janvier 2011</p> <p><b>Fin :</b></p> <p>décembre 2015</p>
02	Projet de démonstration de transfert modal à Ouagadougou	Renforcer l'efficacité des déplacements en mettant à l'essai, à petite échelle, des mesures qui incitent les usagers à délaisser les modes de transport individuel au profit des transports collectifs	<p><b>R1</b> un cadre institutionnel bien défini, une stratégie claire;</p> <p><b>R2</b> réduire les temps de transport des citadins et accroître la part relative des transports collectifs dans les modes de transport</p> <p><b>R3</b> capacités des acteurs concernés sont renforcés ;</p>	<p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>1 000 000 USD</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FEM</li> <li>- Etat Burkinabè</li> </ul>	<p>2010-2013</p> <p>(3 ans)</p>
03	Démonstration d'une approche Régionale de gestion écologiquement rationnelle des déchets contenant des PCB liquides, des transformateurs et	Renforcer la capacité collective des pays dans la planification et la mise en œuvre de leurs politiques nationale en matière de gestion écologiquement rationnelle et des équipements les contenant dans le cadre des Conventions de Stockholm et	<b>R1</b> les capacités dans la planification et la mise en œuvre des politiques de gestion des politiques nationales en matière de gestion écologiquement rationnelle et des équipements les contenant dans le cadre des Conventions de Stockholm et de Bâle sont	<p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>6 000 000 USD</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FEM/PNUD</li> <li>- Etat Burkinabè</li> </ul>	<p>2010-2015</p> <p>(5 ans)</p>

N°	INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
	condensateurs contenant des PCB	de Bâle	renforcées.			
04	Projet de Renforcement des Capacités Juridiques pour la gestion des produits chimiques	Faire des propositions d'actions de renforcement tenant compte des problèmes liés à la production, à la commercialisation et l'utilisation des produits chimiques.	<p><b>R1</b> une base de données sur les produits chimiques est mise en place.</p> <p><b>R2</b> une Loi chimique comprenant le mécanisme de coordination est établi.</p> <p><b>R3</b> Les activités d'information, de formation, d'éducation et de sensibilisation à l'attention des acteurs du secteur sont réalisées.</p>	<p><b>TOTAL</b> 250 000 USD</p>	SAICM	2010-2012
05	Renforcement des capacités et l'assistance technique pour la mise en œuvre des plans nationaux dans les pays africains les moins avancés de la CEDEAO	Créer un environnement favorable dans l'espace CEDEAO en établissant des règlements, politiques et normes pour le renforcement des institutions pour l'assainissement des sites contaminés et soutenir l'élimination de l'utilisation agricole des pesticides POP par la promotion de meilleures pratiques agricoles	<p><b>R1</b> Des politiques, règlements et normes sont élaborés pour le renforcement des institutions dans l'espace CEDEAO</p> <p><b>R2</b> Les sites contaminés sont identifier et évaluer</p> <p><b>R3</b> L'exposition aux Pops est réduite</p>	<p><b>TOTAL</b> 4 000 000 USD</p>	- CEDEAO - Etat Burkinabè	2010 – 2015 (5 ans)
06	Projet de gestion de déchets par la technologie BioCRUDE	Construire quatre complexes intégrés de gestion, de traitement, et de transformation des déchets au Burkina Faso	<p><b>R1</b> Elimination de l'ensemble des déchets de d'ordure ménagère des villes de Ouagadougou, Bobo-dioulasso et de Koudougou</p> <p><b>R2</b> Production de 12 kW par unité de traitement</p> <p><b>R3</b> Création de 230 emplois permanents</p>	<p><b>TOTAL</b> 240 000 000 USD</p>	Mécanisme MDP	2010-2012 (3 ans)

N°	INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
07	Etablissement d'un cadre institutionnel et renforcement des capacités nationales dans le cadre d'un programme national intégré de gestion des produits chimiques et la mise en œuvre d'une approche stratégique au Burkina Faso	L'objectif du projet est de renforcer la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques domestiques dans le cadre d'une approche stratégique	<b>R1</b> La gestion des produits chimiques domestiques est renforcée <b>R2</b> Une approche stratégique est mise en place	<b>TOTAL</b> <b>250 000 USD</b>	SAICM	2011-2013 (2 ans)
08	Projet d'appui au programme national de gestion des ressources forestières au BF	<b>Global</b> Appuyer la mise en œuvre du programme national de gestion des ressources forestières au Burkina Faso.	<b>R1</b> les connaissances sur les ressources forestières nationales sont améliorées ; <b>R2</b> les capacités des acteurs sont renforcées ; <b>R3</b> les productions forestières sont diversifier et accrues ; <b>R4</b> le cadre juridique et institutionnel de la gestion durable des ressources forestières est renforcé ;	11 Millions EUR	Coopération Luxembourgeoise	
09	Programme national de suivi des écosystèmes et de la dynamique de la désertification	<b>Global</b> Faire du Burkina Faso un pays pleinement conscient de la fragilité de ses ressources naturelles et de son environnement et fermement engagé à en assurer une gestion durable grâce à un système de suivi écologique performant	<b>R1</b> Des dispositifs de suivi environnemental sont mis en place dans des aires classées de l'Etat, des zones de conservation et de production des collectivités territoriales et dans des PAIE <b>R2</b> Des structures d'animation et de contrôle du Programme national de suivi des écosystèmes sont créées ; <b>R3</b> Des plans d'investissement sont élaborés et financés; <b>R4</b> Un dispositif de suivi et d'évaluation est opérationnel			
10	Projet pilote d'amélioration de la collecte et de la gestion	Améliorer la gestion des déchets d'équipements Informatique au Burkina Faso	La gestion des déchets d'équipements informatiques est améliorée	Non encore définie	- PNUD (Convention de	Non encore définie

N°	INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
	des déchets d'équipements Informatique au Burkina Faso				Bâle) - Etat Burkinabè	

**Termes de référence de l'évaluation environnementale et sociale stratégique****CONTEXTE**

Le Burkina Faso a commencé une démarche de préparation à la REDD en élaborant au cours de 2011, un plan de préparation à la REDD ainsi qu'un Pan d'Investissement Forestier. Le Plan d'Investissement Forestier a été soumis au Sous-Comité du PIF qui l'a approuvé sur le principe en juin 2011 et de façon définitive, en débloquant les fonds de préparation en ..... 2012. Le plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP) a quant à lui, été soumis au *Forest Carbon Partnership Facility* (FCPF) qui a donné son avis favorable en juin 2012. Le Burkina Faso est donc entré de plein pied dans une démarche de préparation à la REDD.

La stratégie nationale REDD dont la première esquisse est présentée dans le présent R-PP vise une réduction importante de la tendance de déboisement et de dégradation des forêts. Pour ce faire, des actions majeures devront être entreprises dans les domaines de l'aménagement du territoire, de la sécurisation foncière, de l'aménagement forestier, de l'agroforesterie, et plusieurs politiques sectorielles (mines, élevage, agriculture, etc.) devront aussi dorénavant prendre en compte la REDD.

La participation de toutes les parties prenantes doit commencer dès la phase d'élaboration de la stratégie. Elle sera ensuite mise en œuvre au travers plusieurs programmes et projets faisant intervenir les administrations centrale et locales, les ONG, le secteur privé, des individus comme des communautés. Bien que les activités-types de REDD+ au Burkina constituent des opportunités pour lutter contre la pauvreté et améliorer les conditions environnementales et sociales des populations rurales, des impacts collatéraux non souhaités pourraient survenir sur le milieu humain et l'environnement.

Sur le plan social, les questions foncières ont un fort potentiel pour générer des tensions parmi les communautés locales. La mise en œuvre du nouveau régime foncier rural demande une qualité de gouvernance locale qui pourrait faire défaut. L'aménagement forestier participatif demande aussi une bonne gouvernance locale et une cohésion sociale parmi les communautés et les différents utilisateurs (chasseurs, éleveurs, cueilleurs, agriculteurs...) des ressources naturelles. Plusieurs populations tirent un important revenu de l'exploitation des ressources de la forêt et y puisent souvent une part importante de leurs besoins de subsistance. Bien que toutes les activités REDD soient planifiées dans un esprit de développement durable, toute modification des pratiques traditionnelles, risque d'entraîner des tensions, l'exclusion de certaines catégories sociales, et des impacts sur les questions de genre. L'aménagement du territoire consiste à pratiquer des arbitrages entre par exemple l'étalement urbain, le développement minier, l'agro-business, la conservation des écosystèmes, etc. Les questions d'aménagement du territoire constituent donc aussi un potentiel important pour générer des conflits entre les différents acteurs. Enfin, les faibles capacités des différents acteurs pourraient entraîner une mise en œuvre de la stratégie à plusieurs vitesses, les uns profitant au mieux des opportunités, et les autres subissant plutôt les transformations du milieu social et environnemental.

L'amélioration de la gouvernance, la participation de toutes les parties prenantes et la transparence, sont donc des ingrédients essentiels à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale REDD. Mais il faut prévoir les cas où, lorsqu'elles sont déficientes, des impacts non souhaités pourraient survenir.

## **2. OBJECTIFS**

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale a pour objectif d'identifier les risques associés à la stratégie nationale REDD du Burkina et i) d'ajuster la stratégie au besoin, ii) de prévoir des mesures de mitigation, et (iii) de développer un Cadre de Gestion Environnemental et Social. Elle vise non seulement à éliminer ou réduire les préjudices, ou compenser les conséquences négatives inévitables sur les personnes et l'environnement, mais aussi à bonifier les impacts positifs et à améliorer la qualité des résultats escomptés.

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale stratégique doit se faire assez tôt dans le processus pour permettre l'affinement de la stratégie nationale REDD. Il a donc été prévu qu'elle soit réalisée pendant la phase de préparation à la REDD, dès que la première ébauche de la stratégie complète sera disponible. Puisque l'ÉESS doit se baser sur un large processus de concertation, elle sera menée au cours de la 6<sup>ième</sup> vague de concertation nationale.

La REDD du Burkina Faso consistera en une démarche nationale. Il ne s'agira donc pas d'un programme ou d'un projet. Cette démarche sera sous-tendue par:

- Une stratégie nationale impliquant tous les acteurs concernés du pays,
- Un mécanisme national de coordination et de mise en œuvre de la stratégie,
- Des outils nationaux (scénario de référence et système MNV) permettant de participer au futur mécanisme international de paiement pour services environnementaux.

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale porte uniquement sur la stratégie nationale REDD+ et ses modalités de mise en œuvre. Cependant, puisque la démarche nationale REDD se base sur une approche participative de tous les acteurs et de tous les secteurs du pays, le cadre institutionnel et le plan de consultation seront aussi évalués.

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale doit ultimement permettre au Gouvernement du Burkina Faso, d'anticiper une gestion environnementale et sociale satisfaisante des programmes, projets et initiatives REDD+ qui constitueront la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale. Elle doit permettre de donner à toutes les parties prenantes à la REDD du Burkina, une information pertinente sur les enjeux sociaux et environnementaux de la stratégie nationale REDD du Burkina Faso.

## **3. RESULTATS**

Le cadrage de l'évaluation environnementale et sociale doit déboucher sur les résultats suivants:

- une brève description de la stratégie nationale REDD+ et de l'approche de sa mise en œuvre,
- une brève description analytique (forces, faiblesses, enjeux) du cadre législatif et institutionnel du secteur de l'environnement au Burkina Faso,
- une présentation analytique des enjeux environnementaux de la REDD+ au Burkina Faso,
- une identification des parties prenantes à la REDD+ du Burkina Faso et de leurs principales préoccupations,
- une identification des interactions entre les activités-types REDD+ de la stratégie nationale et l'environnement,



- une identification des méthodes de catégorisation et de tri environnemental des projets et initiatives REDD+ lors de la mise en œuvre,
- des recommandations, pour l'amélioration de la stratégie (y compris les indicateurs de performance, l'assistance technique et les actions à mettre en œuvre selon d'autres modalités d'aide) et la formulation des projets,
- un plan cadre de gestion environnementale et sociale de la REDD+.

#### **4. CADRAGE**

Le consultant produira un rapport (50 pages maximum - non compris les annexes) dont le contenu non exhaustif est le suivant:

- Résumé exécutif
- Introduction
- Description succincte des orientations de la stratégie nationale REDD+ du Burkina Faso
- Objectifs de l'Évaluation Environnementale et Sociale
- Méthodologie adoptée (y compris la consultation du public)
- Revue des programmes existants associés à la stratégie nationale REDD et des politiques de sauvegarde qui leurs sont associés
- Brève synthèse des enjeux environnementaux par activité-type REDD+
- Présentation des risques et impacts environnementaux et sociaux génériques de la stratégie nationale REDD
- Présentation des principales parties prenantes et de leurs intérêts
- Analyse des capacités des institutions nationales concernées dans la gestion environnementale et sociale de la REDD+
- Plan-Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale qui sera l'unique document de base de l'évaluation environnementale et sociale
  - Mécanisme/processus de catégorisation et de gestion environnementale et sociale des projets et activités REDD+
  - Situation environnementale de référence
  - Besoins d'assistance technique/renforcement des capacités en gestion environnementale des institutions nationales impliquées
  - Mécanisme de suivi-participatif efficient du plan de gestion environnemental et social (rôles, responsabilités, activités...)
- Recommandations (réglementaires, institutionnelles, opérationnelles, techniques, organisationnelles)
- Conclusion
- Annexes
  - Cartes et autres illustrations non incluses dans le rapport principal
  - Autre information technique et autres données, selon les besoins
  - Liste des parties prenantes engagées/consultées
  - Rapports de participation des parties prenantes

##### **4.1 Description des partenaires clés et de leurs intérêts**

La participation des acteurs concernés dans le processus d'évaluation environnementale et sociale est un facteur clé de succès. Les consultants doivent identifier les principales parties prenantes (groupes et institutions clés, secteur privé, ONG, représentants du public y compris les groupes potentiellement affectés par les impacts environnementaux de la REDD+). En raison de l'ampleur de la zone géographique concernée et du nombre d'activités-types de la REDD+, il est prévu que l'étudedébuter un peu avant la 6<sup>ième</sup> vague de concertation nationale, c'est à dire au moment de

l'élaboration de la version préliminaire de la stratégie puis au moment où les acteurs se prononceront sur cette version préliminaire et de son mode de mise en œuvre. Des rapports spécifiques à l'analyse environnementale et sociale de ces consultations doivent être dressés.

#### **4.2 Situation environnementale de référence**

Une description et une analyse de l'état actuel de l'environnement est à faire en se fondant sur les caractéristiques (biophysiques, socio-économiques et culturelles) de l'environnement. Les tendances des divers aspects de l'environnement sont à identifier en rapport avec les facteurs historiques et actuels de pression, et une projection doit être faite à court, moyen et long termes dans l'hypothèse de non mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale REDD+. L'analyse mettra également en exergue les activités-types REDD+ et l'environnement qui demandent une attention spéciale.

#### **4.3 Analyse des aspects clés institutionnels et juridiques**

Sur la base de l'analyse (i) du cadre politique, institutionnel et législatif de la gestion de l'environnement au Burkina Faso, et (ii) d'une enquête auprès des acteurs nationaux de l'évaluation environnementale (institutions, ONG, communautés, etc.), un tableau synoptique des faiblesses de mise en œuvre effective des mesures souvent préconisés par les études environnementales dans le secteur forestier doit être élaboré et des recommandations formulées.

#### **4.4 Analyse des orientations de la stratégie nationale REDD+ et évaluation des opportunités et contraintes environnementales**

Les ressources et facteurs environnementaux qui peuvent affecter (positivement ou négativement) l'efficacité, l'efficience et la durabilité de la stratégie nationale REDD doivent être identifiés, décrits et évalués.

#### **4.5 Identification et évaluation des impacts**

Les impacts et risques environnementaux et sociaux qui peuvent résulter de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale REDD du Burkina Faso doivent être identifiés et décrits en tenant compte des préoccupations des parties concernées. Les impacts significatifs doivent être analysés en tenant compte des éléments suivants:

- les points de vue et intérêts des acteurs concernés,
- les enjeux de réduction des émissions forestières de GES,
- la compatibilité avec les engagements internationaux,
- les conséquences socio-économiques, notamment sur les populations rurales et les femmes,
- la concordance avec les règles et normes environnementales nationales,
- les implications pour le développement durable et la lutte contre la pauvreté.

#### **4.6 Évaluation des capacités à gérer les problèmes environnementaux**

Une analyse des pratiques environnementales actuelles dans le secteur forestier (secteur public, secteur privé) et des capacités d'accompagnement et de contrôle des institutions nationales dans le domaine de la gestion des aspects environnementaux du secteur devront être faites pour répondre aux questions suivantes:

- (i) La gestion environnementale sera-t-elle effectivement intégrée dans la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale REDD ?

- (ii) Les mesures environnementales (plan cadre de gestion environnemental et social, normes environnementales) seront-elles effectivement exécutées dans le secteur ?
- (iii) Les institutions du ministère en charge de l'environnement pourront-elles faire des contrôles efficaces de terrain et un rapportage aux acteurs concernés ?
- (iv) Quelles sont les capacités à renforcer ?

#### **4.7 Consultations des parties prenantes**

Les parties prenantes doivent être impliquées tout au long de l'évaluation à travers la 6<sup>ième</sup> vague de concertation nationale. Des interviews, des focus groups ou autre méthode peuvent être nécessaires pour compléter au besoin ces concertations.

#### **4.8 Conclusion et recommandations**

Cette partie résume les principaux enjeux environnementaux et sociaux y compris les contraintes politiques et institutionnelles, les défis à relever et les principales recommandations. Les recommandations doivent porter sur la façon d'optimiser les impacts positifs tout comme la manière d'atténuer les contraintes, les impacts négatifs et les risques environnementaux et sociaux.

Les recommandations doivent permettre d'apprécier l'ensemble de la stratégie nationale REDD+ du Burkina Faso. De plus, les recommandations doivent inciter la coordination nationale REDD à faire des études d'impact environnementales et sociales détaillées sur les projets à mettre en œuvre dans le cadre de la stratégie nationale REDD.

Les limites de l'évaluation environnementale et sociale doivent être présentées et justifiées. Si certaines préoccupations ne font pas l'objet de recommandations, les raisons doivent en être données.

### **5. EXPERTISE REQUISE**

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale de la stratégie nationale REDD sera faite par deux experts dont les compétences doivent être les suivantes:

#### **Expert en environnement en chef de mission:**

- Bac +5 (minimum) dans l'une des disciplines pertinentes par rapport au sujet (i.e. environnement, gestion des ressources naturelles...);
- Avoir réalisé au minimum cinq (5) évaluations environnementales et sociales de programme pendant les 3 dernières années ;
- Expérience dans l'élaboration de Plan Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale, de préférence dans des domaines relatifs au sujet (foresterie) ;
- Bonne connaissance du cadre réglementaire burkinabè pour l'évaluation environnementale et maîtrise des procédures de sauvegardes des Banques Multilatérales ;
- Expérience en Afrique de l'Ouest, et notamment au Burkina Faso ;
- Excellentes capacités analytiques et rédactionnelles ;
- Excellentes capacités de communication orales ;
- Capacité à travailler à la fois en anglais et en français ;
- Utilisation courante de Word, Excel, etc.

#### **Expert forestier REDD+:**

- Bac +5 (minimum) dans l'une des disciplines pertinentes par rapport au sujet (i.e. foresterie, gestion des ressources naturelles...);

- Avoir réalisé au minimum une (1) évaluation environnementale et sociale de programme pendant les 3 dernières années ;
- Expérience dans l'élaboration de Plan Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale, de préférence dans des domaines relatifs au sujet (foresterie) ;
- Expérience en Afrique de l'Ouest, et notamment au Burkina Faso ;
- Excellentes capacités analytiques et rédactionnelles ;
- Excellentes capacités de communication orales ;
- Capacité à travailler à la fois en anglais et en français ;
- Utilisation courante de Word, Excel, etc.

## **6. CONDUITE DE L'ETUDE ET LIVRABLES**

Le consultant retenu travaillera en étroite collaboration avec la Coordination nationale REDD qui a la charge de conduire le processus jusqu'à l'élaboration des rapports finaux.

Le consultant retenu participera à une séance de travail avec la Coordination nationale REDD en vue d'une mise en cohérence de la compréhension des TDR et de la méthodologie de travail.

La version finale du rapport sera produite en tenant compte des observations et suggestions recueillies auprès des BMDs et de la Coordination nationale REDD.

Le calendrier des livrables est comme suit:

- Rapport initial: .....
- Rapport intermédiaire (sur la base des commentaires): .....
- Rapport final: .....

## **7. DUREE de L'ETUDE**

La durée de l'étude est estimée à trente-cinq (40) jours de travail pour le chef de mission et de trente (30) jours pour l'expert forestier (REDD). Toutefois, le plan de travail du consultant devra prévoir un déploiement en deux missions pour s'arrimer avec la durée de la 6<sup>ième</sup> vague de concertation nationale qui peut durer 3 à 4 mois.

## ANNEXE 3A. NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM FOR FOREST EMISSIONS

### A. Nomenclature des occupations des terres, BDOT 2010

1. Territoire artificialisé
  - 1.1 Zone d'habitat
    - 1.1.1 Tissu urbain continu
    - 1.1.2 Tissu urbain discontinu
    - 1.1.3 Habitat rural dense
    - 1.1.4 Habitat rural dispersé
    - 1.1.5 Campement
  - 1.2 Zone industrielle, commerciale, socio-collective et réseau de communication
    - 1.2.1 Zone industrielle
    - 1.2.2 Zone commerciale
    - 1.2.3 Zone socio-collective
    - 1.2.4 Zone aéroportuaire
      - 1.2.4.1 Aéroport
      - 1.2.4.2 Aérodrome
  - 1.3 Mine, décharge et chantier
    - 1.3.1 Extraction de matériaux
      - 1.3.1.1 Mine
      - 1.3.1.2 Site d'orpaillage
      - 1.3.1.3 Carrière
    - 1.3.2 Décharge
    - 1.3.3 Chantier et espace en construction
  - 1.4 Espace vert artificialisé non agricole et équipement
    - 1.4.1 Espace vert urbain
    - 1.4.2 Équipement sportif et de loisirs
2. Territoire agricole
  - 2.1 Culture annuelle
    - 2.1.1 Culture pluviale
    - 2.1.2 Territoire agro-forestier
    - 2.1.3 Périmètre irrigué
    - 2.1.4 Bas-fond aménagé
  - 2.2 Culture permanente
    - 2.2.1 Culture annuelle associée à une culture permanente
    - 2.2.2 Verger
3. Végétation naturelle et semi- naturelle
  - 3.1 Forêt
    - 3.1.1 Forêt dense sèche
    - 3.1.2 Forêt claire
    - 3.1.3 Plantation forestière
  - 3.2 Savane
    - 3.2.1 Savane herbeuse
    - 3.2.2 Savane arbustive
    - 3.2.3 Savane arborée
    - 3.2.4 Savane boisée
    - 3.2.5 Fourré
  - 3.3 Steppe
    - 3.3.1 Steppe herbeuse
    - 3.3.2 Steppe arbustive
    - 3.3.3 Steppe arborée
  - 3.4 Espace ouvert sans ou avec peu de végétation
    - 3.4.1 Dune et sable
    - 3.4.2 Roche et cuirasse dénudées
    - 3.4.3 Autre végétation clairsemée
    - 3.4.4 Sol nu
4. Zone humide et surface en eau
  - 4.1 Zone humide continentale
    - 4.1.1 Prairie marécageuse
    - 4.1.2 Prairie aquatique
    - 4.1.3 Forêt galerie
    - 4.1.4 Autre formation ripicole
  - 4.2 Surface en eau
    - 4.2.1 Cours et voie d'eau permanents
    - 4.2.2 Plan d'eau

- 4.2.2.1 Plan d'eau naturel
  - 4.2.2.1.1 Lac ou mare
- 4.2.2.2 Plan d'eau artificiel
  - 4.2.2.2.1 Barrage
  - 4.2.2.2.2 Petit réservoir
  - 4.2.2.2.3 Bouli
- 4.2.3 Cours et voie d'eau temporaire

## B. Définition des strates pertinentes à la REDD, BDOT 2010

### Territoire agricole

#### Culture annuelle

Surface cultivée, régulièrement labourée et généralement incluse dans un assolement.

##### Culture pluviale

Céréale, légumineuse de plein champ, culture fourragère, y compris les cultures légumières (maraîchage) de plein champ. L'ensemble de la couverture arborée est inférieur à 25% de la surface totale.

##### Territoire agro-forestier

Culture annuelle ou pâturage sous parc agro-forestier important. L'ensemble de la couverture arborée doit dépasser les 25% de la surface totale.

#### Culture permanente

##### Culture annuelle associée à une culture permanente

Juxtaposition de petites parcelles de cultures annuelles diversifiées et/ou de petites cultures permanentes.

##### Vergers

Parcelle plantée d'arbres fruitiers ; culture pure ou mélange d'espèces fruitières.

### Végétation naturelle et semi-naturelle

#### Forêt

Formation végétale fermée principalement constituée par des arbres mais aussi par des buissons, des arbustes et essences lianescentes pour les strates inférieures.

##### Forêt dense sèche

Peuplement fermé avec des arbres et des arbustes atteignant diverses hauteurs (mais généralement de taille moins élevée que pour les forêts denses humides, hauteur moyenne supérieure à 10 m et recouvrement supérieur à 70%): la plupart des arbres des étages supérieurs perdent leurs feuilles une partie de l'année (exceptionnellement ils restent sempervirents: forêt sèche sempervirente); le sous-bois est formé d'arbustes soit sempervirents, soit décidus et sur le sol se trouve çà et là des touffes de graminées.

##### Forêt claire

Peuplement ouvert avec des arbres ayant un recouvrement compris entre 50 et 70%, dont les cimes sont plus ou moins jointives, l'ensemble du couvert demeurant clair. La strate graminéenne parfois peu dense ou en mélange avec une autre végétation herbacée est présente.

##### Plantation forestière

Parcelle plantée d'arbres pour la production de bois de PFNL, semences forestières ou pour la restauration du milieu. Les grandes plantations forestières mono spécifiques ou mixtes sont incluses dans cette classe.

#### Savane

Formation végétale caractérisée par une strate graminéenne continue.

##### Savane herbeuse

Formation herbeuse comportant une strate graminéenne continue d'au moins 80 cm de hauteur avec ordinairement une faible présence d'arbres ou d'arbustes (recouvrement inférieur à 10%).

##### Savane arbustive

Formation végétale constituée uniquement d'arbustes disséminée parmi le tapis herbacé avec un recouvrement compris entre 10 et 50% et une strate arborée inférieure à 10%.

##### Savane arborée

Strate arborée et arbustive disséminée parmi le tapis herbacé, l'ensemble ayant un recouvrement compris entre 20 et 50% avec une strate arborée dont le recouvrement est compris entre 10 et 50%.

##### Savane boisée

Arbres et arbustes formant un couvert généralement clair laissant largement passer la lumière (recouvrement supérieur ou égal à 50%) avec un faible tapis herbacé.

##### Fourré

Peuplement fermé et dense, formé d'espèces lianescentes et d'arbustes

#### Steppe

Formation végétale caractérisée par une strate graminéenne discontinue. Il s'agit d'un type de paysage austère généralement non parcouru par les feux.

##### Steppe herbeuse

Formation herbeuse clairsemée sans arbres ni arbustes. Le tapis graminéen, annuel, ne dépasse généralement pas 80 cm de hauteur.

**Steppe arbustive**

Formation clairsemée comprenant des arbustes. Les brousses tigrées du nord du Sahel sont incluses dans cette classe.

**Steppe arborée**

Formation clairsemée comprenant des arbres généralement de petite taille.

## APPENDIX 1. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Burkina Faso/MEDD. 2011a. Forest Investment Program (FIP-Burkina Faso). Final Version, June 2011.
- CILSS/CIS. 2009. The silent transformation of environment and production systems in the Sahel. Impacts of public and private investments in natural resource management. Synthesis Report. CILSS, Ouagadougou. 43p
- CILSS/USAID. 2002. Investing in tomorrow's forests: toward an action agenda for revitalizing forestry in West Africa. Washington/Ouagadougou. 37p
- Djiri, D., Honadia, M., Yaméogo, U. and Doulkom, A. 2011. Programme d'investissement forestier (PIF): Stratégie d'investissement. Draff 1. MECV. Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
- Dié, L. 2011. Rapport de base sur la gouvernance forestière au Burkina Faso (DRAFT)
- Etude Sahel Burkina Faso. 2008. Evaluation des impacts biophysiques et socio économiques des investissements dans les actions de gestion des ressources naturelles au Nord du Plateau Central du Burkina Faso. Rapport de synthèse.
- FAO. 2010a. Evaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2010-*Rapport national, Burkina Faso*
- FAO. 2010b. Evaluation des ressources forestières mondiales 2010. Termes et définitions
- Lanly, J.P. 2003. *Les facteurs de déforestation et de dégradation des forêts*. Xlle Congrès forestier mondial, Québec City, Canada
- MAH. 2011. Etude de faisabilité du projet d'appui aux communes rurales de l'Ouest du Burkina Faso en matière de gestion du foncier rural. Rapport provisoire
- MAHRH. 2010. Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable (SCADD) 2010-2015- Situation et défis du développement rural au Burkina Faso.
- MECV. 2011a. *Projet Initiative Pauvreté Environnement (IPE)-Evaluation économique de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles au Burkina Faso. Analyse économique-environnementale au niveau national (phase 1)*
- MECV. 2011b. *Projet Initiative Pauvreté Environnement (IPE)- Analyse économique du secteur du coton. Rapport final*
- MECV.2011c. *Projet Initiative Pauvreté Environnement (IPE)- Analyse économique du secteur des mines, liens pauvreté et environnement. Rapport final*
- MECV. 2010. Stratégie de valorisation et de promotion des produits forestiers non ligneux. 71 p.
- MECV. 2009a. Programme national de gestion durable des ressources forestières et fauniques du Burkina Faso 2006-2015. Ouagadougou. 86p +Annexes
- MECV. (2006). *Plan d'action de mise en œuvre des réformes institutionnelles et juridiques pour la décentralisation dans le secteur forestier*. Ouagadougou: Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie.
- MEDD. 2011a. *Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF-Burkina)*. Version Finale Juin 2011
- MEDD. 2011b. *Formulation harmonisée des appuis suédois et luxembourgeois au secteur de l'environnement au Burkina Faso*. L'adéquation du cadre institutionnel et des capacités du MEDD dans le contexte d'une approche programme.
- MRA. 2008. Plan d'Action et Programme d'Intervention du Secteur de l'élevage (PAPISE) version actualisée à l'horizon 2015.



- Ouédraogo, I. 2010. Land use dynamics and demographic change in southern Burkina Faso. Doctoral Thesis. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. Alnarp. 64p
- OUEDRAOGO, L.G and TARCHIAN, V. 2005. *Evaluation préliminaire et cartographie du potentiel de séquestration de carbone sur la base des essences forestières et des unités pédo-climatiques au Sahel et en particulier au Sénégal, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso et Tchad . Rapport de consultation*, Projet Suivi de la Vulnérabilité au Sahel
- Reij, C and Steeds, D. 2003. Success stories in Africa's drylands: supporting advocates and answering skeptics. Centre for International Cooperation, Amsterdam. 32p
- SP-CONEDD, 2009. Deuxième rapport sur l'état de l'environnement au Burkina Faso. 241p
- The Forests Dialogue (TFD). 2011a. The forests of Burkina Faso. 37 p + Annexes
- The Forests Dialogue (TFD). 2011b. Co- chair Summary of Burkina Faso Dialogue
- The Forests Dialogue (TFD). 2008. *Beyond REDD: The role of forests in climate change*. TFD Publication Number 3. 41p
- Tree Aid. 2008. Projet de gouvernance locale des ressources forestières au Burkina Faso. Note d'information au GAGF. Tree Aid, Ouagadougou. 9p
- Westholm, L and Kokko, S. 2011. Prospects for REDD+ . Local forest management and climate change mitigation in Burkina Faso, Focali Report No 2011:01, Gothenburg.
- World Bank. 2009. Roots for Good Forest Outcomes: An Analytical Framework for Governance Reforms. Washington. 35p + Annexes
- Yaméogo, M. 2011. Rapport du Burkina Faso dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'un plan de convergence pour la gestion et l'utilisation durables des écosystèmes forestiers en Afrique de l'ouest. Version soumise à l'atelier national de validation.