

# CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

FIP/SC.6/5  
June 7, 2011

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Meeting of the FIP Sub-Committee  
Cape Town, South Africa  
June 29 and 30, 2011

Agenda Item 6

## **INVESTMENT PLAN BURKINA FASO**

## Proposed Decision by FIP Sub-Committee

The FIP Sub-Committee, having reviewed the *Investment Plan for Burkina Faso*, (document FIP/SC.6/5),

- a) endorses the Investment Plan as a basis for the further development of the projects foreseen in the plan and takes note of the requested funding of USD30 million in grant funding. The Sub-Committee reconfirms its decision on the allocation of resources, adopted at its meeting in November 2010, that a range of funding for the country should be used as a planning tool in the further development of project and program proposals to be submitted to the FIP Sub-Committee for FIP funding approval, recognizing that the minimum amount of the range is more likely and that the upper limit of the range will depend on availability of funding.

The range of funding agreed for Burkina Faso is USD 20-30 million in FIP resources. The Sub-Committee also recognizes that the quality of the proposed activities will be a significant factor in the funding to be approved by the Sub-Committee when project and program proposals are submitted for approval of FIP funding.

- b) approves a total of USD1.445million in FIP funding as preparation grants for the following projects to be developed under the investment plan,
  - i. USD550,000 for the project “*Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF)*” (World Bank).
  - ii. USD495,000 for the projects “*Participatory Management and Protection of State Forest Reserves (PGPD)*” and “*Integrating Information Sharing and Lessons- Learning (ISL)*” (AfDB).
  - iii. USD400,000 for the project “*Forest product value added and marketing chains (PVPF/DF)*” (World Bank).
- 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. USD245,000 for the project “*Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF)*” (World Bank).
  - ii. USD247,500 for the projects “*Participatory Management and Protection of State Forest Reserves (PGPD)*” and “*Integrating Information Sharing and Lessons- Learning (ISL)*” (AfDB).
  - iii. USD170,000 for the project “*Forest product value added and marketing chains (PVPF/DF)*” (World Bank).
- d) requests the Government of Burkina Faso and the MDBs to take into account all written comments submitted by Sub-Committee members by July 15, 2011 in the further development of the projects.

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



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



**FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM**

**Final Version – June 2011**

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## MAIN ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

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AfDB	African Development Bank
APFNL	Agence de Promotion des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux
CAF	Forest management workshops ( <i>Chantiers d'Aménagement Forestier</i> )
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CILSS	Interstate committee against Droughts ( <i>Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse</i> )
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
CSLP	Strategy for Poverty reduction ( <i>Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté</i> )
FIP	Forest Investment Program
Gg	Gigagram
GHG	Greenhouse gas
INERA	Environmental and agricultural research institute ( <i>Institut de l'environnement et de recherches agricoles</i> )
INSD	National Institute for Statistics and Demography ( <i>Institut national de la Statistique et de la Démographie</i> )
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MAHRH	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries
MRA	Ministry of Livestock
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development
MRA	Ministry of Livestock
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change
PGDDF	Decentralized sustainable forest management Project
PVPF/DF	Participatory Management and Protection of State Forest Reserves Project
PGPD	Forest Product Value and Marketing Chain Project
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SDR	Rural Development Strategy
SCADD	Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Development
SLM	Sustainable land management
SMEF	Small and medium forest enterprises
UGGF	Unions of land use groups
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank

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Exchange rate \$US 1 = FCFA 446 (April 2011)

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

## 7. Description of Investment Plan:

### (a) Key challenges related to REDD+ implementation

Key challenges related to the implementation of REDD+ in Burkina are the same as in other countries and are related mainly to the complexity of the REDD+ instrument itself. The main challenges are (i) 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, (ii) identification of monitoring and control schemes that have to be in place at different scales, (iii) setting-up of the framework for continuous monitoring to verify permanence, (iv) conduct of social and environmental risks activities, (v) funding sources and delivery mechanisms, (vi) the governance and institutional structure of the REDD+ scheme and adequate human and institutional capacity

Successful implementation of REDD+ will require strengthening the stake of local communities for managing their forest carbon 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, effective, and equitable, the government is committed to engage necessary transformational change in terms of new policies, institutions and practices to ensure transparency and accountability

### (b) Areas of Intervention – sectors and themes

The FIP objectives will be achieved through the implementation of the priority actions identified during the consultations with all the stakeholders. The key themes identified are the following:

- **Theme 1: Investments in sustainable forest and woodland management** targeted at achieving transformational change towards landscape approaches
- **Theme 2: Legal/regulatory framework and forest governance**
- **Theme 3: Capacity building at all levels, Stakeholder outreach and consultations**
- **Theme 4: Knowledge management and REDD+ development** including establishing credible baselines and reliable MRV system.

### (c) Expected Outcomes from the Implementation of the Investment Plan

The expected results of Project 1 are: (i) the establishment of a MRV (with replication potential in semi-arid context), (ii) establishment of best practices in SFM (reforestation, agro-forestry) to be replicated in other semi-arid ecosystems, (iii) piloting of decentralized management system of natural resources in selected areas, (iv) elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy

The expected results of Project 2 are: (i) The immediate contribution to the definition of a coherent legal framework and to the national coordination for REDD+, (ii) The immediate contribution to the identification of legal measures regarding the protection, the restoration, and the management of forest areas (to reduce GHG emissions and implement mitigation measures), (iii) Improved forest management (with direct positive impact on reducing key deforestation drivers), and promotion of investment in community forests and woodlands, with poverty reduction impact, (iv) Increased participation of local stakeholders in the identification and the implementation of priority forest actions, (v) Within selected geographic zones, support to pilot activities with scale-up potential, (vi) The identification of key constraints related to forest governance, (vii) The improvement of knowledge sharing on sustainable forest management, and, e) poverty reduction.

The expected results of Project 3 are: (i) The identification and the scaling up of best local practices, (ii) The dissemination of local best practices for sustainable forest management, (iii) Greater implication of private sector in improved sustainable management of forest products, (iv) Increased capacities for carbon sequestration, (v) Leverage of additional financial resources from the private sector, (vi) Provide support to innovative approaches to be eventually scaled up in larger areas, (vii) Building the technical and institutional capacities of SMFEs and local association networks, (viii) Improved knowledge management concerning sustainable forest management, and (ix) Improved institutional governance.



(d) **REDD + in Burkina Faso:** Several FIP / Burkina Faso activities are designed to provide the necessary support to the REDD+. During the evaluation phase of this FIP investment plan, specific support was given to the Government for the initiation of a REDD+ process. In this respect, a roadmap has been developed (Annex 3), to highlight all the activities to be undertaken, both those that are directly supported by the FIP through project preparation grants and the investment projects and those that will be supported by other partners. This approach was agreed to ensure the participation of all stakeholders in sustainable forest management, consultations, production of communications, conducting studies, developing the national strategy, developing and implementing pilot projects, establishing a MRV mechanism, coordinating sectoral and REDD+ programs, including monitoring and evaluation.

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. From an institutional perspective, guidance and directions will be provided to the FIP by the FIP / REDD+ / NAPA Steering Committee.

**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>(a) Legal and regulatory documents updated, harmonized and disseminated</b>	1) Updating and harmonizing the legal/regulatory framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) in terms of sustainable forest management  2) Effectiveness of inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms regarding transversal aspects of forest sector policy, planning, practice, monitoring  3) Number of legal documents disseminated
<b>(b) Improved capacity of institutions and actors involved in forestry and forest governance</b>	1) Extent of participation of local stakeholders in the planning, management and monitoring of forest resource activities  2) Number of national and local institutions which have benefited from appropriate institutional support  3) Quantity and quality of studies undertaken with program support

<b>(c) Improved sustainable forest management as a result of a responsible participation of local stakeholders</b>	<p>1) Number of hectares benefiting from afforestation / reforestation</p> <p>2) tCO<sub>2</sub> sequestered by /\$ of activity</p> <p>3) Hectares of protected areas created in project</p> <p>4) Evidence of adoption of good forest management practices by local users</p> <p>5) Evidence of implication of the private sector in sustainable forest management</p> <p>6) Level of illegal timber extraction (% change in the annual permitted quota) in the project areas</p> <p>7) Change in hectares of forests/woodlands sustainably managed by the State, communes, local administrations and private actors</p> <p>8) Harvesting as a % of sustainable yields sampling report / Primary Production</p> <p>9) Sampling / Primary Production</p> <p>10) Effective involvement of women in sustainable forest management</p>
<b>(d) Improved management of forest information, knowledge sharing -- Strategic program coordination assured</b>	<p>1) 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)</p> <p>2) Level of capacity of local administrations, users groups and private sector to participate in results monitoring systems</p> <p>3) Evidence of the capacity of national and local authorities to manage program activities strategically (including by performance payments)</p>

### 9. 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 (\$)	MDB Fee <sup>2</sup>
		TOTAL	Grant	Loan			
<b>Project 1: Decentralized sustainable forest management (PGDDF)</b>	WB	US\$ 11.5 million	US\$ 11.5 million	-	US\$ 44 million	US\$ 550,000	US\$ 490,000
<b>Project 2: Participatory Management and Protection of State forest reserves (PGPD)</b>	AfDB	US\$ 11 million	US\$ 11 million	-	US\$ 6 million	US\$ 495,000	US\$ 495,000

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

<sup>2</sup> To be completed by the MDB submitting the project.

<b>Project 3: Forest product value added and marketing chains (PVPF/DF)</b>	WB	US\$ 6 million	US\$ 6 million	-	US\$ 23 million	US\$ 400,000	US\$ 340,000
<b>Integrating Information Sharing and Lessons-Learning (ISL)</b>	AfDB	US\$ 1.5 million	US\$ 1.5 million	-	US\$ 1 million	Included in Project 2	Included in Project 2
<b>TOTAL</b>		US\$ 30 million	US\$ 30 million	-	US\$ 74 million		
<p><b>10. Timeframe (tentative) – Approval<sup>3</sup> Milestones</b></p> <p>Project 1: Expected Board Date: November 2012</p> <p>Project 2: Expected Board Date: May 2012</p> <p>Project 3: Expected Board Date: November 2012</p> <p>ISL: May 2012</p>							
<p><b>11. Link with FCPF and UN-REDD Programme Activities:</b></p> <p>B. Faso is an observer member to FCPF and will implement the FIP following a two-tracked approach based that will support the REDD+ Readiness and the elaboration of the REDD+ national strategy based on the methodological approach agreed on under the FCPF and in close collaboration with the facility.</p>							
<p><b>12. Other Partners involved in design and implementation of the Investment Plan<sup>4</sup>:</b></p> <p>Luxembourg coop., Sweden, NDF, GEF, Biocarbon Fund</p>							

<sup>3</sup> Expected signature of loan/grant agreement between government and MDB.

<sup>4</sup> Other local, national and international partners expected to be involved in design and implementation of the plan.

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

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.

The consultations undertaken in support of the preparation of the FIP investment plan 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.

The initial consultations process undertaken during the FIP investment plan preparation paved the way for the development of a detailed REDD+ road map<sup>5</sup>. This helped to identify the key actors and the actions which could be supported by the FIP through investment projects and complementary activities supported by other partners. It was agreed to ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders in all the activities identified by the road-map. This underlines the coordination role of the FIP and its capacity to federate the donor intervention on REDD+ in Burkina Faso, which is key to increase efficiency.

**14. Private Sector Involvement:**

Private sector representatives were closely involved in the consultation process and the design of the FIP Investment Plan. Project 3 aims support mainly private sector to better exploit forest products, supporting the organization and restructuring of the supply chain.

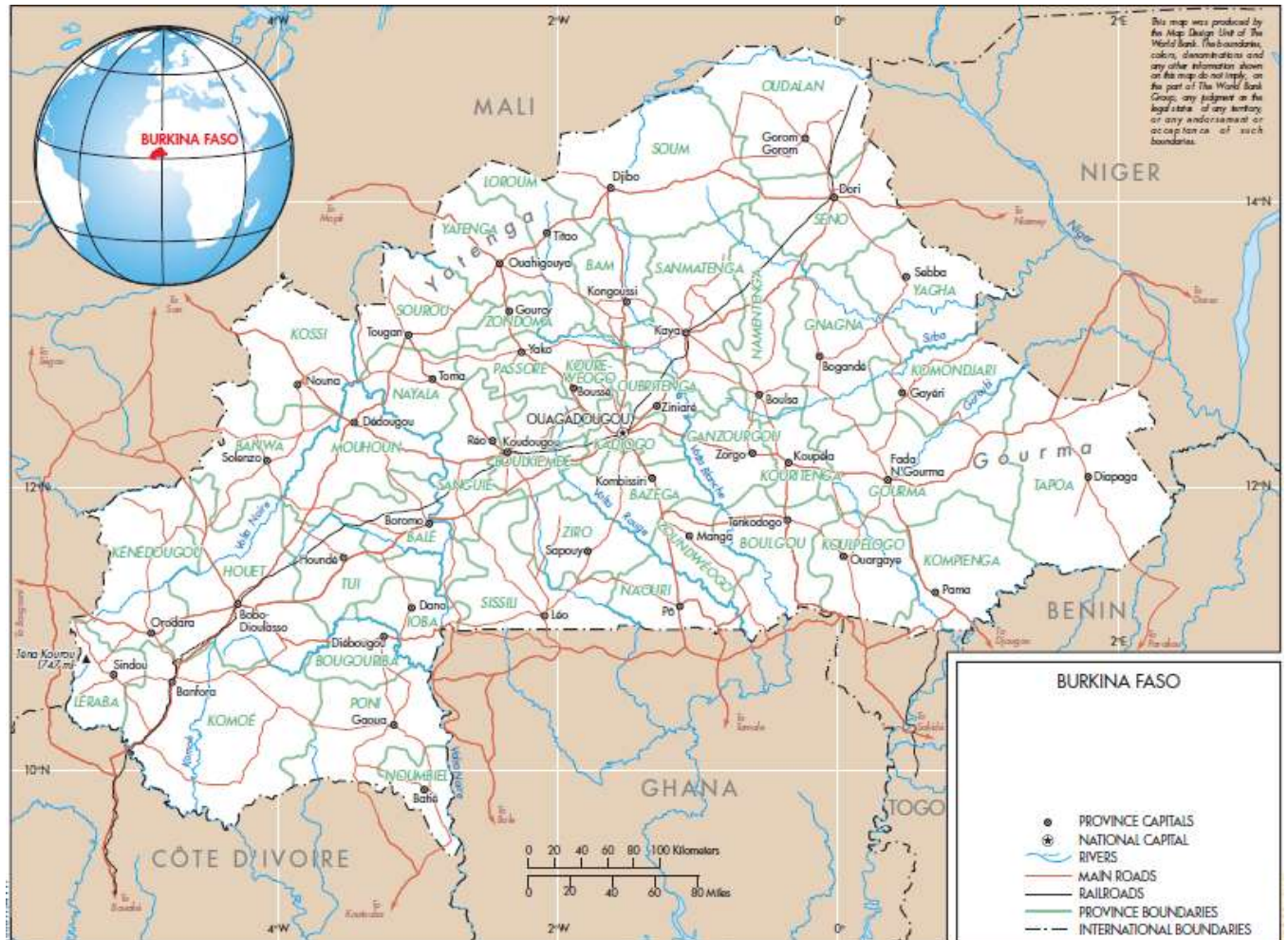
**15. Other relevant information:**

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<sup>5</sup> See road-map for REDD-plus table 14 at the end of the present document.



Map 1: MAP OF BURKINA FASO



(Source : World Bank)

## PREFACE

This 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 and April 2011), 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.

Generally, humid areas have a higher potential for increased soil carbon sequestration compared to dry areas. With the majority of Africa's land area being dry lands, it is important to understand the potential of 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 gives 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.

Burkina Faso represents a unique case among the eight pilots selected by the FIP program. It is clear that Burkina Faso is a very strong candidate for FIP inclusion, despite a low potential for carbon sequestration and carbon storage per hectare, for many reasons: its representativeness of semi-arid forests (which cover more than 500 million hectares in the world), thus its replication potential, its long-lasting commitment to sustainable forest management that could be leveraged by the FIP and lastly its potential to bridge mitigation with adaptation agendas as well as with poverty reduction. Since Burkina Faso has not benefitted from FCPF or other support and has only initiated its work on REDD+ once selected as a FIP candidate, it is proposed to adopt an approach to allow Burkina Faso to start first by strengthening its readiness to REDD+ while consolidating its FIP investment plan.

### **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 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<sup>6</sup>. 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, very little attention has been given to the specificities of the dry-land forest and their technical requirements in terms of MRV.

### **Long-lasting commitment to sustainable forest 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. 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.

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



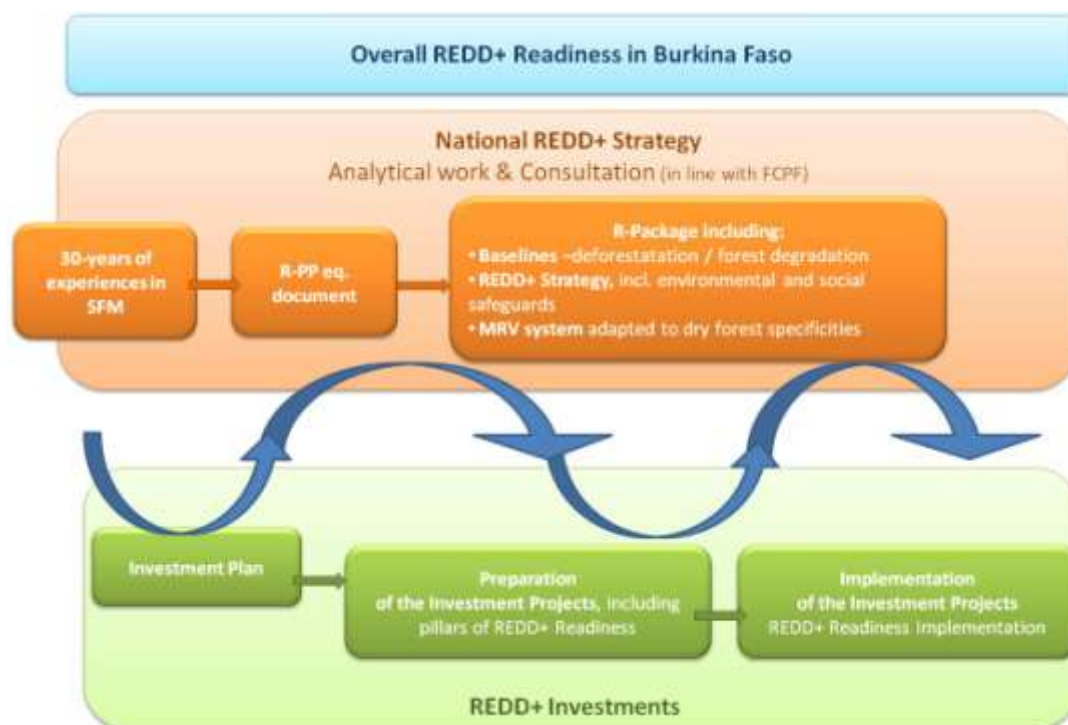
### Nexus Mitigation-Adaptation-Poverty reduction

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 the past few months, building on the 30-years experience and lessons learned on sustainable forest management, as well as on the national strategies (Forestry, Environment, Adaptation, Energy ...). 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 already embarked in the preparation of a R-PP equivalent document along the FCPF readiness guidelines. This document will further describe the pillars of REDD+ Readiness Strategy, i.e. (i) the baseline scenarios of deforestation and forest degradation, through an in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation/forest degradation, (ii) the preparation of a REDD+ Strategy that fits into the national broader development agenda, in line with the sectoral strategies (agriculture, livestock, SCADD ...), (iii) the definition of a MRV system that reflects the specificities of the dry forest ecosystems. The R-PP equivalent document will also reflect the outcomes of the consultations already conducted in Burkina Faso and will then be further shared with all the stakeholders across the country.

The R-PP equivalent document, that is expected to be ready by the end of October, will be instrumental to fine-tune the scope and the detailed design of the FIP investment projects at the beginning of the preparation phase of these projects. In addition, the Government of Burkina Faso is committed to build on the R-PP and further strengthen its REDD+ Readiness through additional analytical works as well as consultation with all stakeholders in line with the guidelines defined under the FCPF. The Government plans to pursue the REDD+ Readiness analytical work concomitantly with the preparation of the Investment Projects: it intends indeed to strategically adopt a synchronized approach combining analytical work and investments to achieve REDD+ Readiness.



## SECTION 1

### COUNTRY AND FOREST SECTOR BACKGROUND

#### COUNTRY CONTEXT

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 – it represents only one-third of the average for the Sub-Saharan Africa per capita income growth – mainly because of the very high rate of population growth. **The primary sector represents 35% of GDP**, with 20% for agriculture and 15% forestry, fisheries and hunting<sup>9</sup>.
03. **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>10</sup> (White, 1983). These approximately 2.5 million km<sup>2</sup> are 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>11</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>.<sup>12</sup>
04. **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, the carbon stocks of total ecosystem incl. soil organic carbon (up to 40cm soil depth) are estimated to range between 12 tC/ha and 31 tC/ha with a mean average of about 20 tC/ha<sup>13</sup>. In the southern part of the transition zone, above ground carbon of 19 tC/ha – 45 tC/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 CO2 equivalent per hectare have been assessed<sup>14</sup>.
05. **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. Therefore, several key benefits of the anticipated FIP investments can be identified: (a) first and foremost, the significant potential for GHG emission reduction in dryland ecosystems can be

<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>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 XX, UNESCO, Paris (scale 1: 5 000 000).

<sup>11</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).

<sup>12</sup> Source : National Human report on Human Development ( UNDP, 2010)

<sup>13</sup> Woomer et al. 2004. Journal of Arid Environments 59, 625–642

<sup>14</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)



demonstrated by developing reliable baselines and methodologies; (b) improving the overall management of natural resources and the environment will have important positive spill-over effects for poverty alleviation, livelihood improvements and economic development; and (c) improved natural resource management has not only significant carbon mitigation potential, but is urgently needed to enhance the resilience against climate change and natural disasters. The knowledge and innovation generated through this FIP pilot can serve as models in many other Africa countries.

06. **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. Burkina Faso has the potential to develop a model that can then be used by many countries – in Africa and beyond. Based on an expert group report, Burkina Faso is the FIP pilot with the highest replication potential. At present, the REDD potential of dryland ecosystems is only little 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 break new ground in developing and testing baseline approaches, MRV Systems for dry areas that respond to international standards.
07. Despite recent economic growth, 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>15</sup>, placing Burkina in the 176<sup>th</sup> place out of 182 countries assessed<sup>16</sup>. 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. Not only is the supply for household energy needs still largely reliant on fuelwood and charcoal, but 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>17</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.

## FORESTS AND WOODLANDS IN BURKINA FASO

08. 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>18</sup>.

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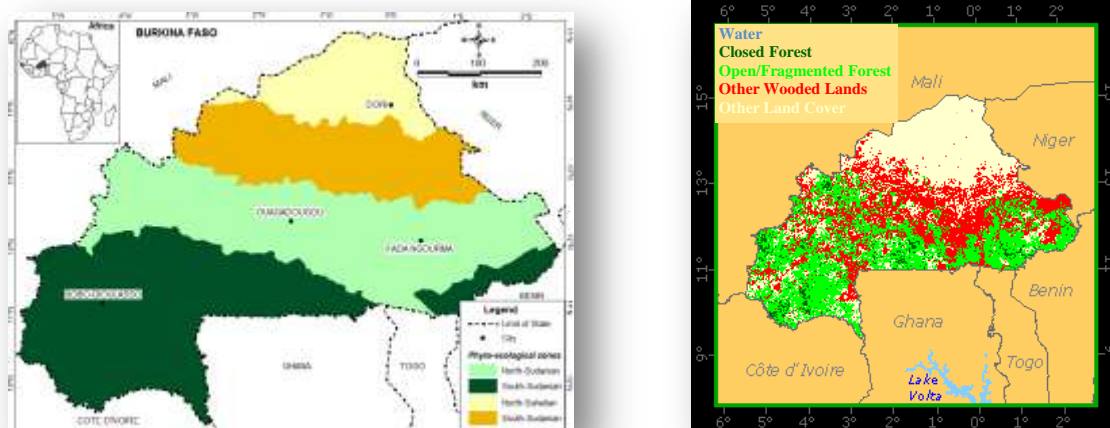
<sup>15</sup> SCADD, 2009.

<sup>16</sup> According to the Human Development Index (HDI)

<sup>17</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)..

<sup>18</sup> See in Appendix 1 a map indicating the location of main forest landscapes in Burkina Faso.

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



**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-Saharan 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-Saharan 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-Sudanien 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-Sudanien 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> ).

09. **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 mainly include woody and bushy savannah lands, which represent the total of 13.3 million ha. In contrast, 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. In

addition, 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.

10. 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 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>19</sup>.
11. **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.
12. **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.
13. **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.
14. **Despite ongoing efforts to improve the data regarding forest resources, data on deforestation is not comparable due to use of different methodologies.** Deforestation rates are estimated at about 0.2% per year by the FAO, while some calculations suggest it may be as high as 1.5% a year (Burkina Faso, 2007)<sup>20</sup> which is equivalent to a reduction in carbon storage of about 9 million tons per year. The main driver for this change in forest cover is the expansion of agricultural land areas in all the country regions. 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, and could potentially sequester one third of current CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from all sectors.

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<sup>19</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>

<sup>20</sup> Programme d'action national d'adaptation a la variabilité et aux changements climatiques (PANA du Burkina Faso).

15. **Despite the significant potential of the country to achieve REDD positive forest management outcomes of significant importance, Burkina Faso has not yet engaged in an official REDD process.** Against this background, the following approach is being proposed for the implementation of the FIP: First an extensive analytical and participatory process will allow a deep analysis of the main drivers of deforestation/forest degradation and the potential carbon sequestration related to agro-forestry and sustainable forest management, including a related baseline assessment. This comprehensive analysis will allow, in close collaboration with FCPF, to formally prepare an R-PP equivalent document that will further describe the pillars of the REDD+ Readiness Strategy. The R-PP equivalent document, that is expected to be ready by the end of October 2011, will be instrumental to fine-tune the scope and the detailed design of the FIP investment projects at the beginning of the preparation phase of the investment projects. In addition, the Government of Burkina Faso is committed to build on the R-PP and further strengthen its REDD+ Readiness through additional analytical works as well as consultation with all stakeholders in line with the guidelines defined under the FCPF. The Government plans to pursue the REDD+ Readiness analytical work concomitantly with the preparation of the Investment Projects: it intends indeed to strategically adopt a synchronized approach combining analytical work and investments to achieve REDD+ Readiness.

**Table 2: Trends in Forests and Agriculture from 1992 to 2002 in Burkina Faso<sup>21</sup>**

Land use category	Area 92 (ha)	Area 02 (ha)	% area 2002	Change in area 1992- 2002 (ha)	Loss of carbon sequestration potential <sup>(22)</sup> (1000 tons)	Annual area change	
						(ha)	(%)
Agricultural landscapes with extensive natural areas	3268654	3437511	12,59	168857		16886	0,52
Agro-forestry	2038779	2305603	8,45	266824		26682	1,31
Rainfed agriculture	7403296	8016867	29,37	613571		61357	0,83
Forest fences	53359	50249	0,18	-3110	124	-311	-0,58
Gallery forests	851830	834265	3,06	-17565	702	-1757	-0,21
Grassy savannah	222903	220032	0,81	-2871	115	-287	-0,13
Savannah woodlands	6902437	6189685	22,68	-712752	28510	-71275	-1,03
Woody savannah	2553094	2327677	8,53	-225417	9017	-22542	-0,88
Grassy savannah	1296444	1270518	4,65	-25926	1037	-2593	-0,20
Bushy steppe	2319319	2213572	8,11	-105747	4230	-10575	-0,46
Steppe with trees	210902	199240	0,73	-11662	466	-1166	-0,55

## MAIN CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST AND WOODLAND DEGRADATION

16. The drivers of deforestation observed for Burkina Faso are complex and interrelated and generally fall within the human-environment-nexus. They can be grouped in proximate and underlying causes and/or systematic and random drivers as described below.

### *Proximate causes*

17. Proximate or direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation encompass human activities and immediate actions that originate from land use and directly affect land cover, the main identified ones are:
- Agricultural expansion represents one of the most important direct causes of deforestation in Burkina Faso.

<sup>21</sup> Source: Land use plan 1992 & 2002 / PNGT2 ; 2006.

<sup>22</sup> Estimations from different sources, reported by : Expert group « recommendations for additional pilots under the FIP (June 2010) and taking 40 t/ha as the average sequestration of different land use forms.

- Pastoralism on fallow ground during the dry season, resulting in overgrazing as a major problem leaving the soil bare and exposed to rain and wind erosion. Trees are stripped of their lower leaves and branches.
- Wood removals from forests mainly for domestic uses, such as fuel wood, pole or charcoal production, have contributed to the significant degradation and deforestation of a large proportion of forest ecosystems in the country.
- The overexploitation of Non-Timber Forest Products, incl. hunting and gathering, also contributes to the degradation of forest ecosystem.

#### ***Underlying drivers***

18. Underlying drivers of deforestation in Burkina Faso operate more indirectly, by altering one or more proximate causes and are formed by complex interacting demographic, economic, technological, political and cultural factors:
- Rapid increase of the rural population, with high poverty rates, dependent for survival on woodlands products, which leads, for example, to increasing land-use conflicts.
  - Low technical capacity for managing natural resources, especially the monitoring and enforcement of the law.
  - Low institutional capacity resulting in a gap of regulatory instruments and insufficient enforcement mechanisms.
  - Poor fire management (despite the existing national strategy developed in 2006)
  - The impact of climate variability and change on forest resources.
  - The lack of a strategic vision the forestry sector coordinating all relevant stakeholders and comprising both its economic and the environmental aspects.
  - The lack of financial capacity for assessment, monitoring, protection and management of forest resources.

#### **SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL REDD+ PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES IN BURKINA FASO**

19. The Burkinabe authorities recognize "the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission caused by forests". The government is committed to make necessary policy and institutional reforms that will facilitate a transformational process resulting in reduced emissions. Since Burkina Faso has not benefitted from FCPF or other REDD+ support and has only initiated its work on REDD+ readiness, once selected as a FIP candidate, it 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. In anticipation of such an approach the following activities were undertaken:
- The Government of Burkina Faso participated in the FCPF meeting in Guyana in June 2010 and became an observer member to FCPF;
  - With support from IUCN, a training workshop on REDD+ was organized in August 2010 for the Ministry of Environment staff (mainly the National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD), which is in charge of promoting environment and sustainable development policies and regulation), NGOs and private sector representatives;
  - A multi-stakeholder REDD+/NAPA/FIP steering committee was established which is supported by a technical team<sup>23</sup>. This committee will function as the steering committee for Burkina Faso; it will ensure a multi-sectoral coordination as reflected in its composition which reveals also the appropriate level of political commitment.
  - During the preparation of the FIP investment plan, an important effort has been made to compile the literature as well as the lessons learnt from the 30-years experience on sustainable forest management in Burkina Faso. This exercise has been instrumental to

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<sup>23</sup> See Ministerial decree regarding establishment of steering Committee and technical team for REDD-plus Appendix 6

define the FIP priorities as well as the scope of the investment projects. It is expected that further analytical work will be conducted to assess in details the dynamics that lead to deforestation and forest degradation.

20. In order to achieve sustainable results, in close consultation with FCPF, the FIP will support the setting up of a REDD+ phased approach allowing the implementation of activities tailored to the particular circumstances of the country and able to directly meet the needs of local populations. This approach will rely on a "learning experience" that would address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation while meeting short- and long-term needs and will take into account the complex relationship between forests, trees and rural livelihoods including agroforestry systems and Non-Timber Forest Products. Main activities to be implemented with the support of the FIP and other development partners are as follows:
- **Conduct of an extensive analytical and participatory process** that will focus on 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 Baselines, (v) Developing a Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) methodology and (vi) Establishing a platform / mechanism for enhanced and continuous stakeholder consultations. The results of these studies will support the country to elaborate its R-PP equivalent document following the methodological steps and in close collaboration with the FCPF. The R-PP equivalent document will help better design the FIP Investment projects.
  - **FIP investment projects preparation with specific support to the development of a national REDD strategy.** Activities will include among others: (i) facilitation of national consultations with key stakeholders in the field of political management of land and forests, (ii) assessing the capacity building priorities and needs of local stakeholders, (iii) developing a system for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), and (iv) application of social and environment safeguards.
21. The initial consultations process undertaken during the FIP investment plan preparation paved the way for the development of a detailed REDD+ road map<sup>24</sup>. This helped to identify the key actors and the actions which could be supported by the FIP through investment projects and complementary activities supported by other partners. It was agreed to ensure the participation of all relevant stakeholders in all the activities identified by the road-map. This underlines the coordination role of the FIP and its capacity to federate the donor intervention on REDD+ in Burkina Faso, which is key to increase efficiency.
22. 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>25</sup>
23. The close integration of Burkina Faso into the international REDD+ dialogue has a strong potential to develop a model that can then be applied by many other countries that are not yet participating or benefiting from REDD. The Burkina Faso FIP pilot will provide useful lessons at the technical level on models for forest conservation, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management at a landscape scale in dry forest ecosystems. So far, very little attention has been given to the potential, the specificities, and the technical requirements for dry-land forest to participate in REDD.

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<sup>24</sup> See road-map for REDD+ table 14 at the end of the present document.

<sup>25</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).

## ONGOING PROGRAMS IN FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

24. 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). 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.
25. 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 (see Appendix 5). Several projects and programs supported by the private sector and civil society organizations also provide useful experience in woodland management. This experience, however, has not yet been systematically analyzed.

## FOREST GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

26. 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. 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. The consultations undertaken in support of the preparation of the FIP investment plan 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. The FIP implementation will likely support improving governance in the following areas:
  - Public transparency, empowerment and participation, through information collection and dissemination, as well as improved access to and dissemination of legal and regulatory texts.
  - Coordination and empowerment of various institutions
  - 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
  - Transparency in fiscal and budgetary processes
  - Improving the competence and capacity of forest agencies
  - More effective forest law enforcement
  - Incentives (laws, regulations and economic incentives) to the private sector to encourage investments
  - Development of more efficient markets for products such as charcoal and shea butter.



27. 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 15 gives a succinct description of an approach to systematically explore and validate forest governance issues and their solutions.

## SECTION 2

### IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR GHG REDUCTION

28. Burkina Faso was the only semi-arid dryland country selected to participate in the FIP. Despite the relatively low level of 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 which 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. Burkina was selected because of its successful experience in decentralized, participatory natural resource management and because of the opportunities for sharing this experience with other dryland countries.
29. Between 1999-2007, the sequestration of carbon increased significantly mainly due to reforestation campaigns 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. In 2007, total GHG emissions in Burkina from all sectors were estimated at 1522 kg per person of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. 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 Appendices 6 and 7).
30. Burkina Faso offers a unique opportunity for a triple win of mitigation, adaptation, and poverty alleviation. 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, several mitigation options were identified for the FIP. 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).
31. However, for this triple win to be achieved a transformational process towards a landscape approach of integrated natural resource management needs to be facilitated. Such an approach would consider forest management in different production and ecosystems – agricultural landscapes (e.g. trees-outside-forests), agroforestry, silvo-pastoral systems, and production forests for the use of non-timber forest products, wood, and timber. The FIP would offer new experiences for investments to materialize this triple win opportunity and the MRV developed would reflect the adaptation-mitigation relationship.
32. These options aim at reducing deforestation and sustaining harvesting based on biological potential, maintaining carbon stocks and contributing to a green economy. The options include:
- **Protection of forest reserves:** This alternative would allow for reliable protection, sustainable regeneration and improved use of forest products in accordance with forest management plans that have to become 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) regular control; (iii) respect



- of regulatory texts; (iv) practice of fire precaution; (v) organization of the pastoral sector; (vi) restoration of degraded areas; (vii) the establishment of regeneration areas for fauna, with the objective of sustainable use for the benefit of local populations.
- **Reforestation/rehabilitation of forest reserves:** This option consists of the implementation of silvo-cultural actions and management of natural regeneration. Specific actions include village and family woodlots for sustainable land management, agro-forestry and fruit trees. Agro-forestry species would be used for restoration of soil fertility. Fruit trees would include local and exotic species. These activities would mainly be undertaken within forest reserves, namely through fire management. The benefits would include: (i) the protection of thousands of hectares of natural areas; (ii) biodiversity conservation; (iii) the support to rural populations living in and near forests; (iv) carbon sinks for the absorption of GHG.
  - **Decentralized management of forests, down to the level of village areas.** This option will include, among others, the following activities: (i) establishing and using small woodlots 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 forests and the broader rural areas and to reverse soil degradation and hence stop deforestation.
  - **Strengthening private forest management through small-holder activities,** such as agro-forestry, 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.
  - **Protection of existing agricultural land trees (Parklands), creation of agro-forestry parks and promotion of soil fertility techniques** that contribute to protect them against erosion. 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.
33. These investment options will provide the enabling framework needed by Burkina Faso to be in a state for developing a comprehensive national REDD+ Strategy in the long term. Without this framework in place, it will be difficult for the country to not only 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. Truly achieving a transformational process will be needed and requires a fundamental change in the institutional as well as socio-economic change in forest management to a landscape approach. With this in mind, these options have considerable GHG sequestration potential, and have important environmental and social co-benefits in relation to soil fertility management, erosion control and watershed protection, and biological diversity. In addition, their economic co-benefits include generating employment, increasing revenue for the local populations, and boosting the broader local and regional development. Furthermore, these options will improve the economic conditions of women, who would receive special attention in the FIP approach (financial and technical support measures and training would help reduce workloads and allow for revenue generating activities), and that will improve their condition and status within their respective communities. The FIP will advocate the promotion of local land use management, arrangements that increase women and men users' authority over resources, value indigenous knowledge and meet local priorities through agro forestry, natural regeneration of local tree species, soil and water conservation, credit and on- and off-farm income-generating opportunities.
34. As stated above, 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.

## SECTION 3

### POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

#### FISCAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

35. 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 4)
36. 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).
37. 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.
38. 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 PDPA/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.

#### MEDIUM TERM BUDGET FRAMEWORK

39. 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 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 means 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+

40. 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 4 presents a complete table that includes the policy and strategy framework documents.
41. The *Forest Code* of 1997, which is currently under revision, 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

42. There are several constraints which limit private and public investment in woodlands and the scaling up of REDD+ programs.

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

- 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 which constitute economic risks for actors (regulatory uncertainties) as well as financial risks (corruption possibilities);
- Difficulties in establishing investment budgets and in monitoring real expenditures<sup>27</sup>;
- Lack of information on forest resources, and poor utilization of available information, and;
- Weak links between forest research and forest development.

##### ***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;

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<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.

- 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.

#### ***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.

## **SECTION 4**

### **EXPECTED MAIN CO-BENEFITS FROM THE FIP**

43. The preceding sections have provided an analysis of the potentials and constraints of forests and woodlands, within the broader socio-economic framework of Burkina Faso. This analysis, together with comprehensive and wide-reaching consultations with concerned stakeholders, has led to the identification of the investment priorities for the FIP investment plan : (i) enhance analytical work for defining comprehensive baselines and MRV systems, (ii) facilitate institutional change to enable a landscape approach to forest management as a transformational process within the country, (iii) scale up and strengthen investments in participatory natural resources and woodland management; (iv) improve the regulatory framework and ensure effective implementation; (v) improve knowledge sharing and management with all concerned stakeholders; and (vi) strengthen capacity for all actors.
44. Based on these priorities, the Burkina FIP will help the country develop and implement programs that will contribute to reducing the degradation of woodlands and to protecting carbon stocks, through innovative compensation programs for protection of carbon stock with triple environmental, economic and social benefits. The objective of these investments is to develop the concept of “social carbon” – or “equitable carbon” – which value forest ecosystem services, in particular carbon and maximizes benefits to local populations. 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.
45. In a development paradigm where environmental, social and economic benefits are closely linked, the FIP will help with the reduction of emissions caused by deforestation//forest degradation and at the same time conserve carbon stocks while maximizing economic development opportunities (creating jobs and generating incomes from sustainable forest management or related alternative activities).
46. Investment implementation will have additional co-benefits as follows:
  - Enhanced resilience against adverse climate change impacts and natural disasters.
  - Support the development of a REDD+ strategy through strengthening the regulatory framework and development of a system of MRV.

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<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* »

- 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.
  - 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.
  - 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>30</sup>.
  - Support the decentralization process. The FIP will support technical, institutional and financial measures which strengthen transfer of competencies in the area of environment to local bodies.
  - Improvement in the efficiency and sustainability of wood energy value chains, and support to alternative reduce carbon emissions livelihoods.
  - Other environmental and social co-benefits are the 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.
  - Contribution to poverty reduction, particularly in terms 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>31</sup>.
47. 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).
48. As for gender equity, the FIP 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.
49. The FIP will help to catalyze, confirm and consolidate the REDD+ activities presently under way in Burkina Faso. These include the development of a REDD+ strategy, the definition of implementation mechanisms, the development of an MRV system for measuring, monitoring and verifying environmental resources through a specific methodology with internal standard for dry land forest, and improving the process of certification "Bio" and "Fair trade" (important mechanisms for developing equitable and open market access for small entrepreneurs).

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<sup>30</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).

<sup>31</sup> See Appendix 10.

## SECTION 5

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

50. In Burkina Faso, FIP implementation will take place within a relatively rich institutional landscape, in which many technical and financial development partners are providing support to forest related initiatives, of varying scales, within a global framework of support to poverty reduction and democratization reforms (decentralization).
51. 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; (ii) the Development Partners Coordination Platform for Decentralized Rural Development; and (iii) the Development Partners Coordination Platform for the Environment chaired by the UNDP. .
52. 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).
53. 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.
  - *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.
  - *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

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<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

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

- 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.
54. 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).
55. 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).
56. Other bilateral and multilateral programs are implicated directly or indirectly in forest management (see complete table in Appendix 5). 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>.
57. 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 l’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 5).
58. 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.
59. 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.

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<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

60. The preceding sections have summarized the policy and institutional framework of the forest sector, and the ongoing programs. Major sector challenges and opportunities have also been highlighted. On the basis of this analysis, the Government, represented by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, has prepared, with the participation of the MDBs, the *key guiding principles of an investment plan to be submitted to the FIP*. The process has been guided by an inclusive, participatory process that included all major stakeholders. This section presents the general FIP framework, its priority themes and investment projects, and highlights the role of different actors and the institutional arrangement for its implementation.
61. There is consensus among stakeholders that the FIP must contribute to social and economic development, by ensuring that sustainable forest and woodland objectives are targeting poverty reduction and economic growth.

#### OBJECTIVES

62. ***The main objective of the FIP is to assist Burkina Faso with improved and sustainable management of woodland resources for a green socio-economic development, by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, and increasing carbon sequestration capacity as well as by reducing pressure on forest ecosystems.*** Consistent with the FIP modalities, these objectives will be achieved through providing support to policies, incentives and investment activities which would result in reduced deforestation and loss of woodlands (including village forests and woodlands), and would lead to reduced GHG emissions and protection of forest carbon stocks. FIP will 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 will 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 GHGs in the atmosphere.
63. The main expected impact (transformational impact for the country) is *the reduction in deforestation and forest degradation* and increase of carbon stocks, through financing initiatives that support: (i) *a 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 forest information, and capacity building for local stakeholders*.
64. The major outcomes of the catalytic reproduction of the FIP for the country are: the improvement of the livelihoods of people dependent on forests and woodlands; improvements in the enabling environment conducive to sustainable forest management; and reliable access to financial resources for improved forest management. 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) for dry areas that respond to international standards. So far, very little attention



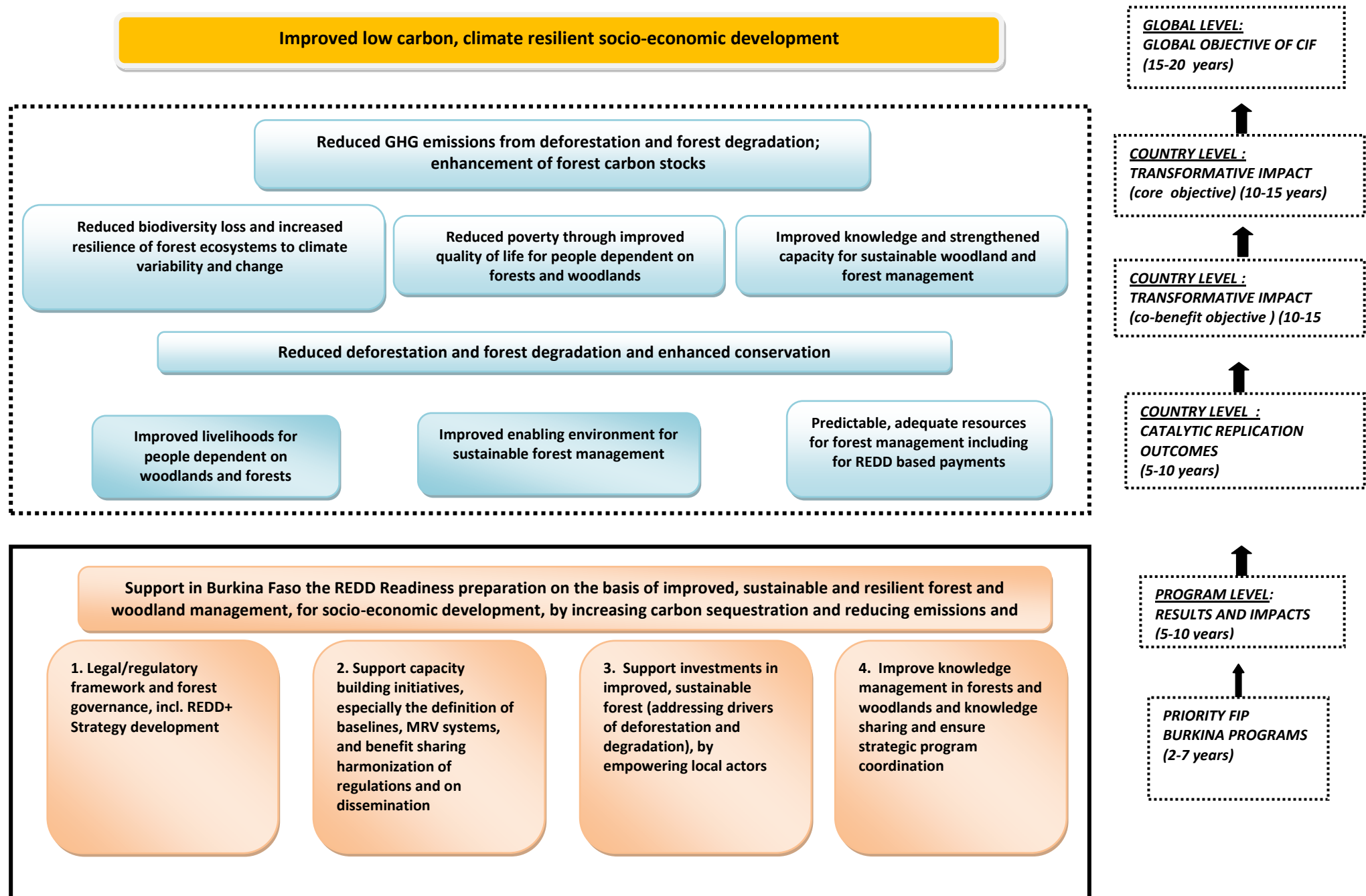
has been given to the specificities of the dry-land forest and the technical requirements for MRV in those zones.

65. The analysis of the situation in Burkina confirms the basic premise of the FIP, that forest and woodland resources are vulnerable to a range of environmental factors including the impact (direct or indirect) of climate variability and change, and the pressure on forests and woodlands 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. Decreasing forest resources and inadequate delivery of forest services have negative impact on local livelihoods. The envisaged FIP investment 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 investments in NRM and FIP investment indeed have the potential to be highly complementary. The proposed FIP investment offer a unique opportunity to develop new approaches taking advantage of the fact that in Burkina Faso the institutional arrangements intent to combine all land-use relevant climate change activities (NAPA, REDD+ and FIP) under one single umbrella.
66. Figure 1 summarizes the objectives and results in the form of a general framework for the Burkina FIP and demonstrates the links with the broader FIP logical framework.

#### FIP PRIORITIES FOR BURKINA FASO

67. The FIP aims at creating a framework for facilitating a transformational process in the forestry sector in Burkina Faso that will enable the country to initiate and develop their readiness process with respect to REDD+. Over a five year implementation period, the FIP objectives will be achieved through the implementation of priority actions building on a consultation process that will continue throughout the FIP implementation. The priorities are targeted at activities necessary for the preparation of the REDD readiness process – such as baseline, MRV, and consultations – as well as directly responding to the identified drivers of deforestation. The following themes have been identified (see Table 3).
- ***Theme 1: Legal/regulatory framework and forest governance, incl. REDD+ Strategy development***
  - ***Theme 2: Capacity building, especially with regard to REDD readiness preparation, incl. credible baseline definition, reliable MRV system development and, Stakeholder outreach and consultations***
  - ***Theme 3: Investments in sustainable forest and woodland management targeted at achieving transformational change towards landscape approaches***
  - ***Theme 4: Knowledge management***
68. These priority themes aim to address the REDD readiness of the country and support targeting the direct causes of deforestation to result in measurable and verifiable reductions in GHG emissions. It is proposed to use a complementary two-track approach to the implementation of the FIP investment plan, where key readiness aspects – such as consultations, baseline, and MRV development – will be initiated early and will form a foundation on which the core investments of the FIP will be built on.
69. Themes 1, 2 and 4 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 REDD Readiness preparation would allow the country to develop a national REDD+ Strategy. Theme 3 comprises the majority of FIP investments, and would facilitate the transformation towards a landscape approach of forest management.

Figure 1: FIP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR BURKINA (links with CIF)

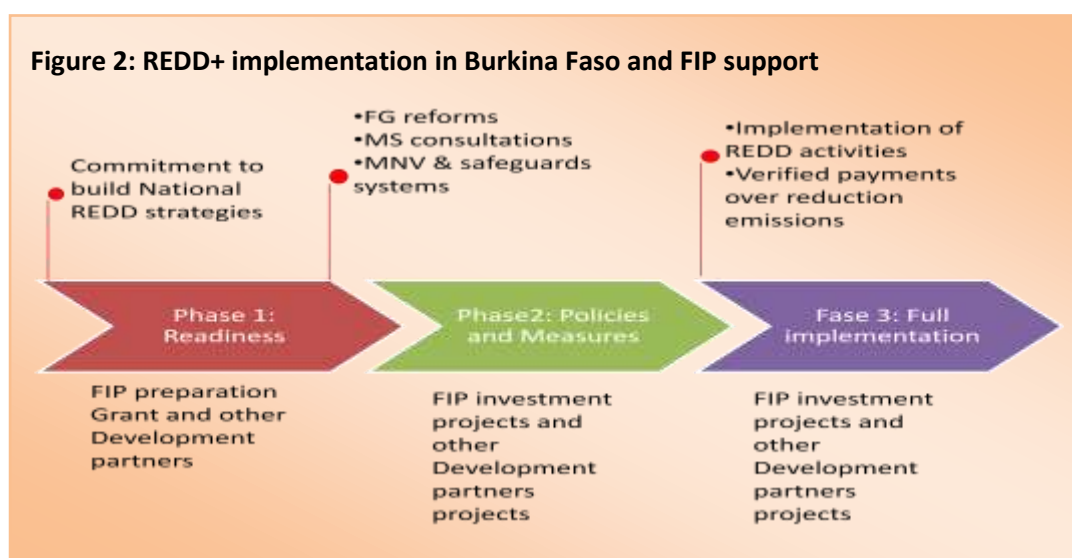


70. These themes are well aligned with the *Accelerated Growth Strategy for Sustainable Development (SCADD)*, whose overall objective is solid and sustained economic growth, enabling improvements in the incomes, and quality of life of Burkinabe citizens, and which includes specific objectives regarding environmental conservation (objective 3), and equitable access to opportunities and decision making processes for men and women part of their basic rights (objective 5).
71. These activities are also 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.

**Table 3: Themes and Priority Activities for the Burkina Faso FIP**

Theme	Theme topic	Priority Actions	Year				
			1	2	3	4	5
1	<b>Legal/regulatory framework and forest governance, incl. REDD+ Strategy development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updating of legal documents (specifically for REDD+)</li> <li>• Implementation decrees for the land code</li> <li>• Integration of forest management in sector policies</li> <li>• Dissemination and extension of forest/woodland laws and regulations</li> <li>• Develop REDD+ National Strategy</li> </ul>					
2	<i>Capacity building, especially with regard to REDD readiness preparation, incl. credible baseline definition, reliable MRV system development at all levels and, stakeholder outreach and consultations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop credible baselines</li> <li>• Establish reliable MRV</li> <li>• Development of a national reference scenario for emissions from deforestation and forest degradation</li> <li>• Facilitate continuous consultations</li> <li>• Enhance technical and institutional capacity at all relevant levels</li> </ul>					
3	<i>Investments in sustainable forest and woodland management targeted at achieving transformational change towards landscape approaches</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable, multi-functional forest management</li> <li>• Private sector development and value chains</li> <li>• Domestic energy alternatives</li> <li>• Alternative livelihoods</li> <li>• Social protection and safety nets</li> </ul>					
4	<i>Knowledge management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of forest related issues</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of FIP</li> <li>• Strategic program coordination</li> </ul>					

72. 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>. First theme activities implementation will support the establishment of the legal framework and coordination mechanisms for REDD+, and the development of the national REDD+ strategy in Burkina Faso. The second theme builds the technical and operational capacity of the concerned institutions and stakeholders of REDD+. The third theme will enable the scaling up activities of sustainable forest and woodland management investments, and theme 4 will support activities of a knowledge management.
73. With the proposed two-track approach, Burkina Faso would launch the FIP implementation with part of the FIP funding focusing on REDD+ strategy development, including consultations, baseline, and MRV system while also developing and implementing the FIP investment projects. Through these themes, specific activities will be implemented to support the **development of the Burkina REDD+ strategy**. Work will include consultative processes to understand the drivers of deforestation, analytical work on understanding the deeper causes of forest problems and governance issues, the development of baselines and MRV system. Based on the methodological approach agreed on under the FCPF, these activities will be initiated during the preparation of the FIP investment projects, the REDD+ Strategy will be finalized during the implementation of the FIP projects. Figures 2, 3 and Annex 3 presents in details all proposed activities to elaborate the REDD+ strategy in the country.



#### **Theme 1. REDD+ Strategy development, Legal and regulatory framework and Forest governance**

74. 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 into account the broader legal, strategic and institutional frameworks at the national and the local level.

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

75. The development of a national REDD+ strategy has to be embedded within the existing legal and regulatory framework 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.
76. In order to reach these objectives, the following activities are proposed:
- A first set of activities (enabling activities) would support updating and harmonizing the legal texts 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. There would be a particular emphasis on the harmonization of 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. The FIP would also aim at integrating forest sector considerations onto sector policies and broader economic planning documents (SCADD), as well as onto local planning approaches (for Local governments).
  - Other activities would reinforce the **implementation** mechanisms of the rural land code<sup>37</sup> 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 cartographic and cadastral mapping of village forest areas and woodlands, and the establishment of local land use charters to secure access to community woodlands or agro-forestry areas, as well as rural land possessions (private), and a classification of state and communal land. Support would also include the implementation of regulations regarding the transfer of responsibilities to Local governments, especially in terms of environmental management.

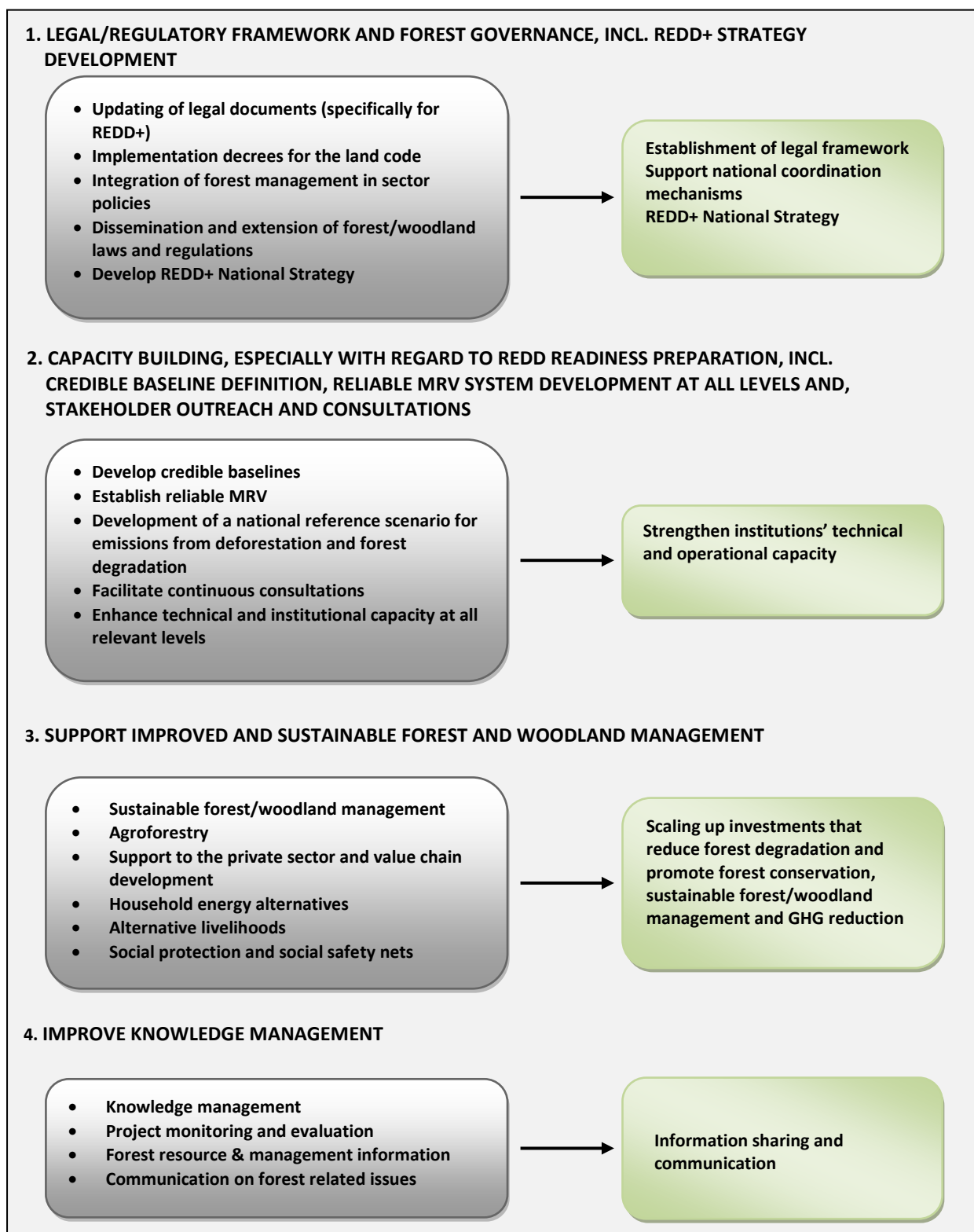
## **Theme II. Capacity Building, Stakeholder outreach and consultations**

77. 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 include: lack of autonomy of national and local institutions; lack of financial, human, and logistical resources; lack of institutional synergies (between decentralized institutions and deconcentrated services, for example); lack of coordination between research, development and the private sector; weaknesses in governance mechanism, weaknesses of reliable data and statistics on the forest sector and methods for estimation of carbon stocks adapted to local realities are also weak.
78. The FIP through this theme aims at building the 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.
79. **Capacity building** activities will support national and local institutions according to their respective mandates, as well as local governments, civil society and private sector organizations, and will prioritize activities supporting the development of a national REDD+ Strategy, such as baselines, MRV schemes, and benefit sharing mechanisms, which re-enforce good governance at all levels.

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<sup>37</sup> Loi n° 034-2009/AN du 16 juin 2009.

**Figure 3: Links between priority FIP activities and REDD+**



80. As for decentralization, the FIP would support the implementation of the *National Forest Fund* (together with the development of a strategy for long term resource mobilization and an appropriate financing mechanism).

81. **At the national level**, the institutional and organizational audit of MEDD under way with the support of the Government of Luxembourg will help to re-define the competencies and organizational structures of the MEDD. The FIP, together with other programs, will reinforce the capacity of the MEDD as well as other organizations with regard to natural resources and REDD+.
82. **At the local level**, FIP activities will build capacity through improving technical knowledge in a wide variety of aspects ranging from climate change issues, climate finance, to development of REDD+ Strategy relevant data collection and analysis. 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). Capacity building will focus on (i) local governments in terms of planning, programming, implementing and monitoring of forest and woodland activities; (ii) decentralized services (environment and forestry officers) regarding new responsibilities related to sustainable development, decentralization and the economic and environmental value of forests; (iii) 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; (iv) 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.
83. **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) 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.
84. Finally, in the area of **forest 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: (i) **Institutional Governance** will support the establishment of participatory, transparent mechanisms enabling different actors to participate in policy making and in activity implementation; (ii) **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); (iii) **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, and the adoption of participatory, inclusive approaches to planning, the implementation and the monitoring of all activities concerning the forest sector.

**Theme III. Investment in Sustainable forest and woodland management targeted at achieving transformational change towards landscape approaches**

85. The activities under this theme 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).
86. The principal objective of activities under this theme is to scale up the implementation of good *practices for sustainable forest and agro-forest management and to achieve a transformational process to 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>38</sup>. Participatory planning methodologies for forest and natural resource management would be integrated into *Local Government Development Plans (PDC)*. The main elements of a sustainable forest management approach are:
- **Data collection and analysis needed for the definition of baselines and MRV systems.** To support the development of a REDD+ Strategy and driving the Readiness process in the country, available data will be significantly enhanced and underlying analyses regarding forest resources need to be scaled-up.
  - **Establishing institutional and technical mechanisms** that will enable to manage forests in a landscape approach rather than in a fragmented “silo” approach.
  - **The creation of regional, communal, community and private forests**, with the identification, delimitation and registration of forests, identification of investment priorities for improved management and agreement on and definition of rules regarding access and use of resources.
  - 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). 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).
  - Support the **Agroforestry and Parklands actions** would focus on perennial trees and shrubs (palm trees, fruit trees, fodder trees, timber trees) associated with cultivated

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<sup>38</sup> Through support to the activities under way by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development with assistance of the Government of Luxembourg.



- grasslands for livestock, through spacing and rotation. 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.
- Support the technical, administrative and financial measures for **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 which reduce carbon emissions and enhance carbon sequestration, in both agricultural and pastoral landscapes. This would include practices which integrate woodland, crop and livestock raising (agro-forestry and agro-silvo-pastoralism).
  - **Research** in several important areas of the forestry sector to support the sector investments.
87. 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.
88. Support would be provided to 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.
89. **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.
90. To address indirect causes of deforestation and degradation, social protection activities (through a system of conditional social safety nets)<sup>39</sup> 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-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.).

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<sup>39</sup> 'Conditional' means here that social safety nets, such as cash transfers, will be accorded to households adopting sustainable use of forest resources.

#### Theme IV. Knowledge Management

91. Activities under this theme are cross-cutting, as they aim to share forest knowledge (including good practices and experiences) within the framework of a global communication strategy, with all national concerned counterparts, and with other FIP pilot countries. A system of monitoring and evaluation for all program activities will also be put in place, with the design of appropriate coordination mechanisms which will facilitate learning about the results and the scaling up of activities. Through this theme several activities will be dedicated to the development of a REDD+ strategy.
92. These theme includes of the following inter-related activities :
- **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. 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.
  - **In the area of communication**, the FIP will support a participatory process through the development of a *comprehensive* communication strategy regarding environmental problems in general and the forest sector in particular, resulting in an action plan. This strategy 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.
  - **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 program coordination**, in order to share lessons learned from program implementation, exchange information 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, learning from its impacts, as well as establishing the broader evaluation of the FIP strategy with regard to the broader national goals of poverty reduction and economic growth.

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

93. 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 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.

94. The Burkina Faso FIP has many important catalytic replication outcomes. Among the most important ones are the following :

- **Forestry mitigation measures.** By contributing to the reduction of deforestation and degradation of forests and woodlands, the FIP will also contribute to improved sustainable management of forests, and to the reduction in GHG emissions and protection of forest carbon stocks. 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 countries and 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 general, and of forests, in particular.
- **Improvement of the livelihoods of local populations.** 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.

## INVESTMENT PROJECTS

95. The definition of themes and priority areas under the FIP was based on analysis work and wide-reaching consultations with all the stakeholders; the outcome was the identification of three specific investment projects, which would contribute to the implementation of different elements of the program. (Figure 4 presents the logical links between the priority activities and the investment projects). As a result of an in-depth analysis of the experience and activities of the MDBs and development partners, agreement was reached on appropriate institutional responsibilities for project implementation. The principal features of the investment projects are summarized below (Annex 1 presents a more detailed presentation for each one). 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 three projects will be maintained through the activities of knowledge sharing and lessons learned that will be managed by a FIP general coordination unit.
96. It is proposed to implement the FIP in Burkina Faso in a complementary two-track approach, where, during initial phase, investments would be targeted at the preparing key elements of a REDD Readiness process, such as baseline definition, MRV system development, and building a mechanism of continuous stakeholders consultations. These initial investments will improve, in a second phase, the FIP investment projects design that will be targeted at facilitating a transformational change of forest management with REDD positive outcomes. The initial phase will be key in developing the required institutional and technical basis for the comprehensive and meaningful implementation of the core FIP investments and achieve lasting REDD positive outcomes – not least a national REDD strategy containing reliable baselines, consistent MRV, and an active stakeholder process.
97. The identified projects are as follows:
- **Project 1 : Decentralized sustainable forest management (PGDDF)**
  - **Project 2 : Participatory Management and Protection of State forest reserves (PGPD)**
  - **Project 3: Forest product value added and marketing chains (PVPF/DF)** <sup>40</sup>
  - ***Integrating Information Sharing and Lessons-Learning (ISL)***
98. The proposed projects are complementary while each has specific characteristics. Their preparation and implementation will support in parallel activities related to the development of the REDD+ strategy. Building on initial work during FIP investment preparation, Component 1 of each project will contribute directly to the further development of a national REDD+ strategy by supporting further analytical work and processes including measures to develop MRV systems (component 1 of project 1), strengthening legal/regulatory and policy frameworks (component 1 of project 2), and knowledge management (component 1 of project 3). Investment financing is focused on Component 2 of each project, which addresses the specific problems and aims at creating a multiplier effect. Component 2 of project 1 supports the development of community forests, component 2 of project 2 supports sustainable management of forest reserves and protected areas, and component 2 of project 3 supports the development of alternative technologies resulting in reduced pressure on the forests. Finally component 3 of each project focuses on capacity building.
99. The design of the Projects will be fine-tuned based on the expected in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation/forest degradation as well as Carbon sequestration potential. The FIP interventions will be fully anchored in the REDD+ Strategy that will be elaborated as part of the implementation of the investment projects.
100. The inter-linkages between elements of the program through the proposed investment projects, decentralized, participatory approaches, value-chain development, the transition to

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<sup>40</sup> For more detailed project descriptions see Annex 1

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.

101. The FIP is designed to achieve a transformational change in forest management in Burkina Faso towards a landscape approach combining forest management, agroforestry, agriculture and silvo-pastoralism. This strategy will facilitate learning from prior experience, the uptake of carbon finance, and will help create a model for replication to other geographic areas. The investment projects are proposed within this overall perspective, while supporting innovation and transformational impact in terms of forest management in Burkina Faso. To maximize transformational value, the proposed projects are directly linked to main drivers of deforestation in Burkina. They allow a combination of various measures recognized as likely the best way to reduce forest degradation. Their design and elaboration will be based on deep identification of details on lessons learned - what has worked, what has not worked, and why - in order to ensure the scaling up. Thus, the comparative advantages of the proposed Burkina Faso FIP investment plan are to complement ongoing programs and to invest in programmatic activities that will be further rationalized and divided amongst financiers during the design of the projects.

**Project 1: Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF): (FIP financing envelope: US\$ 11.5 millions). Implementing agency: World Bank**

102. The project objective is to 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. The project preparation will initiate several analytical studies to better understand the existing benefit distribution systems related to forest management. The project would 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).
103. The PGDDF would comprise three components.
- **Component 1: SUPPORT PREPARATION OF A BURKINA FASO REDD+ STRATEGY, INCLUDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MRV SYSTEM:** REDD+ mechanisms are still in the early stages of development in Burkina Faso (see Annex 3). 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, including an in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation and the establishment of a system of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), as well as a reference base. This will thus contribute and resolve one of the main problem and driver of deforestation in the country which is lack of accurate and precise data and information on natural resources and woodland in particular. Activities would consist of: (i) The establishment of a forest reference base (including the carbon content of local species of economic interest for the pharmaceutical industry and for reforestation) ; (ii) The evaluation of the capacity and the

potential for carbon sequestration of different forest species and ecosystems and the potential for increasing productivity; (iii) A legal study on carbon ownership, (iv) The development of specific MRV methodology in order to establish a national reference base on performance in terms of reduced emissions from deforestation, degradation, and to enable Reporting (in compliance with the requirements of the UN Convention on Climate Change). This methodology will 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.

- **Component 2: INVESTMENTS IN COMMUNITY FORESTS.** Activities would support the leadership role of local Governments, and provide them with incentives that will result in the reduction of emissions from forest/woodland degradation, and would reinforce their role in the conservation and sustainable management of forests and carbon stocks. Activities would have social, environmental and economic dimensions that will result in the reduction of anthropogenic pressure on the forests. The following activities would be supported: (i) The creation of municipal forests and the elaboration of appropriate legal texts; (ii) The institutional study on the National Fund and redistribution modalities and support to local conventions defining modalities for participatory management, and the rules regarding the access to and the use of municipal forests (including controls, enforcement and sanctions); (iii) the development and promotion of appropriate technologies for sustainable forest management adapted to different ecological zones; (iv) The design and dissemination of agro-forestry actions, including trees/ food crop systems, fodder and livestock; (v) The extension of the initiatives which would reduce anthropogenic pressure on forests (including promotion of fuel-wood as a substitute for fossil fuels and a social welfare system targeting female members of the poorest households); (vi) The identification and the implementation of community forest micro-projects (including income generating activities that primarily target women) through financing mechanisms to be defined.
- **Component 3: CAPACITY BUILDING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND RURAL ORGANIZATIONS** in project target zones. Activities would create the conditions conducive to sustainable investments: : (i) Build institutional capacity to implement and sustain usage of the new land rights management and land administration tools provided by the new law and widely reinforce capacities of all stakeholders to understand their rights in the new system; (ii) Support the process of transfer of environmental competencies to local administrations; (iii) Support improvement of local planning tools (in terms of climate change and degradation of natural capital); (iv) Strengthen the human, the technical, and the financial capacity of the administrations; (v) Strengthen the capacity of local actors regarding forest 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). National institutions would play a strong role in the implementation, in particular the *Direction of Environmental Education*, the *Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (ENEF)* and the *Centre de formation de Nabilpaga* in relation to environmental education, sustainable development education and the concept of eco-citizenship.

104. **Expected results** (FIP criteria): (i) establishment of a MRV system (with a huge replication potential in semi-arid context), (ii) establishment of best practices in SFM (reforestation, agro-forestry) to be replicated in other semi-arid ecosystems, (iii) piloting of decentralized management system of natural resources in selected areas.

**Project 2: Participatory Management of State Forests (PGPD): (FIP budget: US\$ 11 millions)**  
**Implementing agency: African Development Bank**

105. The objective is to support Burkina Faso's socio-economic development through an integrated management of its state forests and nature reserves in order to increase their carbon sequestration capacity and their productivity, and to reduce anthropogenic pressure. The project will 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. The project will consist of three components and will be executed by the African Development Bank because of its prior experience in this area.

- **Component 1: IMPROVE FOREST GOVERNANCE.** 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: (i) Updating national forest legislation; (ii) Integrating forest considerations (including sustainable forest management, protection and conservation of species of economic interest with high carbon potential) onto the economic policy documents (SCADD), onto the sectoral policy documents, and onto the local planning documents (for local governments); (iii) Supporting the harmonization of legislation regarding forests, natural parks and protected areas; (iv) Clarifying the statutes of forests and woodlands; (v) Supporting the implementation of the land code (especially in terms of the improvements related to agro-silvo-pastoralism); (vi) Supporting the implementation of regulations regarding responsibilities of different forest actors; (vii) Aligning sectoral planning methods (with sustainable development and REDD+); (viii) Contributing in consolidating the inter-sectoral coordination; and (ix) Conducting a study on the attribution of revenues between the State and local governments and support poverty reduction. The relevance of these and other issues and final inclusion as project components will be carefully established through stakeholder processes as described in appendix 15.
- **Component 2: INVESTMENT IN THE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.** 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: (i) 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; (ii) The identification of priority investments along with their cost estimates (according to agro-ecological zones); (iii) 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.
- **Component 3: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.** Activities under this component will consist of: (i) Building the capacity of MEDD (following the results of the on-going institutional audit); (ii) 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 deconcentrated services in order for them to provide an effective advisory role to the local governments, the associations, the users groups, and the private sector. The MEDD would play a key role in the implementation of all these activities.

01. **Expected results (FIP criteria):** a) The immediate contribution to the definition of a coherent legal framework and to the national coordination for REDD+, b) The immediate contribution to the identification of legal measures regarding the protection, the restoration, and the



management of forest areas (to reduce GHG emissions and implement mitigation measures), c) Improved forest management (with direct positive impact on reducing key deforestation drivers), and promotion of investment in community forests and woodlands, with poverty reduction impact, d) Increased participation of local stakeholders in the identification and the implementation of priority forest actions, e) Within selected geographic zones, support to pilot activities with scale-up potential, f) The identification of key constraints related to forest governance, g) The improvement of knowledge sharing on sustainable forest management, and, e) poverty reduction.

**Project 3: Project for forest products utilization and value chains (PVPF/DF): (FIP Budget: US\$ 6 millions). Implementing agency: World Bank**

106. The objective is to increase value added from forest products (timber, non-timber and wildlife) and to develop value chains. The project aims to increase employment diversification, with indirect impact on poverty reduction. It is on the basis of these objectives that the upcoming National Rural Sector Development Program (PNRS) will be developed.

107. The project will be implemented by the Government, with the technical and financial support of the World Bank. The Danish cooperation has also expressed its interest in supporting this project. The project will consist of three components:

- **Component 1: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT.** Activities under this component will mainly: (i) Promote lessons learned by the project and by its stakeholders (NGOs, private sector, state, development partners), and the results of its scientific research on forestry and agro-forestry; (ii) Provide *appropriate institutional support to national research and promote research-development activities that address simultaneously ecosystem/tree species resilience and carbon sequestration potentials and the close link of ecosystem management with social systems*; (iii) Support a dialogue exchange among researchers and other actors to facilitate results sharing and transferring.
- **Component 2: INVESTMENTS IN INITIATIVES TO REDUCE ANTHROPOGENIC PRESSURE ON FOREST.** Activities under this component will support the investments in sustainable utilization of timber and non-timber forest products and wildlife with a strong private sector involvement. Specifically, the project will support; (i) The promotion of private woodlands; (ii) The promotion of agro-forestry; (iii) The promotion of alternative technologies to reduce pressure on woodlands. In this regards, this component will promote a combination of various measures to reduce forest degradation from unsustainable harvesting of woodfuels: fuelwood production, energy from wind, solar or sustainably produced biofuels, use of improved stoves or butane. All these investment will have a significantly reduce the impact of major deforestation drivers.
- **Component 3: CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PRIVATE SECTOR AND FOREST USER GROUPS.** This component will support the private sector and the user groups in: (i) better understanding the technical, the regulatory and the financial aspects regarding value chain development of forest products; (ii) defining the procedures for professionalization of forest value chains (hunting, beekeeping, wood, charcoal, Arabic gum, shea nut) (iii) strengthening synergies between the private sector, the SMFEs, and the forest users groups, and (iv) consolidating the producers unions and the federations to improve their effectiveness (GGF et UGGF).

108. **Expected results (FIP criteria):** a) The identification and the scaling up of best local practices, b) The dissemination of local best practices for sustainable forest management, c) Greater implication of private sector in improved sustainable management of forest products, d) Increased capacities for carbon sequestration, e) Leverage of additional financial resources from the private sector, f) Provide support to innovative approaches to be eventually scaled up in larger areas, g) Building the technical and institutional capacities of SMFEs and local



association networks, h) Improved knowledge management concerning sustainable forest management, and i) Improved institutional governance.

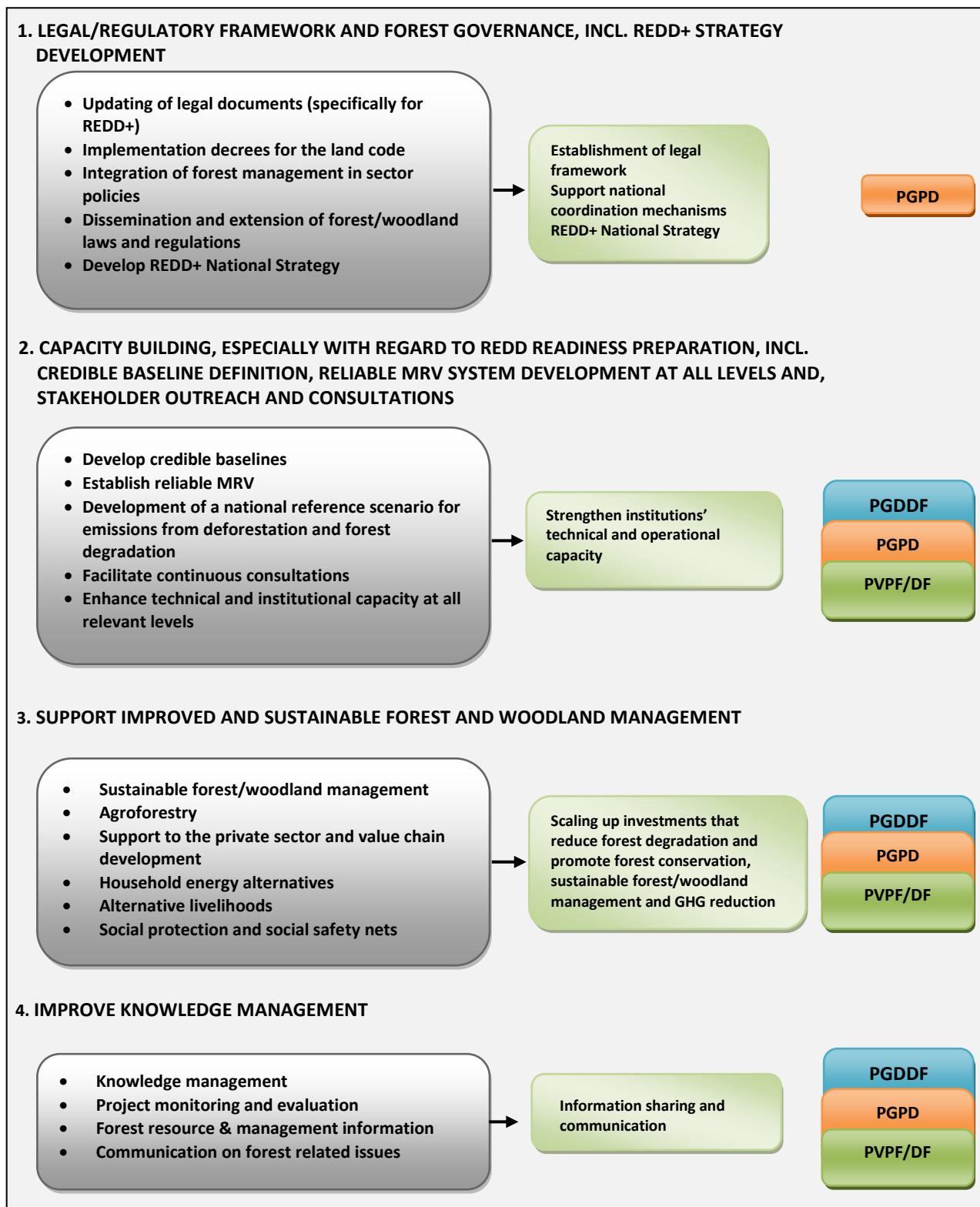
**INFORMATION SHARING AND LESSONS-LEARNING (FIP Budget: US\$ 1.5 million). Implementing agency: African Development Bank**

109. Throughout the implementation of the FIP investment plan, a range of integrated activities aimed 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. The funds for the ISL activities will be channeled through the African Development Bank.
110. 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.
111. The information sharing and lessons-learning component will be achieved through the following actions: (i) maintaining dialogue, and sharing program and project related data with all stakeholders; (ii) 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 studies and assessments, including those concerning the perceptions of different categories of beneficiaries); (iii) sharing experience and lessons learned with stakeholders through various country-owned initiatives and activities (including specialized workshops) at the national and local levels; (iv) participating in pilot/partner country meetings and the annual CIF Partnership Forum; (v) communicating and disseminating information and knowledge through a Web-based tool<sup>41</sup>.
112. Burkina Faso is fully aware of its specific contribution to the REDD agenda and is committed to share experiences and lessons learnt with the international community along the process of the FIP Implementation. It will thus use all the international fora to present the FIP activities and discuss the contribution to the REDD debates.

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<sup>41</sup> See also Annex 1.

Figure 3: LINKAGES BETWEEN PRIORITY ACTIVITIES, INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND REDD+



**Key :**

PGDDF : Decentralized sustainable forest management Project

PVPF/DF : Participatory Management and Protection of State forest reserves Project

PGPD : Forest product value and marketing chain Project

**Table 4: SUMMARY TABLE OF THE PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECTS**

<b>Project 1 :</b> <b>Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF)</b> <i>Budget : US\$ 11.5 million</i> <i>MDB : WB</i>	Component 1 : Establishment of MRV system Component 2 : Investments in local forests Component 3 : Capacity building (local administrations and farmer organizations)
<b>Project 2 :</b> <b>Participatory management of State Forests (PGPD)</b> <i>Budget : US\$ 11 million</i> <i>MDB : AfDB</i>	Component 1 : Forest governance Component 2 : Investments in state forests and nature parks Component 3 : Capacity building (decentralized services and national institutions)
<b>Project 3 :</b> <b>Forest Products and value chains (PVPF/DF)</b> <i>Budget : US\$ 6 million</i> <i>MDB : WB</i>	Component 1 : Knowledge management Component 2 : Investments to reduce anthropogenic pressure on forests Component 3 : capacity building (Private sector and users groups)
<b>Integrating Information Sharing and Lessons-Learning (ISL)</b> <i>Budget : US\$ 1.5 million</i> <i>MDB: AfDB</i>	Knowledge management FIP M&E system Lesson learning and sharing

## OVERALL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

113. The FIP institutional structure would enable both effective coordination of the overall program and efficient implementation of its investment projects, by empowering different actors according to their mandates, in order to ensure long term sustainability of the different activities (see figures 5 and 6).

### Basic principles are the following:

- FIP implementation 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.

114. Around 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.

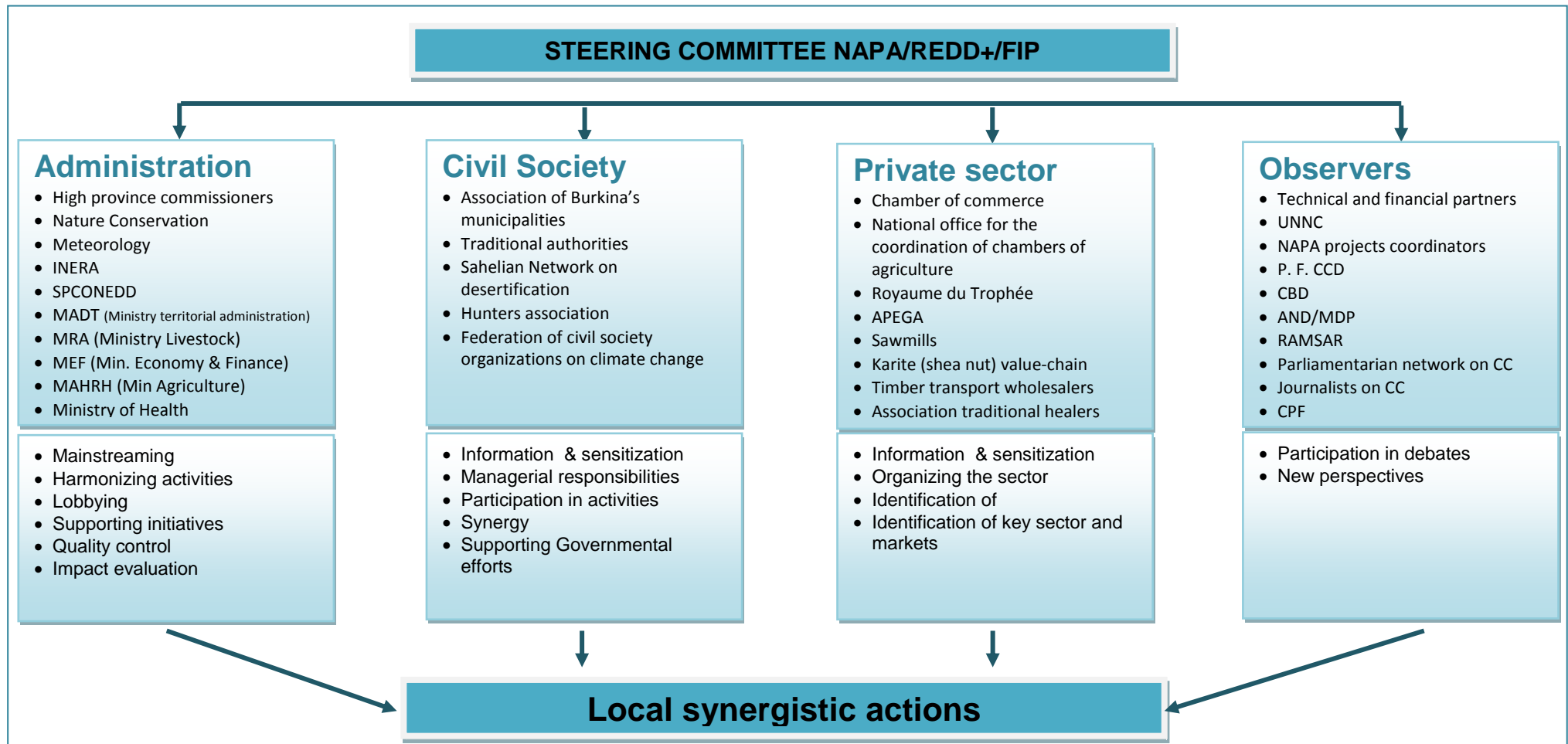
## Overall program coordination and supervision

115. The proposed system for program coordination and supervision consists of two entities: a unit for general coordination, and the FIP/REDD+/NAPA steering committee.
116. **General coordination unit:** A technical unit, based in the MEDD, would coordinate the program and will be responsible of the implementation of the component related to information sharing and lessons-learning. This unit's main responsibilities are as follow: (i) To ensure the general coordination of FIP activities by facilitating 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.
117. The team will include the following experts: (i) An institutional expert responsible for general planning and coordination, and for ensuring communication between the different stakeholders; (ii) A monitoring and evaluation specialist; and (iii) A communication specialist. More precisely, the team responsibility will help to distill lessons from investment projects activities, capture, and share knowledge; and to create the conditions for scaling up success stories and mobilizing resources. In this perspective, the coordination unit will work in close collaboration with the 3 project teams, manage the knowledge system, share experiences within and outside the country and manage the M&E system of the investment plan. The unit budget will be around US\$ 1.5 million, and will be strengthened by some bilateral partners (Luxembourg and Swedish cooperation). For more details, see Annex 1.
118. The general coordination unit would develop an annual work plan, with a budget and a procurement plan. These plans would be submitted to the steering committee for approval.
119. The general coordination unit would be supported by ad-hoc expertise. Technical unit experts will be hired based on annual contracts subject to performance standards. Contracts for experts would be in conformity with standard practice. ToRs are provided in Appendix 13.
120. The NAPA/REDD+/FIP<sup>42</sup> Steering Committee would provide strategic orientation to the program. This committee, created by Decree n° 2011 - 032/PRES/PM/MEDD in February 2011, would steer, support and advise NAPA projects, the FIP and the REDD+ strategy, and support their implementation and monitoring through the PNSR, and in case, the programs of other departments which are not involved in the rural sector. The Committee would 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 committee consists of staff from the administration, civil society, the private sector and a number of independent observers, including development partners. Finally, the Steering committee will work in close collaboration with the ministerial department responsible and the PNSR committee. Appendix 12 and figures 5 and 6 provide a more detailed description of Committee members and their respective roles. The Committee will ensure a multi-sectoral coordination as reflected in its composition which reveals also the appropriate level of political commitment.

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<sup>42</sup> See Appendix 12.

**Figure 5: Structures and functions of the PANA/REDD+/FIP steering committee**



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**General coordination and steering**

**General coordination unit**

- Coordination
- Knowledge sharing
- Monitoring and evaluation
- REDD-plus strategy development

**Steering Committee PANA/REDD-plus/FIP**

**Implementation mechanism**

**Project 1: Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF)**

**Project 2: Participatory management of State Forests (PGPD)**

**Project 3: Forest products and Value chains (PVPF/DF)**

**Local governments**

**Local communities, Women associations, Private sector, User groups**

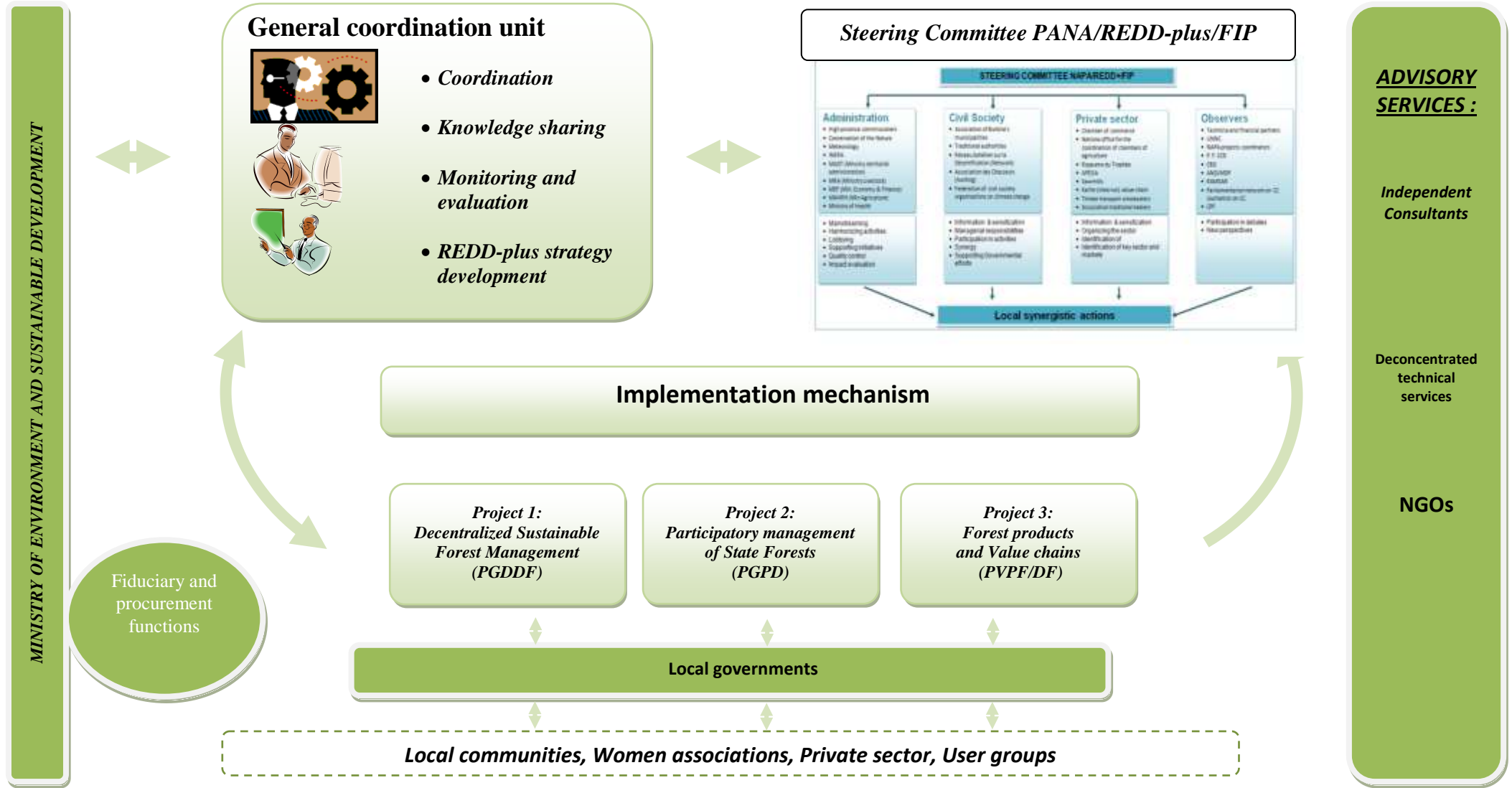
**ADVISORY SERVICES:**

**Independent Consultants**

**Deconcentrated technical services**

**NGOs**

**Fiduciary and procurement functions**



### Implementation mechanism

121. Investment projects would be implemented by local Governments, local communities, NGOs, interest groups, representatives of the private sector and specialized technical services. Coordination would be assured by MEDD. The REDD+ strategy will be elaborated under the supervision of the FIP/REDD+/NAPA steering committee.
122. **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 and civil society, private sector and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of each project, will establish memorandum of understanding with MEDD, allowing for annual implementation, budget, and procurement planning.
123. **Implementation on the ground** will be under the responsibility of the administrative structures, civil society organizations and concerned private sector operators. In the case of FIP coordination unit, each participating stakeholder will be subject to an annual performance contract and will submit annual plans and budgets for approval to the steering committee. After approval, their annual plans will be integrated into the general annual work plan. Annual audits would also address fiduciary and the implementation performance of each structure.

## SECTION 7

### IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY OF KEY INSTITUTIONS AND RISKS

124. 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>43</sup>
125. 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.
126. 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).
127. 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;

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<sup>43</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.

- **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**.
128. 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
129. **Appropriate risk mitigation measures** will be put in place during program development and implementation, through “learning by doing”, taking into account the lessons-learned from the implemented activities, and through regular supervision and evaluation.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

130. 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.
131. The analysis of alternatives, including the option of not implementing the plan, is solid evidence that the FIP will have a real substantive impact on sustainable development in the country. Through integrating participatory approaches onto 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. FIP will certainly bring significant value.
132. Appendix 14 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.
133. 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.

134. In addition to above, as Burkina Faso prepares its REDD+ Strategy, a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) can be conducted. The SESA has been selected as the most appropriate safeguards instrument to help design National REDD+ strategies that prevent and minimize social and environmental risks and enhance positive benefits.

## SECTION 8

### FINANCING PLAN AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

135. Total financing available for FIP implementation is estimated at **US\$ 98 million**. 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 5).

**Table 5: BUDGET BREAKDOWN AMONG INVESTMENT PROJECTS (US\$ million)**

Project	MDB	FIP (grant)	IDA/FAD	Bioc	NDF**	Sweden **	Coop. Lux. **	GEF	Denmark**	Others**	Total
PGDDF	IBRD	11.5	5	10*	3	5	6	5			45.5
PGPD	AfDB	11	5								11
PVPF/DF	IBRD	06	5	TBC	3	5	5		5		29
ISL /General coordination unit	AfDB	1.5				0.5	0.5				2.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>103</b>

\*: Carbon revenues are estimated at US\$10 million

\*\*: To be confirmed during project preparation

## SECTION 9

### INVESTMENT STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>1. Legal and regulatory documents updated, harmonized and disseminated</b>	<p>a) Updating and harmonizing the legal/regulatory framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) in terms of sustainable forest management</p> <p>b) Effectiveness of inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms regarding transversal aspects of forest sector policy, planning, practice, monitoring and</p> <p>c) Number of legal documents disseminated</p>	Present situation	To be developed in annual work plans	<p>Program M&amp;E systems (based on qualitative and quantitative parameters and analysis of policy and regulatory documents etc)</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation mission</p>
<b>2. Improved capacity of institutions and actors involved in forestry and forest governance</b>	<p>a) Extent of participation of local stakeholders in the planning, management and monitoring of forest resource activities</p> <p>b) Number of national and local institutions which have benefited from appropriate institutional support</p> <p>c) Quantity and quality of studies undertaken with program support</p>	<p>REDD+</p> <p>Results and evaluations, comparison with current situation,</p>	To be developed in annual work plans	<p>Program M&amp;E systems (based on qualitative and quantitative parameters and analysis of policy and regulatory documents)</p> <p>Prior Consensus on the nature and the definition of the concepts of sustainable management and community participation, in order to analyze and compare data</p> <p>Joint missions reports</p>

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>3 Improved sustainable forest management as a result of a responsible participation of local stakeholders</b>	<p>a) Number of hectares benefiting from afforestation/reforestation</p> <p>b) tCO<sub>2</sub> sequestered by /\$ of activity</p> <p>c) Hectares of protected areas created in project</p> <p>d) Evidence of adoption of good forest management practices by local users</p> <p>e) Evidence of implication of the private sector in sustainable forest management</p> <p>f) level of illegal timber extraction (% change in the annual permitted quota) in the project areas</p> <p>g) Change in hectares of forests/woodlands sustainably managed by the State, communes, local administrations and private actors</p> <p>h/ harvesting as a % of sustainable yields sampling report / Primary Production</p> <p>i/ Sampling / Primary Production</p> <p>j / effective involvement of women in Sustainable Forest Management</p>	<p>REDD+</p> <p>Results of evaluations, baselines and reference inventories</p>	<p>To be established during annual work</p>	<p>National M&amp;E systems</p> <p>Program M&amp;E systems (qualitative and quantitative)</p> <p>Joint monitoring and supervision reports</p>

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>4. Improved management of forest information, knowledge sharing</b>  <b>Strategic program coordination assured</b>	<p>a) 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)</p> <p>b) level of capacity of local administrations, users groups and private sector to participate in results monitoring systems</p> <p>c) Evidence of the capacity of national and local authorities to manage program activities strategically (including by performance payments)</p>	<p>Baseline information</p> <p>Technical reports</p>	<p>To be determined through annual work programs</p>	<p>National M&amp;E systems</p> <p>Program M&amp;E system</p> <p>Aggregation of information to compare with other FIP projects/countries</p> <p>Joint monitoring and supervision reports</p>

## **ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: Proposed Investment Projects**

**Annex 2: Participation and role of key stakeholders**

**Annex 3: REDD+ in Burkina Faso**

**Annex 4: External review of the Strategy Document**

## ANNEX 1: Proposed Investment Projects

<b>Project 1 :</b> <b>Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF)</b> <i>Budget : US\$ 11.5 million</i> <i>MDB : WB</i>	Component 1 : Establishment of MRV system Component 2 : Investments in local forests Component 3 : Capacity building (local administrations and farmer organizations)
<b>Project 2 :</b> <b>Participatory management of State Forests (PGPD)</b> <i>Budget : US\$ 11 million</i> <i>MDB : AfDB</i>	Component 1 : Forest governance Component 2 : Investments in state forests and nature parks Component 3 : Capacity building (deconcentrated services and national institutions)
<b>Project 3 :</b> <b>Forest Products and value chains (PVPF/DF)</b> <i>Budget : US\$ 6 million</i> <i>MDB : WB</i>	Component 1 : Knowledge management Component 2 : Investments to reduce anthropogenic pressure on forests Component 3 : capacity building (Private sector and users groups)
<b>Integrating Information Sharing and Lessons-Learning</b> <i>Budget : US\$ 1.5 million</i> <i>MDB : AfDB</i>	Knowledge management FIP M&E system Lesson learning and sharing

The projects anticipated under the FIP in Burkina Faso are planned to be implemented following a two-track approach: in an initial phase preparatory work will be started specific to REDD Readiness, such as baseline development, MRV, and continuous consultations processes. Based on this initial process, the design of the FIP investment project will be fine-tuned. The initial phase will be important for enhancing the ownership of the larger FIP investments and for vetting the detailed investment plan with relevant stakeholders. It will be particularly important to identify opportunities to further enhancing the REDD relevance of the anticipated FIP investments.

The initial phase 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.

### **Project 1: Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management (PGDDF)**

**(FIP financing envelope: US\$ 11.5 millions). Implementing agency: World Bank**

#### **(a) MDBs and government agencies**

The World Bank has developed a well-recognized expertise in supporting decentralization and Local Governments, particularly through several rural development projects in Burkina Faso: (i) *National Program for Decentralized Rural Development (PNDRD2)*. The second phase of this project, currently under preparation, covers all 302 rural communes in the country: local capacity building, 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>44</sup>.

#### **(b) Problem Identification**

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

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<sup>44</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.

others. However it 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 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.

**(c) Transformational impact and related co-benefits**

The project will be implemented through three components: *Component 1*: Supporting establishment of MRV system; *Component 2*: Investments in community forests, and; *Component 3*: Capacity building of representative of local governments and rural organizations.

The main expected impacts of the Project are: (i) achieving an overall coherence through enabling linkages between national and local stakeholders in the framework of global concerns taking into account the multi-communal levels (ii) The capacity building of Village Development Committees (CVD) in the areas of conservation, sustainable forest management and carbon stocks enhancement, (iii) The launch of the REDD+ process and the establishment of a specific monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system, (iv) Improved food security, (v) The strengthening of the role of women and the establishment of income generating activities to their benefit, and (vi) The identification, valuation and capitalization of local good practices, and (vii) build institutional capacity to implement and sustain usage of the new land rights management and land administration tools provided by the new law and widely reinforce capacities of all stakeholders to understand their rights in the new system.

Within the context of the decentralization reform in Burkina Faso, the project will allow for a more complete transfer of responsibilities to decentralized institutions in the area of natural resources management, in general, and forest management, in particular. More importantly, by placing municipal forestry investments within the framework of their respective development plans, this strategy will help implement a sustainable socio-economic development with low carbon emissions and high climate resilience, while also contributing to improving local livelihoods and reducing poverty.

**(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; this was one of the main findings of the consultations carried out during the preparation of the FIP / Burkina Faso. 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.

**National and international potential partners:** Consultations with stakeholders have confirmed the support to the activities of the project activities to be provided by Luxembourg cooperation, that will



focus on the activities of component 1 (implementation of the national forest inventory), Swedish cooperation for three project components, and Danish cooperation. The project will also be supported by the GEF, the BioCarbon<sup>45</sup> fund and Nordic Development Fund.

#### (e) Rationale for FIP funding

The main objective of the FIP/PGDDF in Burkina Faso is to support improved and sustainable management of woodlands for socio-economic development and poverty reduction, increase their ability to sequester carbon and reduce pressure on them, while strengthening participation of local people in the decision-making processes.

Through its first component, the project aims at supporting the preparation of REDD+ policies in Burkina Faso and assisting the country in the establishment of MRV mechanism necessary for the implementation of REDD+-related crosscutting policies and measures at the national level. It will thus contribute to the enforcement of forest law and governance rules (forest legislation and policy, administration of land tenure, monitoring and verification capacities, transparency and empowerment).

Through components 2 and 3, the project will direct investments towards mitigation measures. Indeed, it aims at increasing the creation of 'community forests' and to empower local authorities in the sustainable management of woodlands, thus contributing to the reduction of major direct and underlying factors of deforestation and forest degradation.

Through its activities, the project will implement **pilot models replicable elsewhere** and will develop the conditions of feasibility at the national and the sub-regional levels.

#### (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. See appendix 14 for more details.

#### (g) Funding Plan

Project	PIF (don)	IDA	BIOC	NDF*	Suede*	Coop. Lux. *	FEM	Others*	Total
Component 1	0.8	0.2		0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	1	3.5
Component 2	9.5	4	10	2.6	4	5	4.4	8	47.5
Component 3	1.2	0.8		0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	1	4.5
Total	11.5	5	10	3	5	6	5	10	55.5

\*\* TBC

<sup>45</sup> If the total area to be planted: 20,000 ha, the Potential ER revenues over 15-20 years will be >13 million US\$

Species to be planted (ha):		Areas to be planted (according to rainfall, ha):	
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	3,000	650-750	1,000
<i>Acacia seyal</i>	4,000	750-850	2,000
<i>Faidherbia albida</i>	1,000	850-950	5,000
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	6,000	950-1050	4,000
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	6,000	1050-1150	4,000
		1150-1250	4,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000</b>

This is based on the species that offer the best sequestration potential and on the assumption that community village forests are diverse and spread over different regions of the country.

## (h) Project preparation timeline

Stage	Steps	Deliverables	Date	Remarks
Preparation	Preparation mission	Statement of Mission Objectives (SMO), TOR Aide-Memoire, BTOR	19-30 September 2011	Meetings and consultations with country teams and other technical and financial partners
Appraisal	Appraisal package	Draft PAD, with ORAF Annex, ISDS & PID evaluations	17 November 2011	Safeguard documents disclosed and conclusion of consultations prior to the assessment
	Appraisal mission	SMO/TOR BTOR, Aide Mémoire	January 2012	-
	Post- Appraisal	Note on conduct of the evaluation	June 2012	Necessary to begin negotiations
Negotiations	Preparation negotiations' package	Negotiations' package	July 2012	
	Conducting negotiations	Synthesis of negotiations	July 2012	
Approval	Submission to the Board	Package: Final PAD with all Annexes and clearances	November 2012	Everything is ready for Board approval

## (i) Application for project preparation

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 Sustainable Forest Management Project (PGDDF)		
4. Tentative FIP Funding Request (in US\$ million total) for Project <sup>46</sup> at the time of IP submission (concept stage):	Loan: --	Grant: US\$ 11.5 million	
5. Preparation Grant Request (in US\$):	US\$ 550,000	MDB: World Bank	
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):	<i>Headquarters-FIP Focal Point:</i>  <b>Gerhard DIETERLE</b> Forests Adviser, FIP Focal Point World Bank <a href="mailto:gdieterle@worldbank.org">gdieterle@worldbank.org</a>		<i>TTL:</i>  <b>Taoufiq BENNOUNA</b> Sr. Natural Resource Management Specialist, World Bank <a href="mailto:tbennouna@worldbank.org">tbennouna@worldbank.org</a>

<sup>46</sup> Including the preparation grant request.

**9. Description of activities covered by the preparation grant:**

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.

Main activities are as follow: (i) Identification of the project area and baseline studies, (ii) elaboration of a framework for environmental and social management, (iii) Elaboration of operation manual and manual for procedures, (iv) development of an integrated monitoring & evaluation system incorporating climate resilience specific indicators, and establishing a financial management system

Workshops and training: 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 guidelines by the CIF admin unit.

Specific activities related to REDD+ readiness will include: (i) support to the REDD+/FIP/NAPA steering committee meetings, (ii) finalization and dissemination of the results of the analytical studies on drivers of deforestation/forest degradation and potential carbon sequestration, (iii) in-depth analysis of the MRV methodology, (iv) support the finalization and start the implementation of the consultation and participation plan.

**10. Outputs:**

Deliverable	Timeline
(a) Analytical studies reports : (i) deep analysis of drivers of deforestation/forest degradation, (ii) potential carbon sequestration related to agro-forestry and sustainable forest management, (iii) baseline assessment methodological approach, (iv) A consultation and participation plan, (v) elaboration of a National REDD+ concept proposal; and MRV methodology	Oct - 2011- March 2012
(b) Preparation of the project implementation mechanism (including operational manuals and assessment of fiduciary requirements) and REDD+ agreed activities	Feb – May 2012
(c) Consultation and training workshops at national and local levels	Jan - May 2012

**11. Budget (indicative):**

Expenditures <sup>47</sup>	Amount (US\$) - estimates
Consultants	US\$ 250,000
Equipment	US\$ 30,000
Workshops/seminars	US\$ 150,000
Travel/transportation	US\$ 50,000
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	US\$ 70,000
Contingencies (max. 10%)	
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>US\$ 550,000</b>
Other contributions:	
• Government	TBD
• MDB	

<sup>47</sup> These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

• Private Sector	
• Others (please specify)	TBC
<b>12. Timeframe</b> (tentative)  Submission of pre-appraisal document for FIP Sub-Committee Approval: June 2012 Expected Board/MDB Management <sup>48</sup> approval date: November 2012	
<b>13. Other Partners involved in project design and implementation<sup>49</sup>:</b> 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. The Project is also expected to be supported by the GEF, the BioCarbon fund and Nordic Development Fund.	
<b>14. If applicable, explanation for why the grant is MDB executed:</b> N/A	
<b>15. Implementation Arrangements</b> (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 private sector stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project, will establish memorandum of understanding with MEDD, allowing for annual implementation, budget, and procurement planning.	

<sup>48</sup> In some cases activities will not require MDB Board approval

<sup>49</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 (PGPD)**

**(Budget: US\$ 11 millions) Implementing agency: AfDB**

**(a) MDBs and government agencies**

Within the framework of the PGPD 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, the tasks of which will be reviewed and supported for institutional strengthening, the Forest Management Groups, the numbers of which will be increased and their activities supported to strengthen their functioning, Village Development Committees that will benefit from the technical support from district forestry services to enable them better play their role in the planning and management of natural resources , and the Technical Secretariat of the Committee FIP / NAPA / REDD 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.

**(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 Village 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 (securising 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 deconcentrated 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 Bontoli 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 subregion, 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 PGPD 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. 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.

Given these problems, the PGPD project will conduct the following major activities:

***Component 1: Improved forest governance***

- 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.

***Component 2: Investment in the protection and sustainable management of State forests***

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

***Component 3: Capacity building for national and local institutions***

- Updating forest permit management and monitoring
- Supporting decentralized forestry administrations

**(c) Transformational impact and related benefits**

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 deconcentrated 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.

**(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, deconcentrated 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 14 for more details.

**(h) Funding Plan**

(million US\$)	FIP	ADF*
Component 1	0,5	0,5
Component 2	6,0	5
Component 3	4.5	0,5
Total	11,0	6

\* 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
<b>Preparation</b>	Preparation mission	SMO, TOR Aide-Memoire, BTOR	19-30 September 2011	Meetings and consultations with country teams and other technical and financial partners
<b>Appraisal</b>	Appraisal package	Draft PAD, with ORAF Annex, ISDS & PID evaluations	11 October 2011	Safeguard documents disclosed and conclusion of consultations prior to the assessment
	Appraisal mission	SMO/TOR BTOR, Aide Mémoire	5-16 December 2011	-
	Post- Appraisal	Note on conduct of the evaluation	Beginning January 2012	Necessary to begin negotiations
<b>Negotiations</b>	Preparation negotiations' package	Negotiations' package	16 January 2012	
	Conducting negotiations	Synthesis of negotiations	1 February 2012	
<b>Approval</b>	Submission to the Board	Package: Final PAD with all Annexes and clearances	April 2012	Everything is ready for Board approval

**(j) Application for project preparation**

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM			
Project/Program Preparation Grant Request			
1. Country/Region:	Burkina Faso / Africa	2. CIF Project ID#:	(Trustee will assign ID)
3. Project Name:	Participatory Management of State Forests Project (PGPD)		
4. Tentative FIP Funding Request (in US\$ million total) for Project <sup>50</sup> at the time of IP submission (concept stage):	Loan: --	Grant: US\$ 11 million	
5. Preparation Grant Request (in US\$):	US\$ 495,000	MDB: African Development Bank	

<sup>50</sup> Including the preparation grant request.



6. National Project Focal Point:	Mr. Samuel YEYE, Technical Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	
7. National Implementing Agency (project/program):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	
8. MDB CIF Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):	Headquarters-CIF Focal Point:  <b>Mafalda DUARTE</b> Principal Climate Change Specialist, African Development Bank <a href="mailto:m.duarte@afdb.org">m.duarte@afdb.org</a>	TTL:  <b>Modibo TRAORE</b> Chief Natural Resource Management Specialist, African Development Bank <a href="mailto:d.traore@afdb.org">d.traore@afdb.org</a>
9. 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 baseline study, the ESIA study and to prepare an operations manual for the project. Stakeholder consultation workshops and project staff training will be organized throughout the process. Project supervision missions will be undertaken twice a year by Bank teams. Administrative and operational costs will also be incurred.		
10. Outputs:		
Deliverable	Timeline	
(a) A baseline study report on project sites	September 2011	
(b) PCN and Preparation report	December 2011	
(c) Environmental and social assessment report	January 2012	
(d) Stakeholder consultation through workshops	February 2012	
(e) Pre-appraisal report	March 2012	
(f) Stakeholder consultation workshop	March 2012	
(g) Project operational manual	April 2012	
(h) Training workshop for project team	April 2012	
(i) Appraisal report	May 2012	
(j) Project supervision missions (10)	2012 - 2017	
11. Budget (indicative):		
Expenditures <sup>51</sup>	Amount (US\$) - estimates	
Consultants	150,000	
Equipment	30,000	
Workshops/seminars	150,000	
Travel/transportation	50,000	
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	115,000	
Contingencies (max. 10%)		
Total Cost	495,000	
Other contributions:		
• Government	TBD	
• ADF	TBD	
• Private Sector	TBD	

<sup>51</sup> These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

• Others (please specify)	
<b>12. Timeframe</b> (tentative)  Submission of pre-appraisal document for FIP Sub-Committee Approval: March 2012 Expected Board/MDB Management <sup>52</sup> approval date: May 2012	
<b>13. Other Partners involved in project design and implementation<sup>53</sup>:</b> 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.	
<b>14. 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.	
<b>15. 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>52</sup> In some cases activities will not require MDB Board approval

<sup>53</sup> Other local, national and international partners expected to be involved in design and implementation of the project.

*Project 3: Forest Products Utilization and Value Chains (FIP/PVPF/DF)*  
*(Budget : US\$ 6 millions). Implementing agency: World Bank*

**(a) MDBs and government agencies**

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 PVPF/DF 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**

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.

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 these products will increase.

**(c) Transformational impact and related benefits**

The PVPF/DF is designed to support a series of innovative initiatives to help rural populations in targeted areas and mainly the most vulnerable better exploit the opportunities offered by the exploitation of forest products, supporting the organization and restructuring of the supply chain. It aims, firstly, at improving living conditions of local populations and fighting against poverty by increasing employment diversification, and secondly at safeguarding and protecting forest resources for better management and protection of woodland carbon stocks.

The transformational impacts of the project are multiple: (i) Enhancement of traditional knowledge and adoption of new “scientific” knowledge, (ii) Strengthening private sector's and local communities roles in the operation, development and commercialization of timber and non-wood forest products, (iii) Increasing private investment in the management and maintenance of forest areas, (iv) Optimal use of the results of the scientific research and promote research-development activities that address simultaneously ecosystem/tree species resilience and carbon sequestration potentials and the close link of ecosystem management with social systems.

**(d) Implementation capacity**

Consultations carried out during the preparation of the FIP / Burkina Faso enabled not only to verify the government's willingness to support the emergence of a solid and efficient private sector in the forestry sector, but also to confirm 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. Support to their organizational capacities and access to financial means are the key factors that will consolidate their activities.

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

Various consultations with stakeholders have confirmed support for project activities by the Swedish, Danish and Luxembourg cooperation agencies, as well as the Nordic Development Fund.

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.

**(f) Rationale for FIP funding**

Project activities will be divided into three components: *Component 1* focuses on knowledge management, *Component 2* focuses on the investments in initiatives to reduce anthropogenic pressure on forest resources, and *Component 3* focuses on capacity building for private sector and forest user groups.

The activities of the PVPF/DF project fits perfectly in the context of the programmatic approach of the FIP and of the nature of its investments.

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.

It will also support investments, while establishing the technical, regulatory and financial conditions for the sound development of the forest products value chain, it achieve a greater 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).

To maximize its impact, the PVPF/DF project will give special attention to the investments that are concentrated in small areas rather the ones 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.

**(g) Safeguards**

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 14)

#### (h) Funding Plan

Project	PIF (don)	IDA	NDF*	Suede*	Coop. Lux.*	Denmark*	others*	Total
Component 1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3.4
Component 2	5	4	2.6	4	4	4	5	28.6
Component 3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	4
Total	6	5	3	5	5	5	7	36

\*: TBC

#### (i) Project preparation timeline

Stage	Steps	Deliverables	Date	Remarks
Preparation	Preparation mission	SMO, TOR Aide-Memoire, BTOR	October 2011	Meetings and consultations with country teams and other technical and financial partners
Appraisal	Appraisal package	Draft PAD, with ORAF Annex, ISDS & PID evaluations	November 2011	Safeguard documents disclosed and conclusion of consultations prior to the assessment
	Appraisal mission	SMO/TOR BTOR, Aide Mémoire	January 2011	-
	Post- Appraisal	Note on conduct of the evaluation	Beginning January 2012	Necessary to begin negotiations
Negotiations	Preparation negotiations' package	Negotiations' package	16 January 2012	
	Conducting negotiations	Synthesis of negotiations	1 February 2012	
Approval	Submission to the Board	Package: Final PAD with all Annexes and clearances	April 2012	Everything is ready for Board approval

#### (j) Application for project preparation

<b>FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM</b>			
<b>Project/Program Preparation Grant Request</b>			
<b>16. Country/Region:</b>	Burkina Faso / Africa	<b>17. CIF Project ID#:</b>	(Trustee will assign ID)
<b>18. Project Name:</b>	Forest Products Utilization and Value Chains Project (PVPF/DF)		

19. Tentative FIP Funding Request (in US\$ million total) for Project <sup>54</sup> at the time of IP submission (concept stage):	Loan: ----	Grant: US\$ 6 million
20. Preparation Grant Request (in US\$):	US\$ 400,000	MDB: World Bank
21. National Project Focal Point:	Mr. Samuel YEYE, Technical Advisor, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	
22. National Implementing Agency (project/program):	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)	
23. MDB FIP Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):	Headquarters-FIP Focal Point:  Gerhard DIETERLE Forests Adviser, FIP Focal Point World Bank <a href="mailto:gdieterle@worldbank.org">gdieterle@worldbank.org</a>	TTL:  Taoufiq BENNOUNA Sr. Natural Resource Management Specialist, World Bank <a href="mailto:tbennouna@worldbank.org">tbennouna@worldbank.org</a>
24. Description of activities covered by the preparation grant: The grant will cover preliminary activities the preparation of the PVPF/DF project and implementation of REDD+ readiness agreed activities. The preparatory work includes analytical studies as well as consultation workshops and training. Main activities are as follow:, (ii) elaboration of a framework for environmental and social management, (iii) Elaboration of operation manual and manual for procedures, (iv) establishing a financial management system, (v) establishment of incentive mechanism to support initiatives that reduce pressure on woodlands. Workshops and training: There will be consultation workshops to validate the zones of interventions, and preliminary communication workshops with participating private sector and other stakeholders. 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 guidelines by the CIF admin unit. Specific activities related to REDD+ readiness will include: (i) support the elaboration of a communication action plan, (ii) identification of the knowledge management system specifications, (iii) support the implementation of the consultation and participation plan.		
25. Outputs:		
Deliverable	Timeline	
(a) Technical training and workshops	Oct – Dec. 2011	
(b) Preparation of the project implementation mechanism (including operational manuals and assessment of fiduciary requirements) and REDD+ activities	Jan – May 2012	
(c) Consultation and training workshops at national and local levels	Jan - May 2012	
26. Budget (indicative):		
Expenditures <sup>55</sup>	Amount (USD) - estimates	
Consultants	US\$ 200,000	

<sup>54</sup> Including the preparation grant request.

<sup>55</sup> These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

Equipment	US\$ 20,000
Workshops/seminars	US\$ 80,000
Travel/transportation	US\$ 40,000
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	US\$ 60,000
Contingencies (max. 10%)	
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>US\$ 400,000</b>
Other contributions:	
• Government	TBD
• NDB	TBD
• Private Sector	TBD
• Others (please specify)	
27. <b>Timeframe</b> (tentative)	
Submission of pre-appraisal document for FIP Sub-Committee Approval: April 2012 Expected Board/MDB Management <sup>56</sup> approval date: November 2012	
28. <b>Other Partners involved in project design and implementation</b> <sup>57</sup> : Various consultations with stakeholders during the FIP process have confirmed support for PVPF/DF project activities by the Swedish, Danish and Luxembourg cooperation agencies, as well as the Nordic Development Fund. 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.	
29. <b>If applicable, explanation for why the grant is MDB executed:</b> N/A	
30. <b>Implementation Arrangements</b> (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.	

## INFORMATION SHARING AND LESSONS-LEARNING (ISL)

(Budget : US\$ 1,5 million). *Implementing agency: AfDB*

**Objective:** The Information sharing and lessons-learning component 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.

**Broad scope and main activities:** Main thematic priorities for lessons learning are, among others, the following: (i) methodologies for key assessments, base line studies, evaluations, and inventories;

<sup>56</sup> In some cases activities will not require MDB Board approval

<sup>57</sup> Other local, national and international partners expected to be involved in design and implementation of the project.

(ii) different administrative and institutional procedures aimed at fully involving all categories of stakeholders in the design and the implementation of the various activities of the program and its projects; (iii) best techniques and practices related to forest management, agro-silvo-forestry, community development, measures to reduce anthropogenic pressure on forest, organization of key value chains and general linkages between environmental protection and poverty reduction; (iv) innovative configurations of strategic partnerships with national and international stakeholders, in the area of applied scientific research. 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

**Institutional and implementation arrangements:** All the activities of the ISL component will be carried out by the program Coordination Unit (which will namely comprise M&E and Communication experts) with the AfDB support. Implementation arrangements will be the result of a close collaboration which the unit will establish with M&E and/or Communication units of key sectoral ministries and on-going programs/projects as well as with deconcentrated line departments.

**Capacity strengthening:** Because of its innovative, integrated elements and the multidisciplinary aspects of forestry issues, the ISL component of the FIP/Burkina will stress the importance of building the capacities of those who are, more or less directly, in charge of the implementation of the ISL activities. Ad hoc advisory services will be provided to the Coordination Unit and its partners (sectoral ministries, local governments, private sector and civil society), especially in terms of communication techniques, IT, and the like. The ISL will use earmarked funds to support these capacity building activities.

**Estimated CIF funding required:** The funding of the ISL component will be ensured by the FIP grant for US\$ 1.5 million. Other financial support from Luxembourg and Swedish cooperation estimated at US\$ 1 million is also expected.



## Annex 2:

### 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.

**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 concern 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 three investment projects: the first project is entirely dedicated to local communities and will be implemented by them, the second

project will be implemented with a strong involvement of decentralized and local authorities, the third project will benefit from the technical expertise of and the lessons learned from NGOs' achievements.

**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. Project 3 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 NAPA / FIP / REDD+ Steering Committee and play a role in the preparation of REDD+.

### Annex 3:

## REDD+ in Burkina Faso

The Burkinabe authorities' recognizes "the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emission by forests". The government is committed to establish necessary policies and to make institutional changes that will transform land-use dynamics, forest governance, and the flow of resources to local communities. To this end, the government is willing to implement REDD+ mechanism following a phased approach.

The Government and his partners have put a lot of efforts in the preparation of the FIP Investment plan over the past few months. Building on an extensive body of existing analytical, planning and experimental work, the priority areas for the FIP investments have already been pre-identified. However, due to the fact that Burkina Faso is the only pilot country which has not yet benefited from international REDD+ support, REDD-Readiness activities will form an integral part of the overall FIP Investment Plan. In addition to analytical works already conducted during the elaboration of the FIP investment plan, an extensive analytical and participatory process compiling and capitalizing the analytical knowledge on forestry issues will allow a deep investigation of the drivers of deforestation/forest degradation and the potential carbon sequestration related to agro-forestry and sustainable forest management, including a related baseline assessment. Based on this comprehensive analysis, and in close collaboration with FCPF, the pillars for the national REDD Strategy will be then developed in sync with the design of the future FIP investments projects. This work will be instrumental to fine-tune the scope of the FIP investment projects, including the components 1 related to the "set up of the MRV" (Project 1) and the "Forest Governance" (Project 2).

The Burkina Faso FIP investment plan 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. In anticipation of such an approach the following activities were undertaken:

- The Government of Burkina Faso participated to FCPF meeting in Guyana in June 2010 and become observer member to FCPF;
- With support from IUCN, a training workshop on REDD+ was organized in August 2010 for the ministry of environment staff (mainly the National Council on Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CONEDD), which is in charge of promoting environment and sustainable development policies and regulation), as well as for NGOs and private sector representatives;
- A multi-stakeholders REDD+/NAPA/FIP steering committee was established which is supported by a technical team<sup>58</sup>. This committee will function as the steering committee for Burkina Faso; it will ensure a multi-sectoral coordination as reflected in its composition which reveals also the appropriate level of political commitment.
- **An extensive analytical and participatory analytical and participatory process** will focus on 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 Baselines, (v) Developing a Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) methodology and (vi) Establishing a platform / mechanism for enhanced and continuous stakeholder consultations. The results of these studies will support the country to elaborate its R-PP equivalent document following the methodological steps and in close collaboration with the FCPF. R-PP equivalent document will help better design the FIP Investment projects.

<sup>58</sup> See Ministerial decree regarding establishment of steering Committee and technical team for REDD-plus Appendix 12

- The R-PP equivalent document, that is expected to be ready by the end of October, will be instrumental to fine-tune the scope and the detailed design of the FIP investment projects at the beginning of the preparation phase of these projects. In addition, the Government of Burkina Faso is committed to build on the R-PP and further strengthen its REDD+ Readiness through additional analytical works as well as consultation with all stakeholders in line with the guidelines defined under the FCPF. The Government plans to pursue the REDD+ Readiness analytical work concomitantly with the preparation of the Investment Projects: it intends indeed to strategically adopt a synchronized approach combining analytical work and investments to achieve REDD+ Readiness.

It is also important to note that Burkina Faso has participated in a number of initiatives that aim at mainstreaming climate considerations onto broader development strategies, improving knowledge on adaptation strategies and reinforcing national capacity (especially in weather and climate information services).<sup>59</sup>

Already during the evaluation phase of this FIP investment plan, specific support was given to the Government for the establishment of a REDD+ process. In this respect, a roadmap has been developed (see below), to highlight all the activities to be undertaken, both those that are directly supported by the FIP through the preparation fund and the investment projects and those that will be supported by other partners. It was agreed to ensure the participation of all stakeholders in sustainable forest management, consultations, production of communications, conducting studies, developing the national strategy, developing and implementing pilot projects, establishing a MRV mechanism, coordinating sectoral and REDD+ programs, including monitoring and evaluation.

Burkina Faso has a solid and consistent legislative and regulatory framework that already incorporates some of REDD+ objectives. The FIP will contribute significantly to improving the legal framework and facilitate the implementation of REDD+. In addition, the Forest Code of 1997, currently being revised, allows great involvement for Local Governments in the forestry sector. The FIP will be developed in this perspective, to create favorable conditions for the implementation of REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

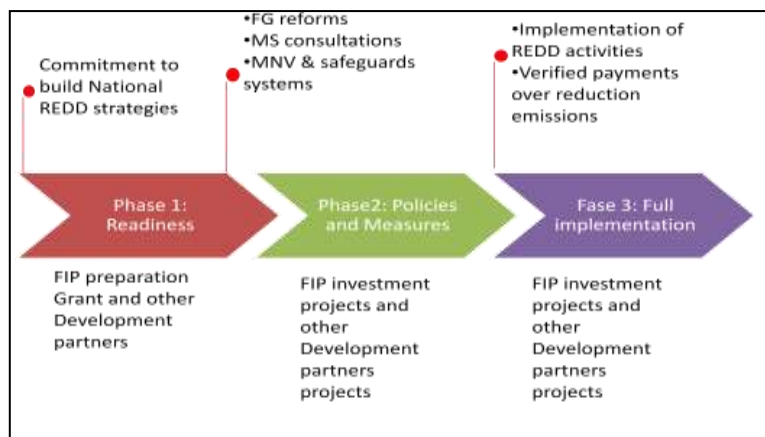
The FIP will also contribute to build, scale up and disseminate good practices from different projects already ongoing or undertaken in Burkina Faso, especially those related to people empowerment (self-promotion, production techniques, and land management), poverty reduction, project management and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

The close integration of Burkina Faso into the international REDD+ dialogue has a strong potential to develop a model that can then be applied by many other countries that are not yet participating or benefiting from REDD. Burkina Faso FIP pilot will provide useful lessons at the technical level on models for forest conservation, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management at a landscape scale in dry forest ecosystems. So far, very little attention has been given to the potential, the specificities, and the technical requirements for dry-land forest to participate in REDD.

The figure below shows how FIP supports REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

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<sup>59</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).



### Roadmap for REDD+ implementation in Burkina Faso and FIP support

REDD+ phase	Activity	Responsible (s)	Duration and/or deadline	Funding
<b>Phase 1 Readiness</b>				
	Decree establishing the Steering Committee	SP/CONEDD and FIP/REDD Technical Secretariat	May 2011	Government
	Decree establishing the FIP Technical Secretariat	SP/CONEDD and FIP/REDD Technical Secretariat	May 2011	Government
	Strengthening FIP Technical Secretariat	SP/CONEDD and FIP/REDD Technical Secretariat	May 2011	FIP Preparation Grant
	Establishing of a platform / mechanism for facilitating consultations with relevant regional / national stakeholders	FIP/REDD Technical Secretariat and consultants/interviewers	June-December 2014	FIP preparation Grant,
	Elaboration of the TORs for analytical studies: deep analysis of drivers of deforestation/forest degradation, (ii) potential carbon sequestration related to agro-forestry and sustainable forest management, (iii) baseline assessment methodological approach, (iv) A consultation and participation plan, (v) elaboration of a National REDD+ concept proposal, and (vi) gap analysis of REDD Readiness process for the identification of targeted technical and institutional capacity building needs	FIP/REDD Technical Secretariat and consultants/interviewers	July 2011	
	Recruiting consultants for the elaboration of analytical studies	SP/CONEDD and FIP/REDD Technical Secretariat	5 August 2011	FIP preparation Grant + Others
	Completion and validation of analytical studies	Steering committee and consultants	May 2012	FIP preparation Grant + Others
	R-PP equivalent document validation workshop	Steering committee and consultants	29 Sept 2011	FIP preparation Grant + Others
	Submission of R-PP equivalent to FCPF	SP/CONEDD and FIP/REDD Technical Secretariat	October 2011	FIP preparation Grant + Others

	Development of the preliminary strategy	Steering committee and consultants		FIP + Others
	Final strategy	Steering committee	June 2013	FIP + Others
	Knowledge Management System	Steering committee and technical secretariat	Throughout development of national REDD+ strategy	FIP - Project 3 with WB
	Communication plan	Steering Committee and FIP Technical Secretariat	Before development of national REDD+ strategy	FIP – 3 investment projects
<b>Phase 2: Enabling Policies and measures</b>				
	MRV methodology (UNFCCC reporting requirements)	Consulting firm and Government	Throughout development of national REDD+ strategy	FIP - Project 1 with WB
	Reference Scenario <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methodology (BDOT and IFN)</li> <li>- Land cover 2012 database</li> <li>- National Forest Inventory</li> <li>- Longitudinal studies</li> <li>- Reference Scenario</li> </ul>	Steering Committee, SP/CONEDD, DSES and Consultants	As soon as national forest inventory available ;	FIP - Project 1 with WB, Luxemburg and others
	Support for the establishment of appropriate Policies and Legal framework	Steering Committee, MEDD		FIP - Project 2 with AfDB
	National REDD+ portfolio development	Steering Committee, MEDD		FIP – Projects and other DP
	Implementation of capacity development activities	Steering Committee, MEDD		FIP – Projects and other DP
	Designing of the redistribution mechanism	Steering Committee, MEDD		FIP – Projects and other DP
	Environmental and Social Assessment of Readiness	Steering Committee, MEDD		Gvt
<b>Phase 3: Full implementation</b>				
	Periodic measurements: Satellite-based land use change and carbon stock assessment methodology	Steering Committee, SP/CONEDD, DSES and Consultants	After development of national REDD+ strategy	Luxemburg and others
	Report on reductions of forest / land use change emissions	Steering Committee, MEDD		FIP – Projects, GVT and other DP
	Third-party verification of emission reductions and carbon-stock enhancements	Steering Committee, MEDD		FIP – Projects, GVT and other DP
	Social and environmental impact assessments	Steering Committee, MEDD		FIP – Projects, GVT and other DP
	Benefit distribution mechanisms implemented and assessed	Steering Committee, MEDD		FIP – Projects, GVT and other DP
	Strategy monitoring and evaluation	SP/CONEDD and partners		Government

## Annex 4:

### Independent Technical Review and Government and MDB response

### Forest Investment Program of Burkina Faso (FIP – Burkina Faso)

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>60</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.

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<sup>60</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.

## PART I: GENERAL CRITERIA

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. NAPA61 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.

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<sup>61</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.

- (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 (PGPD)

- (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 (PGPD), among other the “reform in reorganizing the tasks devolved to *deconcentrated* 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 (PGDFF, PGPD 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>62</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

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<sup>62</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

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 → 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 miombo woodlands and might also be an interesting reference for the further developing the readiness process in Burkina Faso.

## Response to Independent Review of the draft Burkina Forest Investment Program

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>			
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			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
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.			The team fully agree that restoration of trees in wooded rangelands and agroforestry 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.
<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	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.	



documents and 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, the team agree 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 benefits.	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 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 (PGPD)			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 proposal
<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.



# **FOREST INVESTMENT PLAN**

## **(FIP/Burkina Faso)**

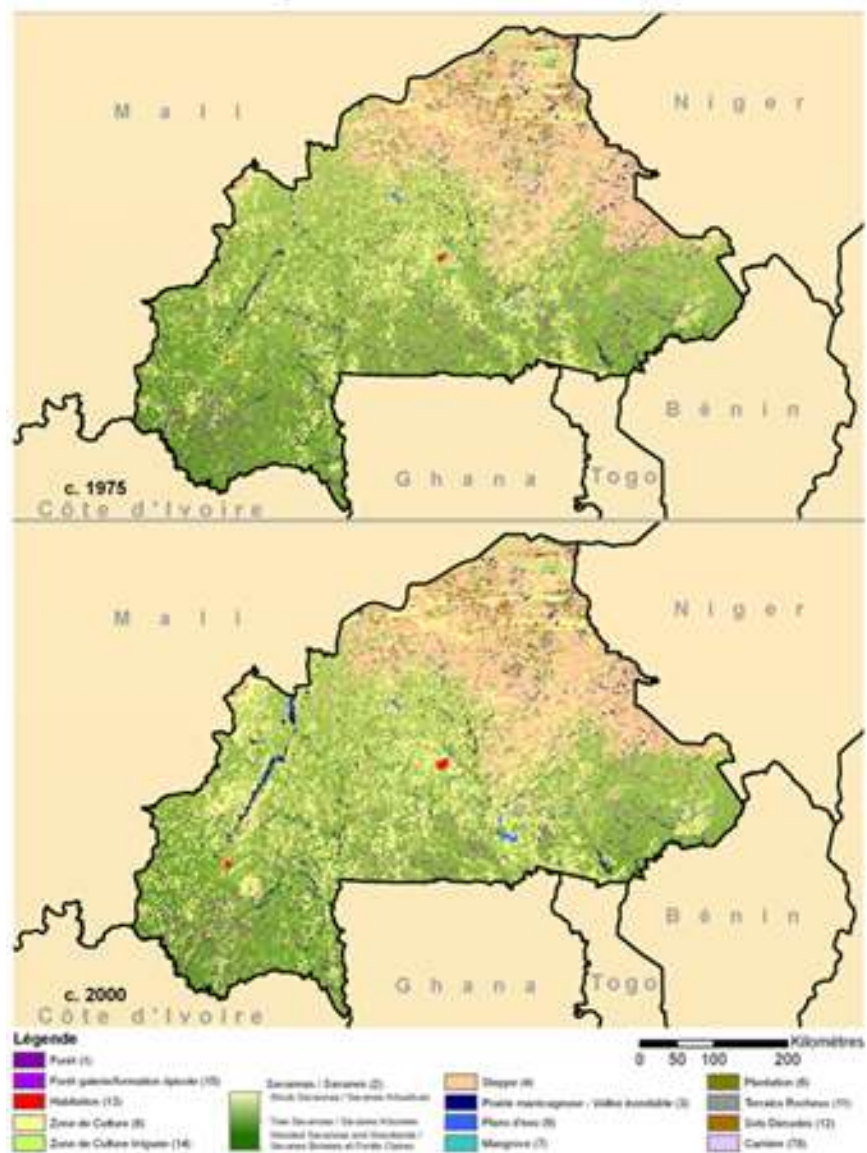
### **Volume 2**

## **A P P E N D I C E S**

- 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
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- Appendix 8: Evaluation of potential carbon sequestration
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- Appendix 10: Signs of climate change on sectors and most vulnerable groups
- Appendix 11: Ministerial Order concerning the establishment of the National Committee REDD +
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- Appendix 13: Terms of reference for experts
- Appendix 14: Table of Environmental of Burkina PIF Investment Plan and projects.
- Appendix 15: Forest Governance for FIP: Moving from Concepts to Action

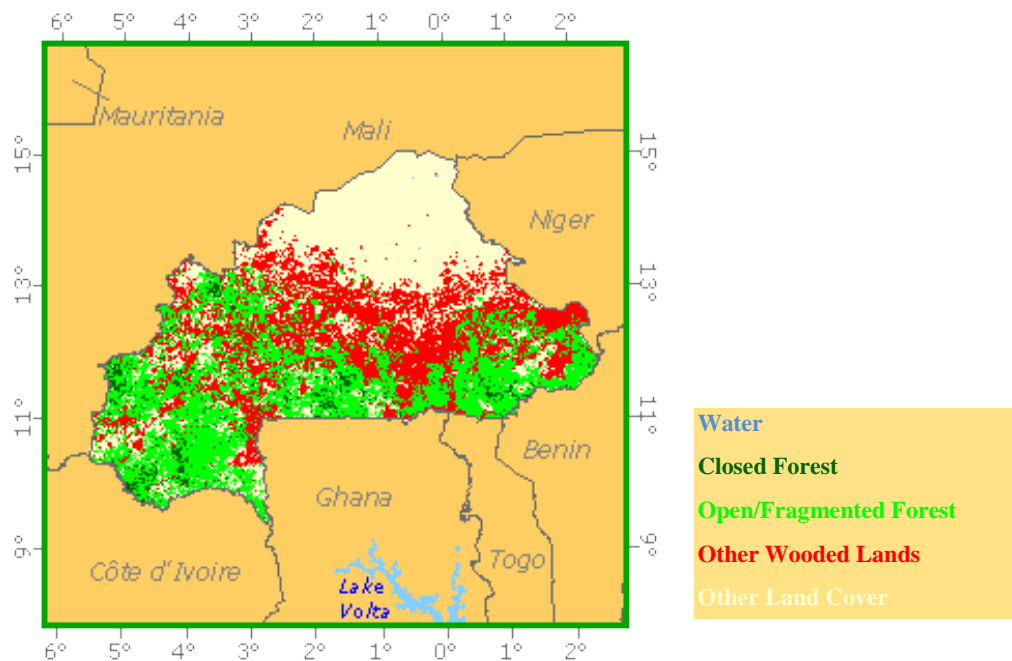
## Appendix 1: MAPS

### MAP 1: LAND USE IN BURKINA FASO

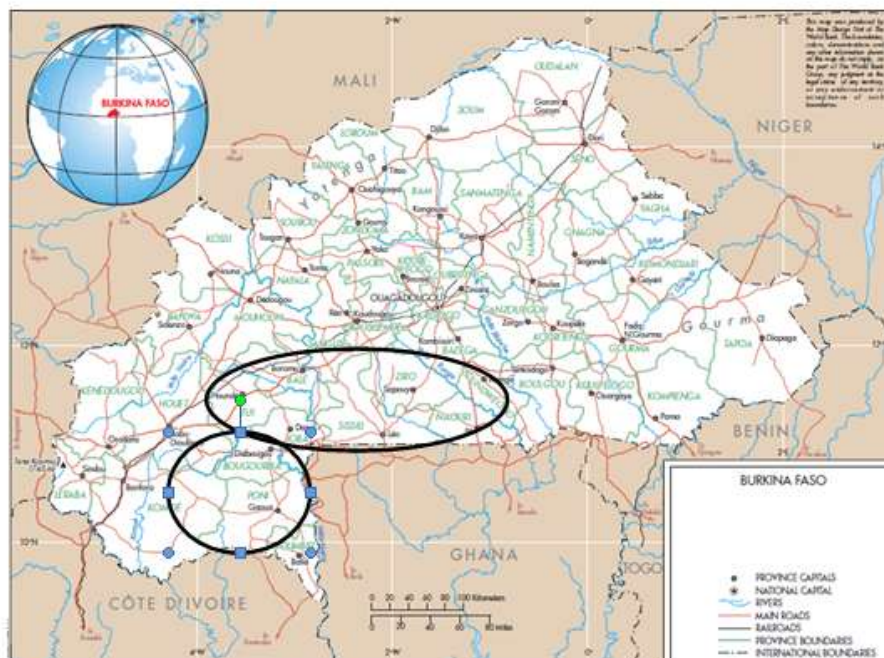


Source: [www.usgs.org](http://www.usgs.org) (Project Land use Land cover)

**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 décret 97-054/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

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<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.

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<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	Annau 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><u>Wildlife subsector</u></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><u>Fisheries subsector</u></b>	11.000		
State (taxes)		30.145.500	Average annaul 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
<b><i>Development Accelerated Growth Strategy (SCADD)</i></b>	2010	Main reference document on economic growth and the fight against poverty
<b><i>Rural Development Strategy (SDR)</i></b>		Combine the consolidated vision of the Ministries of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources, Animal Resources and Environment under a program approach
<b><i>National Forest Policy</i></b>	1995	Standardize the forest resources management of and serve as a reference framework for the various stakeholders (this policy inspires the Forest Code 1997).
<b><i>The National Policy for land tenure security in rural areas</i></b>	2009	Establish a land administration to manage the land, regulate land conflicts and to register public and private forest land (policy not yet implemented)
<b><i>National Policy for Land Use</i></b>	2007	Organize the environment to ensure a harmonious development of the national territory
<b><i>The Plan for the Environment for Sustainable Development</i></b>		Determine the strategy that is built on framework to fight against poverty and to achieve sustainable development that respects the environment
<b><i>National Program for Forest Resources and Wildlife Management of (PRONAGREF)</i></b>	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
<b><i>National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change (NAPA)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>An integrated Management Action Plan for Water Resources (PAGIRE)</i></b>	2003	Allows greater mobilization and availability of water, crises reduction, and advocate for more rational management of water
<b><i>National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity</i></b>	2001	Consistent with the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity, identifies the suitable conditions for use of dural biological resources and fair share of profits
<b><i>National Program for Natural Areas Management and the National Policy for Registered forests</i></b>	2006	Increase the productivity of forests to meet the growing needs of the population.
<b><i>National Action Plan of Fight against Desertification (PAN-LCD)</i></b>	2000	Develop the inter-sectoral collaboration to address desertification.
<b><i>The National Environmental Action Plan (PANE)</i></b>	1994	Incorporate all mechanisms, actions and measures in the implementation of the PN-LCD, while strengthening the synergy between the actions.
<b><i>Ten-Years Actions Plan (PDA) 2006-2015</i></b>	1996	Applies planning, harmonization, and coordination in all the interventions and promoting the forestry component of the NRHP.

<b><i>National Program of the rural Sector (PNSR)</i></b>	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

INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
Support the participatory management of natural resources in the Hauts-Bassins region (BKF/012-PAGREN)	<p><b>Global</b> Contribute to Poverty Reduction in the Region of High-Basins</p> <p><b>Specific</b></p> <p>Promote and facilitate the participatory and sustainable management of natural resources in the High-Basins</p>	<p><b>Funding</b></p> <p>3.874.469.090 FCFA</p> <p><b>State Counterpart</b></p> <p>388.785.714 FCFA</p> <p><b>Populations (Undisbursed) :</b></p> <p>398.374.686 FCFA</p> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>4.661.629.490 FCFA</b></p>	Luxembourg	<p><b>start :</b></p> <p>juillet 2006</p> <p><b>end :</b> juin 2011</p>
Sustainable management project of forest resources in the South-West and central East and East regions (PROGEREF)	<p><b>Global</b> Contribute to reducing poverty in the intervention zone</p> <p><b>Specific</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the management of forest resources and wildlife;</li> <li>- increase people's incomes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ready</b></p> <p>10.203.030.000 FCFA</p> <p><b>state counterpart</b></p> <p>892.765.000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Populations (undisbursed) :</b></p> <p>402.538.000 FCFA</p> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>11 498 333 000 FCFA</b></p>	African Development Bank (BAD)	<p><b>Start :</b></p> <p>November 2004</p> <p><b>End :</b> December 2010</p>
The fight against silting program Burkina Faso Bassin , under the component Burkina Faso (PLCE/BN)	<p><b>Global</b></p> <p>contribute to the fight against the silting up of river basin in Burkina Faso</p> <p><b>Specific</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fixing of 3500 ha of dunes and protecting shoreline - collection of 5 250 ha of glazes for agro silvi pastoral;</li> <li>- Contribute to the implementation of TARS Sahel.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Ready (FAD)</b></p> <p>2 796 698 560 FCFA</p> <p><b>UEMOA (funding)</b></p> <p>836 850 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>state counterpart</b></p> <p>588 297 780 FCFA</p> <p><b>Populations (undisbursed) :</b></p> <p>750 254 560 FCFA</p>	<p>Banque Africaine de Developpement (BAD)</p> <p>et</p> <p>Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa (UEMOA)</p>	<p><b>Début :</b> 2005</p> <p><b>Fin :</b> 2010</p>



INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
		<b><u>TOTAL</u></b> <b>4 972 100 900 FCFA</b>		
<b>Participatory sustainable forest management project in the Comoé province</b> <b>(PROGEPAF/CO)</b>	<b><u>Global</u></b> Ensure a comprehensive and sustainable participatory management of forests.  <b><u>Specific</u></b> - Ensure a sustainable management of classified forests in Bounouna, Toumousséni, and Gouandougou Kongouko by the local population through the GGF and UGGF	<b><u>Funding</u></b> 1.520.000 000 FCFA  <b><u>State counterpart</u></b> 250.000 000 FCFA  <b><u>TOTAL</u></b> <b>1.770.000.000 FCFA</b>	<b>Japon</b>	<b><u>Start</u></b> : Juillet 2007  <b><u>End</u></b> : Juin 2012
Improving revenues and food security for vulnerable groups and for non-timber forest products project <b>(ARSA/PFNL)</b>	<b><u>Global</u></b> Contribute to income increase and food security.  <b><u>Specific</u></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	<b><u>Funding</u></b> 400 000 000 FCFA    <b><u>TOTAL</u></b> <b>400 000 000 FCFA</b>	<b>PNUD</b>	<b><u>Start</u></b> : 2007  <b><u>End</u></b> : 2010

INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
Support project DEP/MECV for the establishment and the management of an environmental database	<p><b>Global</b> : Promote environmental management through capacity building of national stakeholders</p> <p><b>Specifics</b> : Ensure an efficient and autonomous collection, processing, distribution, accumulation and exploitation of environmental data</p>	<p><b>Funding</b> : 194.358.000 FCFA</p> <p><b>State</b> : 77.040.000 FCFA (undisbursed)</p> <p><b>Total</b> : 271.398.750 FCFA</p>	International Wallonie Bruxelles	<p><b>start</b> : June 2007</p> <p><b>end</b> : October 2010</p>
Under « Participatory management by local communities of forest management » component of the access to energy services project (PASE)	<p><b>Global</b> : Contribute to the management of wood energy supply and promote energy conservation and alternative energy</p> <p><b>Specific</b> :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute to the development of 270,000 hectares of new forests, and the completion of the development planning of 171,000 hectares of forests;</li> <li>- Reduce rural poverty through the creation of new jobs and opportunities for income generation;</li> <li>- Promote modern trade channels of production, transmission and distribution of wood fuels.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Prêt FIDA</b>: 3 566 600 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>State</b> : 382 620 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Total</b> : 3 949 220 000 FCFA</p>	World Bank	<p><b>start</b> : October 2008</p> <p><b>End</b> : April 2013</p>
Development of the second National Communication Note on climate change project (NATCOM)	<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</p> <p><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><b>Funding</b> : 202 500 000 FCFA</p> <p><b>Etat</b> : 25 637 500 FCFA (undisbursed)</p> <p><b>Total</b> : 228 137 500 FCFA</p>	FEM/PNUD	<p><b>Start</b> : 2006</p> <p><b>End</b> : 2010</p>
Project of « Enhancing the	<b>Global</b> Improving the visions for long-			

INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of protected areas systems of W - Arly – 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)	<u>Global</u> 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)	<u>Global</u> 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)	<b>Global</b> 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	<b>Global</b> 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 Ressources sustainable management	<b>Specific Objectives</b> ▪ Strengthen policy, strategic	1 314 600 US\$	PNUD	

INTITULED	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
program. (PGDRN)	<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>	soit 689 785 000 FCA	State	End : 2010
Capacity building for adaptation and vulnerability reduction of climate change in Burkina Faso	<p>Build capacity for adaptation and for reducing the population vulnerability to climate change in the field of agro-forestry-pastoral.</p> <p>I.</p>	1 700 000 000 FCFA	<p>State :</p> <p>225 000 000 (NATURE)</p> <p>FEM :</p> <p>1 450 000 000</p> <p>PNUD :</p> <p>290 000 000</p>	End : 2012
Capacity building in the field of clean development mechanism (MDP)	Create an operational framework of the CDM carbon market and contribute to sustainable development through technology transfer	350 000 USD	<p>* Government du Japon</p> <p>*PNUD</p>	End : December 2010

Projets en perspectives

N°	INTITULE D	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCE MENT	ECHEAN CE
01	Support project for Agreement Parks (PAPE)	<p><b>Global</b></p> <p>Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development in West Africa .</p> <p><b>Specific</b></p> <p>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><b>Funding :</b></p> <p><b>Burkinabe State :</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>	<p>- European Union</p> <p>- UEMOA</p> <p>- state</p> <p>- Populations</p>	<p><b>Start :</b></p> <p>Jan. 2011</p> <p><b>End :</b></p> <p>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><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>1 000 000 USD</b></p>	<p>- FEM</p> <p>- Burkinabe State</p>	<p>2010-2013</p> <p>(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><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>6 000 000 USD</b></p>	<p>- FEM/PNUD</p> <p>- Burkinabe State</p>	<p>2010-2015</p> <p>(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><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>250 000 USD</b></p>	<p><b>SAICM</b></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.	<b>TOTAL</b> <b>4 000 000 USD</b>	- CEDEAO - Burkinabe State	2010 – 2015 (5 years)
06	<b>Waste management project through the technology of BioCRUDE</b>	Build four complexes of integrated management, treatment, and waste processing in Burkina Faso	<b>TOTAL</b> <b>240 000 000 USD</b>	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	<b>TOTAL</b> <b>250 000 USD</b>	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	Luxembourgeoise Cooperation	

N°	INTITULE D	OBJECTIVES	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCE MENT	ECHEAN CE
09	National monitoring program of ecosystem and dynamics of desertification	<u>Global</u> 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			
10	Pilot project of improving waste collection and management and the computerized equipments in Burkina Faso	Improve management of computerized equipments' waste in Burkina Faso	Not yet definite	- PNUD (Convention Bâle Convention) - Burkinabe State	Not yet defined



## APPENDIX 7

### *Emissions and sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions in 2006* (in thousands of tons)

Source of greenhouse gas emissions

National *Emissions and sequestration (total)*

	<i>Emissions de CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>Séquestrations de CO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>CH<sub>4</sub></i>	<i>N<sub>2</sub>O</i>	<i>NO<sub>x</sub></i>	<i>CO</i>
1. Energy	1,512,07	-	456,38	27,79	12,28	174,07
A. Fuel (sectoral approach)	990,27	0,00	0,23	0,01	5,90	38,52
1. Energy industries	990,27	-	0,23	0,01	5,90	38,52
2. manufacture and construction industries	340,86	-	0,01	0,00	0,95	0,07
3. Transportation	81,75	-	0,00	0,00	0,22	0,01
4. Other sectors	525,34	-	0,10	0,01	4,63	36,60
B. Fuel fugitive emissions	42,32	-	0,11	0,00	0,10	1,84
2. Industrial processes	0,00	-	0,00	-	0,00	0,00
a. Mineral product	286,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,05	3,28
b. Chemical industries	246,80	-	-	-	0,00	0,00
c. Metal production	0,71	-	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3. Solvent usage and other products	38,88	-	0,00	0,00	0,05	3,28
4. Agriculture	0,00	-	-	0,00	-	-
A. Enteric fermentation	-	-	424,23	27,65	6,15	125,95
B. Manure management	-	-	396,65	-	-	-
C. Rice cultivation	-	-	19,54	2,13	-	-
D. Agricultural soils	-	-	2,11	-	-	-
E. Direct burning of savannah	-	-	-	25,34	-	-
F. Agricultural remains burning in the fields	-	-	0,23	0,00	0,10	5,92
5. Change of land and forest allocation	-	-	5,72	0,17	6,05	120,03
A. Changes of forest and other wood biomass supplies	235,41	0,00	0,72	0,00	0,18	6,31
B. Conversion of forests and grasslands	0,00	-1.324,36	-	-	-	-
6. Wastes	1.559,77	0,00	0,72	0,00	0,18	6,31
A. Solid waste handling on the fields	-	-	31,20	0,13	0,00	0,00
B. Used water handling	-	-	23,86	-	0,00	-
7. Others	-	-	7,34	0,13	0,00	0,00
CO2 emissions from the biomass	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	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 Projet (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 deconcentrated 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

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# APPENDIX 10 : Climate change impacts on vulnerable sectors

PRINCIPAUX SECTEURS VULNERABLES	FACTEURS EXPLICATIFS DES CHANGEMENTS ET DE LA VARIABILITE DU CLIMAT EN RAPPORT AVEC LA VULNERABILITE DES SECTEURS				GROUPES VULNERABLES
	PLUVIOSITE EXCEDENTAIRE : <i>Phénomènes d'inondations et d'érosion</i>	BAISSE ET VARIABILITE DE LA PLUVIOSITE : <i>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</i>	HAUSSE DES TEMPERATURES : <i>Aggravation de l'évaporation des plans d'eau ; Accélération des phénomènes de latéritisation des sols ; Augmentation des besoins en eau des cultures</i>	AUGMENTATION DE LA VITESSE DES VENTS : <i>Violence, Fréquence des vents de sable (désertiques) Erosion des sols</i>	
SECTEUR DE L'EAU	Risque de destruction d'ouvrages par forte crue Ensablement/envasement des lacs et des cours d'eau. Pollution des eaux de surface.	Assèchement précoce des puits et puisards ; 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 NAPA, 2007

**Appendices 11 et 12 : Ministerial Order concerning the establishment of the National Committee  
National PIF / REDD + / NAPA and the technical crew**

BURKINA FASO  
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Arrêté n° 2011 - 032/PRES/PM/MEDD portant  
modification de l'arrêté n° 2010-  
159/PRES/PM/MECV du 02 novembre 2010  
portant création, attributions, composition et  
fonctionnement du Comité de Pilotage des  
projets de mise en œuvre du Programme  
d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du  
Programme d'Investissement Forestier

**LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE**

- Vu la Constitution ;
- Vu le décret n° 2011-002/PRES du 13 janvier 2011 portant nomination du Premier Ministre ;
- Vu le décret n° 2011-004/PRES/PM du 16 janvier 2011 portant composition Gouvernement ;
- Vu le décret n° 2007-424/PRES/PM/SGG-CM du 13 juillet 2007 portant attributions des membres du Gouvernement ;
- Vu le décret n° 2008-403/PRES/PM/SGG-CM du 10 juillet 2008 portant organisation type des départements ministériels ;
- Vu le décret n° 2008-822/PRES/PM/MECV du 22 décembre 2008 portant organisation du ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Vu le décret n° 93-287 du 20 septembre 1993 portant ratification de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques ;
- Vu le décret n° 2004-536/PRES/PM/MAECR/MFB portant ratification du Protocole de Kyoto à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques adoptée le 11 décembre 1997 à Kyoto au Japon ;
- Vu le décret n° 2002-542/PRES/PM/MECV du 27 novembre 2002 portant attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du Conseil national pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;
- Vu l'arrêté n° 2005-043/MECV du 07 octobre 2005 portant organisation et fonctionnement du Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil national pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;

- Vu le décret n° 2007-775/PRES/PM/MEF du 22 novembre 2007 portant réglementation générale des projets ou programmes de Développement exécutés au Burkina Faso ;
- Vu la loi n° 055-2004/AN du 21 décembre 2004 portant Code Général des Collectivités Territoriales du Burkina Faso ;
- Vu le décret n° 2007-740/PRES/PM/MECV/MEF du 19 novembre 2007 portant adoption du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation à la Variation et aux Changements Climatiques ;

## **A R R E T E**

### **AU LIEU DE**

**Article 1** : Arrêté N° 2010-159/RES/PM/MECV portant création, attributions, composition et fonctionnement du Comité de pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du Programme d'investissement Forestier ;

### **LIRE**

**Arrêté N° 2010-159/PM/MECV portant création, attributions, composition et fonctionnement du Comité de Pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du REDD+/PIF.**

**Article 2** : Les dispositions de l'article 3 de l'arrêté n° 2010-159/PRES/PM/MECV du 02 novembre 2010 portant création, attributions, composition et fonctionnement du Comité de Pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF) sont modifiées ainsi qu'il suit :

### **AU LIEU DE**

## **CHAPITRE III : COMPOSITION**

**Article 3** : Le Comité de Pilotage est composé comme suit :

**PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable.

**VICE-PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable.

**RAPPORTEURS GENERAUX** : Le Point Focal Changement Climatique et le point Focal du Programme d'investissement Forestier.

**RAPPORTEUR ASSOCIE** : Un membre désigné de chaque session du Comité.

### **MEMBRES**

Les trois (3) hauts Commissaires des provinces : Mouhoun, Namentenga, et Oudalan des zones d'intervention du projet du PANA financé par le Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (PANA-FEM) administré par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) ;

- Le Directeur Général de la Conservation de la Nature ;
- Le Président de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina Faso (AMBF) ;

- Le Directeur National de la Météorologie, Ministère des Transports ;
- Le Chef du Département gestion des Ressources Naturelles/Systèmes de production de l'Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA) du Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et des Innovations Technologiques ;
- Le Directeur Général du Développement des Collectivités Territoriales, Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation ;
- Le Directeur général des Espaces et des Aménagements Pastoraux Ministère des Ressources Animales ;
- Le Directeur Général de l'Economie et de la Planification, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances ;
- Le Directeur Général des Ressources en Eau, ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Directeur général de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé ;
- Le Directeur des Etudes et de la Planification du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Le Coordonnateur du Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs, Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR) Ministère de l'Action Sociale ;
- Les trois (3) Directeurs Régionaux de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie du Mouhoun, du Namentenga et de l'Oudalan ;
- Le président du Réseau Sahélien sur la Désertification (RESAD).

### **OBSERVATEURS**

- Partenaires Techniques et Financiers concourant au financement des projets PANA ;
- Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN) ;
- Coordonnateurs des projets PANA ;
- Point Focal de la Convention de Lutte contre la désertification ;
- Point Focal de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique ;
- Point focal de la Convention de Vienne sur la Protection de la Couche d'ozone ;
- Secrétaire Exécutif de l'Autorité nationale Désignée du Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (AND/MDP) ;
- Point Focal de la Convention de RAMSAR ;
- Président du Réseau des parlementaires en changements climatiques ;
- Présidente du réseau des journalistes et communicateurs du Cercle d'Information en Changement climatiques (CIC).

### **LIRE**

## **CHAPITRE III : COMPOSITION**

**Article 3** : Le Comité de pilotage est composé comme suit :

**PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable ;



VICE-PRESIDENT : Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;

RAPPORTEURS GENERAUX : Le Point Focal Changements Climatiques et le Point Focal du Programme d'Investissement Forestier ;

RAPPORTEURS ASSOCIES :

- Un représentant du secteur privé ;
- Un représentant de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina (AMB) ou son représentant.

## MEMBRES

### Administration

- Les trois (3) Hauts Commissaires des provinces : Mouhoun, Namentenga, et Oudalan des zones d'intervention du projet du PANA, financé par le fonds pour l'Environnement mondial (PANA-FEM) administré par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) ;
- Le Directeur Général de la Conservation de la Nature ;
- Le Directeur national de la Météorologie, Ministère des Transports ;
- Le Chef du Département Gestion des ressources Naturelles/Système de production de l'Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherche Agricole (INERA) du Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et des Innovations Technologiques ;
- Le Directeur Général du Développement des Collectivités Territoriales, ministère de l'Administration territoriale et de la Décentralisation ;
- Le Directeur Général des Espaces et des Aménagements Pastoraux, ministère des ressources Animales ;
- Le Directeur Général de l'Economie et de la Planification, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances ;
- Le Directeur Général des Ressources en Eau, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Directeur Général de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé ;
- Le Directeur des Etudes et de la Planification du Ministère de l'Environnement et du développement Durable ;
- Le Coordonnateur du Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs (PNGT) Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil national de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR) Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale ;
- Les trois Directeurs Régionaux de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable du Mouhoun, du Namentenga et de l'Oudalan.

### Société Civile

- Le Président de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina ou son représentant ;
- Un représentant de la Chefferie Traditionnelle et Coutumière
- Le Président du Réseau Sahélien sur la Désertification ;
- Le Président de l'Association des Chasseurs de la Région du Centre
- Le Président de la Coalition des Organisations de la Société civile sur les Changements Climatiques.

### **Secteur Privé**

- Le Secrétaire Général de la Chambre de Commerce ou son Représentant ;
- Le Président du Bureau National de Coordination des Chambres Régionales d'Agriculture ;
- Le Président du Royaume du Trophée ;
- Le Président de l'APEGA Gomme Arabique ;
- Un représentant des Scieries ;
- Un représentant de la Filière Karité ;
- Le Président des Grossistes Transporteurs de Bois ;
- Le Président de l'Association des Tradipraticiens.

### **OBSERVATEURS**

- Les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers concourant au financement des projets PANA et du PIF ;
- L'Union mondiale pour la Nature ; (UICN/BUKINA) ;
- Les Coordonnateurs des projets du PANA ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention de Lutte contre la Désertification ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention de Vienne sur la Protection de la Couche d'Ozone ;
- Le Secrétaire Exécutif de l'Autorité nationale Désignée du Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (AND/MDP) ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention de Ramsar ;
- Le Président du Réseau des parlementaires en changements climatiques ;
- La Présidente du réseau des journalistes et communicateurs du Cercle d'information en Changements Climatiques ;
- Le Président de la Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF).

**Article 4 :** Le Choix des membres du Comité de Pilotage pour la tenue des réunions sera fait en fonction des exigences des lignes directrices prescrites par le PANA et le REDD+/PIF.

**Le reste sans changement**

**Article 5 :** Le présent arrêté qui prend effet pour compter de sa date de signature sera enregistré partout où besoin sera.

Ouagadougou, le 28 février 2011

  
**Salifou SAWADO**  
 Officier de l'Ordre National



## **Note explicative sur le rôle des différents acteurs du Comité de Pilotage PANA REDD+/PIF**

Les membres du Comité de Pilotage du PANA REDD+/PIF comprennent à la fois, l'Administration, la Société Civile, le Secteur Privé et des Observateurs.

### **L'Administration**

Le rôle de l'administration sera de fédérer les énergies des autres acteurs. En même temps, elle aura pour tâche de :

- Prendre en compte tous les secteurs intervenant directement ou indirectement dans la mise en œuvre et le succès du PANA REDD+/PIF ;
- Assurer une cohérence dans les interventions de terrain ;
- Orienter les acteurs sur le PANA REDD+/PIF dans le sens de la stratégie nationale définie en matière de changements climatiques ;
- Contrôler la qualité des interventions sur le terrain ;
- Evaluer l'impact réel des interventions sur le terrain en rapport avec les objectifs définis par le PANA REDD+/PIF ;
- Accompagner et encourager les initiatives novatrices sur le terrain.

### **La Société Civile**

La société civile en matière d'environnement est très active au Burkina Faso. Elle comprend non seulement les ONG et Associations de protection de l'Environnement mais aussi et surtout les leaders d'opinion, les Chefs coutumiers, traditionnels et religieux dont l'influence est très forte dans la gestion des questions environnementales. La société civile aura donc pour rôle de :

- Informer, sensibiliser et mobiliser les acteurs dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du PANA REDD+/PIF ;
- Assumer des responsabilités dans la gestion des projets issus de la mise en œuvre des programmes du PANA REDD+/PIF ;
- Participer activement aux activités ;
- Créer une synergie entre les membres en vue d'une meilleure intervention et une efficacité sur le terrain ;
- Accompagner les efforts du gouvernement dans la mise en œuvre du PANA REDD+/PIF.

### **Le Secteur Privé**

Le secteur privé dans le domaine de l'exploitation des biens et services environnementaux est jeune. Il y a donc un effort de structuration à faire pour aller progressivement du secteur informel vers le secteur structuré.

Toutefois, grâce aux efforts de sensibilisation, le secteur se met en place avec l'existence de scieries, des métiers de l'artisanat, de Grossistes transporteurs de bois et de Charbon de bois, de concessionnaires de zones de chasse, d'exploitants des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux notamment le Karité, la gomme arabique dont l'intérêt au plan international est de plus en plus reconnu. La Chambre de Commerce va jouer un rôle extrêmement important dans la sensibilisation.

Le secteur souffre d'un manque d'organisation et de ressources pour décoller. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du PIF, les opérateurs du privé reconnaissent qu'il existe de réelles opportunités à exploiter tant au plan national, régional qu'international. Le regain d'intérêt permettra de :

- Sensibiliser informer et former les acteurs ;
- Structurer le secteur ;
- Déterminer les secteurs porteurs, et favoriser l'ouverture des marchés ;

### **Les Observateurs**

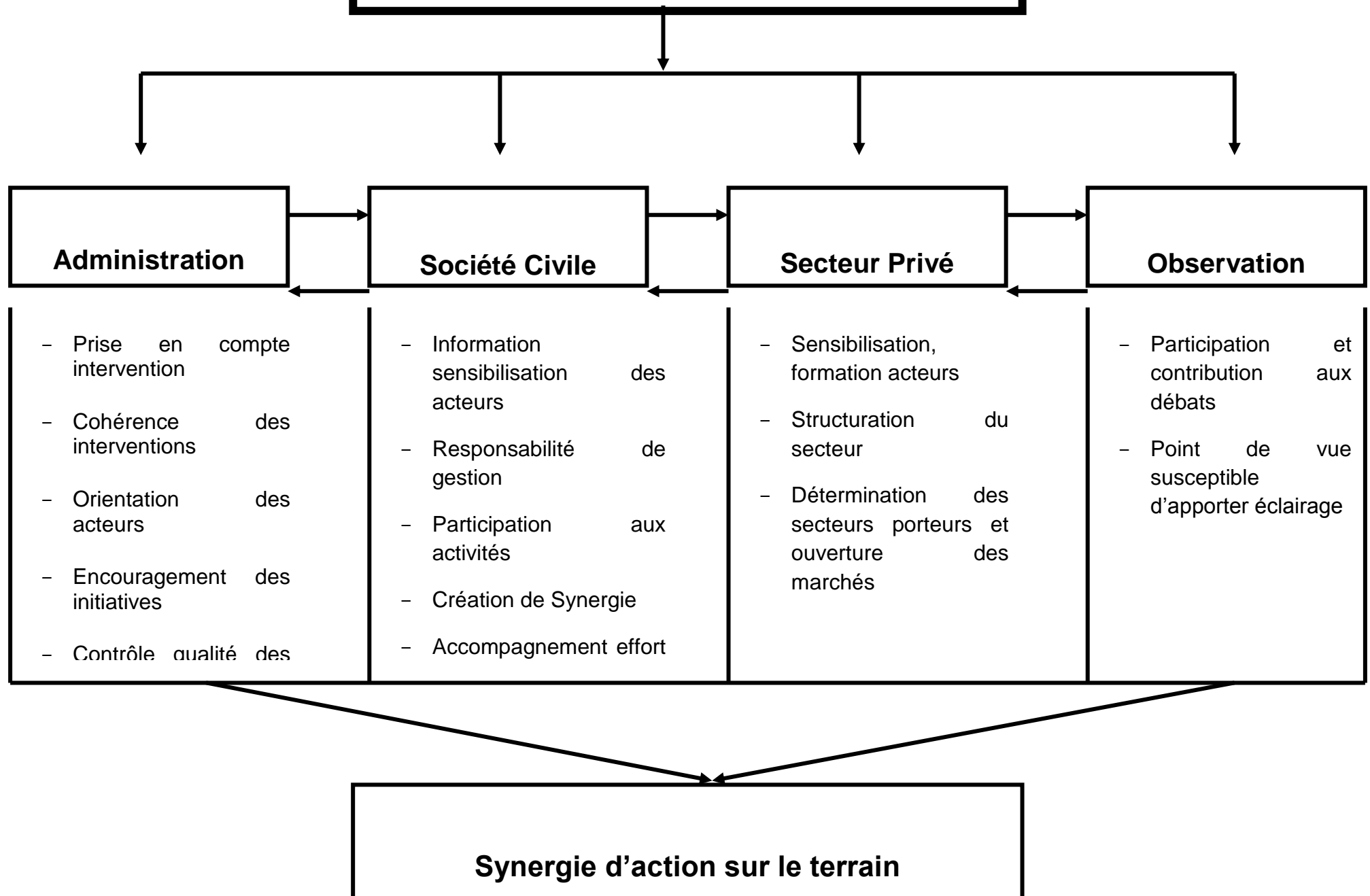
Les Observateurs sont les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers, les Points focaux des Conventions qui ont une relation directe ou indirecte avec la mise en œuvre des activités du PANA REDD+/PIF. Il existe aussi des ONG internationales telle l'UICN des Associations telles la Confédération Paysanne du Faso etc...

Toutefois, le rôle d'observateurs n'est pas un rôle passif. Pour cela ils doivent :

- participer et contribuer aux débats et aux échanges lors des réunions ;
- donner des points de vue susceptibles d'apporter des éclairages.

Les observateurs accompagnent le Comité de Pilotage et créent une dynamique en son sein.

# COMITE DE PILOTAGE PANA REDD+ PIF



**Ancien décret :**

**BURKINA FASO**

*Unité - Progrès - Justice*

**Arrêté N°2010-159/PRES/PM/MECV** portant création, attributions, composition, et fonctionnement du Comité de Pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF)

**LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
ET DU CADRE DE VIE**

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- Vu** la Constitution ;
- Vu** le Décret n°2007-349/PRES du 04 juin 2007 portant nomination du Premier Ministre ;
- Vu** le décret n° 2010-105/PRES/PM du 12 mars 2010 portant remaniement du Gouvernement ;
- Vu** le décret n°2008-424/PRES/PM du 13 juillet 2007 portant attributions des membres du Gouvernement ;
- Vu** le décret n°2008403/PRES/PM/SGG-CM du 10 juillet 2008 portant organisation type des départements ministériels ;
- Vu** le décret n°2008-822/PRES/PM/MECV du 22 décembre 2008 portant organisation du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Vu** le décret n°93-287 du 20 septembre 1993 portant ratification de la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques ;
- Vu** le décret N° 2004-536/PRES/PM/MAECR/MECV/MFB portant ratification du protocole de Kyoto à la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques adopté le 11 décembre 1997 à Kyoto au Japon ;
- Vu** le décret n°2002-542/PRES/PM/MECV du 27 novembre 2002 portant attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;
- Vu** l'arrêté n°2005-043/MECV du 07 octobre 2005 portant organisation et fonctionnement du Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;

- Vu** le décret 2007-PRES/PM/MEF du 22 novembre 2007 portant réglementation générale des projets ou programmes exécutés au Burkina Faso ;
- Vu** la loi n°055-2004/AN du 21 décembre 2004 portant code général des collectivités territoriale du Burkina Faso ;
- Vu** le décret n°2007-740/PRES/PM/MECV/MEF du 19 novembre 2007 portant adoption du programme d'action national d'adaptation à la variation et aux changements climatiques ;

## **A R R E T E**

### **CHAPITRE I. : CREATION**

**Article 1<sup>er</sup>** : Il est créé un Comité de Pilotage des projets du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF).

### **CHAPITRE II : ATTRIBUTIONS**

**Article 2** : Le Comité de Pilotage est l'organe d'orientation, d'appui/conseil et de supervision des activités des projets du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques ainsi que de l'élaboration de la Stratégie du Programme d'Investissement Forestier et la mise en œuvre des activités REDD+. A ce titre, il est chargé :

- de suivre les différentes étapes de mise en œuvre des projets PANA ;
- de suivre les différentes étapes d'élaboration de la Stratégie du PIF et en apprécier le contenu ;
- d'examiner les programmes annuels d'activités des projets ;
- d'examiner le plan d'exécution des projets du PANA ;
- d'examiner les rapports d'activités et les rapports financiers périodiques des projets ;
- d'examiner les différents rapports d'évaluation des projets ;
- d'examiner les programmes d'activités, les budgets ;
- de faire des recommandations à l'attention du Coordonnateur des projets du PANA, et des différents partenaires intervenant dans la vie desdits projets ;
- de s'assurer de la mise en œuvre des recommandations du comité de pilotage, des missions de supervision et de suivi, et des différents audits ;



- d'évaluer les performances des Coordonnateurs des projets du PANA, conformément à leurs lettres de mission ;
- d'examiner tout dossier soumis à son appréciation et ce, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre efficiente des projets d'adaptation aux changements climatiques et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier ;
- d'examiner et d'apprécier les programmes de travail et rapports d'exécution technique et financier des projets REDD+ au Burkina Faso.

### **CHAPITRE III : COMPOSITION**

**Article 3 :** Le Comité de Pilotage est composé comme suit :

- **PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie
- **VICE-PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable
- **RAPPORTEURS GENERAUX** : Le Point Focal Changements Climatiques et le Point Focal du Programme d'Investissement Forestier
- **RAPPORTEUR ASSOCIE** : Un membre désigné à chaque session du Comité
- **MEMBRES** :
  - Les trois (3) Haut-commissaires des provinces : Mouhoun, Namentenga et Oudalan des zones d'intervention du projet du PANA, financé par le Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (PANA-FEM) administré par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) ;
  - Le Directeur Général de la Conservation de la Nature ;
  - Le Président de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina Faso (AMBF) ;
  - Le Directeur National de la Météorologie, Ministère des Transports ;
  - Le Chef de Département Gestion des Ressources Naturelles/Système de Production de l'Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA) du Ministère des Enseignements Secondaire, Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique ;
  - Le Directeur Général du Développement des Collectivités Territoriales, Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation ;
  - Le Directeur Général des Espaces et des Aménagements Pastoraux, Ministère des Ressources Animales ;



- Le Directeur Général de l'Economie et de la Planification, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances ;
- Le Directeur Général des Ressources en Eau, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Directeur Général de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé ;
- Le Directeur des Etudes et de la Planification du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Le Coordonnateur du Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR), Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale ;
- Les trois (3) Directeurs Régionaux de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie du Mouhoun, du Namentenga et de l'Oudalan ;
- Le Président du Réseau Sahélien sur la Désertification (RESAD).

#### OBSERVATEURS :

- Partenaires Techniques et Financiers concourant au financement des projets du PANA ;
- Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN/Burkina) ;
- Coordonnateurs des projets du PANA ;
- Point focal de la Convention Lutte contre la désertification ;
- Point Focal de la Convention Diversité biologique ;
- Point Focal de la Convention sur la Protection de la couche d'ozone ;
- Secrétaire Exécutif de l'Autorité Nationale Désignée du Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (AND/MDP) ;
- Point Focal de la Convention RAMSAR ;
- Président du Réseau des parlementaires en changements climatiques ;
- Présidente du réseau des journalistes et communicateurs du Cercle d'Information en Changements climatiques (CIC).

**Article 4 :** Pour des besoins spécifiques d'expertise, le Comité de Pilotage peut faire appel à des structures et/ou à des personnes ressources à titre consultatif.

#### **CHAPITRE IV : FONCTIONNEMENT**

**Article 5 :** Le Comité de Pilotage se réunit deux fois par an en session ordinaire, soit une fois tous les six mois. Toutefois, il peut se réunir en session extraordinaire en cas de besoin.

**Article 6 :** Le président du comité de pilotage convoque et préside les réunions du comité et veille à leur régularité.

**Article 7 :** L'objet, l'ordre du jour et éventuellement les documents afférents à chaque réunion statutaire sont communiqués aux membres au moins deux semaines avant la date prévue.

**Article 8 :** Les membres du Comité de pilotage font par écrit leurs observations qui feront l'objet de discussions pendant la session du comité.

**Article 9 :** Les décisions du Comité sont prises à la majorité des 2/3 des voix des membres présents à la réunion.

#### **CHAPITRE V : DISPOSITIONS FINALES**

**Article 10 :** Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie, ainsi que le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable, sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'application du présent arrêté qui sera enregistré, publié et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

**Ouagadougou, le** 02 novembre 2010

  
**Salifou SAWADO**  
*Officier de l'Ordre National*

## Appendice 12 : The Decree for Establishing the Committee

BURKINA FASO  
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Arrêté n° 2011 - 032/PRES/PM/MEDD portant modification de l'arrêté n° 2010-159/PRES/PM/MECV du 02 novembre 2010 portant création, attributions, composition et fonctionnement du Comité de Pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier

### THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

- Vu la Constitution ;
- Vu le décret n° 2011-002/PRES du 13 janvier 2011 portant nomination du Premier Ministre ;
- Vu le décret n° 2011-004/PRES/PM du 16 janvier 2011 portant composition Gouvernement ;
- Vu le décret n° 2007-424/PRES/PM/SGG-CM du 13 juillet 2007 portant attributions des membres du Gouvernement ;
- Vu le décret n° 2008-403/PRES/PM/SGG-CM du 10 juillet 2008 portant organisation type des départements ministériels ;
- Vu le décret n° 2008-822/PRES/PM/MECV du 22 décembre 2008 portant organisation du ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Vu le décret n° 93-287 du 20 septembre 1993 portant ratification de la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques ;
- Vu le décret n° 2004-536/PRES/PM/MAECR/MFB portant ratification du Protocole de Kyoto à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques adoptée le 11 décembre 1997 à Kyoto au Japon ;
- Vu le décret n° 2002-542/PRES/PM/MECV du 27 novembre 2002 portant attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du Conseil national pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;
- Vu l'arrêté n° 2005-043/MECV du 07 octobre 2005 portant organisation et fonctionnement du Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil national pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;
- Vu le décret n° 2007-775/PRES/PM/MEF du 22 novembre 2007 portant réglementation générale des projets ou programmes de Développement exécutés au Burkina Faso ;
- Vu la loi n° 055-2004/AN du 21 décembre 2004 portant Code Général des Collectivités Territoriales du Burkina Faso ;
- Vu le décret n° 2007-740/PRES/PM/MECV/MEF du 19 novembre 2007 portant adoption du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation à la Variation et aux Changements Climatiques ;

### **ARRÊTE**

### **AU LIEU DE**

**Article 1 :** Arrêté N° 2010-159/PRES/PM/MECV portant création, attributions, composition et fonctionnement du Comité de pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du Programme d'investissement Forestier ;

### **LIRE**

**Arrêté N° 2010-159/PM/MECV portant création, attributions, composition et fonctionnement du Comité de Pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du REDD+/PIF.**

**Article 2 :** Les dispositions de l'article 3 de l'arrêté n° 2010-159/PRES/PM/MECV du 02 novembre 2010 portant création, attributions, composition et fonctionnement du Comité de Pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF) sont modifiées ainsi qu'il suit :

## INSTEAD OF

### **CHAPITRE III : COMPOSITION**

**Article 3** : Le Comité de Pilotage est composé comme suit :

**PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable.

**VICE-PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable.

**RAPPORTEURS GENERAUX** : Le Point Focal Changement Climatique et le point Focal du Programme d'investissement Forestier.

**RAPPORTEUR ASSOCIE** : Un membre désigné de chaque session du Comité.

#### **MEMBRES**

Les trois (3) hauts Commissaires des provinces : Mouhoun, Namentenga, et Oudalan des zones d'intervention du projet du PANA financé par le Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (PANA-FEM) administré par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) ;

- Le Directeur Général de la Conservation de la Nature ;
- Le Président de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina Faso (AMBF) ;
- Le Directeur National de la Météorologie, Ministère des Transports ;
- Le Chef du Département gestion des Ressources Naturelles/Systèmes de production de l'Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA) du Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et des Innovations Technologiques ;
- Le Directeur Général du Développement des Collectivités Territoriales, Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation ;
- Le Directeur général des Espaces et des Aménagements Pastoraux Ministère des Ressources Animales ;
- Le Directeur Général de l'Economie et de la Planification, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances ;
- Le Directeur Général des Ressources en Eau, ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Directeur général de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé ;
- Le Directeur des Etudes et de la Planification du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Le Coordonnateur du Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs, Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR) Ministère de l'Action Sociale ;
- Les trois (3) Directeurs Régionaux de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie du Mouhoun, du Namentenga et de l'Oudalan ;
- Le président du Réseau Sahélien sur la Désertification (RESAD).

#### **OBSERVATEURS**

- Partenaires Techniques et Financiers concourant au financement des projets PANA ;
- Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN) ;
- Coordonnateurs des projets PANA ;
- Point Focal de la Convention de Lutte contre la désertification ;
- Point Focal de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique ;
- Point focal de la Convention de Vienne sur la Protection de la Couche d'ozone ;
- Secrétaire Exécutif de l'Autorité nationale Désignée du Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (AND/MDP) ;
- Point Focal de la Convention de RAMSAR ;
- Président du Réseau des parlementaires en changements climatiques ;
- Présidente du réseau des journalistes et communicateurs du Cercle d'Information en Changement climatiques (CIC).

## READ

### **CHAPITRE III : COMPOSITION**

**Article 3** : Le Comité de pilotage est composé comme suit :

**PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable ;

**VICE-PRESIDENT** : Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;

**RAPPORTEURS GENERAUX** : Le Point Focal Changements Climatiques et le Point Focal du Programme d'Investissement Forestier ;

**RAPPORTEURS ASSOCIES :**

- Un représentant du secteur privé ;
- Un représentant de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina (AMB) ou son représentant.

**MEMBRES****Administration**

- Les trois (3) Hauts Commissaires des provinces : Mouhoun, Namentenga, et Oudalan des zones d'intervention du projet du PANA, financé par le fonds pour l'Environnement mondial (PANA-FEM) administré par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) ;
- Le Directeur Général de la Conservation de la Nature ;
- Le Directeur national de la Météorologie, Ministère des Transports ;
- Le Chef du Département Gestion des ressources Naturelles/Système de production de l'Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherche Agricole (INERA) du Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et des Innovations Technologiques ;
- Le Directeur Général du Développement des Collectivités Territoriales, ministère de l'Administration territoriale et de la Décentralisation ;
- Le Directeur Général des Espaces et des Aménagements Pastoraux, ministère des ressources Animales ;
- Le Directeur Général de l'Economie et de la Planification, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances ;
- Le Directeur Général des Ressources en Eau, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Directeur Général de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé ;
- Le Directeur des Etudes et de la Planification du Ministère de l'Environnement et du développement Durable ;
- Le Coordonnateur du Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs (PNGT) Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil national de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR) Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale ;
- Les trois Directeurs Régionaux de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable du Mouhoun, du Namentenga et de l'Oudalan.

**Société Civile**

- Le Président de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina ou son représentant ;
- Un représentant de la Chefferie Traditionnelle et Coutumière
- Le Président du Réseau Sahélien sur la Désertification ;
- Le Président de l'Association des Chasseurs de la Région du Centre
- Le Président de la Coalition des Organisations de la Société civile sur les Changements Climatiques.



### Secteur Privé

- Le Secrétaire Général de la Chambre de Commerce ou son Représentant ;
- Le Président du Bureau National de Coordination des Chambres Régionales d'Agriculture ;
- Le Président du Royaume du Trophée ;
- Le Président de l'APEGA Gomme Arabique ;
- Un représentant des Scieries ;
- Un représentant de la Filière Karité ;
- Le Président des Grossistes Transporteurs de Bois ;
- Le Président de l'Association des Tradipraticiens.

### OBSERVATEURS

- Les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers concourant au financement des projets PANA et du PIF ;
- L'Union mondiale pour la Nature ; (UICN/BUKINA) ;
- Les Coordonnateurs des projets du PANA ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention de Lutte contre la Désertification ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention de Vienne sur la Protection de la Couche d'Ozone ;
- Le Secrétaire Exécutif de l'Autorité nationale Désignée du Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (AND/MDP) ;
- Le Point Focal de la Convention de Ramsar ;
- Le Président du Réseau des parlementaires en changements climatiques ;
- La Présidente du réseau des journalistes et communicateurs du Cercle d'information en Changements Climatiques ;
- Le Président de la Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF).

**Article 4 :** Le Choix des membres du Comité de Pilotage pour la tenue des réunions sera fait en fonction des exigences des lignes directrices prescrites par le PANA et le REDD+/PIF.

### **Le reste sans changement**

**Article 5 :** Le présent arrêté qui prend effet pour compter de sa date de signature sera enregistré partout où besoin sera.

Ouagadougou, le 28 février 2011

  
**Salifou SAWADO**  
 Officier de l'Ordre National



## **Explanatory Note on the Role of the Different Actors of the Steering Committee PANA REDD+/PIF**

Les membres du Comité de Pilotage du PANA REDD+/PIF comprennent à la fois, l'Administration, la Société Civile, le Secteur Privé et des Observateurs.

### **L'Administration**

Le rôle de l'administration sera de fédérer les énergies des autres acteurs. En même temps, elle aura pour tâche de :

- Prendre en compte tous les secteurs intervenant directement ou indirectement dans la mise en œuvre et le succès du PANA REDD+/PIF ;
- Assurer une cohérence dans les interventions de terrain ;
- Orienter les acteurs sur le PANA REDD+/PIF dans le sens de la stratégie nationale définie en matière de changements climatiques ;
- Contrôler la qualité des interventions sur le terrain ;
- Evaluer l'impact réel des interventions sur le terrain en rapport avec les objectifs définis par le PANA REDD+/PIF ;
- Accompagner et encourager les initiatives novatrices sur le terrain.

### **La Société Civile**

La société civile en matière d'environnement est très active au Burkina Faso. Elle comprend non seulement les ONG et Associations de protection de l'Environnement mais aussi et surtout les leaders d'opinion, les Chefs coutumiers, traditionnels et religieux dont l'influence est très forte dans la gestion des questions environnementales. La société civile aura donc pour rôle de :

- Informer, sensibiliser et mobiliser les acteurs dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du PANA REDD+/PIF ;
- Assumer des responsabilités dans la gestion des projets issus de la mise en œuvre des programmes du PANA REDD+/PIF ;
- Participer activement aux activités ;
- Créer une synergie entre les membres en vue d'une meilleure intervention et une efficacité sur le terrain ;
- Accompagner les efforts du gouvernement dans la mise en œuvre du PANA REDD+/PIF.

### **Le Secteur Privé**

Le secteur privé dans le domaine de l'exploitation des biens et services environnementaux est jeune. Il y a donc un effort de structuration à faire pour aller progressivement du secteur informel vers le secteur structuré.

Toutefois, grâce aux efforts de sensibilisation, le secteur se met en place avec l'existence de scieries, des métiers de l'artisanat, de Grossistes transporteurs de bois et de Charbon de bois, de concessionnaires de zones de chasse, d'exploitants des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux notamment le Karité, la gomme arabique dont l'intérêt au plan international est de plus en plus reconnu. La Chambre de Commerce va jouer un rôle extrêmement important dans la sensibilisation.

Le secteur souffre d'un manque d'organisation et de ressources pour décoller. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du PIF, les opérateurs du privé reconnaissent qu'il existe de réelles opportunités à exploiter tant au plan national, régional qu'international. Le regain d'intérêt permettra de :

- Sensibiliser informer et former les acteurs ;
- Structurer le secteur ;
- Déterminer les secteurs porteurs, et favoriser l'ouverture des marchés ;

### **Les Observateurs**

Les Observateurs sont les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers, les Points focaux des Conventions qui ont une relation directe ou indirecte avec la mise en œuvre des activités du PANA REDD+/PIF. Il existe aussi des ONG internationales telle l'UICN des Associations telles la Confédération Paysanne du Faso etc...

Toutefois, le rôle d'observateurs n'est pas un rôle passif. Pour cela ils doivent :

- participer et contribuer aux débats et aux échanges lors des réunions ;
- donner des points de vue susceptibles d'apporter des éclairages.

Les observateurs accompagnent le Comité de Pilotage et créent une dynamique en son sein.



**STEERING COMMITTEE PANA REDD+ PIF**



**Administration**

- Prise en compte intervention
- Cohérence des interventions
- Orientation des acteurs
- Encouragement des initiatives
- Contrôle qualité des interventions
- Evaluation impact sur terrain

**Société Civile**

- Information sensibilisation des acteurs
- Responsabilité de gestion
- Participation aux activités
- Création de Synergie
- Accompagnement effort du Gouvernement

**Secteur Privé**

- Sensibilisation, formation acteurs
- Structuration du secteur
- Détermination des secteurs porteurs et ouverture des marchés

**Observation**

- Participation et contribution aux débats
- Point de vue susceptible d'apporter éclairage

**Synergie d'action sur le terrain**

**BURKINA FASO**

*Unité - Progrès - Justice*

**Arrêté N°2010-159/PRES/PM/MECV** portant création, attributions, composition, et fonctionnement du Comité de Pilotage des projets de mise en œuvre du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF)

## **LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU CADRE DE VIE**

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- Vu** la Constitution ;
- Vu** le Décret n°2007-349/PRES du 04 juin 2007 portant nomination du Premier Ministre ;
- Vu** le décret n° 2010-105/PRES/PM du 12 mars 2010 portant remaniement du Gouvernement ;
- Vu** le décret n°2008-424/PRES/PM du 13 juillet 2007 portant attributions des membres du Gouvernement ;
- Vu** le décret n°2008403/PRES/PM/SGG-CM du 10 juillet 2008 portant organisation type des départements ministériels ;
- Vu** le décret n°2008-822/PRES/PM/MECV du 22 décembre 2008 portant organisation du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Vu** le décret n°93-287 du 20 septembre 1993 portant ratification de la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques ;
- Vu** le décret N° 2004-536/PRES/PM/MAECR/MECV/MFB portant ratification du protocole de Kyoto à la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques adopté le 11 décembre 1997 à Kyoto au Japon ;
- Vu** le décret n°2002-542/PRES/PM/MECV du 27 novembre 2002 portant attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;
- Vu** l'arrêté n°2005-043/MECV du 07 octobre 2005 portant organisation et fonctionnement du Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable ;

- Vu** le décret 2007-PRES/PM/MEF du 22 novembre 2007 portant réglementation générale des projets ou programmes exécutés au Burkina Faso ;
- Vu** la loi n°055-2004/AN du 21 décembre 2004 portant code général des collectivités territoriale du Burkina Faso ;
- Vu** le décret n°2007-740/PRES/PM/MECV/MEF du 19 novembre 2007 portant adoption du programme d'action national d'adaptation à la variation et aux changements climatiques ;

## **A R R E T E**

### **CHAPITRE I. : CREATION**

**Article 1<sup>er</sup>** : Il est créé un Comité de Pilotage des projets du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF).

### **CHAPITRE II : ATTRIBUTIONS**

**Article 2** : Le Comité de Pilotage est l'organe d'orientation, d'appui/conseil et de supervision des activités des projets du Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation (PANA) à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques ainsi que de l'élaboration de la Stratégie du Programme d'Investissement Forestier et la mise en œuvre des activités REDD+. A ce titre, il est chargé :

- de suivre les différentes étapes de mise en œuvre des projets PANA ;
- de suivre les différentes étapes d'élaboration de la Stratégie du PIF et en apprécier le contenu ;
- d'examiner les programmes annuels d'activités des projets ;
- d'examiner le plan d'exécution des projets du PANA ;
- d'examiner les rapports d'activités et les rapports financiers périodiques des projets ;
- d'examiner les différents rapports d'évaluation des projets ;
- d'examiner les programmes d'activités, les budgets ;
- de faire des recommandations à l'attention du Coordonnateur des projets du PANA, et des différents partenaires intervenant dans la vie desdits projets ;
- de s'assurer de la mise en œuvre des recommandations du comité de pilotage, des missions de supervision et de suivi, et des différents audits ;

- d'évaluer les performances des Coordonnateurs des projets du PANA, conformément à leurs lettres de mission ;
- d'examiner tout dossier soumis à son appréciation et ce, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre efficiente des projets d'adaptation aux changements climatiques et du Programme d'Investissement Forestier ;
- d'examiner et d'apprécier les programmes de travail et rapports d'exécution technique et financier des projets REDD+ au Burkina Faso.

### **CHAPITRE III : COMPOSITION**

**Article 3 :** Le Comité de Pilotage est composé comme suit :

- PRESIDENT : Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie
- VICE-PRESIDENT : Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable
- RAPPORTEURS GENERAUX : Le Point Focal Changements Climatiques et le Point Focal du Programme d'Investissement Forestier
- RAPPORTEUR ASSOCIE : Un membre désigné à chaque session du Comité
- MEMBRES :
  - Les trois (3) Haut-commissaires des provinces : Mouhoun, Namentenga et Oudalan des zones d'intervention du projet du PANA, financé par le Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial (PANA-FEM) administré par le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) ;
  - Le Directeur Général de la Conservation de la Nature ;
  - Le Président de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina Faso (AMBF) ;
  - Le Directeur National de la Météorologie, Ministère des Transports ;
  - Le Chef de Département Gestion des Ressources Naturelles/Système de Production de l'Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles (INERA) du Ministère des Enseignements Secondaire, Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique ;
  - Le Directeur Général du Développement des Collectivités Territoriales, Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation ;
  - Le Directeur Général des Espaces et des Aménagements Pastoraux, Ministère des Ressources Animales ;



- Le Directeur Général de l'Economie et de la Planification, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances ;
- Le Directeur Général des Ressources en Eau, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Directeur Général de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé ;
- Le Directeur des Etudes et de la Planification du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Le Coordonnateur du Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques ;
- Le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR), Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale ;
- Les trois (3) Directeurs Régionaux de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie du Mouhoun, du Namentenga et de l'Oudalan ;
- Le Président du Réseau Sahélien sur la Désertification (RESAD).

#### OBSERVATEURS :

- Partenaires Techniques et Financiers concourant au financement des projets du PANA ;
- Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature (UICN/Burkina) ;
- Coordonnateurs des projets du PANA ;
- Point focal de la Convention Lutte contre la désertification ;
- Point Focal de la Convention Diversité biologique ;
- Point Focal de la Convention sur la Protection de la couche d'ozone ;
- Secrétaire Exécutif de l'Autorité Nationale Désignée du Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (AND/MDP) ;
- Point Focal de la Convention RAMSAR ;
- Président du Réseau des parlementaires en changements climatiques ;
- Présidente du réseau des journalistes et communicateurs du Cercle d'Information en Changements climatiques (CIC).

**Article 4 :** Pour des besoins spécifiques d'expertise, le Comité de Pilotage peut faire appel à des structures et/ou à des personnes ressources à titre consultatif.

#### **CHAPITRE IV : FONCTIONNEMENT**

**Article 5 :** Le Comité de Pilotage se réunit deux fois par an en session ordinaire, soit une fois tous les six mois. Toutefois, il peut se réunir en session extraordinaire en cas de besoin.

**Article 6 :** Le président du comité de pilotage convoque et préside les réunions du comité et veille à leur régularité.

**Article 7 :** L'objet, l'ordre du jour et éventuellement les documents afférents à chaque réunion statutaire sont communiqués aux membres au moins deux semaines avant la date prévue.

**Article 8 :** Les membres du Comité de pilotage font par écrit leurs observations qui feront l'objet de discussions pendant la session du comité.

**Article 9 :** Les décisions du Comité sont prises à la majorité des 2/3 des voix des membres présents à la réunion.

#### **CHAPITRE V : DISPOSITIONS FINALES**

**Article 10 :** Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie, ainsi que le Secrétaire Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable, sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'application du présent arrêté qui sera enregistré, publié et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

**Ouagadougou, le** 02 novembre 2010



**Salifou SAWADO**  
*Officier de l'Ordre National*

**BURKINA FASO**  
Unité-Progrès-justice

**Arrêté N° 2010 - 158 /MECV** portant  
Création, attributions, organisation et  
fonctionnement d'un Secrétariat  
Technique du Programme  
d'Investissement Forestier (ST/PIF)

**LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
ET DU CADRE DE VIE**

- Vu la Constitution ;
- Vu le décret n° 2007-349/PRES du 04 juin 2007 portant nomination du Premier ministre ;
- Vu le décret n° 2010-105/PRES/PM du 12 mars 2010 portant remaniement du Gouvernement ;
- Vu le décret n° 2007-424/PRES/PM/SGG-CM du 13 juillet 2007, portant attributions des membres du Gouvernement ;
- Vu le décret n° 2008-822/PRES/ PM/SGG-CM du 22 décembre 2008, portant organisation du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
- Vu la loi n° 006/97/ADP du 31 janvier 1997 portant Code de l'Environnement au Burkina Faso ;
- Vu la loi n° 005/97/ADP du 30 janvier 1997 portant Code Forestier au Burkina Faso

**ARRETE**

**CHAPITRE I : DISPOSITIONS GENERALES**

- Article 1 :** Il est créé un Secrétariat Technique du Programme d'Investissement Forestier en abrégé ST/PIF.
- Article 2 :** Le Secrétariat Technique du PIF est placé sous la tutelle technique du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie.
- Article 3 :** Le Secrétariat Technique est coordonné par le Point Focal PIF Burkina.



## **CHAPITRE II : MISSION ET ATTRIBUTIONS**

**Article 4 :** Le Secrétariat Technique du PIF a pour mission la coordination des activités relatives à l'élaboration de la Stratégie du PIF Burkina, ainsi que la mobilisation et la gestion efficiente des fonds qui y sont affectés.

A ce titre, le Secrétariat Technique est chargé de :

- Elaborer les TDR et assurer le recrutement des consultants ;
- Préparer les contrats des consultants ;
- assurer le suivi des consultants ;
- Préparer le planning des activités d'élaboration de la stratégie et veiller à son exécution ;
- Rendre compte de la mise en œuvre des activités ;
- Procéder à une collecte de la documentation ;
- Préparer les réunions du Comité de Pilotage ;
- Mettre à la disposition des consultants toutes informations nécessaires à la bonne exécution de leur mission ;
- Préparer les missions conjointes ;
- Informer les PTF de l'état d'avancement des activités.

## **CHAPITRE III : COMPOSITION, ORGANISATION ET FONCTIONNEMENT**

**Article 5 :** Le Secrétariat Technique du PIF comprend :

- **Président :**
  - Point focal du PIF ;
- **Membres :**
  - Représentants du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie ;
  - Représentant du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances ;

**Article 6 :** Le Secrétariat Technique est doté de moyens techniques, logistiques et financiers en vue d'assurer une bonne exécution de ses missions.

**Article 7 :** Le Secrétariat Technique se réunit deux (2) fois par mois sur convocation du Point Focal. Il peut se réunir en tout temps lorsque les circonstances l'exigent.

**Article 8 :** Les réunions du Secrétariat Technique donnent lieu à l'élaboration d'un rapport.

**Article 9 :** Le Point Focal en sa qualité de Coordonnateur du Secrétariat Technique, veille au bon fonctionnement de la structure et à l'accomplissement de ses missions.

**Article 10 :** Il assume la responsabilité technique et administrative du Secrétariat qu'il représente dans les actes de la vie civile notamment à l'égard des tiers et des usagers.



A ce titre, il est chargé notamment :

- D'élaborer le planning des activités du Secrétariat Technique ;
- D'élaborer le budget de fonctionnement et de le soumettre aux autres membres pour appréciation ;
- de produire des rapports périodes sur l'état d'avancement des activités et de le soumettre a Monsieur le Ministre de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie.

**Article 11 :** Les membres du Secrétariat Technique sont nommés par arrêté du Ministre de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie.

#### **CHAPITRE IV : LES RESSOURCES DU SECRETARIAT TECHNIQUE**

**Article 12 :** Les ressources du Secrétariat Technique sont constituées par le fonds de préparation du projet.

#### **CHAPITRE V : DISPOSITIONS FINALES**

**Article 13 :** Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie, est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui prend effet à compter de sa signature

Ouagadougou, le 29 octobre 2010

**Ampliatiions :**

- MEF
- Archives

**Salifou SAWADOGO**  
Officier de l'Ordre National



## 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 meeting 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

# Appendice 14: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF B. Faso FIP INVESTMENT PLAN AND PROJECTS

Proposed Projects	Components and activities (cf. version 15 avril ; para 62-102)	Issue/Environmental effect	Environmental component Concerned/affected	Measures to take	Appropriate backup policy
<b>P1. Decentralized Sustainable Forest Management Project (PGDDF)</b>  <i>(US\$ 12 millions, BM)</i>	<b>C1 : Support the implementation of the MNV system</b>  <b>Priority activities:</b> (i) The establishment of the forest reference base (ii) Assessment of capacity and potential carbon sequestration in local forest areas local and additional production (iii) Judicial study on clean carbon (iv) Deepening the MNV methods to measure the performance of forest that reduce emissions and the can spot them on the national level (v) Institutional study on the national Fund and the distribution mechanism	<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>	Well disseminated data and activities outcome component	Not applicable
	<b>C2 : Investment in the community forests</b>  <b>Priority activities :</b> (i) Narrow community forests, develop a note and organization (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.	<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</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</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</li> <li>put onto action a mechanism that monitors the activities of socio-ecological conflicts in the areas of project</li> <li>Provide an environmentalist in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OP 4.01</li> <li>OP 4.04</li> <li>OP 4.09</li> <li>OP 4.12</li> <li>EIE procedures of Burkina</li> <li>AE procedures of Burkina</li> <li>National regulations on AT</li> </ul>

	<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>	<p>cultivated areas and range land with potential increase of land usage conflicts due to population growth (both animal and human) Risk of negative feedback due to sedentary, agricultural immigration, etc.. , and prompted by the positive effects of investments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative environmental impacts of the funded microprojects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support technical services in the field of environmental monitoring to the municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National regulations regarding the protected areas management plan</li> </ul>
	<p><b>C3 : 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved local governance and natural resource monitoring Short-term risk of resource degradation due to delay in transfer of resources after the transfer of powers between central and local level</li> </ul>	<p>Management Institutions of local environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness and behavior of key actors in natural resource management Natural Resources as a source of income and</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that the transfer of resources (human, financial, regulatory, etc..) is coextensive with the skills transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use a participatory approach, gender equity and strengthening of vulnerable</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable</p>



	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.	Restart / stabilization of biological diversification due to improved sensitivity and motivated people to conserve natural resources	opportunities for grassroots communities	groups in the implementation approaches and strategies of the activities under this component	
<b>P2.</b> Participatory management of State Forest Project (PGPFD) <i>(US\$ 12 millions, BAD)</i>	<b>C 1 : Improve Forest Governance</b>  <b>Priority activities :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustain and upgrade the whole country's forest legislation</li> <li>Support the integration of forest issues onto the macroeconomic policies (Scadder), sectoral policies and guide local planning.</li> <li>Support the harmonization, alignment and implementation of legislations regarding forests, natural parks, and protected areas</li> </ol> (i) clarify the status of forest (ii) Contribute in implementing the Rural Land Code (iii) Contribute to defining and applying rules for access of	<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> </ul> Reduced pressure on biodiversity and increase in specific populations  Risk of land ownership concentrating on the hands of the privileged inducing the freezing of agricultural land and the impoverishment of some peasants Integrating appropriate environmental measures in sectoral as well as in the local governments' budgets.	Conservation of natural areas (forests, parks, wildlife reserves, conservation areas, etc.).  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	Consider the decentralization and the principle of subsidiary in general in the clarification of responsibilities  Use a participatory, gender equity and strengthening of vulnerable groups in the approaches and strategies for implementing the activities under this component	Not applicable

	<p>different operators to forest resources and their use Consolidate the Sectoral Planning Methods.</p> <p>(iv) Contribute to strengthening the mechanisms for intersectoral coordination Conduct a study on the distribution of royalties between the state and local governments</p>				
	<p><b>C2 : 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> <p>(i)</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Potential negative environmental impacts of the funded micro-projects</p> <p>•</p>	<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 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 Train managers on environment integration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BAD (PE 2004, PDI 2003, PRP 2004, PCP/ COSC 1999)</li> <li>• Loi no.034-2009/AN du 16 juin 2009 du Burkina</li> <li>• Law of wild life management</li> <li>• EIE procedures of Burkina</li> </ul>
	<p><b>C3 : Capacity building of the national institutions and decentralized services</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b></p> <p>(i) Capacity Building of the MEDD</p>				

	<p>after a full institutional audit</p> <p>Strengthening a synergistic action between MESD and the main national institutions involved in forestry</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>Human, technical, financial, and logistics capacity building of decentralized technical services</p> <p>(iii)</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>	Not applicable
<p><b>P3.</b> Valuating forest products and value chain development project</p> <p>(PVPF/DF)</p> <p>(US\$ 6 millions, BM)</p>	<p><b>C1 : Knowledge management</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities:</b></p> <p>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> <p>(i)</p>	<p>Potential growth of entrepreneurship due to a better knowledge of natural resources and pressure hazard</p> <p>Improved actors' awareness of sustainable management of Natural Resources Increased opportunities to access the international financial mechanisms for conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></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>	Not applicable
	<p><b>C2 : 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</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> </ul>		<p>Submit relevant initiatives on line with the National Environmental Procedure Establish a mechanism for monitoring the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OP 4.01</li> <li>National procedure EE</li> </ul>

	<p>The promotion of agroforestry</p> <p>The promotion of alternative techniques to reduce the pressure on woodlands (i)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	<p>effectiveness of funded initiatives particularly in terms of their viability as alternative sources of ecosystem services (wood, food, etc..)</p> <p>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)</p>	
	<p><b>C3 : Capacity Building of private sector and forest user groups</b></p> <p><b>Priority activities :</b> 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>	<p>Improving private sector awareness of the environmental issues</p> <p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 sustainable financial mechanisms; funds for management of natural resources</li> </ul>	<p>Train private sector actors on the international norms and standards of competitive marketing of natural and organic products (certification, labeling, etc.).</p> <p>Develop a partnership of accompaniment between the private sector and the MEDD.</p>	Not applicable

## **Appendix 15:**

### **Forest Governance for FIP: Moving from Concepts to Action**

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. The steps suggested here will 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. The suggested steps are as follows:

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.

Note: The suggested approach also enables the identification of a core set of governance indicators which can be monitored to track progress and provide a basis for modifying interventions if needed.

### **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

**MINISTRE DE L'ECONOMIE  
ET DES FINANCES**

**SECRETARIAT GENERAL**

**DIRECTION GENERALE DE  
LA COOPERATION**



**BURKINA FASO**  
*Unité - Progrès - Justice*

Ouagadougou, le **27 MAI 2011**

N° **1322** /MEF/SG/DG-COOP/DCM/tn

**Le Ministre**

**A**

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**- WASHINGTON D.C. -**

**Objet :** soumission officielle du Programme  
d'Investissement Forestier du Burkina  
Faso au sous-comité du PIF.

**Madame la Gestionnaire du Programme,**

J'ai l'honneur et le plaisir de vous transmettre par la présente, le document du Plan d'Investissement Forestier du Burkina. Ce plan est le résultat de (6) mois d'intenses travaux et de concertations menés sous le leadership du Gouvernement avec l'appui de la Banque Mondiale (lead agency) et de la Banque Africaine de Développement.

Le Burkina Faso a eu l'honneur d'être sélectionné, en mars 2010, par le sous-comité comme pays pilote du PIF. Convaincu de l'importance de ce programme dont les objectifs corroborent ceux de la Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable (SCADD) ainsi que ceux des stratégies nationales en matière d'environnement et de gestion des ressources naturelles, le Gouvernement a confirmé son intérêt pour participer au programme par lettre adressée au Sous Comité du PIF en mai 2010.

Pour se conformer à l'ensemble des procédures prescrites par le PIF, le Gouvernement a pris toutes les dispositions nécessaires, par un processus participatif, pour réaliser des consultations approfondies avec toutes les parties prenantes, à savoir les départements ministériels, les collectivités locales, la société civile, le secteur privé et les partenaires techniques et financiers. Cela a conduit à l'identification des priorités du PIF au Burkina Faso et à la définition des projets d'investissement et des arrangements institutionnels appropriés pour une mise en œuvre opportune et efficace du plan d'investissement.



Le Burkina Faso représente un cas unique parmi les huit pays pilotes sélectionnés par le PIF pour plusieurs raisons: sa représentativité des forêts semi-arides (qui couvrent plus de 500 millions d'hectares dans le monde) d'où un important potentiel de réplication, l'interface entre l'agriculture, la foresterie et le pastoralisme, et, enfin, son potentiel permettant de lier atténuation, adaptation et réduction de la pauvreté dans un même programme d'investissement. Notons enfin l'appui à la mise en œuvre du processus REDD+ dans un environnement où jusqu'à présent, très peu d'attention a été accordée aux spécificités des terres arides et semi-arides dans un tel mécanisme. L'expérience du Burkina Faso permettra d'établir, pour les zones sèches, un modèle spécifique du système de Monitoring, Notification et Vérification qui réponde aux normes internationales.

Le plan d'investissement proposé accélérera le processus du REDD+ au Burkina Faso sur la base des activités détaillées, proposées dans la feuille de route annexée à ce document.

Les activités prévues dans le cadre du PIF/Burkina seront mises en œuvre à travers trois projets d'investissement distincts mais complémentaires.

L'objectif du premier projet est de contribuer à mettre en place et/ou affermir les conditions permettant aux populations locales de pleinement participer à la planification et la mise en œuvre d'initiatives de gestion durable des formations forestières (par le biais de plans d'aménagements forestiers),

Le deuxième projet permet d'appuyer une gestion intégrée des forêts classées et des parcs naturels, d'une manière qui augmente leur capacité de séquestration de carbone, leur productivité et réduit les pressions auxquelles ils sont sujets.

Le troisième projet vise à valoriser les produits forestiers (produits ligneux/non ligneux et produits fauniques) et développer les principales filières (en augmentant la diversification de l'emploi dans les zones rurales et contribuer ainsi à améliorer les modes et les moyens de vie des populations et réduire leur pauvreté).

Ces trois projets seront complétés par une composante stratégique sur le partage des connaissances et des leçons apprises et bénéficieront d'un cadre de coordination unique, qui aura la charge d'assurer un processus de suivi-évaluation simple et efficient, de gérer d'une manière appropriée toutes les connaissances et de les partager de la manière la plus efficace.

Par la présente, le Gouvernement du Burkina Faso réitère son implication et son adhésion aux objectifs du PIF et transmet au sous-comité du PIF son plan d'investissement forestier en sollicitant un don de **30 millions de dollars américains** pour la mise en œuvre de ce plan.

Le Gouvernement prendra toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour que ces ressources, combinées à ses propres ressources, et à celles des autres partenaires au développement ayant exprimé leur volonté d'appuyer ce plan, soient utilisées de la manière la plus efficace, pour trouver des solutions durables aux problèmes du secteur agro-sylvo-pastoral, dont la grande majorité des populations rurales dépendent pour leur survie et leurs activités productives.

Aussi, ai-je l'honneur de vous soumettre officiellement, au nom du Gouvernement du Burkina Faso, le Plan d'investissement Forestier du Burkina Faso, ainsi que ses annexes et appendices, en vue de son adoption par le Sous-comité PIF au cours de sa session du 30 juin 2011 à Cap Town en Afrique du Sud

En vous remerciant pour vos multiples contributions au développement du secteur de l'environnement et du développement durable au Burkina Faso, je vous prie d'agréer, Madame la Gestionnaire du Programme, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

**Pour le Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances,  
le Ministre Délégué chargé du Budget**



**François Marie Didier ZOUNDI**  
Officier de l'Ordre National