

Burkina Faso

Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development



READINESS PREPARATION PLAN FOR REDD

(R-PP – Burkina Faso)



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2iE	<i>Institut international de l'ingénierie de l'eau et de l'environnement</i> (International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering)
ABCC	<i>Alliance Burkinabè contre le changement climatique</i> (Burkina Faso Alliance against Climate Change)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGEREF	<i>Association inter-villageoise de gestion des ressources naturelles et de la faune de la Comoé-Léraba</i> (Coalition of villages for the management of natural resources and wildlife in the region of Comoé-Léraba)
AMBF	<i>Association des Municipalités de Burkina Faso</i> (Municipalities' Association of Burkina Faso)
AMIFOB	<i>Amicale des forestières de Burkina Faso</i> (Women's Forestry Association of Burkina Faso)
ANR	Assisted natural regeneration
APFNL	<i>Agence de promotion des produits forestiers non ligneux</i> (Agency for the promotion of non-timber forest products)
CAF	<i>Chantier d'aménagement forestier</i> (forest management site)
CCBA	Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CD-REDD	<i>Comité départemental REDD</i> (Département-level REDD Committee)
CEDL	<i>Commissions de l'environnement et du développement local</i> (committees for the environmental and local development)
CFAF	CFA Franc
CGCT	<i>Code général des collectivités territoriales</i> (General Code of Local Authorities)
CN-REDD	<i>Coordination nationale REDD</i> (National REDD Coordination Unit)
CONEDD	<i>Conseil National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable</i> (BF National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development)
CONASUR	<i>Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation</i> (National Council for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation)
COP	Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC)
COPROD	<i>Convention pour la promotion d'un développement durable</i> (Convention for the promotion of sustainable development – an NGO)
COS3C	<i>Coalition des organisations de la société civile sur le changement climatique</i> (Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change)
CPAS	<i>Coordination des politiques agricoles sectorielles</i> (Coordination Unit for Agricultural Sector Policies)
CR-REDD	<i>Comité régional REDD</i> (regional REDD committee)
CT	<i>Collectivités territoriales</i> (local and regional authorities)
DAF	<i>Direction administrative et financière</i> (Administration and Finance Directorate)
DAJC	<i>Direction des affaires juridiques et du contentieux</i> (Legal Affairs and Litigation Directorate)
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DD	Deforestation and degradation (of forests)
DEP	<i>Direction des études et de la planification</i> (Studies and Planning Directorate)
DGE	Directorate General for Energy
DGFF	<i>Direction générale des forêts et de la faune</i> (Directorate General for Forestry and Wildlife)
DGMP	<i>Direction générale des marchés publics</i> (Directorate General of Procurement)
DGPEDD	<i>Direction générale de la préservation de l'environnement et du développement durable</i> (Directorate General of Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development)
DNA/CDM	Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
DPEDD	<i>Direction de la préservation de l'environnement et du développement durable</i> (Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development Directorate)
DREDD	<i>Direction régionale de l'environnement et du développement durable</i> (Regional Directorate)

	for Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development)
ESMF	Environmental and social management framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FENUGGF	Fédération Nationale des Unions de Groupements de Gestion Forestière (<i>National Federation of Unions of Forest Management Groups</i>)
FIAB	Fédération nationale des Industries de l'Agro-Alimentaire du Burkina (National Federation of Agri-Food Industries)
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FMP	Forest Management Plan
GEF	The Global Environment Facility
GGF	<i>Groupements de gestion forestière</i> (forest management groups)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
IFN2	<i>Projet Inventaire forestier national 2</i> (National Forest Inventory 2)
IGB	<i>Institut géographique du Burkina</i> (Burkina Faso Geographic Institute)
INERA	<i>Institut de l'environnement et des recherches agricoles</i> (Institute for the environment and agricultural research)
INSD	<i>Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie</i> (National Institute of Statistics and Demography)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
BDOT	<i>Base de données de l'occupation des terres</i> (land use database)
LULUCF	Land-use, land use change and forestry
MAHRH	<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, Hydraulique et Ressources halieutiques</i> (Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Fisheries Resources)
MASS	<i>Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité</i> (Ministry of Social Action and Solidarity)
MATD	<i>Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation</i> (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization)
MECV	<i>Ministère de l'environnement et du cadre de vie</i> (Ministry of the Environment and Quality of Life)
MEDD	<i>Ministère de l'environnement et du développement durable</i> (Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development)
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MMCE	<i>Ministère des Mines, des Carrières et de l'Énergie</i> (Ministry of Mines, Quarries, and Energy)
MRA	<i>Ministère des Ressources Animales</i> (Ministry of Animal Resources)
MRSIT	<i>Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et de l'Innovation Technologique</i> (Ministry of Scientific Research and Technological Innovation)
MRV	Measurement, reporting, and verification
MS	<i>Ministère de la santé</i> (Ministry of Health)
MT	<i>Ministère des transports</i> (Ministry of Transport)
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action
NATURAMA	<i>Fondation des amis de la nature</i> (Friends of Nature Foundation)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSA	Non-state actor
NTFP	Non-timber forest products
ODA	Official development assistance
PAGIRE	<i>Plan d'Action pour la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau</i> (Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management in Burkina Faso)

PAGREN	<i>Projet d'appui à la gestion des ressources naturelles</i> (Burkina Faso's national Natural Resource Management support programme)
PAIE	Périmètres aquacoles d'intérêts économiques/ <i>Aquaculture perimeters of economic interests</i>
PANE	<i>Plan d'action nationale pour l'environnement</i> (National Environmental Action Plan)
PAN-LCD	<i>Plan d'Action Nationale de Lutte contre la Désertification</i> (National Action Plan for Combating Desertification)
PASF	<i>Programme harmonisé d'appui au secteur forestier</i> (Harmonized Support Program for the Forestry Sector)
PCD	<i>Plans Communaux de Développement</i> (Commune-level Development Plans)
PCN-REDD	<i>Plateforme nationale de concertation REDD</i> (National Participatory Consultation Platform on REDD – also called “National Consultation Platform” in this document)
PNAT	<i>Politique nationale d'aménagement du territoire</i> (National Land Use Planning Policy)
PEDD	<i>Plan d'environnement pour le développement durable</i> (Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development)
PNAFC	<i>Programme national d'aménagement des forêts classées</i> (National Program for the Development of Classified Forests)
PNAFN	<i>Programme national d'aménagement des formations naturelles</i> (National Program for the Development of Natural Areas)
PNFV	<i>Programme National de Foresterie Villageoise</i> (National Community Forestry Program)
PNGT	<i>Programme national de gestion de terroir</i> (National Land Management Program)
PNSFMR	<i>Politique nationale de sécurisation foncière en milieu rural</i> (National Land Tenure Securitization Policy for Rural Areas)
PNSR	<i>Programme nationale du secteur rural</i> (National Rural Sector Program)
PRONAGREF	<i>Programme National de Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestières et Fauniques</i> (National Program for Sustainable Management of Forest and Wildlife Resources)
QDB	Qatar Development Bank
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REEB 2	<i>Second Rapport sur l'Etat de l'Environnement au Burkina Faso</i> (Second Report on the State of the Environment in Burkina Faso)
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Plan
SCADD	<i>Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de développement durable</i> (Strategy For Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development)
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SG-MEDD	Secretary General of MEDD (the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development)
SNAT	<i>Schéma National d'Aménagement du Territoire</i> (National Land Use Plan)
SNPADB	<i>Stratégie nationale et plan d'action de la diversité biologique</i> (National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity)
SP-CONEDD	<i>Secrétariat Permanent du CONEDD</i> (Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD)
SP-CPAS	<i>Secrétariat permanent de la coordination des politiques agricoles sectorielles</i> (Permanent Secretariat of the Coordination Unit for Agricultural Sector Policies)
SRAT	<i>Schéma régional d'aménagement du territoire</i> (Regional Land Management Plan)
TA	Technical Assistance
tCO ₂ e	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
ToR	Terms of reference
UGGF	<i>Union de groupements de gestion forestière</i> (Union Of Forest Management Groups)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The credibility of the well-known and internationally recognized reforms already undertaken by the country is a comparative advantage that was presented when Burkina Faso presented its Investment Plan to the Sub-Committee in Cape Town in June 2011. The FIP Subcommittee approved the plan subject to the implementation of some suggested amendments and on condition that the country

prepare for REDD. Since then, the concept note has been submitted and has led to the drafting of the R-PP and the REDD+ Strategy Document.

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The REDD process in Burkina Faso

1. Burkina Faso launched its REDD program in 2010 during a training workshop on REDD+ for Ministry of the Environment staff and representatives from NGOs and the private sector. The Government of Burkina Faso became an observer member of the FCPF and participated in its meeting in June 2010 in Guyana.
2. Burkina Faso was selected as a participant in the Forest Investment Program (FIP), one of the programs established under the Climate Investment Funds, because of the substantial carbon sequestration potential of dryland forests at a global level¹, and because of Burkina Faso's substantial experience in participatory natural resource management. The preparation of a FIP/Burkina Faso between February and November 2011 with the support of the World Bank (the lead organization) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) is a first step in the country's development of a national REDD program. In June 2011, the FIP Subcommittee approved the Burkina Faso's FIP investment plan, provided that the government undertook some improvements to the plan and align the plan with an official REDD readiness process. This document constitutes the revised plan (R-PP: Readiness Preparation Plan) that Burkina Faso intends to implement to prepare for REDD.
3. Since the financial resources necessary to carry out the activities laid out in this plan are included in Burkina Faso's FIP and other development projects, the country does not intend to solicit new funding to implement REDD readiness activities. Burkina Faso will also submit the R-PP to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), in the hope that it will receive a favorable opinion.

1a. Organizational set-up

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

¹ The FIP was established under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF). It is one of the targeted programs under the Climate Investment Programs supporting measures and mobilizing investments to facilitate REDD and to promote sustainable forest management. Its goal is to reduce emissions, to foster carbon sequestration, and to bring substantial environmental and social co-benefits. The vision was to include in the FIP countries representing a wide variety of forest ecosystems including wet tropical and dryland forest ecosystems.

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

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

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

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

1b. Initial participatory Consultations

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

1c. Consultation and participation plan

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

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

- Developing information material and consultation resources
- Training of outreach workers
- Round 1: Raising awareness
- Round 2: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, lessons learned, policy/governance
- Round 3: Solutions/options

- Round 4: Implementation options (legal framework, redistribution mechanisms, project standards, a National REDD Fund)
- Round 5: MRV (measurement, reporting, verification), baseline scenario
- Round 6: Draft strategy, SESA
- Round 7: Validation of the strategy as a whole
- Ad hoc workshops at a national level and focus group meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. Over the past 30 years the government of Burkina Faso has demonstrated a strong long-term commitment to the environment. It has prepared a number of sectoral strategies and undertaken a

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

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

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

2b. Strategic options for REDD

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

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

- **Land use planning:** Land use planning in order to facilitate the most appropriate land use for each of the many different activities that take place in a rural setting (farming, livestock, forestry, agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, mining, urban areas, etc.) in order to accommodate them all;
- **Security of land tenure:** Enforcement of recent laws and regulations regarding the security of land tenure in order to provide an enabling environment for investments in improved land and forest management;
- **Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems:** For the sustainable management of crop farming, livestock farming, and forestry within a sustainable land-use management system;
- **A cross-cutting component of national capacity-building (in the ministries, but also in the private sector, civil society, and educational and research institutions), harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance** of natural resources, and forests in particular, will be included to create favorable conditions for the implementation of these three major areas of intervention.

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

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

Expected outcome	Emissions reduction (tCO₂e/year)	Contribution to total emissions reductions (%)
Bushfires contained	5, 167,500	27.17%
Improved management of existing state forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Improved management of Commune-level forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Management of agricultural expansion/productivity enhancement	2,782,500	14.63%
Overgrazing brought under control	1,844,400	9.70%
Reduction in use of charcoal and fuel-wood	1,000,000	5.26%
Agro-forestry activities (including additional agro-forestry plantations)	700,000	3.68%
Improved management of regional forests	530,000	2.79%
Management of newly designated state forests	265,000	1.39%
Improved management of community forests	265,000	1.39%
Afforestation	53,200	0.28%
Regulation of mining operations	53,000	0.28%
Total	19,020,600	100%

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

- An analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- Additional studies on the impact of overgrazing and bush fires;
- An analysis of lessons learned from different projects/programs in rural development and forestry over the past three decades;
- An inventory of policies and governance in forestry and land use planning;
- An inventory of policies and programs in other sectors (agriculture, mining, infrastructure) and an analysis of the issues that may affect REDD+;
- The development of solutions/options for reducing forest emissions with estimates of their potential to reduce emissions, contribute to the fight against poverty, and provide environmental co-benefits.

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

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

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

2c. Implementation framework for REDD+

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

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

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

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

32. Accreditation of REDD projects by the government is a tool to facilitate the sale on international carbon markets of carbon credits generated through private initiatives. Recording accredited projects in a register will represent a tool for tracking projects and national initiatives on REDD that will also be useful for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the national strategy. For projects to be accredited, it will be necessary to define a set of criteria (standards) for REDD projects to be recognized as such in Burkina Faso. At the same time, Burkina Faso will also develop a registry for listing government-accredited REDD projects.

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

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

2d. Social and environmental impact

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

3. Developing a baseline scenario

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.a. National forest emissions monitoring system

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

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

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

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

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

4b. Co-benefits monitoring system

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

5. Budget and timetable

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

SECTION 1: ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION

1a. Organizational set-up

Burkina Faso's national approach to preparing for REDD requires extensive consultation, communication, and participation involving every level of society. A consultation and participation plan has been designed to include stakeholders from the villages to the national level, and everyone in-between. The consultation entities will be created by a decree by the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, which will define their composition, functions, and operation. This will formalize these bodies and will allow consultation to continue after the preparation phase.

The preparation process for REDD also requires the establishment of national structures responsible for managing the process. As part of Burkina Faso's international commitments and its national action on REDD, national government is responsible for project leadership, with responsibility for project management lying with the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, supported by a national committee and an implementation structure.

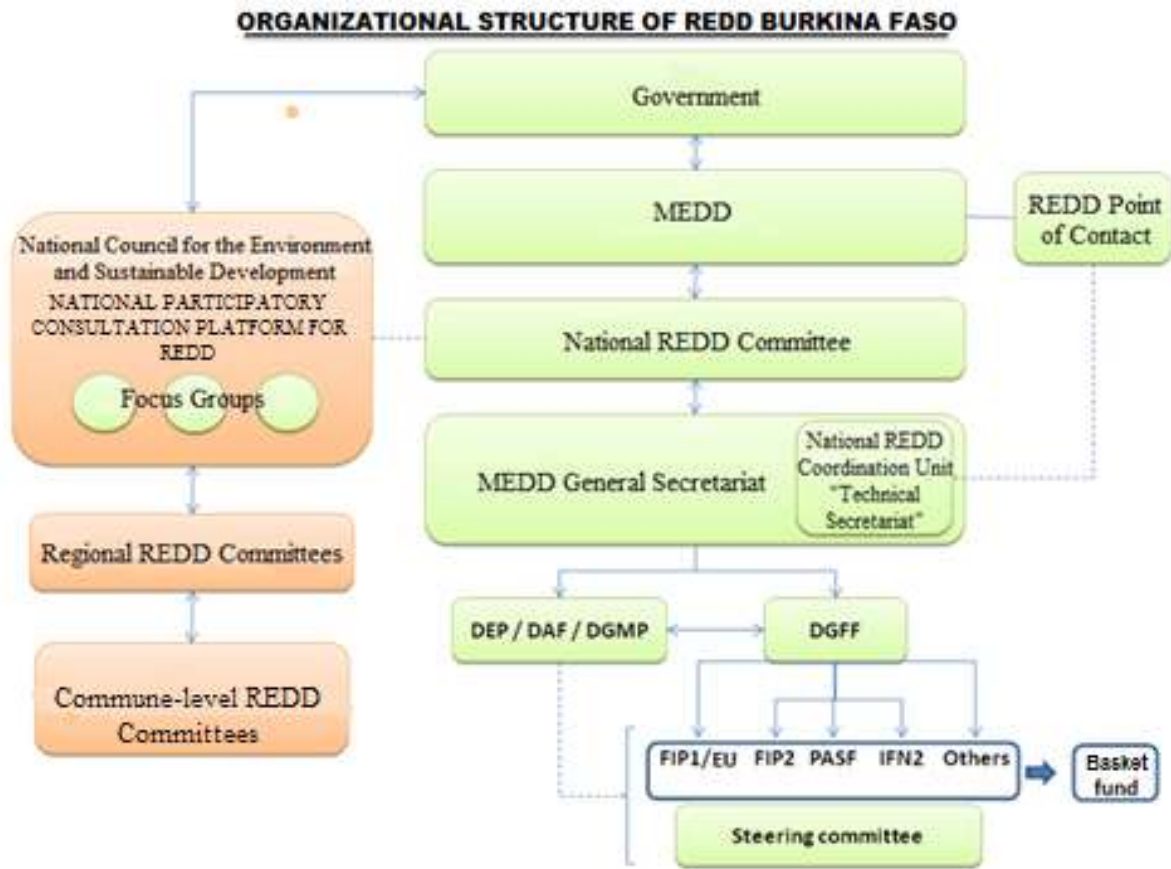
The organizational structure is built around coordination, implementation, and consultation. Figure 1 below is a schematic representation of this, with REDD consultation bodies on the left and coordination and the implementation entities on the right.

Commune-level and regional consultation committees created in the context of decentralization will be reinforced in order to allow them to work on REDD issues. A national platform including focus groups will also be established to allow a bottom-up approach and will build national consensus. A National REDD Committee and a National REDD Coordination Unit will form the coordination and the implementation entities.

REDD preparation will last 30 months, and will be undertaken by means of the project implementation mechanisms envisaged for the preparation, and then implementation, of the Forest Investment Program (FIP). This approach will also be supported by projects currently under preparation in cooperation with Luxembourg, Sweden, and the European Union. These projects (and in particular the two projects financed by FIP) will provide basic financing, and the National REDD Coordination Committee will coordinate these projects in compliance with the provisions of Decree no. 2007-775 PRES/PM/MEF, 22/11/2007 for the general regulation of development programs and projects implemented in Burkina Faso.

This organizational framework will avoid the creation of new structures, simplifying coordination. The National Platform will be established within the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD), which in turn reports to the Prime Minister. Commune-level and regional level REDD consultations will use the existing Commune-level and regional consultation and coordination frameworks and will be expanded to include non-statutory members to account for the specific needs of REDD.

Figure 1: Organizational structure of REDD Burkina Faso



A. The project coordination and implementation bodies

National government

In the perception of the international community, the national government bears final responsibility for the country’s efforts to reduce forest emissions. It includes the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers adopts institutional and regulatory measures for the creation and operation of the REDD organizational entities, and it concludes financing agreements for REDD. The National Assembly adopts the necessary laws for the REDD process. It approves financing conventions and agreements negotiated by the government for the implementation of REDD.

Their role will also be to approve the guidelines for the national REDD strategy (and to discuss the legislative issues that will arise during the development and implementation of the future REDD strategy), and to validate national reports produced through the MRV system.

At present, CONEDD, which oversees the National Participatory Consultation Platform, falls under the authority of the Prime Minister. The precise provisions for reporting to the Prime Minister and the National Assembly will be outlined when CONEDD’s statutes are updated and the National Participatory Consultation Platform is created.

The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD)

MEDD initiates and prepares drafts of texts submitted to the government for approval, is responsible for overall supervision of the preparation and implementation of REDD, and reports to the government on REDD activities. The Secretary General of MEDD, who is also the chairman of the National REDD Committee (CN-REDD), and the Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD (SP-CONEDD) both report directly to the Minister of the Environment and Sustainable Development, who ensures overall coherence of the REDD process and, where necessary, arbitrates between implementation and consultation authorities.

National REDD Committee

The National REDD Committee is responsible for the coordination of the whole process, both during preparation and implementation. The committee will include representatives from the ministries involved in REDD as well as civil society and the private sector. The committee reports to the Minister for the Environment and Sustainable Development, who is responsible for managing REDD in the country. The committee will be created by a decree that establishes the coordination and consultation bodies for REDD (see Appendix 1a).

Composition

The National REDD Committee is composed of 25 members, who are selected based on their positions. The REDD/FIP point of contact does not have a seat on the committee, but attends meetings and has an advisory role and acts as secretary. The technical and financial partners will appoint two representatives to attend meetings of the National Committee as observers

The National REDD Committee is composed of groups representing government, civil society, the private sector, and the TFPs. Appointments of members of this committee will be made in a participative manner, the details of which will be outlined in the decree by which the committee will be created.

To launch the process, discussions on the appointment of members of the committee were launched at three workshops held in Ouagadougou on May 28, 29, and 30, 2012, the participants of which are listed in the annexes. These discussions led to a temporary plan of action, and further appointment workshops will be organized after the first round of consultation (the aim of which is to widely distribute information on the REDD issues).

Table 1: Composition of the National REDD Committee

Bureau		
1	Chairman	SG-MEDD
2	Vice-Chairman	SP-CONEDD
	Secretary	REDD coordinator
Government representatives		
3	The Director General for Nature Conservation – MEDD	
4	The Director of Studies and Planning - MEDD	
5	The Director General for the Development of Local Authorities - MATD	
6	The Director General for Meteorology - MT	
7	The Director General for Grazing Land Planning – MRA	

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8	The Director General for Land Use Planning – MEF
9	The Director General for Water Resources – MAHRH
10	The National Coordinator of the PNGT – MAHRH
11	The Director General for Mines, Geology and Quarries – MMCE
12	The Director General for Energy – MMCE
13	The Director General for Health – MS
14	The Director General for Women’s Associations Coordination – MS
15	The Head of the Department of Natural Resource Management/Production Systems of the Environmental and Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) – MRSIT
	Representatives from civil society
16-20	5 representatives of a group that includes representatives from the Association of Municipalities (communes) of Burkina Faso (AMBF), the Sahel Desertification Network, the Confédération Paysanne du Faso farmers’ union, the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change (COS3C), AMIFOB (<i>Amicale des Forestières au Burkina Faso</i>), and the <i>Association des Chasseurs</i> (Hunters’ Association).
	Representatives from the private sector
21-26	5 representatives of a group including, <i>inter alia</i> , representatives of the National Bureau of Chambers of Agriculture, the Jatropha Industry, RENAPROF EM and COTACO/FIAB
	Representatives of TFPs
	2 representatives from the TFPs for the climate adaptation sector/REDD+/FIP

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the National REDD Committee are to:

- Decide on the vision and strategic options for the national REDD+ strategy in Burkina Faso;
- Coordinate inter-ministerial activities relating to REDD;
- Arbitrate in conflicts between stakeholders in REDD;
- Approve the strategic directions and programs to be implemented for the reduction of GHG emissions from forests and woodlands, based on the recommendations of the National Participatory Consultation Platform;
- Monitor the various development phases of the National REDD Strategy and projects;
- Approve the plan of action for the National REDD Coordination Unit.

Operation

The National REDD Coordination Unit will hold at least two ordinary meetings per year, convened by the chairman. The chairman may also convene extraordinary sessions as needed. The committee may also invite any resource persons or organizations whose opinion may inform debates. In particular, capacity-building, training, and awareness activities will be provided in the group of technical experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit.

Written observations by National Committee members will be discussed during meetings.

National REDD Coordination Unit

The National REDD Coordination Unit is a technical secretariat that implements activities planned under the REDD preparation phase. It will continue to exercise this coordination function during the

implementation phase in order to monitor the implementation of the strategy. The National REDD Coordination Unit also coordinates the FIP’s investment projects, as well as those supported by other agencies (Sweden, Luxembourg, and the European Union), throughout their durations.

The responsibilities of the National REDD Coordination Unit are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Functions of the National REDD Coordination Committee during the preparation and implementation phases of the national REDD strategy

REDD Preparation Phase (30 months)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of the participation and consultation process • Development of the national strategy • Definition of implementation modalities for the strategy • Strategic environmental and social assessment • Development of MRV system and the baseline scenario • National expertise for training, awareness, or communication activities on REDD
National Strategy Implementation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of interministerial coordination through the National REDD Committee • National expertise for training, awareness, or communication activities on REDD • Sectoral coordination through the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development • Definition of REDD+ programs and projects • Registration and monitoring of non-government projects and initiatives • Operationalization of the financing and redistribution system • REDD+ monitoring/evaluation • Implementation of the MRV system

Organization

The National REDD Coordination Unit will be established to assist the various entities within the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) with the preparation and implementation of the REDD+ strategy. It will report to the Secretary General of the MEDD, and will act in accordance with the Ministry’s needs and requests, including providing technical support to the National REDD Committee and informing them on REDD. Experts appointed to the secretariat may be nominated from within the administration or from outside, either nationally or internationally. The secretariat will be supported by external financing (technical assistance contract).

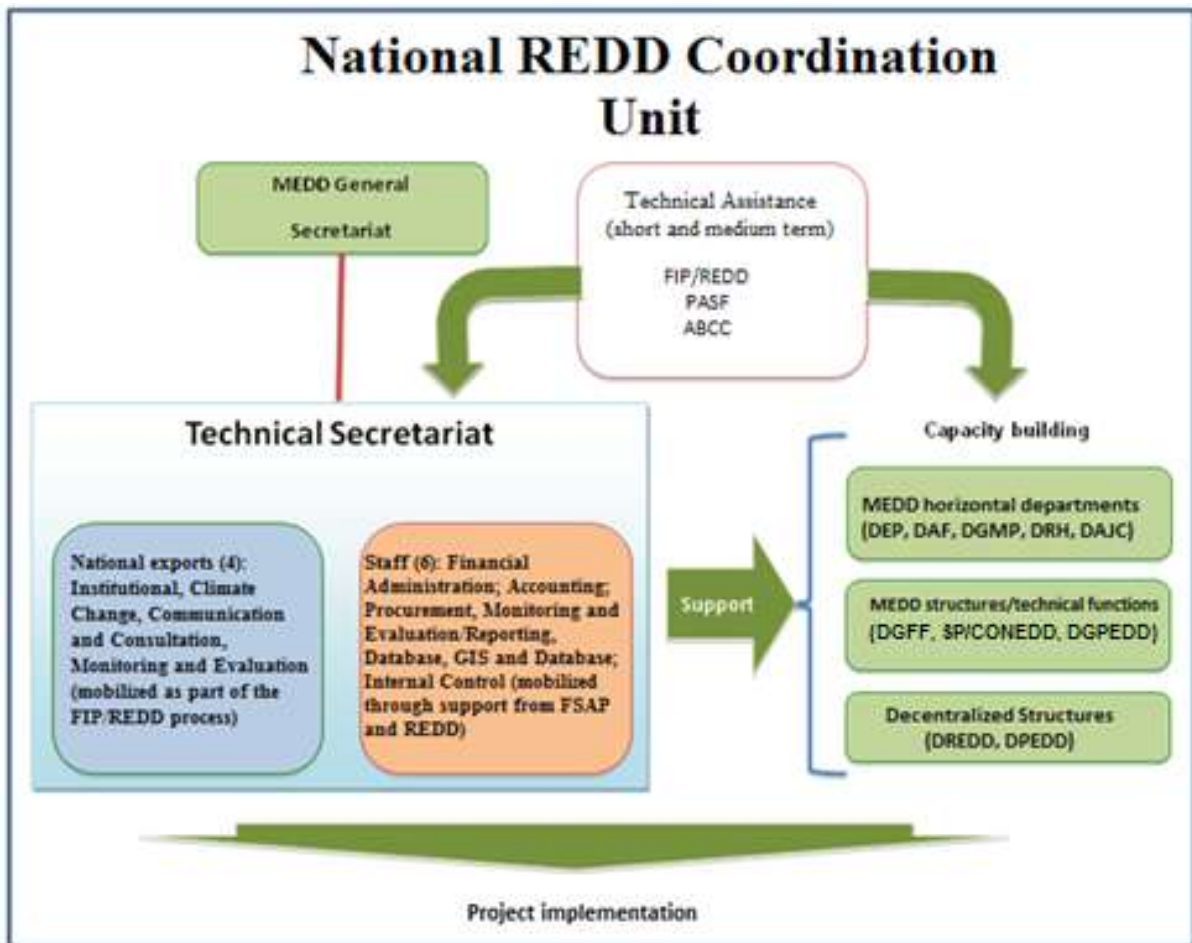
The National REDD Coordination Unit will form a specialized unit within the MEDD, and will support the Secretary General, who chairs the National REDD Committee. The Administration and Finance Division (DAF) of the Ministry, in collaboration with the project management teams for REDD and, depending on availability, other projects (like FIP projects, for example), will be responsible for budget preparation, implementation, and control, and will carry some of the operating costs.

With regard to administration, procurement and contract management tasks will be carried out in compliance with the provisions of the projects providing financing. As most activities will be financed through the two FIP projects, and as these projects should be implemented under the MEDD, this means that these tasks will be carried out by MEDD’s Public Procurement Division and DAF, who will be responsible for all procurement and contracting activities, and who will receive support as part of these projects.

On a technical level, four experts will be permanently recruited to the secretariat: i) an institutional expert, who will be responsible for interfacing with all stakeholders, ii) a monitoring and evaluation officer, iii) a communications officer, and iv) a climate change expert. This team will be further supported by consultants on an ad hoc basis. Each expert will be bound by a performance contract, which will be evaluated annually. The administrative arrangements for dealing with consultants will reflect the applicable regulations.

- The National REDD Coordination Unit is responsible for the following tasks:
- Coordinating all preparation activities for REDD;
- Coordinating project preparation;
- Designing indicators and mechanisms for project monitoring and evaluation, and gathering information on project implementation;
- Carrying out quantitative and qualitative evaluations of project implementation and preparing regular implementation progress reports for every project;
- Evaluating the impact of projects from an environmental and sustainable development point of view;
- Designing knowledge management tools, which will be made available to the REDD/FIP point of contact;
- Outlining terms of reference for all studies and tasks related to REDD strategy preparation;
- Compiling the national REDD strategy document;
- Preparing communications to the UNFCCC on Burkina Faso's REDD process;
- Managing and producing periodic implementation status reports on REDD in Burkina Faso;
- Preparing and implementing a communications strategy for REDD and FIP;
- Designing and carrying out communications, awareness, and training campaigns and assess their effectiveness;
- Supporting representatives of the National REDD committee and the National Participatory Consultation Platform in order to train them over the course of implementation of the R-PP;
- Collecting, updating, and distributing information on REDD;
- Establishing a database of data and information (e.g., statistics) on REDD to be made available at a national level;
- Establishing a network of technical partners with regard to REDD, involving the private sector, research institutes, and educational institutions;
- Conducting the preparation process for REDD with complete transparency

Figure 2: National REDD Coordination Unit/FIP Organization Chart



Following a favorable opinion from the TFPs and the supervisory authority, recruitment for these positions will take place based on the terms of reference for the posts to be filled. During the preparation phase for REDD a consulting firm will provide three technical assistants for the long term, as well as *ad hoc* consultants as needed. During the preparatory consultation rounds, local organizations (NGOs, consultancies) will also be contracted to act as an interface between the National REDD Coordination Unit and the SP-CONEDD on the one side and the local authorities on the other.

The National Coordination Committee will be supported by a consulting firm, which will provide technical assistance with all activities associated with REDD preparation as envisaged in the R-PP. More specifically, this will involve the appointment of a REDD forestry expert and of an assistant to the REDD/FIP point of contact.

REDD/FIP Point of Contact

The REDD/FIP point of contact would:

- Oversee project implementation by the technical secretariat;
- Compose the annual work plan and budget;
- Report progress on implementation of activities to the National REDD Committee and the supervisory authority;
- Ensure the correct use of the means made available to the National REDD Coordination Unit;
- Oversee the implementation of recommendations by the National REDD Committee, and of the various audits;
- Draft regular progress reports;

- Report to the FIP sub-committee;
- Participate in international forums and share Burkina Faso's experience in FIP and REDD with others;
- Attend national information meetings on REDD;
- Build partnerships with research and educational institutions in order to develop and promote local expertise on subjects related to REDD.

Cost of maintaining coordination

The REDD point of contact would attend meetings of the National REDD Committee and will participate in a consultative role. He/she will serve as the committee's secretary.

The operating costs of coordination are based on the following components:

- Payroll: USD 170,000/year
- Operational costs: USD 30,000/year
- Equipment (service vehicle, all-terrain vehicle, computer equipment): USD 100,000
- Assistance from a consulting firm for 30 months (ToR in Annex 1a): USD 2.0 million.
- 1 long-term TA, coordination: USD 550,000
- 1 long-term TA, REDD expert: USD 550,000
- 1 long-term TA, consultation (at SP-CONEDD): USD 550,000
- Ad hoc consulting: USD 350,000

B. Participatory Consultation bodies

The participatory consultation bodies are created by decree from the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development. The decree establishes the legal framework, composition, organization, and functions of each body. To implement this, each authority (CONEDD, governor, and mayor) will issue the necessary orders for its respective consultation body.

The institutional structures created for REDD are intended to be lasting, and the consultation bodies will exist as part of permanent consultation mechanisms that will be established by decree. Hence, the Commune-level and regional consultation committees are integrated into the Commune-level and regional consultation frameworks established by Decree no. 2009-838/PRES/PM/MEF/MATD of October 26, 2009. These entities are intended to continue to function beyond the REDD preparation phase and will remain active through the implementation phase. The National Participatory Consultation Platform falls under CONEDD as a special committee. This institutional arrangement will ensure its longevity in conjunction with the regional and Commune-level consultation committees, which will supply it with periodic reports.

The longevity of these entities will be ensured in terms of financing through the contribution of green funds, carbon credit revenues, and other mechanisms that will be put in place. The reinforcement of the capacities of the REDD entities will be achieved through the financing of their operations, the activities that they will lead, and all the expertise that the members will acquire over the course of the various activities.

The Commune-level REDD Committee (CC-REDD) (Comité de concertation communal)

At the commune level, the approach is to bring together all the local community representatives to identify actions that people are prepared to implement in line with REDD. As the village acts as a base for any activity oriented around the people, their environment, and their development, the involvement of village communities in the REDD process is essential for its success. This forms the foundation for the participatory consultation architecture.

At present, the environmental committees of Commune-level councils and the Commune-level participatory consultation frameworks have neither the knowledge nor the capacity to mobilize and generate awareness with local populations regarding REDD objectives. It is therefore necessary that the community consultation framework be reinforced in order for a Commune-level REDD Committee to function, based on the following:

- Each village is linked to a commune;
- The mayor is the legitimate authority in the commune;
- The Prefect is well respected, and can mobilize the technical services of the State;

Composition

Table 3 shows the composition of the CC-REDD using the example of a commune consisting of seven villages. At the commune level the agricultural and environmental services will be the most closely associated with the population's REDD initiatives. This is why they act as resource entities, leading the process as moderators/spokespersons. Although other administrative entities may be involved, depending on the problems experienced in each commune it will be more at a regional, and then a national level that the issues that might involve other ministerial departments will be dealt with, given that they will play out in a larger geographical context. This is particularly the case with mining activities, energy, and land use planning.

Table 3: Composition of the Commune-level REDD Committee

	Bureau	
1	Chairman	The Mayor
2	Vice-chairman	The Prefect
3	Secretary	Agriculture officer
4	Moderator	Environmental officer
	Members of the Administration	
5	Livestock Officer for the commune	
6	1 representative of primary school teachers	
7	1 representative of secondary school teachers	
8	1 representative of the health department	
	Local elected officials	
15	7 Commune-level councilors (one per village)	
22	7 members of the village development committee (one per village)	
	Members of civil society	
28	6 leaders of farmers' organizations	
34	6 traditional leaders	
37	3 religious leaders	

43	6 leaders of the socioprofessional associations
49	6 leaders of women's associations
52	3 leaders of youth associations
55	3 leaders of development associations
58	3 leaders of non-residents' associations

Operation

The Mayor initiates, convenes, and chairs village level participatory consultation meetings (village forums) in every village in the commune, with the assistance of the members of the Commune-level participatory consultation REDD Committee (local elected officials, association leaders, and traditional leaders). The concerns of village communities are heard by members of the CC-REDD.

Once the village consultations have taken place the mayor initiates, convenes, and chairs a meeting of the CC-REDD that should allow the synthesis of hearings held in each village.

The Mayor and the Prefect will perform the functions of Chairman and Vice Chairman. Moderation and minutes are provided by the Agriculture and Environmental officers respectively.

For village forums to take place:

- The representatives of each village on the CC-REDD are responsible for organizing the forums in their villages. They mobilize the people.
- The villages will be grouped together based on their geographical proximity and the size of their populations in order to reduce the number of forums and to reach the largest possible proportion of the population.
- Forums will be advertised on local radio stations and announced at the markets and places of worship in the most appropriate format (choice of language and medium). Communication media will be specifically chosen in order to reach certain specific groups of stakeholders, like women, young people, migrants, or sojourners.
- These forums should allow people from all stakeholder groups, including those who have fewer rights formally accorded to them (migrants, women, young people, Fulani herders, transhumant pastoralists), to freely and effectively speak their minds in order to reveal problems and disputes between groups. The methods for resolving these disputes should also be defined. To do this, support will be provided to State services for the organization and monitoring of these consultation rounds (see Section 2c).

Expenses relating to the organization of community forums and meetings of the CC-REDD are included in the consultation/participation plan from the REDD preparation phase (PNGT2 scales).

Responsibilities

The CC-REDD will have the following responsibilities:

- Explaining the objectives of REDD to the people in order to galvanize their support;
- Identifying and analyzing the effects of climate change on the village land and especially those related to deforestation and desertification;
- Analyzing the impact of these effects on their everyday life;

- Identifying and proposing solutions for reducing these effects or adapting to them by relying on traditional knowledge as far as possible;
- Identifying and proposing solutions to address or mitigate these effects, as well as the consequences with regard to land use;
- Deciding on measures relating to Commune-level land use, land tenure security, and forest and land management - pillars of the national REDD strategy;
- Submitting any measures that might contribute to the preservation or restoration of forest cover;
- Proposing a program of activities and a plan of action that the people can implement in the context of REDD;
- Compiling an inventory of traditional knowledge that furthers the objectives of REDD and sustainable development;
- Suggesting supportive measures necessary for achieving the desired outcomes;
- Communicating to the National Participatory Consultation Platform the conclusions, questions, or warnings that will have come to light during the village forums.

The outcomes of the consultation forums will be taken into account during the preparation of the national REDD strategy, and in all operational plans and programs. To this end, the records of the village meetings will be synthesized at the commune level, then integrated into regional and national syntheses. The regional authorities, and, finally, the National Platform, are responsible for making pronouncements on the disputes or differences of interpretation that will emerge from the field.

The Regional REDD Committee (CR-REDD)

This level will make use of a more qualitative participation through participation in regional level technical services offered by the State, and the projects and programs already being carried out in the region.

The Regional Committee is the body that adapts the REDD strategy to the specific conditions of the region. It is supported by a regional REDD Point of Contact, namely the Regional Director for the Environment and Sustainable Development, who is responsible for:

- Organizing sessions (workshops) of the CR-REDD and acting as its secretary;
- Serving as a coordinator between CD-REDD and the National Participatory Consultation Platform.

Composition

Table 4 shows the composition of the Regional REDD Committee.

Table 4: Composition of the Regional REDD Committee

	Bureau	
1	Chairman	The governor
2	Vice-Chairman	President of the Regional Council
3-4	Spokespersons	Two Provincial Directors of the Environment and Sustainable Development
	Government representatives	

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	High-Commissioners
	Regional directors of decentralized departments
	Locally elected officials
	Commune-level Councilors responsible for Environmental Affairs
	Members of Civil Society
	Regional Representative of the BF Municipalities Association (AMBF)
	President the Regional Chamber of Agriculture
	Representatives of Commune-level cells (one for each Commune-level cell)
	6 leaders of farmers' organizations
	6 traditional leaders
	3 religious leaders
	6 leaders of socio-professional associations
	6 leaders of women's associations
	3 leaders of youth associations
	3 leaders of development associations
	3 leaders of non-residents' associations

Organization

The Regional REDD Committee operates based on the workshops envisaged in the participatory consultation plan. The costs related to the organization of the regional workshops are included in the participatory consultation plan included under REDD preparation.

Responsibilities

In the preparatory phase for REDD, the CR-REDD's main objective is to ensure the consistency and harmonization of information in order to produce a REDD strategy that takes into account all the specific concerns of the region. This phase gives rise to the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.

The results of the consultation carried out during this phase will lead to the formulation of proposals based on consensus at a regional level. They will come about through understanding and agreement on the various trade-offs that are necessary to develop proposals that can be considered for REDD preparation. These results will be forwarded to the National Participatory Consultation Platform and the National REDD Coordination Unit.

The main responsibilities of the Regional Committee will be:

- Coordinating the feedback from the Commune-level committees and ensuring consistency at the regional level;

- Aligning the proposals of Commune-level committees with the objectives of other projects which may or may not have direct links to REDD; proposing arbitration in case of conflict between various priorities;
- Developing a synthesis for use in the implementation of REDD in the region on the basis of the outcomes of the consultations led by Commune-level committees;
- Communicate to the National Participatory Consultation Platform a synthesis of the questions, comments, recommendations, or fears expressed in the Commune-level Committees.

The National Participatory Consultation Platform for REDD (PCN-REDD)

To ensure the sustainability of the process of consultation and participation, the consultation bodies fall under CONEDD (the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development). This institutional anchorage aims to integrate the tool consultation and participation onto the body responsible for policy development and monitoring of projects and programs initiated in response to climate change.

CONEDD is composed of three components: the National Conference, the Special Commissions and the Permanent Secretariat. The National Participatory Consultation Platform will be established as a special committee of CONEDD.

The moderation of the consultations is entrusted to the Permanent Secretariat of CONEDD (SP-CONEDD) supported by a technical assistant, a consultation specialist, and a representative from REDD.

The SP-CONEDD will manage the consultation and participation process (including at regional and commune level) with the same financial resources that will be made available by the National REDD Coordination Unit. It will also work with the SP-CONEDD, including in particular for the elaboration of training programs, and for implementation of consultation and participation plan. An MOU will be established between the SP-CONEDD REDD and the National Coordination Unit for the management of the activities related to REDD. Given the size of the task (more than 300 municipalities) the National REDD Coordination Unit of REDD will recruit local organizations (NGOs and consulting companies) to assist SP-CONEDD with the work in the regions and the Communes.

Composition

The issues related to climate change are many and complex, which requires that the PCN-REDD be able to represent these various fields of activity and call on strategic and operational partners who are able develop strategies and provide guidance with decision-making. As PCN-REDD's missions are essentially qualitative, members should be selected based on how they can contribute to solving problems related to REDD.

Besides resource persons, who can be invited to contribute as needed, the members represent institutional entities. Each entity will provide the name and the qualifications of their representative, so that the PCN-REDD can be a permanent body of qualified people who need to apply their mission in real life and help advance the REDD objectives, even outside PCN-REDD sessions. The quality of the committee's discussions and of the proposals it makes depends on the quality of members, and if a member is selected based on good qualifications, s/he should not be replaced.

The PNC-REDD is made up of groups representing the government, civil society, the private sector, and the TFPs. The members representing government are appointed based on their positions, while the other groups will appoint their members at workshops organized by the Technical Secretariat of FIP. The appointment of members of this committee will be done in a participative manner, the details of which will be outlined in the decree by which it will be established.

Table 5 shows the proposed composition.

Table 5: Composition of the National Participatory Consultation Platform on REDD (PCN-REDD)

Bureau	
1	Chairman SG-MEDD
2	Vice-Chairman SP-CONEDD
3	General Spokespersons Contact Point for Climatic Change focal
4	
5	Associate Spokespersons President of the Municipalities Association of Burkina (AMBF)
6	
Administration Representatives	
7	The Director General for Nature Conservation – MEDD
8	The Director of Studies and Planning - MEDD
9	The Director General for the Development of Local Authorities - MATD
10	The Director General for Meteorology - MT
11	The Director General for Grazing Land Planning – MRA
12	The Director General for Land Use Planning – MEF
13	The Director General for Water Resources – MAHRH
14	The National Coordinator of the PNGT – MAHRH
15	The Director General for Health – MS
16	The Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) – MASS
17	The Director General for Energy – MMCE
18	The Director General for Mines, Geology, and Quarries – MMCE
19	The Director General for Women’s Associations Coordination – MS
22	3 coordinators from the NAPA
25	3 project managers from FIP
26	The Executive Secretary of the Designated National Authority for the Clean Development Mechanism (DNA/CDM)
27	The Point of Contact for the Convention to Combat Desertification

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28	The Point of Contact for the Convention on Biological Diversity
29	The Point of Contact for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
30	The Point of Contact for the Ramsar Convention
	Representatives of TFPs
31	One representative from one of the following organizations: the UNDP, the World Bank, the QDB, DANIDA, the GEF, Japan, Luxembourg, the EU, or SIDA.
	Research Institutes
39	2 representatives to be appointed from a group composed of the Head of the Department of Natural Resource Management/Production Systems of the Environmental and Agricultural Research Institute (INERA) – MRSIT, one representative from the International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE), representatives from the University of Ouagadougou.
	Members of Civil Society
45	12 representatives to be appointed from a group made up of: the Traditional Leaders' Council, religious leaders, the Association of Traditional Health Practitioners, the Parliamentary Network on Climate Change, the Sahel Desertification Network, the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change (COS 3C), the Confédération Paysanne du Faso farmers' union, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, AMIFOB, the Climate Justice Association, the UN Convention on Sustainable Development, AGEREF Comoé-Léraba, the Hunters' Association, COPROD, NATURAMA, 2APE, Nature et Vie, BELWET, TIS LAVIM, KOLGWEGO, and RABE.
	Private Sector Members
53	4 representatives from a group including the Chairman of the National Federation of Forest Management Unions and Groups, a representative from the shea industry, a representative from the Jatropha industry, the Chairman of the Burkina Faso Association of Consultancies, COTACO/FIAB, RENAPROF-EM, AMONTIK-TO N PAAM, SP/FIAB.

Responsibilities

The National Platform is an expanded mechanism for consultation around the issues associated with REDD, and its responsibilities are:

- Supporting decision-making at level of the National REDD Committee and the activities to be implemented by the National REDD Coordination Unit;
- Aligning Commune-level and regional consultations on REDD and producing the synthesis of these consultations;
- Undertaking general reflections on the methods and means of achieving the REDD objectives;
- Undertaking thematic reflections on topics related to the content and objectives of the national REDD strategy and develop proposals and recommendations;
- Receiving and studying the reports of the Regional REDD Committees;
- Acting as a facilitator between field staff, beneficiaries, authorities, operators, and implementation agents for the REDD projects and programs.

Operation

The bureau of the PCN-REDD is defined under the section on the Platform's composition. The Platform includes a plenary assembly and three focus groups. It will meet at least twice a year or during the preparation phase according to the schedule laid out in the consultation plan.

As a special committee of CONEDD, the logistics and administration are managed by the SP-CONEDD. The budget (including for technical assistance) is allocated in accordance with the consultation/participation plan and will be made available by the National REDD Coordination Unit

Focus groups

Three focus groups will be set up. This number may change according to the subjects discussed. The three basic themes focus on the implementation of REDD in Burkina Faso:

- The MRV system and baseline scenario;
- The implementation of REDD;
- The development of the REDD strategy.

The focus groups will be active in two areas:

- Further researching the specific issues on the request of the National Platform;
- Rapidly addressing specific issues related to the activities of the National REDD Coordination Unit or its consultants.

When the National Platform has requested that a focus group examine certain issues, the group studies these issues by reviewing documents, and then discussing the subject during ad hoc meetings. The outcomes of a focus group's work are advisory and their proposals are examined by the National Participatory Consultation Platform.

When the National REDD Coordination Unit requires input from a focus group on a specific topic, it organizes meetings specifically for this purpose.

Focus groups are established through a decision by the PCN-REDD, which appoints both a chairman and a secretary. A focus group should not consist of more than 8 members so as to allow in-depth discussion on the subject in question at the meetings.

C. Summary of actions that will be implemented during the REDD preparation phase.

Table 6 summarizes the activities to be performed and their associated budgets for making the organizational arrangements needed to prepare for REDD.

Table 6: Summary of the organizational planning for REDD preparation - activities and budgets

1a. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated Cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Establish the General Framework for REDD	Decree for establishment of the entities for management, implementation, and consultation for REDD	15 ²			15
The establishment of consultation structures	Regional decree on the establishment of the Regional REDD Committee	included			

² Legal consultant to support the FIP technical secretariat and cover all regions and Communes.

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	Commune-level decree on the establishment of the Commune-level REDD Committee	included				
	Updating of CONEDD's statutes	included				
	Decision by CONEDD on the establishment of the REDD Special Committee	included				
	Workshops for appointment of members of constituent groups of the committee and National Consultation Platform	15				15
Establishment and operation of CN-REDD	MEDD decree on the organization of the National REDD Coordination Unit	included				
	Staff Recruitment for CN-REDD	85	170	170		425
	CN-REDD operations	115	30	30		175
	Recruitment of the consultancy to provide TA to the CN-REDD	450	850	700		2000
Establishment of Steering Committee for FIP projects	MEDD decree on the establishment of FIP steering committee (repealing the decree on FIP/NAPA/REDD)	included				
Operation of the coordination bodies	Organization of meetings of the National REDD Committee – training/information	5	30	30		65
	Organization of meetings of the National Participatory Consultation Platform on REDD – training/information	15	60	60		135
	Total		\$ 680	\$ 1050	\$ 900	\$ 2 830
Preparation facility from Burkina Faso Government for FIP Investment Plan	In kind (salaries, existing offices)	30				30
FIP Burkina Faso Projects		650	1050	900		\$ 2 800
Luxembourg Cooperation						
Other TFPS						

1b. Initial consultations

Consultations for the preparation of the R-PP began in 2010 with a training workshop on the REDD+ process offered to staff of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and representatives from the NGOs and the private sector, organized with the support of IUCN. Subsequently, the Government of Burkina Faso became an observer member of the FCPF and attended its meeting in Guyana in June 2010. More extensive consultations were held during preparation of the FIP/Burkina Faso Investment Plan between February and November 2011. The preparation of FIP/Burkina Faso was the result of a consultative process that included all stakeholders involved in the forestry sector, namely: various ministerial departments, national

offices and directorates, and representatives from the private sector, civil society and users of forest resources (including timber, non-timber, and wildlife resources), representatives from local authorities and representatives of key technical and financial partners of Burkina Faso. The reports on the workshops were held in Ouagadougou in October 2010 and February and October 2011, as well as the detailed reports of technical consultations held during these missions not only reflect the number and the variety of the institutional stakeholders who participated in the process of preparing the Investment Plan, but also the productivity of the discussions.

In addition, a meeting of the NAPA/REDD+/FIP Steering Committee was held in November 2011 and presented the opportunity to discuss and validate the roadmap that was prepared for the R-PP. A workshop on forest governance was also held during the fourth joint mission by FIP in October 2011.

Finally, a validation workshop of the R-PP on March 20-22, 2012, was an opportunity to review all components of the R-PP. This workshop was followed by a meeting of the NAPA/REDD/FIP Steering Committee to approve the document. A national workshop to launch Burkina Faso's REDD+ initiative is scheduled for June 2012.

The R-PP is built on existing consultation work carried out for the first version of the FIP Investment Plan. The main partners of the MEDD (UNDP, Luxembourg, the EU, the AfDB, the World Bank, and SIDA) participated in the development of the R-PP, and the document was also submitted to the TFP Coordination Group, which is headed by the UNDP. A list of current and future projects is provided in Annex 2c.

Throughout the development process of the R-PP, a technical committee has monitored the work carried out by the NCC-REDD with support from consultants. The following people provided valuable comments and suggestions:

For the Government of Burkina Faso:

- Samuel Yéyé, Coordinator from MEDD
- Bertrand Tapsoba, Adviser
- Edmond Ouedraogo, Consultant
- Edward Bonkougou, Consultant
- Jean-Marc Lewis, Consultant

The World Bank:

- Taoufiq Bennouna, AFTEN
- Loic Braune, AFTEN

For the African Development Bank:

- Modibo Traore, OSAN.4
- Pierre Nguinda, OSAN.4

All of these initial consultations have contributed to the development of a complete vision that is in line with existing initiatives and programs, while taking into account the many different interests of stakeholders. A comprehensive list of all persons who participated in either of these events (workshops or meetings) can be found in Annex 1b, where they are grouped according to whether they are representatives of government, civil society, the private sector, or the TFPs.

1c. Participatory Consultation and participation plan

A. Activities

The aim of consultation is to take into account the interests and concerns of all stakeholders. It provides an opportunity to smooth out any differences that might exist. The design of the participatory consultation plan is based on exchanges between the national level and the local level.

Seven consultation themes have been identified. For each of these themes (listed below), consultation will gather information that is to be taken into consideration from the villages.

The foundational element of the process is the village forum. After these forums have taken place, synthesis meetings will be organized by the Commune-level committees. The summarized findings of the Commune-level committees are in turn synthesized and harmonized by the regional committees, and the results sent to the PCN-REDD to be taken into account in the national vision. A complete cycle, i.e., from the villages to the National Platform, is called a "consultation wave", or round of consultation.

This entire process will take place for various themes, in rounds that are outlined in the REDD preparation plan. Given the size of the geographic area that has to be covered and the organizational effort required, three "consultation waves", or rounds, can take place per year.

In order to assist the elected officials (mayors) and the government services (under the authority of the Prefects) who are responsible for presiding over the village forums and community consultations, the services of support organizations have been engaged. They will be responsible for training field agents on the themes to be debated, for providing training/creating awareness of social issues in order to avoid censorship or self-censorship by certain categories of stakeholders, and to provide practical assistance with organizing the forums.

The consultation plan consists of a series of activities, presented in Table 7 below. The costs of implementing the various rounds were evaluated on the basis of the PNGT2 scale.

Table 7: Consultation and Participation Plan Activities

Activity	Tasks	Person responsible
Development of consultation and information material	Development of training modules	NCC-REDD with SP- CONEDD
	Development of a methodological guide to conducting consultation meetings	
Recruitment of supporting organizations (coordinators)	Drafting of ToRs	NCC-REDD with SP- CONEDD
	Procurement	
Training of facilitators	Training of Provincial Environmental Directors	NCC-REDD with SP- CONEDD
	Training of county environmental, agriculture, and livestock officers in conducting the consultations	
	Training of provincial directors for the environment	NCC-REDD with SP- CONEDD and the provincial directors for the environment

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Round 1: Awareness campaign	<p>Creation of the village committees under the CC-REDD</p> <p>Conduct the community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by Commune-level REDD committees (CC-REDDs)</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p>Round 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable development factors - Lessons learned - Forest policy/governance and land use planning - Policies/governance for other sectors 	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p>Round 3:</p> <p>Solutions/options</p>	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p>Round 4: Implementation options</p> <p>Legal framework and redistribution plan</p> <p>Standards for REDD projects and accreditation</p> <p>National REDD Fund</p>	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p>Round 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MRV - Baseline scenario 	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators</p>
<p>Round 6:</p> <p>Draft version of the strategy</p> <p>SESA</p>	<p>Development of simplified contents for use in consultations</p> <p>Hold community forums</p> <p>Synthesis by CC-REDDs</p> <p>Synthesis by CR-REDDs</p> <p>Supplementing by PCN-REDD</p>	<p>NCC-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators. Involvement of the consulting contracted to carry out the SESA</p>

Round 7: Validation of the complete strategy	Development of simplified contents for use in consultations Hold community forums Synthesis by CC-REDDs Synthesis by CR-REDDs Supplementing by PCN-REDD	CN-REDD with SP-CONEDD and the regional and county facilitators
Ad hoc workshops at the National Platform level	These workshops are organized according to need in aid of studies or for compiling the various documents	CN-REDD with SP-CONEDD
Focus group meetings	These ad hoc meetings are organized according to need in aid of studies or for compiling the various documents	CN-REDD with SP-CONEDD

B. Cost of consultation plan

The cost of the consultation plan is calculated based on the following project components:

- 1) Development of information and consultation materials:
 - Long-term and ad hoc TA included in the budget of the CN-REDD
 - Materials and reproduction: CFAF 10 million
- 2) Training of regional facilitators (CFAF 3 million) and county facilitators (CFAF 27 million)
- 3) Conducting of one consultation round: CFAF 152 million
 - Hold village forums (public hearings): CFAAF 75 million
 - Synthesis meeting of Commune-level committee: CFAF 40 million
 - Regional workshops: CFAF 35 million
 - Workshop at the National Platform level: CFAF 2 million
- 4) Ad hoc workshops of the National Platform (3): CFAF 6 million
- 5) Ad hoc meetings of focus groups: cost included in the budget for technical activity
- 6) Overheads for the community consultations
 - Technical assistance to the CN-REDD and the SP-CONEDD (for the record)
 - Supporting the functioning of SP-CONEDD: CFAF 15 million/year.
 - Facilitation teams (4) for 7 consultation rounds: CFAF 80 million

C. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase

Table 8 summarizes the activities and the associated budgets for carrying out the consultation plan required for REDD preparation.

Table 8: Summary of the Participatory Consultation and Participation Plan: Activities and Budget

1c. PARTICIPATORY CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN					
Activity	Sub-activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Development of information and consultation materials		20			20
Facilitation teams (4)		40	60	60	160
Training of facilitators		60			60
Round 1: Awareness Campaign		300			300
Round 2 of Consultation			300		300
Round 3 of consultation			300		300
Round 4 of consultation			300		300
Round 5 of consultation				300	300
Round 6 of consultation				300	300
Round 7 of consultation				300	300
Ad hoc workshops at the National Platform level			8	4	12
Focus group meetings					for the record
Support the operations of SP- CONEDD	Technical assistance				for the record
	Operationalization of SP- CONEDD	15	30	30	75
	Total	626	846	560	2 427
Burkina Faso Government FIP project preparation facility			In kind (salaries, existing offices)		
Burkina Faso FIP Projects		626	846	560	2 427
Cooperation from Luxembourg					
Other TFPs					

SECTION 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

2a. Analysis of Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, policies, governance, and lessons learned

A. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Changes in forest area

Table 9 shows the areas covered by the main rural land use systems: crop farming, classified lands, and rangelands. Classified areas (classified forests, biosphere reserves, and wildlife reserves) are the second largest land use category by area after rangelands (Djiri *et al.*, 2011).

Table 9: Geographic distribution of land use systems (Djiri *et al.*, 2011)

Agro-Climatic Zones	Area (km ²)				
	Totals	Arable land	Classified Areas	Various (10 %)	Rangelands
<i>Sahel</i>	36,800	2,503	16,000	3,687	14,678
<i>Southern Sahel</i>	41,877	6,621	3,390	4,188	27,678
<i>North Sudan</i>	10,813	16,634	11,432	10,681	68,066
<i>South Sudan</i>	88,841	10,622	12,256	8,884	57,079
Burkina Faso	274,400	36,381	43,078	27,440	167,501

The land use mapping conducted under the Second National Land Management Program (PNGT 2) using satellite images from 1992 and 2002 yielded the following results, cited in the National Program for Sustainable Management of Forest and Wildlife Resources - PRONAGREF (MECV, 2009). From 1992 to 2002, while rainfed agricultural land area increased by an average of 0.82% per annum, and there was an increase in land devoted to agro-forestry, total average deforestation was about **107,626 ha** per year, or 0.83 %; deforestation rates for wooded savanna, the dominant forest land use category, averages about 1 % per year. Table 10 presents the changes in land area dedicated to agricultural activities and forest in Burkina Faso between 1992 and 2002.

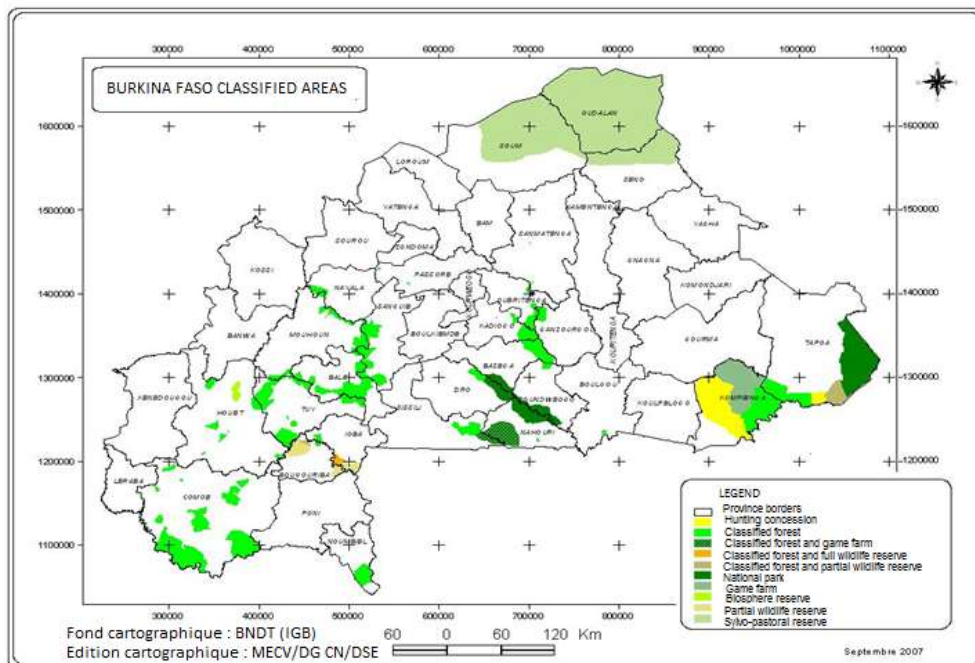
Among the forest types, the wooded savanna was predominant, covering 22.68% of the country's land area in 2002. This type has undergone moderate conversion, of 71,275 ha per year primarily for agricultural purposes - a decrease of 1.03% per year from 1992 to 2002. The various types of savanna covered 32.01% of the country in 2002, and decreased by an average of 2.12% per year from 1992 to 2002. The various types of forest, such as open forests and gallery forest, accounted for 3.24% in 2002, and decreased by an average of 0.79% per year from 1992 to 2002. Steppes covered 13.49% of the country in 2002, and decreased by an average of 1.21% annually from 1992 to 2002. In 2002, agricultural land with significant natural areas and land used for agro-forestry purposes covered 12.59% and 8.45% respectively while rainfed crops covered 29.37%, increasing by an average of 61,357 ha per year between 1992 and 2002. These three types of agricultural lands together accounted for 50.41% of the country in 2002, with an average annual increase of 104,925 ha, or 2.65%, between 1992 and 2002.

Table 10: Changes in agricultural and forest areas in Burkina Faso between 1992 and 2002 (MECV, 2009)

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

The state-owned classified forest covers a total estimated area of 3.9 million hectares, or about 14% of land area. It consists of seventy-seven classified areas: forests (880,000 ha), national parks (390,000 ha), partial and total wildlife reserves (2,545,500 ha), and biosphere reserves. The forests are located mainly in the wetter regions of the country, namely Haut-Bassin (15 classified forests), Cascades (13 classified forests) and Mouhoun (12 classified forests). Overall, the center and the north of the country have a very limited number of classified forests, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Geographical location of classified forests (MECV, 2009)



Although the law prohibits human habitation in the classified forest areas, a report by Yameogo (2011) indicates that approximately 40 villages and hamlets situated in forest areas have received administrative recognition. These villages have populations of between 200 and 3,000 people, and include cultivated land in their vicinity. Some of them have been in existence for over 30 years. It is estimated that more than 15,000 people are living illegally in classified forests. This clearly indicates a weakness in law enforcement.

The second report on the status of the environment in Burkina Faso outlines the importance and the geographical distribution of forest areas converted into agricultural lands during the period between 1999 and 2002 (SP-CONEDD, 2009):

- i. *Pressures on forests:* 20,968 ha, or 2.33%, of forests were converted into agricultural land. The most affected regions are Haut-Bassin (-5.02%), Centre (-4.67%), Est (-3.30%), Centre Nord (-3.21%), Nord (-2.63%), and Cascades (-2.13%). About 78% of this change corresponds to a conversion into extensive agriculture. Intensive agriculture (22%) occurs especially along streams in gallery forests.
- ii. *Pressure on the steppes and savannas:* Approximately 1,444,316 hectares, or 10.66%, of these areas have been partially or completely converted into agricultural land. In total, 60% of these changes are concentrated in Ouest, Cascades, Haut-Bassin and Sud-Ouest. This is partly because of the internal migration from the North and the Central Plateau, and also because of the return of Burkinabe from Côte d'Ivoire.

According to the FAO, during the period between 1990 and 2010, forest cover has declined at an average of 1% per year (Table 11)

Table 11: Change in forest cover 1990-2010 (excluding plantations)

Year	1990	2000	2005	2010
Surface (ha)	6,840,000	6,190,000	5,871,000	5,540,000
Period		1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Annual variation (%)		-1.0	-0.95	-1.05

Source: FAO, 2010, In: REEB 3 (SP-CONEDD, 2011)

Based on these data, the annual deforestation rate would be 65,000 ha/year (from 6.84 million ha to 5.54 million ha over 20 years). However, the government estimates the deforestation rate at 107,626 ha/year – almost double the FAO's estimate (MECV, 2009). This large discrepancy is an indication of the paucity of forest statistics in Burkina Faso, which is due to forest inventories being conducted too far apart. The first and only national forest inventory was conducted 30 years ago, and the second is currently underway (2011-2013). The deforestation rates for Burkina Faso quoted in the literature are therefore numerous and they vary (Westholm and Kokko, 2011; MECV, 2009), including estimates of 15,000 ha/year, 65,000 ha/year, 80,000 ha/year, 105,000 ha/year, and 107,626 ha/year. While waiting for the outcome of the second national forest inventory, we will use the rate of 107,626 ha/year given by the Burkinabe government as a reference rate.

Change in biomass and carbon

According to the FAO assessment of 2010, the total volume of wood in 1987 was estimated at almost 194 million m³ in tree savanna and about 150 million m³ in wooded savanna (including burned areas). On the basis of areas covered by these vegetation types, the average volume of live wooded biomass could be up to 42 m³/ha in tree savanna, and 15 m³/ha in shrub savanna (see Table 12).

Table 12: Woody biomass in tree savanna and wooded savanna (FAO, 2010)

National classification	Area in 1978 (x 1,000 ha)	Total wood volume in 1987 (m ³)	Average wood volume in m ³ /ha
Savanna (including woodlands)	4,577,900	193,803,000	42
Shrub savanna (including burned areas)	10,183,400	149,957,000	15

Table 13 shows the change in carbon stocks between 1990 and 2010, according to the FAO.

Table 13: Change in carbon stock from 1990 to 2010 in million metric tons (FAO, 2010)

Forest category 2010	Forests				Other wooded areas			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Carbon in above ground biomass	277	252	241	228	165	154	147	141
Carbon in underground biomass	78	71	67	64	66	62	59	56
<i>Total: Carbon in living biomass</i>	355	323	308	292	231	216	206	197

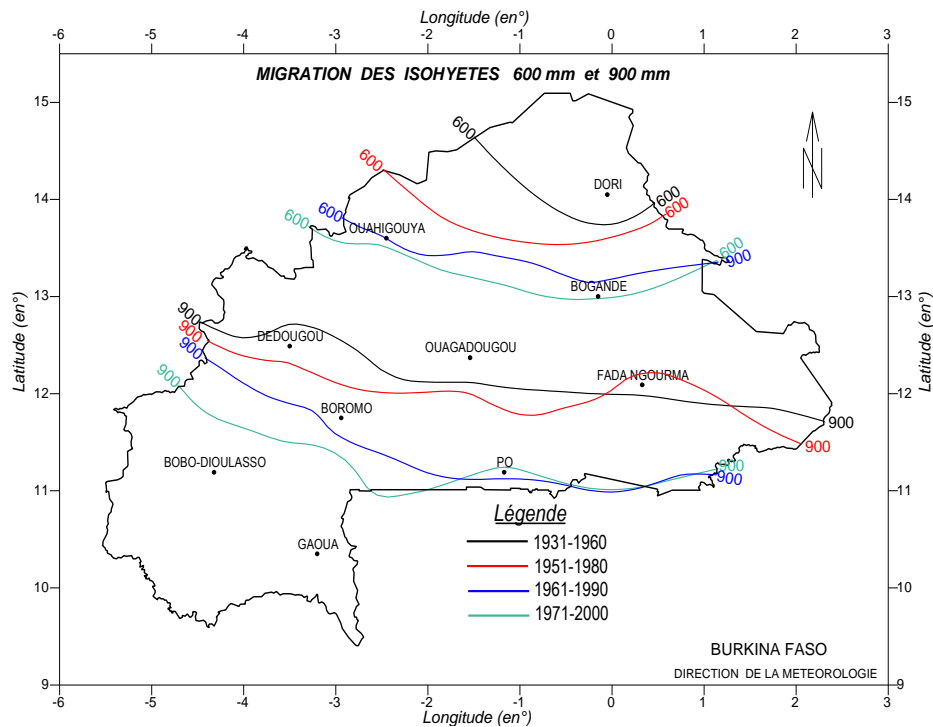
Between 1990 and 2010, the estimated total carbon stock in living woody biomass continuously decreased, from 355 million tCO₂e to 292 million tCO₂e. The same declining trend was also observed in the woody vegetation of other wooded lands whose total stock was estimated at 231 million tCO₂e in 1990 and 197 million tCO₂e in 2010.

Factors leading to deforestation and forest degradation

Deforestation is the conversion of forest into another land use or the long-term reduction of tree cover below the minimum threshold of 10%, while forest degradation is the reduced ability of a forest to provide products and services (FAO, 2010a). Deforestation results in a decrease of the land area covered by forest, while degradation refers to the reduced capacity of that forest to supply goods and services at an optimal level (Lanly, 2003). Deforestation and forest degradation are caused both by climatic factors, and in particular recurrent droughts, and anthropogenic factors.

As regards climate, Burkina Faso's location as a land-locked country on the edge of the Sahara Desert means considerable daily and annual temperature variations. Over recent decades there has been a marked decline in precipitation in all climatic zones of the country, but particularly in the north and east. As can be seen in Figure 4 below, there has been a southerly movement of isohyets in recent decades.

Figure 4: Movement of isohyets 1930 to 2000



Source: REEB2 (SP-CONEDD, 2009, Adapted from data from the Direction de la météorologie, 2006

The effects of these phenomena on plant cover are:

- A reduction in biomass production potential, especially in the Sahel region where the degradation is further aggravated by over-grazing;
- A change in the composition of species, with high mortality rates for certain species (for example, the appearance “tree cemeteries” of *Pterocarpus lucens* in the Sahel region following the droughts of the 1970s).

The main anthropogenic drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso are discussed below. For the sake of simplicity, we can distinguish between the direct factors and indirect factors. In the case of direct factors, there is a clear link between cause and effect associated activities such as logging, agricultural clearing, and allowing too many animals to graze in the forest. Indirect factors, on the other hand, are the result of complex interactions between demographic, economic, technological, political, and cultural factors. These are underlying causes that create favorable conditions that give rise to the direct factors. For example, extreme poverty limits technological options for the intensification of agriculture, and the producer makes up for these conditions by extensive practices, which can lead to the intrusion of agricultural land onto forest areas.

Direct factors

- **Agriculture expansion**

Table 14 shows the change in the area of cultivated land (food crops and cash crops) for the growing seasons from 2001/2002 to 2007/2008. During the growing season of 2007/2008, the total area covered by food crops was almost 3.5 million ha, and cash crops about 850,000 ha, or a total of 4.3 million ha of cultivated land. The area on which grain is grown, estimated to be 2,661,304 ha in 2000, increased to 3,840,969 ha in 2008 – an increase of 30.7% with an average annual increase of 3.4% for that period. Regionally, the Boucle du Mouhoun area is the largest grain-producing region, accounting for 16.7% of national production. It is followed by the Center West (11.1%), Haut-Bassins (10.3%), the Sahel (10.2%), and the North (10.1%).

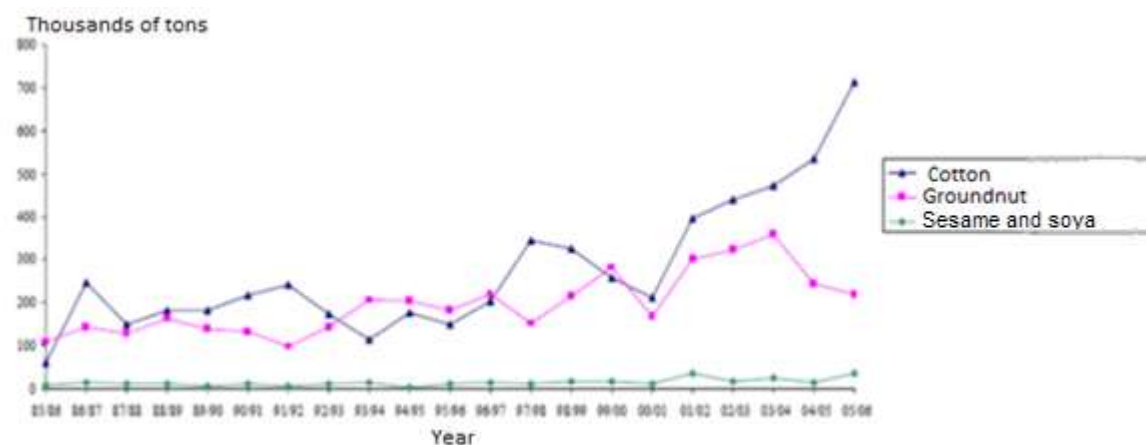
Table 14: Change in cultivated land in hectares between 2001 and 2007

Crop	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
			4	5	6		
Food crops							
Cereals (Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Maize, Fonio)	3,212,574	3,308,691	3,561,651	2,818,321	3,237,581	3,057,130	3,320,950
Others (Potatoes, Cow Pea, Bambara Groundnut, Yams)	94,946	94,703	74,081	95,955	112,061	115,004	135,170
Total food crop area	3,307,520	3,403,394	3,635,732	2,914,276	3,349,642	3,172,134	3,456,120
Cash crops							
Cotton	345,578	412,138	443,739	521,466	621,748	569,858	378,536
Peanuts	330,904	342,637	404,110	352,528	274,603	310,597	415,171
Sesame seeds	60,921	26,076	30,945	24,913	46,294	47,337	55,058
Soybeans	2,922	2,278	4,941	2,142	5,913	5,141	7,355
Total cash crop area	740,325	783,129	883,735	901,049	948,558	932,933	856,120
Total cultivated area	4,047,845	4,186,523	4,519,467	3,815,325	4,298,200	4,105,067	4,312,240

The area planted with cash crops has increased by an average of 5.6% annually, with 4% attributable to cotton, which now accounts for about 10 to 15% of farmland in the country. The total area used to grow cash crops increased by 16.31% between 2003 and 2008. Cotton is the largest cash crop by cultivated area, and this increased from 2000 following a stimulus package for this sector launched in 1995. Figure 4 shows the change in production for cash crops (cotton, peanuts, sesame seeds and soybeans) between the growing seasons of 1985/86 to 2005/2006, and highlights the strong growth cotton production.

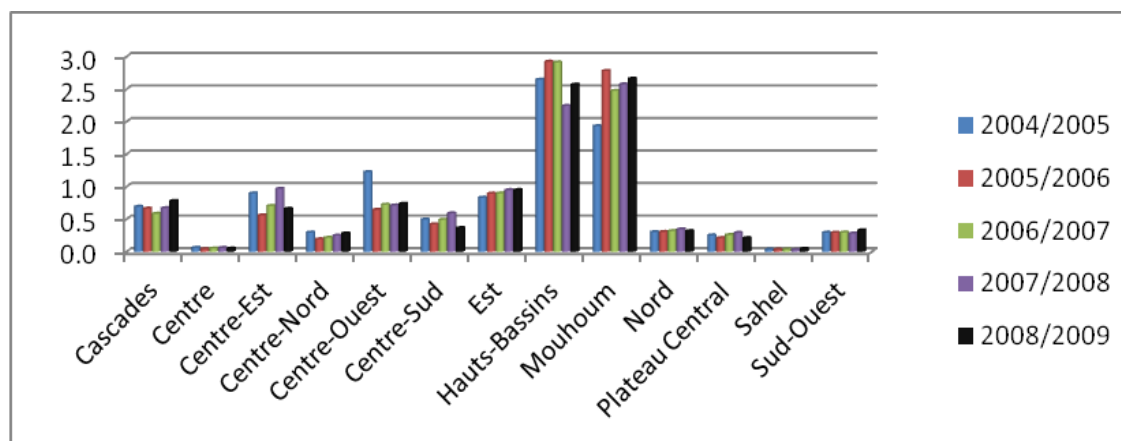
The area planted with peanuts, the second largest cash crop, was about 240,000 ha in the years 1998 - 2000. According SCADD (MAHRH, 2010), this area has grown substantially during the past decade, almost quadrupling to reach almost 460,000 ha in 2009. As is the case of cotton, changes in the area planted with groundnuts are largely due to climatic fluctuations and market prices.

Figure 5: Changes in production of cotton and other cash crops



Source : INSD, 2006

Figure 6: Cotton production by region (SCADD, Burkina Faso, 2010)



The more recent problem of “land grabbing” for the agri-business in certain regions contributes to this increase in cultivated land, contributing directly to clearing or forcing a sector of the population and migrants to be displaced and start clearing other land.

According to witnesses (and all recent studies confirm this), certain agri-businessmen have taken to bulldozing protected land largely covered in dense or very dense tree vegetation (secondary forests on land that has been fallow for 30 years or more) for farming purposes (food crops, commercial crops, biofuels (jatropha), livestock, etc.). In addition, the clearings open up fields of several dozen hectares used by a single tenant, without any advance plan to combat erosion. These land clearings do not even spare tree species protected by law (shea, néré, tamarind, baobabs *inter alia*), which should make up the wooded parklands, playing an essential role in conserving water and soil in the tropical zone. Those who open up fields in this way do not restore perennial tree or grass species in revegetated bands to prevent soil erosion, except in the case of orchards (mangos, cashews, citrus) or boundaries (generally Eucalyptus trees). By comparison, poor farmers only clear small parcels of land of 0.25 – 0.5 ha, but are more numerous.

Overgrazing

Livestock farming in Burkina Faso depends to a significant extent on grazing and fodder from forests, woodlands and shrublands. A study published in 2002 *Forest Development in the Sahel: 20 years of practice in Burkina Faso* (Cyrille Kabore) indicates that 35% of phytomass consumed by animals each year comes from forests and woodlands: equivalent to 4.9 million tons of fodder per year, with a virtual economic value of CFAF 72 billion (SP-CONEDD, 2009).

Table 15: Consumption of plant biomass and capacity

Climatic zone	Tropical Livestock Units (TLU)	Potential consumption of phytomass/year (10^6 t/year)	Difference between potential and actual consumption of phytomass/year (10^6 t/year)
Sahel	780,289	1.77	-0.87
Sub-Sahel	1,145,588	2.61	-1.42
North-Sudanese	2,486,494	5.67	-0.76
South-Sudanese	1,089,840	2.48	+0.41
Total	5,502,211	12.53	-2.64

Source: MECV/PANE, 1994 In: SP-CONEDD, 2009 (Tropical Livestock Unit = 250 kg of live weight; 1 animal consumes approx. 2,281 tons of dry matter per year)

Livestock numbers are over carrying capacity in the rangelands of the Sahel, Sub-Sahel and North-Sudanese zones, resulting in over-grazing. The consequences are overcutting of woodlands by livestock raisers for fodder, especially during dry seasons. The Soudan rangelands are the only ones still within their carrying capacity.

Bush fires

There are two types of fire:

- Controlled burning as a forest management tool used by the forest service ;
- Uncontrolled burning or bush fires, which can damage the forest.

This section addresses bushfires, which are uncontrolled fires occurring in rural areas. They are started (a) to encourage tender new growth in grass-lands by destroying dry, woody growth; (b) to encourage re-growth of green leaves on certain shrubs eaten by livestock, (iii) to control forest expansion to protect grazing land; (d) to provide a clear line of view for hunting; and (e) to facilitate the destruction of certain crop parasites and disease vectors for both humans and livestock. Bush fires occur on 30 to 40% of the combustible area of the country every year with an average of 5.3 million hectares burnt annually (see Table 16).

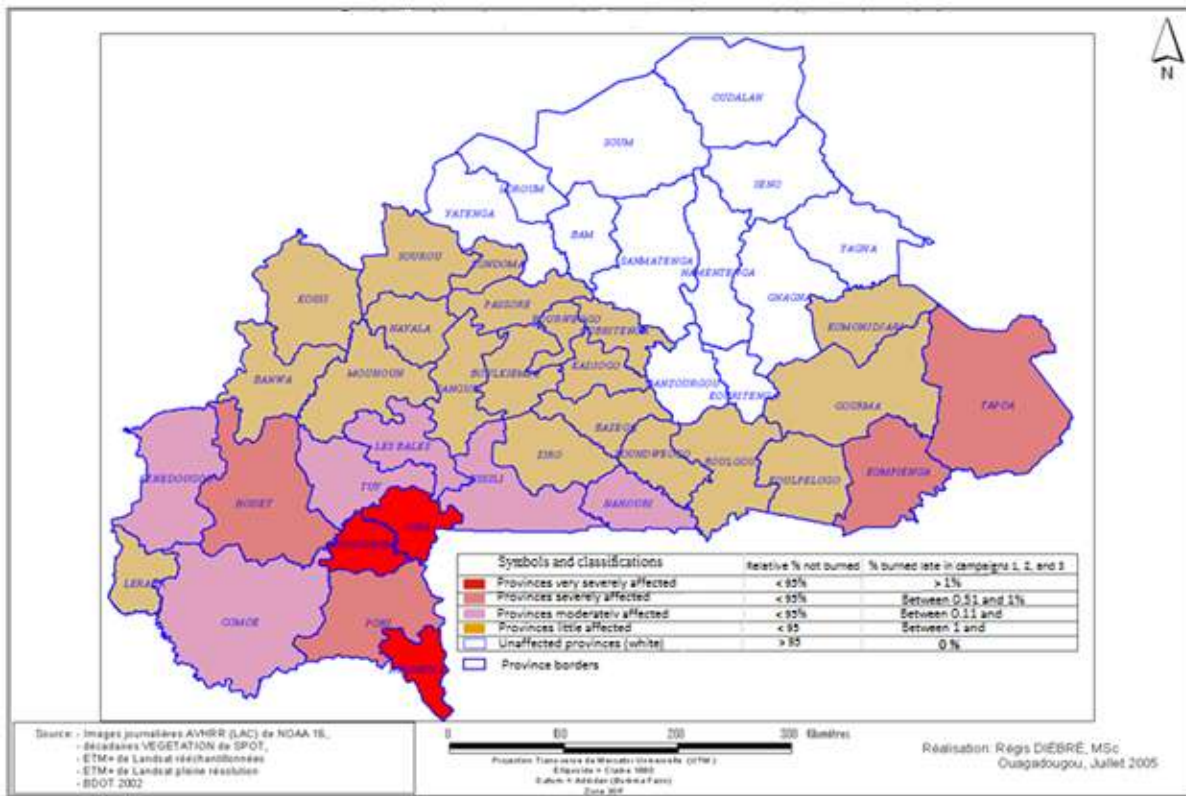
Table 16: Impact of controlled and uncontrolled burning

Type of fire	Harvesting Season					
	2001 - 2002		2002 – 2003		2003 - 2004	
	(Ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)	(ha)	(%)
Late in season	1,543,012.50	10.75	305,531.25	2.13	426,325.00	2.97
Early in season	2,983,150.00	20.78	5,048,175.00	35.17	3,778,500.00	26.32
Both late and early in season	1,292,456.25	9.00	166,331.25	1.15	396,843.75	2.76
Total	5,818,618.75	40.54	5,520,03.,50	38.46	4,601,668.75	32.06

Source: PNGT2, 2005 cited in SP-CONEDD, 2009

The geographical distribution of fires (Figure 6) shows a low prevalence in the Sahelian zone of the country, which is explained by the lower vegetation density, which limits the spread of fire. However, it is likely that result of a greater value being placed on the much scarcer grazing resources in this region. On the opposite side, areas of the Sudanese phytogeographic region are much more affected by a high level of repeated burns in the provinces of Bougouriba, Poni, and Nounbiel Komienga.

Figure 7: Prevalence of bushfires by region



- Demand for fuel wood and charcoal

Data on primary energy consumption in Burkina Faso emphasized the predominance of the use of biomass, which comprises 85% of the total energy consumption in the country (see Table 17).

Table 17: Primary energy consumption

Energy type	% of consumption
Biomass	85%
Petroleum products	14%
Hydroelectricity	1%

Sources: DGE, 2006 & INSD, 2006. In: SP-CONEDD, 2009

The change in consumption of fuel wood between 1992 and 2002 (Table 18) shows a growing deficit; supply only covered just over 61% of the demand in 2002, with a deficit estimated at 2.6 million m³.

Table 18: Fire wood supply and demand

Year	Fire wood demand m ³	Estimated available supply		Balance	
		m ³	m ³	m ³	%
1992	5,330,435	4,113,481	-1,216,954	77%	
2002	6,699,286	4,071,644	-2,627,642	61%	

Source: REEB 2, 2009

The geographical distribution of the demand for fuel wood (Table 19) shows a wide disparity in the extent of the deficit in different regions.

Table 19: Demand for fuel wood and charcoal by region

	1992				2002			
	Demand m ³	Supply m ³	Balance m ³	%	Demand m ³	Supply m ³	Balance m ³	%
Sahel	229,315	60,100	-169,215	26	300,333	59,351	-240,982	20
North	365,567	47,724	-317,843	13	447,583	47,072	-400,511	11
Center North	342,503	71,141	-271,362	21	423,322	71,146	-352,176	17
Central Plateau	273,526	43,585	-229,941	16	345,726	43,177	-302,549	12
Center	416,077	18,385	-397,692	4	581,395	18,290	-563,105	3
East	454,599	513,256	58,657	113	599,045	501,939	-97,106	84
Boucle du Mouhoun	641,286	503,309	-137,977	78	803,288	501,186	-302,102	62
Center East	489,410	255,615	-233,795	52	601,484	251,728	-349,756	42
Center South	283,633	244,277	-39,356	86	340,238	237,911	-102,327	70
Center West	512,479	417,738	-94,741	82	605,755	415,587	-190,168	69
Haut-Bassins	688,025	754,665	66,640	110	914,870	749,995	-164,875	82
Cascades	243,895	628,261	384,366	258	311,297	622,414	311,117	200
Southwest	390,120	555,425	165,305	142	424,950	551,848	126,898	130
Total Burkina	5,330,435	4,113,481	-1,216,954	77	6,699,286	4,071,644	-2,627,642	61

The northern parts of the country (Sahel, Nord, Centre, Centre Nord, Plateau Central) are most severely affected by the shortage of fuelwood. In these areas the available resources can only meet about 20% of the demand. In the rest of the country, 42% of needs can be met in Centre Est, and 60% to 80% in the regions of Mouhoun, Centre Est, Centre Sud, and Centre Ouest. Only two regions are identified as having a surplus: Cascades and Sud-Ouest.

The demand for charcoal has increased by 5.5% between 1992 and 2002, further compounding the pressure on wood resources. Technology for charcoal production has efficiency rates of just 20-25%.

Regional deficits are aggravated by pockets around major urban centers where there is an even higher shortage, including Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso. The greater demand for fuel wood due to urban development is linked to higher rates of population growth in cities than in rural areas and a larger amount of economic activity that requires large amounts of fuel wood (brick factories, dolo production, restaurants, etc).

The average per capita consumption of fuelwood is 1.8 times greater in cities than in rural areas, leading to an over-exploitation of wood resources and a gradual exhaustion of these resources in a large radius around the cities. The process has progressed so far that the supply range for wood to the city of Ouagadougou is approximately 200 km, reaching as far as the Southwest, Center-West, and Eastern regions.

Over-harvesting of NTFPs

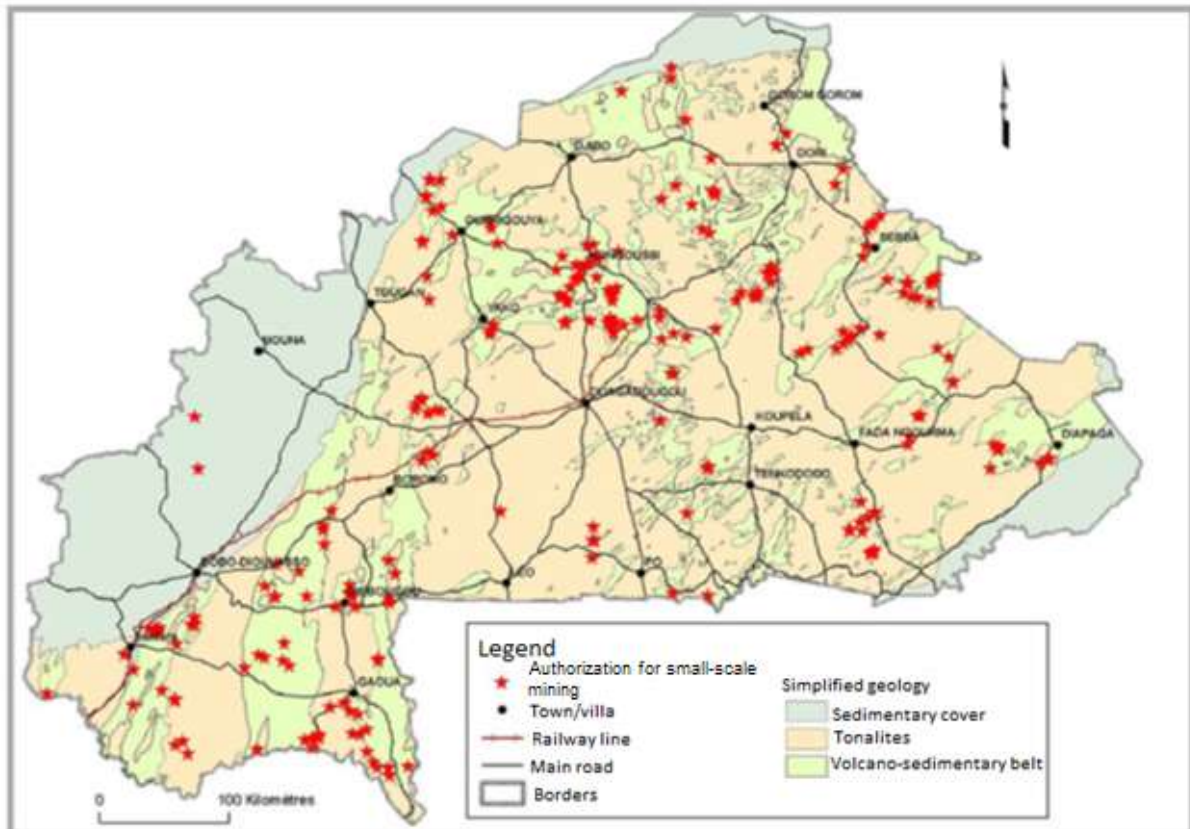
According to the Director-General of the Agency for the Promotion of Non Timber Forest Products (pers. comm.), there are cases of commercial and destructive exploitation of NTFPs that include for example:

- The harvesting of unripe fruit of shea (*Vitellaria paradoxa*), locust bean (*Parkia biglobosa*), and saban (*Saba senegalensis*)
- The cutting of whole branches to harvest the leaves or edible flowers of the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), desert date palm (*Balanites aegyptiaca*), red kapok tree (*Bombax costatum*).

Mining

A recent study conducted as part of the Poverty Environment Initiative (MECV, 2011), indicates that there are about 300 gold prospecting sites in Burkina, including 241 sites that have received authorization for traditional small-scale mining. Over the last decade, between 5 and 10 new sites have been added each year. Most of these sites (97.5%) have an average area of between 1 and 1.26 km², claiming about 300 km² of vegetation. Figure 8 shows the spatial distribution of small-scale mining sites in the country.

Figure 8: Geographic distribution of artisanal gold mining sites



In addition to the traditional small-scale gold mining, there are also around ten industrial/semi-industrial mines, covering a total area of over 1,000 km² (see Table 20).

Table 20: Geographic distribution and surface areas covered by the industrial gold mining industry

Mine	Locale (Province)	Surface area (km ²)
Bouroum	Namentenga	11.7
Essakane	Oudalan	100.2
Guïro_Diouga	Séno	65
INATA	Soum	26,025
Kalsaka	Yatenga	25
Kiéré	Tuy	8.4
Mana	Mouhoun	93.5
Perkoa	Sanguié	6.24
Taparko	Namentenga	666.5
Youga	Boulgou	29
Total		103.565

In total, traditional and industrial gold mining potentially affect an area of more than 1,300 km². There is no comprehensive assessment of the impact of these operations on deforestation and forest degradation, but the impact is likely to be significant because most of these mines are open-cast. Mining is both a direct factor in deforestation and degradation due to the physical imprint of the mine pits on natural wooded areas, and an indirect factor due to the origination of tracks and roads and the establishment of settlements.

Indirect factors

Indirect factors (or underlying causes) are, as noted above, the result of complex interactions between socio-economic, technological, political, and cultural aspects. They create favorable conditions for the occurrence of one or more direct factors. The main indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso are summarized as follows:

- The constant growth in a poor, rural population, which depends mainly on forest and agriculture products for subsistence;
- Delays in finalizing and implementing the relevant provisions of public policies regarding land and forest tenure security and the lack of land use planning tools. The lack of land tenure security in particular does not encourage investment in the land, which leads to extensive farming practices and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.
- Poor governance practices, due to:
 - Inadequate skills of the main institutional actors (knowledge of legislation) and of farmers' organizations and private enterprises (timber and charcoal companies);
 - A lack of financial and human resources for the enforcement of forest legislation, and allowing national institutions to manage, monitor, and protect classified forests, or even to know the forests' boundaries and their limitations and potential as resources;
 - Insufficient resources for investment in sound forest practices in the form of projects and programs;
 - Gaps, inconsistencies, and limitations in institutional frameworks for the forestry sector, and the effect of contradictions and incoherence in sectoral policies;
 - An absence of harmonization between the policies of countries at the sub-regional level with regard to shared forests;

- Divergent interpretation of the law depending by different groups of stakeholders (migrant or local) or the region, in particular with regard to the new rural land use policy.

The governance difficulties have been accentuated in the current decentralization process whereby responsibility for managing natural resources is being transferred to the Communes.

The constant growth in a poor, rural population essentially dependent on agricultural and forest products for its survival, combined with the lack of land tenure security and inadequate forestry governance, is one of the main underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso. The overexploitation of natural resources leads to significant displacement of populations towards the cities (rural exodus) or toward other rural areas endowed with more favorable conditions (internal migration). This leads to the displacement of the overexploitation of resources to the areas to which these agricultural migrants move.

With respect to demography, the third report on the state of the environment in Burkina Faso (SP/CONEDD, 2011) indicates that the annual population growth rate is estimated at 3.1%. At this very high growth rate, Burkina Faso adds an average of 435,000 people to its population each year, and the national population is expected to reach 18,450,494 in 2015. Over 77% of the population lives in rural areas, and is unevenly distributed over the country. In 2010, the five least populated regions (Cascades, South Central, Central Plateau, Sahel, and Southwest) housed less than 25% of the population, while the three most populated regions (Center, Haut-Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun) accounted for over a third of the total population. Note that the Center and Haut-Bassins regions are home to the two largest cities, Ouagadougou and Bobo Dioulasso.

Population growth leapt by almost 30% in the decade of 1985-1996 and the next (1996-2006), putting pressure on the overall economy and especially on natural resources. This has exacerbated the rural exodus towards urban centers and internal migration in search of better farmlands. Because of the dependence by the population and the national economy on agriculture, livestock, and the forestry sector, pressure on natural resources is increasing the competition for access to resources and aggravating conflicts, particularly between herders and farmers.

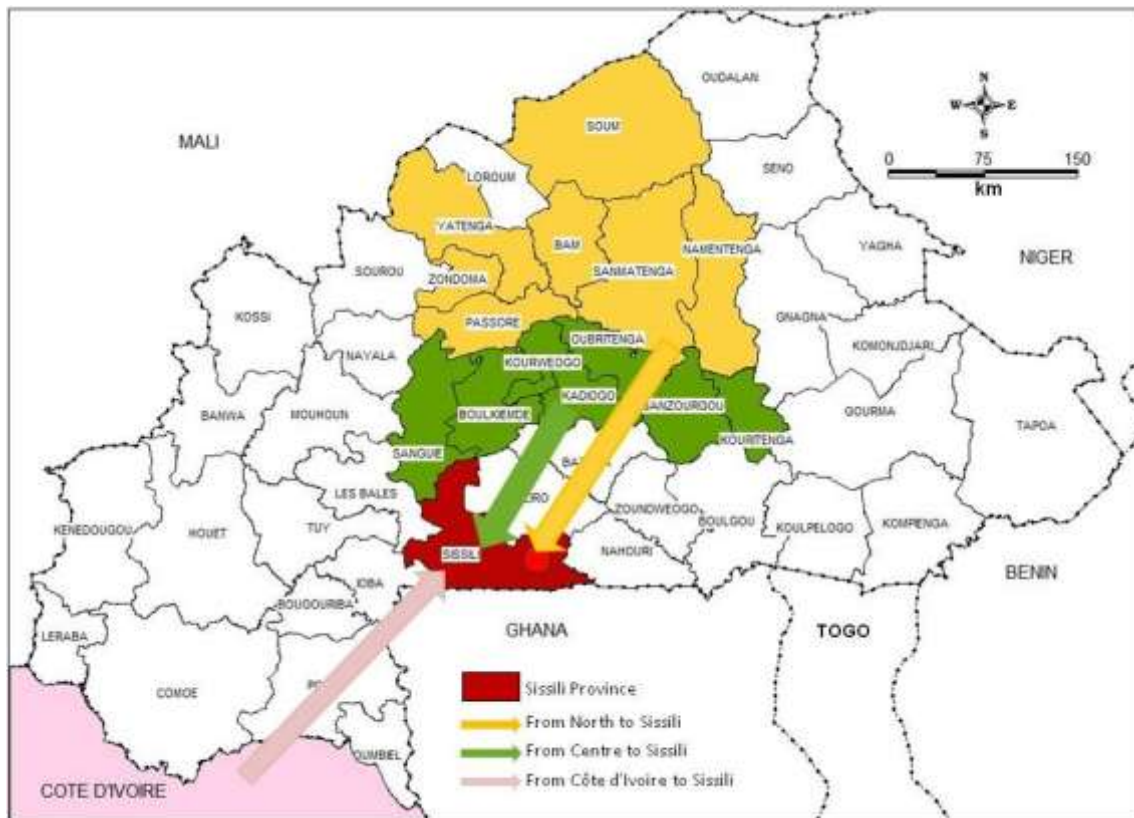
The Human Development Index (HDI) regularly ranks Burkina Faso among the poorest countries in the world. The high overall incidence of poverty also hides significant regional disparities. With an estimated poverty incidence of 17.3%, in the Centre region can be considered the least poor. On the other hand, the level of poverty is much higher in Nord (68.1%), East (62.2%), and Mouhoun (56%) regions. Some consequences of local overexploitation of natural resources are i) the rural exodus which leads to an acceleration of urbanization and to peri-urban deforestation, and ii) internal migration in search of better farmlands.

In 1960, just 4.8% of the population lived in urban areas, but the rate of urbanization accelerated after 1985: from 12.7% in 1985 to 20.1% in 2006. Meeting the energy needs of a city like Ouagadougou requires an enlargement of the supply area to remote regions more than 165 km away: Sissili, Ziro, Mouhoun Loop, Boulgou Kouritenga, Sanmatenga, Tapoa, and Kompienga. In addition to the enlargement of the supply area, large urban centers such as Ouagadougou are experiencing severe deforestation in the immediate outskirts of the city. Thus the green belt of the city of Ouagadougou, funded at huge expense by external donors in the 1980s, has now disappeared.

Agricultural migration increased due to the great droughts of the 70s and 80s and has resulted in increasing population densities in the West, Southwest and East of Burkina Faso, and successive waves of settlements (Mouhoun, Haut-Bassins, Est). In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the new settlements in the Sud-Ouest, Centre Est, and Est became the main destinations for migrants. The political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire halted emigration there, resulting in increased internal migration, both

to urban areas and to the Southwest and Eastern regions. Figure 9 shows the major migration routes to Sissili in the Center West region.

Figure 9: Agricultural migration towards Sissili (Ouédraogo, 2010)



The impact of migrants on forest resources is due to the population increase in the area that receives them, but also to practices by the newcomers that do not respect these resources and, depending on the location, differences in interpretation between migrants and locals of Act no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009 regarding the rural land use policy in Burkina Faso.

The lack of land tenure security, particularly in rural areas, is another indirect factor in the degradation of forests.

Land ownership is an essential factor in production: securing it is therefore a basic condition for promoting investment in sustainable development. The Burkina Faso government is making considerable efforts in the form of reforms to land tenure and forest regulations. The recent visions of the Forest Code in 2011 and the creation of the Rural Land Act in 2009 demonstrate a will to address the various limits and injustices that the various sectors affected by these codes and the stakeholders involved were subjected to in the old codes.

Nevertheless, despite the new laws, not all land rights issues have been resolved, and these issues often result in disputes. In the absence of land tenure records or an inventorization the types of land rights, these unresolved conflicts lead to the existence of legal gray areas, which is conducive to deforestation.

It is also important to note the distinction between rights to land and rights to trees, as often made in Burkinabe customary law. This distinction, which is justified in terms of recognizing the fruit of past labor, should be taken into account insofar as it is a source of conflict, both within communities

and between locals and migrants, when these trees represent a privileged source of revenue (shea, *néré*, etc.).

The public policy with regard to the forestry sector and the difficulties of forest governance also form a category of indirect causes of deforestation. The forest regime determines who can use what resources, where, for how long, and under what conditions, which makes it a fundamental consideration in policies on forest protection and management.

In the context of the problems of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso, several causes of deforestation are related to the public policies in force. These include the following:

- *Weak enforcement of forestry regulations.* Forest legislation is generally considered adequate, but it is not systematically enforced. As mentioned above, 40 administratively recognized villages and farming hamlets with a population of between 200 and 3,200 inhabitants, some of which have existed for over 30 years, have been reported listed in classified forests. This kind of situation is an important cause of deforestation, and shows the country's shortcomings in forest governance;
- *Lack of coordination in sectoral interventions.* Several causes of deforestation and forest degradation, such as agricultural expansion and overgrazing, originate outside forests. There is awareness of the situation, but the mechanisms for intersectoral commitment that are required to address the problem are lacking.

Significant progress has recently been made. A law on rural land and several decrees were adopted in 2009 (Act no. 034-2009-AN of June 16, 2009). Similarly, major efforts are underway to set up an integrated approach to rural development. The three ministries (Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock) in May 2010 signed a framework document that formed the basis for the development of a national rural sector program, the PNSR (*Programme national du secteur rural*). The PNSR will thus provide a basis for planning and implementing government activities with regard to rural development, allowing the government to address the causes of deforestation that lie outside of forests, including agricultural expansion and overgrazing. The technical development of the PNSR is complete, but the document has not yet been formally adopted by the government.

Emerging causes

Due to the changes in rainfall patterns and temperatures, climate change will exacerbate the impacts of anthropogenic deforestation. These changes will have serious consequences for forest ecosystems themselves and on rural populations, whose livelihoods depend largely on the health of forest ecosystems and other wooded land. The great droughts of the 70s caused high mortality of trees in the northern parts of the country.

In some cases, natural forest ecosystems will be able to adapt naturally due to their own resilience. In others, however, human intervention may be necessary to avoid catastrophic loss or degradation of forest cover. The use of appropriate silvicultural techniques, through policies that promote local participation, could at least in part help to alleviate the adverse effects of climate change.

Even though the phenomena of deforestation and forest degradation and their causes are well known, quantitative data is lacking. It would be premature to attempt to classify these factors by order of importance and impact. This is the rationale for the studies that will be undertaken as part of the REDD preparation phase.

B. Status of policies, governance, and lessons learned

Policies

The term “policy” is used here in the broad sense and covers government policy options as well as the legislative and regulatory instruments needed to implement of these policies.

Over the past 30 years, the government of Burkina Faso has shown a very strong and long-term commitment to the environment. In particular, it has prepared sectoral strategies for the environment, forests, and climate adaptation and mitigation, and has developed a complete investment plan (2008-2018). Burkina has also developed several successful pilot projects in the fields of forest conservation and agro-forestry. The country has benefited from strong institutions and has improved its policy, legislative, and institutional frameworks in favor of good forest governance, even if there is still room for improvement with regard to enforcement. It has a vibrant civil society and grassroots communities are very active. This context provides a unique opportunity to make real changes in land use, forest management, agro-forestry, and farming systems in order to reduce forest emissions and to contribute to mitigating climate change while reversing land degradation and ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources that can support livelihoods in rural Burkina Faso.

The inventory of the forest sector in Burkina Faso has been the subject of several recent reviews in the context of climate change and REDD: the National Background Document for the Preparation of FIP-Burkina (Djiri *et al.*, 2011); final version of FIP-Burkina (MEDD, 2011a); study conducted by the Swedish Focali network: *Forest, Climate, and Livelihoods* (Westholm & Kokko, 2011); 3rd report on the state of the environment (SP-CONEDD, 2010); report of the international meeting of TFD (The Forest Dialogue) in Burkina Faso in September 2011 (TFD 2011a and 2011B); and the Second National Communication on Climate Change (SP-CONEDD, 2011).

Based on these various reviews, Burkina Faso has made considerable progress since 1980 in terms of legislation and forest policy. Significant efforts have also been made in the direction of environmental protection since 1981 and in the direction of a participatory approach in forest management since 1986. An Environmental Action Plan was developed in 1992, incorporating the National Plan against Desertification and the National land management strategy (PNGT) to develop a policy that links development and the environment (PANE). Table 21 summarizes the main policy and the strategic frameworks regarding forest management and rural development.

At the legislative and regulatory level, various legal texts with implications for the conservation of forest resources have been adopted. These include the following:

- Act no. 003-2011/AN of April 5, 2011: the Forest Code in Burkina Faso, which replaces the previous code (Act no. 006/97/ADP of January 31, 1997, the Forest Code of Burkina Faso);
- Act no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009: rural land tenure in Burkina Faso and its implementing regulations;
- Act no. 005/97/ADP of March 17, 1997: the Environmental Code of Burkina Faso;
- Act no. 055/AN of December 21, 2004: the General Local Government Code in Burkina Faso;
- Decree no. 98-306/PRES/PM/MEE/MEF/MCIA of July 15, 1998, regulating the exploitation and marketing of wood products in Burkina Faso;
- Decree no. 98-310/PRES/PM/MEE/MATS of July 17, 1998 on the use of fires in rural Burkina Faso;
- Joint Order no. 01-048/MEF/MATD/MEE of November 8, 2001 on the establishment of a fund for forest management in Burkina Faso.

Table 21: Main policy and strategy frameworks (FIP Burkina, 2011)

POLICY TOOL	DATE	TOPIC
<i>Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development</i> (SCADD)	2010	Main reference document on economic growth and the fight against poverty
<i>Rural Development Strategy</i> (SDR)		Combining the consolidated vision of the Ministries of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources, Animal Resources and Environment under a programmatic approach
<i>National Forest Policy</i>	1995	Standardizing the management of forest resources and serving as a reference framework for the various stakeholders (this policy inspired the 1997 Forest Code).
<i>National Policy for Land Tenure Security in Rural Areas</i> (PNSFMR)	2009	Establishing a land administration to manage the land, regulate land conflicts and to register public and private forest land (policy not yet implemented)
<i>National Land Use Planning Policy</i> (PNAT)	2007	Organizing the environment to ensure the harmonious development of the country
<i>The Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development</i> (PEDD)		Determining the strategy built on the framework for fighting poverty and achieving sustainable development that respects the environment
<i>National Program for the Management of Forest and Wildlife Resources</i> (PRONAGREF)	2009	Explaining the objectives and the common and specific options of the National Forest Policy (NFP) and building on predicted activities by CSD
<i>National Plan of Action for Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change</i> (NAPA)	2007	Analyzing key climatic factors and their effects on the environment and society and identifying needs and urgent and immediate activities and projects
<i>Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management in Burkina Faso</i> (PAGIRE)	2003	Allowing for greater mobilization and availability of water, crisis reduction, and advocating the more rational management of water
<i>National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity</i> (SNPADB)	2001	Consistent with the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity, identifying suitable conditions for the use of rural biological resources and the fair sharing of benefits
<i>National Program for the Development of Natural Areas</i> (PNAFN) and <i>National Policy on the Development of Classified Forests</i> (PNAFC)	2006	Increasing the productivity of forests to meet the growing needs of the population
<i>National Plan of Action for the Fight against Desertification</i> (PAN-LCD)	2000	Developing inter-sectoral collaboration to address desertification
<i>National Environmental Plan of action</i> (PANE)	1994	Incorporating all mechanisms, actions, and measures in the implementation of the PN-LCD while strengthening

synergy between actions		
<i>Ten-Year Action Plan (PDA) 2006-2015</i>	1996	Applying planning, harmonization, and coordination across all interventions and promoting the forestry component of the NRHP
<i>National Rural Sector Program (PNSR)</i>	In process	Consolidating the activities of the Ministry of Environment, and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Fisheries, and Ministry of Animal Resources that will be responsible for implementing the Rural Development Strategy (RDS)

In addition to legislative and the regulatory instruments of national scope, Burkina Faso has ratified a number of international conventions affecting the management of forest resources, including those known as the Rio conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and the fight against desertification.

Recent developments in the policy, legislative, and institutional framework have led to the following advances:

- Revision of the Forest Code in 2011. The new forest code, like the one of 1997 that it replaces, only recognizes forests as state property. It therefore allows considerable room for local governments and the private sector in the development of woodland. These provisions are favorable to the implementation of REDD in Burkina Faso;
- Adoption of the law on rural land (Act no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009). The law's main objective is to ensure that all rural stakeholders have equitable access to land and that their investments are secured. It also ensures the effective management of land disputes in order to contribute to poverty reduction, the consolidation of social peace, and the achievement of sustainable development. Because insecurity of land tenure in forestry is a major indirect cause of deforestation and forest degradation, the adoption of the law on rural land is an important asset for REDD;
- Adoption of Act no. 01062006/AN of March 31, 2006 regarding the regulation of plant material, which improves the enabling environment for the intensification of agricultural and forestry production;
- Existence of a national forest seed center (CNSF) created in 1983 and well known regionally and internationally, which follows OCED standard for seed certification and for forest plant material intended for international trade;
- Converging trends in sectoral policies for rural development: agriculture, livestock, and forests. A process of interdepartmental consultation has helped establish the National Rural Sector Program (NRHP) that is being adopted. The NRHP is the suitable framework for planning and coordination of rural development, which will be better organized to address in a concerted manner the causes of the deforestation and degradation that result from the practices of extensive agricultural and pastoral production. The NRHP is therefore an important step in promoting REDD;
- Significant progress in the following cross-cutting areas that are critical to the sustainable management of forests and to REDD:
 - i. Identification of the major challenges in forest governance through several activities of FIP-Burkina; interventions focused on achieving a baseline study and national workshop on forest governance in Burkina Faso; conclusions and recommendations of these interventions presenting directions for actions aiming to promote good forest governance;

- ii. Finalization of National Planning Design (SNAT). Although SNAT has not yet been adopted by the government, the finalization of the technical document, which had lagged far behind, is an important step forward. The process should continue with the development of regional plans (SRATs);
- iii. Strengthening of the decentralization process through concrete achievements in the field, with several rural Communes initiating actions for forest management at the local level. Moreover, MEDD established an interdepartmental debate on decentralization in the forestry sector in 2011. The conclusions and recommendations of these actions are expected to continue in 2012.

Table 22 summarizes the key provisions of the legislative framework with their implications for the management of forest resources.

Table 22: Key provisions of the legislative framework for forest resource management

Texts	Designation	Definition/Relevant provision
Act N° 003-2011/AN Forest Code	Forests	<u>Article 10</u> : For the purpose of this Code, the term refers to forest land covered with vegetation including trees or shrubs and grasses to the exclusion of those resulting from agricultural activities
	Public forests	<u>Article 14</u> : Public forests consist of all forests as defined by this Act that are not subject to private appropriation. Public forests are classified or protected.
	Forest classification	<u>Article 24</u> : The classification of forest allows it to be subject to a special mechanism for limiting rights of use and operating plans because of the importance that the forest represents for the general interest. Forests that are not included in the classification are known as protected forests and are subject to common rights of use and operations. The classified forests may be subject to misclassification or to a status change in accordance with current regulations. <u>Article 25</u> : Any act of ranking results in physical demarcation on the ground under the conditions specified by the implementing regulations of this Code.
Act no. 034: Rural Land of Burkina Faso	Local government land	<u>Article 27</u> : The rural land area owned by the local government consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural land ceded to local governments by the State; • Rural land acquired by local authorities by process of law; • Land acquired by exercising the right of priority or by applying the procedure of expropriation for public use. <u>Article 29</u> : In addition to managing their rural land, local government may be granted the management of portions of State rural land in accordance with current regulations.
	Classification of areas	<u>Article 30</u> : All rural land owned by local governments should be subject to identification, demarcation, and registration on behalf of the local authority concerned. This land is subject to rational and sustainable management by the relevant departments of the local authority with the support of the technical services of the State.
Act no. 065-2009/AN modifying Act no. 055-2003/AN with CGCT	Competences of regions	<u>Article 88</u> : Regions receive the following powers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Creation of woodland and forests of regional interest; 2) Participation in the protection, management, and conservation of classified and protected forests;

- 3) Participation in the protection of waterways;
- 4) Prevention of and fight against bush fires and the cutting of trees where woodland and forests are of regional interest;
- 5) Protection of wildlife and fisheries resources of regional interest;
- 6) Participation in the management and operation of aquaculture perimeters of economic interests (PAYROLL);
- 7) Development, implementation, and monitoring of regional action plans for the environment;
- 8) Issuing permits to cut timber on State land granted to the region;
- 9) Participation in the establishment by State agencies of master plans and plans for the removal and disposal of waste;
- 10) Providing permits for small-scale hunting in conservation areas of regional interest;
- 11) Issuing fishing licenses on waterways and lakes of regional interest.

The analysis conducted for the development of the Investment Plan in Burkina Faso found that Burkina Faso has in general a solid and coherent regulatory framework, and this is confirmed by the legal provisions, plans, programs, and national strategies underway. All of these present strong elements that facilitate the effective implementation of the REDD process. However, the analysis also identified the following constraints:

a) Institutional, fiscal, and financial constraints

- Limitations to the effectiveness of legal and institutional mechanisms for land management and conflict management in rural areas;
- Complexities in the tax system create economic constraints (with respect to legal uncertainty for operators) and fiscal constraints (opportunities for corruption and embezzlement);
- Difficulties in establishing investment budgets and in understanding actual expenditures, and poor understanding of forest potential and inadequate information;
- Weak interaction between forestry research and forestry operations.

b) Institutional constraints at the decentralized level

- Local governments have limited understanding of project management in terms of local development;
- Multiplicity of customary institutions (traditional leadership and customary political leaders) and family solidarity networks;
- Inadequate transfer of competencies from the central government to local governments (despite the provisions of the General Local Government Code introduced in 2004); Low level of development of land use planning and lack of coherence between commune, provincial, regional, and national levels.

c) Social constraints

- Poor access to and lack of awareness of legal and judicial texts by local populations;
- Increased competition and conflict between local actors over control of land use;
- Increased concentration of land ownership in the hands of new players and rural entrepreneurs known as agro-businesses;
- Marginalization of women in decision making on forest management despite the importance of their forest-related economic activities;
- Persistent bias in the rate of adoption of improved technologies by entrepreneurs.

Furthermore, environmental strategies do not sufficiently consider biodiversity conservation in humid forests in forest policy.

Lessons learned from past programs

The initiatives conducted by the national authorities since the great drought of the 1970s led in 1978 to implementation of the project "*Bois de villages*" (Village Woodlands), which evolved into the National Village-level Forestry Program (PNFV) in 1984. The launch of the "Three Struggles Initiative" in 1985 (against stray animals, the cutting of trees, and bush fires) marked a major shift in forest management by accelerating the participatory management of natural forests in 1986. These various developments have included the implementation of many strategies, programs, and projects, whose lessons are summarized below in order to guide the preparation of the REDD strategy.

Ineffectiveness of large-scale government afforestation programs

Results in many afforestation sites that have covered much of the country for nearly fifteen years from the 1970s have not lived up to expectations. In particular, the "industrial afforestation" carried out by the government over large areas has had disappointing results. Various assessments of these projects have underlined their low success rate:

- Technically, the productivity recorded in the field was lower than the expected growth rate;
- Economically and socially, the costs of afforestation were higher than expected and the choice of exotic species for afforestation, which was based only on the concern to maximize timber production, failed to produce the diversity of goods and services provided by local species.

Afforestation that directly involved local people had more positive results than did industrial afforestation efforts. Increasingly, private afforestation for timber production is undertaken by individuals as an income-generating activity. However, these initiatives have not yet been comprehensively assessed.

Important advancements in agro-forestry

In the existing agro-forestry parks, studies conducted in Burkina Faso in collaboration with ICRAF have helped to:

- i. Identify and prioritize the favorite trees of the rural population;
- ii. Document the traditional management practices for adult trees in the field;
- iii. Quantify the annual production of some NTFPs, including fruit production of shea (*Vitellaria paradoxa*), néré (*Parkia biglobosa*), and saban (*Saba senegalensis*) and the production of baobab vegetable leaves (*Adansonia digitata*);
- iv. Observe the productivity of NTFP species in the SALWA of ICRAF, using the results of various studies (Sahel Study in Burkina Faso);
- v. Document the interactions between several species of trees and crops on farms in terms of reduction or increase in crop yields.

In terms of technological innovation, research has helped develop and test the performance of various agro-forestry technologies including hedgerows, windbreaks, and the "fodder bank" (for the production of browse by tree planting, alley cropping, and performance-improving cash management of soil fertility, among others).

Work by Chris Reij as well as the Sahel Study Burkina Faso (2008) showed a significant natural regeneration of woody species in the field. The results show that woody biomass by natural regeneration in a treated field in NRM can be three times higher than in a field without GRN.

Participatory management of natural forests

A review of experiences in forestry in Burkina Faso conducted with the support of Luxembourg and Sweden indicated that the participatory forest management approach, as designed and implemented in Burkina Faso, along with several practices associated with it (rotation operations, operating in coppice with canopy, operating standards intended to spare seeding and regeneration, direct enrichment planting) are good practices that should be developed. Successful experiences in the Central West and High-Basins regions visited by the team conducting the study showed that these practices are likely to maintain these areas in good condition for carbon storage and to contribute to the national economy and the fight against poverty among local communities (MEDD, 2011).

The principles of natural forest management in Burkina Faso are based on lessons learned from project development and the exploitation of forests for fuelwood for the city of Ouagadougou. Project PNUD/FAO/BKF/85/011 has been implemented since 1985 in the classified forest of Nazinon. Supported by the Nabilpaga Center dedicated to training local communities in participatory forest management, this project has achieved significant results that are used today in natural forest management throughout Burkina Faso. This approach to forest management (CIF) is managed by the local population organized in forest management groups (GGF).

The conditions for success are:

- An effective partnership between the forestry service and local residents, who are organized into forest management groups (GGFs). This approach has allowed effective participation of local communities in defining and implementing management activities in forest management.
- Capacity building of grassroots actors. A solid training program for farmers living in the forest has played a crucial role in the success of the project. Recognizing the importance of training for rural producers to achieve the objectives of the participatory approach to forest management, the BKF project included a farmers' training component in its activities. These training sessions first started under trees and tents, quickly developing and requiring the construction of physical infrastructure, now the training center of Nabilpaga, for providing support and assistance to GGFs and other local actors.

The management model used today is based on advances in methodology and the need for product diversification. It focuses on the development of forest management sites (CAFs) for the production of fuel wood. However, given the significant income-generating potential of NTFPs, new projects also address the issue of production diversity, with particular emphasis on the development of NTFP industries and of generating economic value from certain local socio-cultural practices. The PAGREN Project, for example, which is supported by Luxembourg, takes into consideration the customary practices around sacred sites and takes advantage of these practices in developing forest and land management plans for the conservation of biodiversity. The project also supported innovative approaches to the development of eco-tourism sites on the outskirts of cities (recreational forests), thus integrating rural and the urban spaces in a land management approach on a landscape level.

A progress review of the organization of CAFs in Burkina Faso showed that the organizational models that involve a partnership between forestry departments and local stakeholders represent a significant advance. The ongoing dialogue between forestry officials and the people has led to the emergence at a village level of various structures involved in forestry. In late 2009, there were a total of 473 forest management groups (GGFs) and 22 UGGFs (unions of forest management groups) with over 12,000 members. At present there are approximately 26 forest management sites (CAFs). The establishment of the National Federation of Unions of Forest Management Groups (FENUGGF) in December 2003 reinforces the organizational approach of collaborative, participatory management of forest resources.

Another significant achievement is the amount of revenues generated from the managed forests (CFAF 700 million for the year of 2009 alone), and also the consensus with regard to the principle of redistributing these revenues.

However, a particular point of concern is the length of time that it has taken for the Communes (who are conferred the responsibility of managing forests within commune boundaries in terms of the law on decentralization of power) to instigate participative management with the help of the GGFs. The Commune-level structures, like the environmental and the local development committees (CEDL) or village development councils (CVD), do not yet have either the technical expertise or the experience with participative management to implement it. REDD will contribute to consultation frameworks or mechanisms to develop further synergies between the GGFs and the Commune-level structures.

In addition to the lessons learned at the institutional and structural levels, the constraints below were observed in the field (MEDD, 2011):

- 1) Encroachment on certain forest management units by farmers or agro-pastoralists;
- 2) Illegal cutting of immature tree stands outside management parcels and inadequate enforcement of cutting and stacking norms;
- 3) Lack of funding for implementation of forest management plans;
- 4) Inadequate training of farmers in seed collection and reducing the cost of buying seed;
- 5) High rate of illiteracy that limits the use of written materials in training programs;
- 6) Low involvement of women. In terms of forest management activities, we find that female participation is variable but relatively low compared to men. Women constitute an average of 25% of the total workforce of GGFs in the Ouagadougou region and of 47% in the region of Bobo Dioulasso. The remoteness of the forest management sites from where they live is one of the factors that hinder greater participation by women, particularly in the region of Ouagadougou;
- 7) The poor interaction between forestry and forest research.

Although these constraints are serious, it should be pointed out that they arise from shortcomings in the implementation of activities on certain sites rather than from shortcomings in the concept of participatory forest management itself.

Forest governance

Act no. 055-2004/AN pertaining to the General Code for Local Authorities (CGCT) in Burkina Faso introduced a major innovation in the institutional and organizational management of forests, namely that of partnership-based management. This option involves a shift from centralized management dominated by the State to a partnership-based management that is participatory and decentralized, and which involves many other actors besides the State, including the local and regional authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and various development partners. Although local authorities are currently unable to effectively carry out their tasks with regard to forest resource management due to a delay in transferring human and financial resources from the central to the local level of government, the CGCT creates favorable conditions for multi-stakeholder governance of forests in Burkina Faso.

As mentioned above, poor governance is an important indirect cause of deforestation. To tackle deforestation and forest degradation, sector governance must therefore be significantly improved. According to the World Bank (2009), good governance in the forestry sector is characterized, among other things, by transparent decision-making, an executive branch that is accountable for its actions, and a strong civil society that participates in forest management and public affairs in general and who is law abiding. Good governance in general is characterized mainly by respect for the rule of

law, transparency, and very little corruption, the views of all stakeholders being taken into account, accountability of all state officials, a regulatory context free of abuse, and political stability.

The process of developing the FIP-Burkina included an analysis of forest governance problems, the conclusions and recommendations of which are provided below.

The existing organizational framework

At the central level, the state remains dominant. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is the leading national entity responsible for managing the forest sector. It operates under a strong and coherent legal framework that recognizes the importance of community forest management, something with which Burkina Faso has long and extensive experience. In addition to the Department of Environment, the Ministries of Agriculture and of Animal Resources are also involved.

The local level consists of some components of the forest administration. These are the regional directorate, the provincial directorates, and divisions of the MEDD. These structures have the task of managing forests and other MEDD functions in their territorial jurisdiction.

At the local level, there are the local authorities (CTs). They consist of regions and Communes, who work together with the decentralized arms of the state forest services. CTs are run by locally elected officials, who are by law responsible for the management of forest resources according to the General Code of Local Authorities, CGCT (Act no. 055-2004/AN of December 21, 2004). However, these responsibilities are currently not carried out due to a lack of resources. Thus, protected forests of local authorities are not yet “classified”. The State remains responsible for managing national forests, and still exerts close control over protected forests. At the end of the decentralization process, it is expected that it is the CTs that will have control over the management of non-classified public forests.

The organizational framework of a Commune-level authority as defined by the CGCT provides, amongst other things, the establishment of a permanent committee for the environment and local development (CEDL) within the Commune-level council, and a village development council (CVD) in each village. In addition, the institutional and regulatory framework provides that local conventions, customary laws, and internal management regulations are included in forest governance at the local level. For example, in rural communities some sites are declared holy (sacred groves, sacred bodies of water) and some species of trees or animals are totemic, thereby contributing to the conservation of biodiversity of species and of ecosystems.

Non-state actors support the various forest management projects and programs at the national and/or the local level. These are the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs), civil society organizations, and the private sector (GGFs, hunting guides, sawmill managers...; etc.).

Strengths and weaknesses of forest governance

Table 23 summarizes the strengths and weaknesses of forest governance in Burkina Faso that were identified during the development of FIP, and includes proposals for solutions to reduce the impact of indirect causes of deforestation related to forest governance. The table is organized according to five categories of criteria developed by the World Bank.

Table 23: Strengths and weakness of forest governance in Burkina Faso

	Problem	Proposed solutions
Transparency, control and general participation		
1	In general, the competent authorities inform the public in good time for most measures, programs, laws, and the planned projects. Local people are generally aware of regulations regarding ownership, access, and exploitation of forest land. However, in many cases the method of communication that is normally used to notify the public is not appropriate, given the high proportion of illiteracy in the rural population. In addition, local authorities are not well informed and state officials do not always take their views into account.	Participation must be strengthened and stakeholders must play a role in project monitoring and implementation, especially at the local level. There should be mechanisms in place to ensure the free flow of information, both upstream and downstream. (The literacy rate should also be improved.)
2	Some participants acknowledged that the legislation is equally enforced and that all forest-dependent groups have legal access (free or for a fee) to the resources on which they depend for their livelihoods. However, private sector representatives and civil society organizations have indicated that these rights were not entirely respected, which was partly due to incompatibility between customary and modern law.	i) Customary law and written law should be harmonized and legislation should be developed taking full account of customary law; and ii) Laws passed between 1960 and 1980 should be reviewed with a view to adapting them the current situation in the forestry sector.
3	On the issue of freedom of expression and of the media for those concerned, it is generally felt that people can easily express themselves and that the government respects freedom of the media, but articles on the forestry sector are rare, superficial, and not always in local languages.	Media coverage of the forestry sector should be improved (depth of analysis, frequency of articles, and publication in local languages) and should more often be followed by action.
4	Officials from the forest services are normally held accountable for their actions. In fact, various laws and institutional arrangements ensure the accountability of these agents. Nevertheless, leakage of project funds is still a serious problem.	It is important to establish formal mechanisms of accountability and to ensure free flow of information on strategies, projects, investments, management plans, etc. Consideration should be given to establishing a robust system for monitoring financial flows. The national anti-corruption policy should focus on governance problems related specifically to the forestry sector. It should also protect whistle-blowers to strengthen the role of civil society in calling officials to account.

Stability of forest institutions and conflict management

5	<p>There are conflicts between State and stakeholders and between different populations and users concerning the exploitation of forests and access to them (e.g., illegal occupation of forest areas, conflicts between livestock farmers and crop farmers, unregulated mining activities). Although these activities can disrupt forestry activities, participants indicated that there were no “serious” conflicts, despite some local violence.</p> <p>Conflicts are resolved fairly easily: some quickly and amicably through informal channels, while others persist even after criminal proceedings and a court decision. These conflicts can sometimes prevent sustainable forestry.</p>	<p>The National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) was a demonstration of the political will to tackle the problems of the sector through more structured responses, and to coordinate the many programs. It is important to see how forestry activities can be explicitly incorporated into the PNSR, particularly with regard to resolving conflicts across sectors. (See also point 7.)</p> <p>Locally, a mechanism or a special entity responsible for conflict resolution between local people and users should be established so that such disputes can be resolved quickly and fairly.</p>
6	<p>Immigration and return migration (transboundary movements from one region to another) often strains forest resources.</p>	<p>Living conditions in areas of emigration (departure areas for migrants) should be improved, along with resettlement programs in areas receiving migrants.</p>

Quality of forest administration

7	<p>Participants rated Burkina Faso very highly in its commitment to environmental protection. The country has signed and ratified all the major forest-related conventions and these conventions and treaties are considered to be enforced satisfactorily. Some problems require special attention, however. Although there are mechanisms for intersectoral and inter-organizational collaboration, particularly between the SP-CONEDD, which falls under the Ministry of Forests, and the SP-CPSA, which falls under the Ministry of Agriculture, they still do not work very well. In addition, these agencies deal only with activities in their area, without inter-sectoral coordination.</p>	<p>The inter-agency coordination must be strengthened and the PNSR can play an important role in this regard. (See also Point 5 above)</p>
8	<p>Forest authorities lack human, material, and financial resources. In particular, it was observed that the forestry officials both at headquarters and the local communities lacked the necessary resources to effectively perform their work, both at the level of central government and of local authorities.</p>	<p>The budget allocated for forest management should meet the needs. A detailed study on budgeting, the effectiveness of reforms, expenditure control etc. should be conducted. (See also Point 15 below.)</p>
9	<p>Authorities often lack the necessary information to make informed decisions, and therefore operate with very limited means. The latest national forest inventory dates from the early 1980s and does not contain information on important species such as shea, and the locust bean and acacia trees, which provide non-timber forest products</p>	<p>In order to be effective, the forest management strategy must be based on a complete and current inventory of forest resources. The second national inventory currently underway will largely address the shortage of information.</p>
10	<p>Not all stakeholders consider the Forestry Service trustworthy and noted that political interference sometimes prevents the Service from doing its job. The behavior of the local</p>	<p>Staff training should focus on cooperation rather than control with regard to the</p>

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	forests officials was specifically mentioned; they are often poorly regarded by locals because they have a reputation for harassing villagers and extorting small amounts of money from them.	management and protection of forests in order to build trust.
11	As part of the national forest policy of Burkina Faso, the task of developing nurseries and supplying seedlings was transferred to the private sector. But private producers are poorly organized and are unable to meet the demand, either in quality or volume. The Forestry Service therefore continues to provide some of the seedlings.	These services should be fully privatized. The conditions under which the private sector will take over should be examined, including access to microcredit and other funding opportunities. Authorities must increase their commitment to providing the necessary incentives to increase private sector participation.
Consistency of forest legislation and the rule of law		
12	<p>Forest law clearly states the national objective of achieving sustainable forestry and recognizes the rights of traditional cultures and indigenous peoples. In addition, stakeholders are legally entitled to participate in the development of all regulations and forest management plans for national forests.</p> <p>However, there remain several gaps including the ignorance of the law, a sense of powerlessness, and the limited means to take action against abuses by officials. In addition, prosecutors and judges do not enforce forestry legislation very actively, and few people know the penalties for violations in the forestry sector.</p>	<p>i) Simplify the language of existing statutes and disseminate them widely to all stakeholders, including the judiciary.</p> <p>ii) Strengthen and expand collaboration - currently limited - between the judiciary and the forest services to crack down on illegal activities in the forestry sector through information exchange and training programs.</p>
13	Illegal forest activities are very common and although the perpetrators are arrested and punished, the fines are too low to represent much of a deterrence. A representative of the TFK said that fines should be at least ten times what they are now to stop illegal Shea cutting.	The penalties for illegal forestry should be increased sufficiently to act as a deterrent.
Economic efficiency, equity and incentives		
14	<p>Environmental services and traditional uses of forest resources are well taken into account in policies and in public decisions. The creation of the Agency for the promotion of NTFPs (APFNL) is as an example of this.</p> <p>The contribution of forests to the economy is poorly appreciated and this is one reason why the budget allocations for forest management are inadequate.</p>	It is important to fully assess the sector's contribution to the national economy.
15	The State does not follow public expenditure in the forestry sector closely enough and is not able to fully assess the impact of these expenditures or the results obtained.	If properly managed, decentralization can significantly increase the efficiency of public expenditure and improve services at the local level. It can also help to better assess the need for resources, to control financial flows, and to evaluate results. The development of community forest management and the privatization of forest services traditionally provided by the State would facilitate and accelerate decentralization.

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16	Production of fuel wood and charcoal is an activity that is highly dependent on forest resources, but there are often conflicts between local populations dependent on these resources and large traders who collect and transport fuelwood.	National policies should reflect the needs for fuelwood at both national and local level, particularly through agreements and benefit sharing between local populations and large traders. In addition, there should be measures to increase the supply of fuelwood from sources other than natural forests. Finally, all these measures should fall under a national energy policy that includes the development of other sources of energy.
17	Shea butter is the country's third largest export (after cotton and livestock), with approximately USD 20 million in annual exports. Through incentives and the right policy, these exports could be five times greater and provide employment and livelihood to thousands of rural people.	There are several obstacles that need to be overcome in order to fully realize the economic potential of this activity, including shea producers' lack of access to credit, poor infrastructure, illegal cutting of trees, and an insufficient supply of improved varieties of seedlings. This sector should attract private investment in the production and marketing of NTFPs.

Concerning conflicts, it may be surprising to read under the “problem” heading of Table 23 above that the conflicts linked to the use of and access to forests are not considered to be “serious”, even though the press and researchers frequently report that conflicts between farmers and herders in particular are becoming “increasingly violent” to the point of becoming deadly. In reality, the numerous violent disputes reported in the press and by researchers are more directly linked to land rights than to forests. The national workshop on forest governance was careful to draw this distinction, and based its conclusions on this.

2b. Strategic Options for REDD

A. Links between causes of DD and the components of the REDD strategy

The national strategy does not consist of a series of “measures” that address each “direct cause” directly, as the direct causes are the product of interaction between various factors, themselves due to root causes. Table 24 summarizes the analysis of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation which was presented in Section 2a.

Table 24: Causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso

Direct causes	Underlying causes	Root causes
<i>Phenomena that reduce forest cover (deforestation) or which reduce forest biomass (degradation); this can be measured in tCO₂e</i>	<i>Factors that lead to the direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation</i>	<i>Economic and socio-cultural factors</i>
Agricultural expansion	Poor land use planning Customary land tenure practices that do not favor investment in the land and intensification of agriculture Use of low-yield agro-forestry practices Failure to fully enforce the law (disregard for classified land)	Demographic expansion Poverty (resorting to extensive agriculture and gathering) Actors’ low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty in implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Overgrazing	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Customary land tenure practices that do not favor investment in the land or intensification of agriculture Absence of FMPs for classified forests and village lands Low-productivity grazing practices	Demographic expansion Poverty (resorting to extensive grazing of livestock) Actors’ low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty in implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Fires	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Absence of FMPs for classified forests	Poverty (extensive agriculture and grazing practices) Poverty (fire = tool of the poor) Actors’ low level of education and lack

	and village lands Extensive grazing practices	of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty of applying policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Timber and fuelwood exploitation	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Absence of FMPs for classified forests and village territories (disregard for forestry potential) Customary land tenure practices that do not favor investment in the land or intensification of agriculture Ineffective management of legal gathering	Poverty (resorting to the exploitation of public forests and illegal woodcutting) Poverty (fuelwood is cheaper as fuel) Actors' low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty of implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Over-harvesting of NTFPs	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Absence of FMPs for classified forests and village lands (respect for the NTFP harvesting potential) Customary land tenure practices that do not favor investment in the land and intensification of agriculture Ineffective management of legal gathering	Poverty (resorting to NTFPs and illegal cutting) Poverty (fuelwood is cheaper as fuel) Actors' low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institution: difficulty of implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations
Mining	Poor land use planning Weak enforcement of laws (disregard for classified land) Prospecting or mining techniques that do not respect the environment	Poverty (resorting to traditional mining techniques) Actors' low level of education and lack of technical knowledge Weak institutions: difficulty of implementing policies or enforcing laws and regulations

It can be noted that all the direct causes are the result of underlying factors that are more or less common to all direct causes :

- 1) Poor land use planning (underlying factor in all the direct causes);
- 2) Securing of land tenure (underlying factor in nearly all direct causes);
- 3) Poor land management and agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques (underlying factor in nearly all direct causes);
- 4) Weak capacities and institutions (underlying factor – weak enforcement of the law – and root cause – weak institutions – of all direct causes)

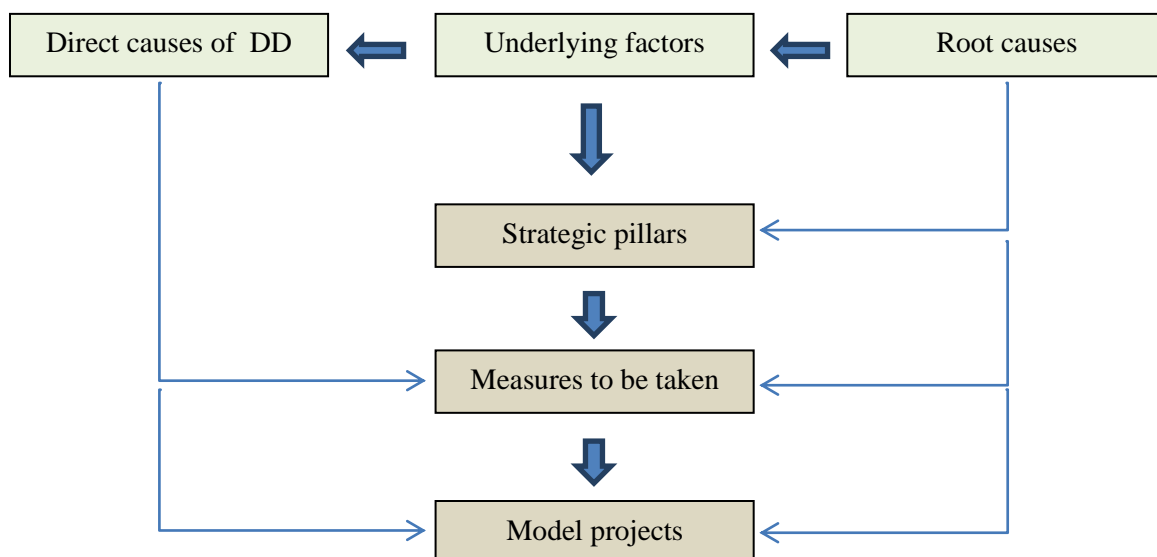
The root causes cannot be addressed purely in the context of a REDD strategy, because there are too many economic and socio-cultural factors involved. For instance, the REDD strategy cannot address the demographic expansion, and would have only a marginal impact on poverty in general. This does not mean that the root causes will be disregarded in the REDD strategy. The fight against poverty represents a fundamental framework and a cross-sectoral objective that can be applied to all measures, while institutional weakness is directly addressed in the fourth strategic pillar. The measures that will need to be taken to restrain the demand for fuelwood address economic causes will be included in the third strategic pillar.

Once the four strategic pillars have been established, the measures that will give the strategy its operational character need to be outlined. The strategic pillars are the “fields of action”, while the measures are the “actions”. However, in order to clearly define the measures, and especially to allow the debates that will make the development of the strategy participative, the measures associated with the four strategic pillars are not identified in the R-PP. The measures outlined in Table 25 are only given by way of examples in order to illustrate what is meant by a measure. It is important to note that measures will be identified in such a way as to have a direct or indirect impact on the direct causes of deforestation and degradation.

Finally, the strategy will be neither complete nor operational until the model projects have been defined, as a measure by itself is too general to be implemented in the field. In addition, there are multiple ways of implementing a measure, and the method chosen may differ based on which category of stakeholder it addresses; for instance, in relation to the roles of government, farmers, the private sector, etc. Finally, an action taken in the field might include several measures at once. The model projects are therefore given in order to give concrete examples of these actions. It should also be noted that the model projects are defined in such a way as to have a direct or indirect impact on the direct causes of deforestation and degradation. The national REDD strategy will not aim to give an exhaustive, exclusive list of all the model projects, but rather to provide examples and to define a first cohort of actions that have a high priority. The list should not be exclusive either, because it should be remembered that projects might be defined by the stakeholders themselves. It should also be remembered that the project may be based on a specific collection of measures linked to the context, or may only involve one dimension of REDD. It should therefore be born in mind that the projects will change according to requirements and lessons learned.

Figure 10 shows the overall relationships between the causes of deforestation, the factors that lead to them, and the various components of the strategy.

Figure 10: Relationships between the causes of DD and the components of the strategy



B. Strategic pillars

Strategic options for REDD are designed to achieve the objectives of reducing GHG emissions, sequestering additional carbon, and through improving the living conditions of people through the fight against poverty. The expected co-benefits will contribute to the national fight against poverty.

The strategy is designed around the following four “areas of action”:

- **Land-use planning:** Land use planning that assigns the various forms of rural land-use (agriculture, livestock, mining, urban spaces, etc.) the most appropriate spaces for these activities, thus limiting their expansion;
- **Securing land rights:** Implementing provisions of recent laws and regulations to improve the security, permanence, and predictability of land rights, thus providing an environment conducive to long term investment;
- **Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems:** For the sustainable management of agricultural, pastoral, and forest production in the rural areas allocated to them;
- To create conditions for the implementation of these three major areas of intervention, there will be a cross-cutting component of **capacity building, harmonization of policies, and promoting good governance** of natural resources and particularly forests and woodlands.

Land management (land use planning)

Land management is the spatial translation of economic, social, cultural, and environmental policies of a country. It consists of all the guidelines, procedures, and principles laid down at the national or the regional level in order to organize the use of space, ensure consistency in the implementation of major infrastructure projects, of public facilities, and of towns and cities. In the Agrarian and Land Reform Act of Burkina Faso, land use is defined as "a spatial planning policy which seeks to ensure the harmonious development of the national space by means of a better distribution of populations and activities taking into account the following:

- The conditions and potential of the environment;
- The human and technical capacities;
- The country's economic needs;
- The interactions and specific regional socio-economic conditions;
- The protection of the environment.

In terms of deconcentration (administrative decentralization) and decentralization (devolution of power to local authorities), the various technical and administrative divisions are involved in the land planning as a process of structuring space in terms of administrative and technical functions. The ongoing decentralization process reinforces this approach. Regionalization provides geographical terms of reference for the identification, implementation and coordination of coherent actions to promote regional development in line with the national objectives. Thus, for the management of natural resources, Act no. 055/AN of December 21, 2004 on the *Code general des collectivités territoriales* (Local Government Code - CGCT) states: (i) The rural commune includes housing areas, production areas, and conservation areas; (ii) production areas are intended primarily for agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, and more generally to all activities associated with rural life; and (iii) conservation areas are for natural resource protection. They include protected areas for wildlife and plants.

In Burkina Faso, the land management tool of choice is the land development plan. These plans are intended to correspond to different levels of territorial division: national, regional, and commune. To date, only the national plan (SNAT) has been finalized and is being adopted. Lower levels (regional and Commune-level) have not yet been delineated.

Currently, the classified forest areas in Burkina consist of 77 protected areas, which cover a estimated total area of 3.9 million hectares, or about 14% of the country. The aim is to increase this percentage to 30%. This strategy has considerable potential for forest conservation through the classification of new forests.

The regional land management plan (SRAT) is intended to translate the guidelines of the national plan on a regional scale, but it is not yet available for all regions. The Communes have Commune-level Development Plans (*Plans communaux de développement* - PCD), but these are not well enough developed to serve as development plans.

The SRAT as provided for in the SNAT, as well as the existing PCDs, have many shortcomings that limit their usefulness for land use planning, as these development plans are not (or are poorly) delineated. They lack zoning tools and a regulatory framework to make them binding in terms of land use.

Given this situation, REDD activities will focus on:

- The development of SRAT, a "second generation" land management plan;
- The revision of the PCD to develop it into a "second generation" land management plan. This will be enhanced and spatially matched to the PCD zoning for specific land use and Commune-level regulatory tools to make such assignments binding to third parties.

SRATs using improved operational spatialization with a zoning map (credible cartographic medium) for the allocation of land will allow:

- Identification of forests to be classified (conservation, production) in aid of the State, Regions and Communes;
- Identification of areas of mining development and the establishment of regulations (or guidance) to that end;
- Identification of rangelands and the establishment of regulations (or guidance) to that end;
- Identification of areas of urban development and infrastructure and the establishment of regulations (or guidance) to that end;
- Identification of agro-forestry areas where agricultural activities and private and community forestry can be developed, and the establishment of regulations (or guidance) to that end.

The PCDs will allow improved identification and allocation of land at a smaller scale. REDD will target the development of improved PCDs or the revision of existing PCDs in order to use them as tools to develop land use planning with regulatory force at the commune level. These measures will be initiated within the context of existing projects and FIP projects with pilot Communes before rolled out on a national level in the longer term.

Securing of land rights

Establishing land management practices in the villages is a precondition for all sustainable land – and hence also forest – management policies. The coexistence of a modern land law and several customary land rights (in practice) continues to be the basis for land management and led to a system that deprives many farmers the property title. This kind of situation leads to uncertainty (and insecurity), which makes these farmers unlikely to make significant investments to increase the

productivity of their farms. A farmer who feels insecure will tend to exploit the land and the natural resources on it and rather invest in other economic sectors that represent safer investments, like livestock, construction in his home village, urban activities. Tenure security is therefore a prerequisite for improving the performance of the rural sector.

Land tenure security can formalize some land uses (in the form of tenures), including forests, agriculture, and grazing lands, which encourages investment in land (afforestation, agro-forestry plantations, intensification of agriculture, etc.). This can be achieved under the Forest Act (for the classification of public forests) and as part of the Land Law (to give land titles to private farmers or the community).

According to The Forest Dialogue (2008), studies show that the rate of deforestation decreases when land tenure is well established for forests. These results confirm the importance of the approach of securing land tenure in the REDD strategy.

Burkina Faso has a policy and legislative framework for promoting land tenure security. Decree no. 2007-610/PRES/PM/MAHRH of October 4, 2007 pertains to the national policy on land tenure security in rural areas (*Politique nationale de sécurisation foncière en milieu rural – PNSFMR*). The PNSFMR defines land tenure security as the set of processes, actions and measures taken to protect the rural land user against any disturbance of their rights to the rural land. This broad concept of tenure security is to emphasize the necessary balance between tenure legality (conformance of the land rights with current land rights legislation) and tenure legitimacy (conformance of land rights to local perceptions of what is felt by grassroots communities to be fair and equitable).

PNSFMR indicates how the State will provide appropriate and fair solutions to protecting the land and all people who use it. The six main strategic directions are:

1. Recognizing and protecting customary rights to the land and natural resources;
2. Promoting and supporting the development of services and structures that are recognized and accepted by local populations;
3. Clearly defining how conflicts should be resolved at a local level and improving the performance of local services and facilities responsible for resolving land disputes;
4. Improve the land management methods in rural areas;
5. Put in place services that enable better land management in rural areas;
6. Train and provide more resources to State agencies, regions, Communes, associations, and NGOs active in rural areas in order to better manage the land.

Act no. 034-2009/AN of June 16, 2009 on rural land in Burkina Faso is the legal instrument (rural land code) that implements the policy of land tenure security. It lays down the land tenure system that applies to rural land along with the principles of securing land tenure for all rural land users.

Another method for securing long-term land tenure is the classification of forests as state-owned land (state forests) or assigning them to local governments (regional or Commune-owned forests) by applying the provisions of the Forestry Act. Section II of the Forest Code (on "Local governments and forestry"), Article 21 states that "the forests belonging to local governments can be the object of classification on behalf of these authorities if it is considered to be in the local general interest".

In summary, the measures to be undertaken as part of the REDD strategic axes will therefore address the following:

- The classification of forests (assigning them to the State, regions, or Communes)

- The implementation of the Rural Land Code to secure individual land tenure (rural land ownership) and collective tenure (rural land tenure charter).

Management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems

In this context management is defined in a broad sense and includes both management actions in the strict sense and the management of classified forests, as well as various other forms of intervention in rural areas such as actions that will increase agricultural productivity, plant trees or NTFP species, and agro-forestry. Thus, in addition to direct interventions in forests and woodlands, REDD measures also involve actions that may contribute to increasing agricultural and livestock productivity in order to reduce the encroachment of extensive agricultural production and livestock grazing on forests. The measures also address the causes of deforestation that originate from other sectors such as mining or energy.

In general, regarding the management of forest resources, REDD will, like SCADD, support the promotion of sustainable forest management, which will be a real integration of forestry into rural development through the restoration, development and management of forest resources at the local level to achieve the optimal and sustainable use of agricultural, pastoral and forestry potential. The challenge is to preserve productive natural capital through improving rural production practices, establishing mechanisms that create favorable conditions for sustainable use and restoring degraded areas, securing rural populations' access to land, and preventing and resolving disputes.

In summary, the measures to be taken as part of the REDD strategic axes would support:

- Restoration and participatory management of existing classified forests;
- Establishment and participatory management of new classified forests (State, regional, and commune) for conservation or for sustainable production;
- Development and sustainable management of community forests;
- Development of agroforestry (agricultural intensification, afforestation, and assisted natural regeneration) in rural areas;
- Development of private woodlands;
- Sustainable use of non-timber forest products;
- Management of livestock (securing grazing land and sustainably managing grazing resources and rangelands);
- The implementation of a program to reduce the demand for fuelwood;
- Management of bushfires;
- Reduction of the impact of mining (specifications, best practices).

The management of classified forests will allow better organization of forestry and a sustained recovery. The long term goal would be to have sustainable forest management practices in all woodlands in the country. In some cases, the restoration of classified forests will combine forestry activities with improvements of human settlements.

These actions will be performed especially in the periphery of forests, combining them with the fight against bush fires. This will have several advantages including the following: (i) the preservation of thousands of hectares of natural areas; (ii) the preservation of biodiversity; (iii) the substantial flow of financial resources to rural people living around the classified forests; and (iv) significant carbon sinks to absorb greenhouse gases. The plantations by villagers and families are intended for soil recovery, the restoration of degraded forest park, and for production of fruit trees. The decentralization of forest management to the level of village lands will allow better use of forest

products and management of private forests through silviculture and fruit growing (local and exotic species), and will increase agro-forestry production and improve livestock due to better nutrition.

Protecting and restoring forests will provide significant opportunities for emissions reductions and carbon sequestration, but will also have indirect effects such as improving soil quality and protecting streams and rivers. Furthermore, the large number of jobs created and the income generated through these actions, along with their contribution to biodiversity and soil conservation will all have a positive impact on local and regional development. These options will also improve the economic status of women through financing and training to ease their workload and/or to enable them to undertake income-generating activities. This will have a positive impact on their position within their communities.

Capacity building, policy development and promotion of good governance

In order to achieve the results outlined above, capacity building is essential. Efforts will focus on the commune level, communities and GGFs, development organizations for agro-forestry and NTFPs, forest services, and research organizations. Capacity building will particularly improve skills at the following levels:

- Forest service officers and forest service interventions (e.g. control). This target group should include field forestry officers at a national and local level so as to improve their services to the communities.
- Regional and local authorities whose skills should be developed so as to allow them to carry out their duties with regard to land use planning, land management, forest resource management, and participatory management of woodlands.
- Capacity building of other stakeholders (civil society, private sector, local organizations, GGFs, research institutions) to equip them to participate in forest management, and in any decision-making process related to forestry and land use.
- Capacity building of other ministry divisions involved in REDD must allow appropriate measures to be adopted in other sectors, and for these measures to be promoted, implemented, and monitored.

This will be done in collaboration with the educational institutions (vocational training and higher education). To this end, the Technical Secretariat of the National REDD Coordination Unit will approach these institutions to obtain their involvement in developing the strategy.

The harmonization of policies, especially with regard to agriculture, livestock, mining, and energy, is essential given the contribution of these sectors to the direct and the indirect causes of deforestation or degradation of forests.

The policy harmonization will specifically concern the adaptation of policies on the mining, agricultural, livestock, and energy sectors. The National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) has already provided a framework for dialogue and policy coordination for three sub-sectors: agriculture, livestock, and the environment/forestry. It forms the reference framework for planning and implementing public rural development activities. The REDD strategy will go to great lengths to improve the coherence between the PNSR and the policy and legislative frameworks of other sectors relevant to sustainable forest management, particularly the mining and energy sectors.

Finally, an effort will be made to promote good forest governance, as there has been an increasing awareness of its importance to sustainable management of forest resources. The REDD measures relating to governance will particularly include the issue of forest taxation (and especially the issue

of redistribution to communities), the required legal or regulatory reforms, and frameworks for stakeholder participation.

C. Evaluation of the emissions reduction potential





The strategic vision (configuration of the future national REDD strategy) is organized around four strategic pillars:

- Improving land use planning
- Securing land rights
- Improving management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems
- Capacity-building, adaptation of policies, and good governance.

In Table 25, these pillars have provisionally been divided into fifteen measures. During the REDD preparation phase, these measures will still be broken down into model REDD actions or model projects in order to build a portfolio of actions in the field whose implementation will be supported through public programs/projects or private/community initiatives. It is only on the basis of specific land-use actions on a given territory that reductions in forest emissions can be assessed.

Since the development of the strategy is currently still in the conceptualization phase, the potential emissions reductions can only be estimated based on the expected outcomes of the proposed measures, through fixing expected quantitative objectives. It is clear that the strategy is aimed at tackling all the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, and that it is hoped that it will eliminate all the direct factors. But in order to evaluate the potential for reduction, and insofar as a cost/benefit analysis has not yet been made for each measure (this will be done during the preparation phase), it is more reasonable to set an objective that seems realistic, at least at first. The objectives should therefore be understood to be an illustration of realistic potential, and not as the final word. In this regard, an objective like, for instance “reduction by half” represents an order of magnitude that seems realistic for that specific measure during the R-PP phase (for the purpose of illustration), even though it might be refined based on the analyses and consultations that will take place during the development process for the national strategy.

Table 25: Expected results of the REDD national strategy

STRATEGIC PILLARS	MEASURES	MODEL ACTIONS/PROJECTS To be defined during REDD preparation phase	EXPECTED RESULTS
Land management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of SRATs (Regional Land Management Plans) • Revision and implementation of PCDs 		<p>REDD results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural expansion contained • Overgrazing contained • Uncontrolled mining contained • Number of bush fires contained • FMP developed for state forests • FMP developed for regional forests • FMP developed for Commune-level forests • FMP developed for community forests • FMP developed for privately owned forests • Reduction in wood and charcoal burning <p>Expected co-benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of conservation on animal habitats • Revenue generated by participative management and sustainable use of resources • Revenue generated by the intensification of agro-forestry and development of the NTFP sector • Improvement of governance and social harmony through land tenure security and the appropriate allocation of land
Better land tenure security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of forests • Enforcement of Rural Land Code 		
Forest and agro-forestry management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory management of classified forests • The development and sustainable management of community forests • Support for agroforestry • Sustainable use of non-timber forest products • Improved management of livestock (regulations bushfires, rangeland management ...) 		
Capacity building, good governance, and policy adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation of mining policies • Adaptation of agricultural and livestock policies • Adaptation of energy policies • Reinforcement of operational capacities of people whose livelihoods are from forests • Capacity building of NSAs • Strengthening of links between research and development in the forestry sector 		

The expected results are expressed in terms of reducing the causes of deforestation and degradation, because it is difficult to attribute a reduction in emissions to a single measure or action. Moreover, the REDD strategy takes a systemic approach: it is the combination of efforts in all four strategic axes that will produce concrete results that can be used to estimate potential emissions reductions. Table 25 above shows the expected results of measures taken in line with the four strategic axes.

These measures take into account that emissions can be reduced by two means:

- *By addressing the drivers of deforestation effectively.* This leads to a reduction in the rate and extent of deforestation and forest degradation, which in turn leads to a reduction in emissions;
- *By directly increasing timber potential* through afforestation, agro-forestry plantations, assisted natural regeneration, etc. This increases the potential for sequestration, hence reducing net emissions.

In assessing the potential for emissions reduction, the following hypothesis and basis for calculation was used:

- **Carbon stock.** According to FAO estimates (SP-CONEDD, 2011), the total carbon in the living biomass of forest areas (above ground + below ground biomass) in 2010 was 292 million tCO₂e over an area of 5,540,000 ha, or a stock of about **53 tCO₂e/ha**.
- **Rate of deforestation.** According PRONAGREF (TAED, 2009), this is **107,626 ha/year**. The rate of degradation, which is harder to measure, is far greater.

The hypotheses and bases for calculation specific to the anticipated outcomes (with regard to carbon reduction and gains) are presented below for each of the expected results.

Agricultural expansion contained

Improved land use planning and secure land rights for agricultural land users will create favorable conditions for producers to invest in agricultural intensification. This view is consistent with the approach taken by the National Rural Development Strategy, which seeks to increase agricultural productivity as well as overall production through sustainable intensification rather than expansion of cultivated area.

The proposed strategic objective for REDD is to achieve a 50% reduction in the increase in encroachment of agricultural land on forest land. Ultimately, the goal is that increasing productivity per unit of agricultural land will contain expansion and encroachment on forests. According to the diachronic study on land use between 1992 and 2002, the agricultural land area increased by 105,000 ha annually, while forest area decreased by 107,626 ha annually over the same period. Due to the severe damage to forest cover caused by agricultural clearing, agricultural expansion is considered a cause of deforestation, and not of degradation. It results in the loss of a stock of about 53 tCO₂e/ha/year, or a total of 105,000 ha X 53 tCO₂e/ha = 5,565,000 tCO₂e/year. The objective of REDD is to reduce these emissions by half, that is, by about 2,782,500 tCO₂e/year.

Overgrazing contained

As with intensification of agricultural production, participatory land use planning, clearly delineating land dedicated to pastoral systems, and securing land rights will create favorable conditions for reducing the practice of extensive farming and grazing in forested areas. The assumption by REDD is that livestock productivity increases will help contain the overgrazing of forests and woodlands.

The proposed objective for REDD is to reduce by half the areas subject to overgrazing. In the absence of credible data on the intensity of over-grazing or the location of areas affected by it, it can be assumed that overgrazing causes a loss of 40% of the biomass of forest areas after 10 years of intensive practice, or 4% per year. There are also plans to conduct research on this issue as part of FIP projects. With an existing hold of 1.74 million ha of grazing land, the proposed REDD strategy will therefore avoid the degradation due to overgrazing of the equivalent of 34,800 ha of deforestation per year, thereby avoiding the emission of 1.85 million tCO₂e /year.

Uncontrolled mining contained

Mining is considered both a factor in deforestation (grip quarries) and degradation (various activities related to human settlements). In addition to the areas currently subject to deforestation and degradation, a dozen additional new mining sites are created each year.

The combined effects of land use planning and best practices (regulation specifications) allow for the containment of the spread of annual deforestation or degradation due to the increase in the number of mining sites. This increase is currently about 1,000 ha/year (10 sites of 1 km² each). As a result, 1,000 ha less forest land should be subject to deforestation or degradation each year, despite the increased number of gold-panning sites, which account for 1,000 ha/year x 53 tCO₂e/ha = 53,000 tCO₂e/year.

Bush fires contained

Each year, about 3.9 million hectares are burned, both early and late in the season. We may assume a 5% annual loss of biomass in burned areas (direct loss and loss due to reduced potential production). This degradation can be estimated to be equivalent to the annual deforestation of 195,000 hectares (3.9 million ha x 5%), corresponding to an emissions potential of 10.3 million tCO₂e/year.

The REDD objective is to reduce this impact by half over a period of 10-20 years, in other words to limit the degradation to the equivalent of deforesting 97,500 ha, producing an emissions reduction of 5.2 million tCO₂e/year.

Development of forest management plans (FMPs) for existing classified forests

It is estimated that a forest that does not have a management plan loses 2% of its biomass (deforestation plus degradation) per year. The proposed management plan development effort that is envisaged as part of REDD is to introduce management plans for all existing classified forests that do not yet have them, and to classify new forests while reflecting the interests of local governments (at the regional and particularly the commune level), bringing the total area of classified forest to 30% of the country.

State forests now cover 14%, or about 3.9 million ha, of the country, of which only 800,000 ha have management plans, leaving approximately 3 million ha of existing classified forests that still require such plans. Developing FMPs for existing classified forests will therefore eliminate the 2% annual loss of 53 tCO₂e/ha over 3 million ha, or 3.2 million tCO₂e/year.

Development of FMPs for new classified forests

Complementing the management plans of current classified forests, it is also proposed that 4 million hectares of new forests (16% of national territory) be classified and placed under decentralized management by local authorities in order to ensure their continued existence. The classification of new forests is a highly sensitive matter that must be carried out with the active participation of the local population on the basis of prior informed consent in order for it to be effective and lasting. The proposal for additional classified forests takes these precautions into account and expressly depends on the local authorities and not central government to carry this out. The proposal to classify an additional 4 million ha of forests is ambitious, but realistic. Burkina Faso has 13 regions with 351 Communes, of which 302 are **rural**, and hence fall under the CGCT, which accords them extensive powers to manage forest resources. Once the decentralization process has been completed, it is expected that local governments will effectively assume management responsibilities for unclassified public forests. The issue of new classified forests will be discussed during the participatory consultation rounds described in the first section of this document.

For this to take place, resources need to be transferred to local governments and support offered with the development of land use plans (region land use plans and Commune-level “spatialized” development plans). This approach will not only allow the identification of new forests for classification, but will also determine which forests can be managed by local communities with the security that will allow rural land tenure charters.

Assuming that a forest having a management plan eliminates the annual loss of 2% of 53 tCO₂e/ha, the classification of and assignment of a management plan to regional forests (500,000 ha) and Commune-level forests (3,250,000 ha) along with devolving the management of forests conceded to local communities with title (250,000 ha) will prevent the emission of 530,000 tCO₂e/year from regional forests, 3.445 million tCO₂e/year from communal forests, and 265,000 tCO₂e/year from community forests. In addition, the classification and assignment of management plans to an additional 250,000 ha of State forest will prevent the loss of 2% of 53 tCO₂e/ha each year, a savings of 265,000 tCO₂e/year.

Reduction in use of fuelwood

According to the FAO (2010), the national fuel wood deficit in 2002 was 2,627,642 m³. A 50% reduction in this deficit through efficiency gains in the form of better carbonization yields and reduced waste would reduce this by the equivalent of 1 million tCO₂e/year.³ These savings could be brought about by promoting better carbonization techniques, the use of improved stoves, and alternative energy sources. Equivalent emissions reduction does not therefore result in double counting with new forest plantations or improved forest management plans.

Afforestation

Data on forest plantation productivity currently available are focused on *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, the species of choice for timber production. Moreover, most of the data are from experimental plots, including plant breeding trials. In the region of Centre (Ouagadougou), the productivity of forest plantations ranges from 1.38 to 3.71 m³/ha/year. Given that the vast majority of forest plantations devoted to timber production is located in the south of the country, it is reasonable to work with an average plantation productivity rate of 4 m³/ha/year.

The current reforestation rate in Burkina Faso is approximately the equivalent of 10,400 ha/year. The REDD strategy will double this to about 21,000 ha/year over a period of approximately 10-20 years. The afforestation discussed here is the result of diffuse plantations, micro-afforestation, and wooded hedge, *inter alia*. Again, there is no double counting with the restoration carried out due to the development of management plans for classified forest or the agro-forestry described in the paragraph below. The objectives formulated here concern planted areas with acceptable rates of recovery and survival of plants introduced there.

The sequestration would therefore be equivalent to approximately 10,400 ha of new plantations producing 4 m³/ha/year of wood, or 14,500 tCO₂e/year.

Agro-forestry measures (additional agro-forestry plantations)

With regard to the choice of species, agro-forestry plantations will primarily focus on windbreaks, hedges, fodder plantations, and shade production, among others, as well as fruit trees.

3 According to the hypothesis whereby 1 m³ = 700 kg, of which 50% is carbon.

The ten-year objective is to implement agro-forestry programs on 1 million ha of the 12 million ha of land that is currently partially or fully used for agricultural purposes. Achieving this objective will be attributable to the impact of land tenure security and to measures to promote agro-forestry. Ultimately, the potential sequestration would involve safeguarding 1 million ha at 2 m³/ha/year, or the equivalent of 700,000 tCO₂e/year at 700 kg/m³, of which 50% is carbon.

The potential for reducing forest emissions covered by the national REDD strategy is summarized in Table 26 below.

Table 26: Theoretical annual emissions reduction potential due to the national REDD strategy

EXPECTED RESULTS	HYPOTHESES (10-20 YEARS)	GEOGRAPHIC ZONES	FORESTS/FORESTRY LAND SUBJECT TO DEFORESTATION OR DEGRADATION (ha)	NEW PLANTATIONS (ha)	REDUCTIONS/GAINS (tCO ₂ e)
Expansion of agriculture contained	Agricultural intensification Objective: 50% reduction in agricultural expansion	Sudanese Region (Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre-Ouest, Haut-Bassins)	Deforestation Currently: 105,000 ha/year Objective: 52,500 ha/year		Current losses: 5.565 million tCO ₂ e/year Reduction objective: 2,782,500 tCO ₂ e/year
Overgrazing contained	Intensification in livestock farming Objective: 50% reduction in grazing	Sahel and Sub-Sahel	Degradation ⁴ Currently: equivalent to 4% of 1.74 million ha Objective: equivalent to the deforestation of 34,800 ha/year in avoided degradation		Current losses: 3,7 million tCO ₂ e/year Reduction objective: 1,85 million tCO ₂ e/year
Uncontrolled mining contained	Capacity-building and implementation of more stringent specifications	Countrywide	Deforestation and degradation Currently: 40,356 ha (industrial and gold panning) and 1,000 ha additional/year (gold panning) Objective: Stabilize protected land despite the sizeable increase in mining activities of 1,000 ha/year		Current losses: 53,000 tCO ₂ e/year Reduction objective: 53,000 tCO ₂ e/year In spite of increase in no. of sites (5-10 new sites/year)
Bush fires contained	Capacity-building of stakeholders for the enforcement of forest laws and fire management in rural areas Objective: 50% reduction in the incidence of fires	South Sudanese Region	Degradation ⁵ Currently: early and late fires = 5% of loss for 3.9 million ha/year Objective: reducing by half		Current losses: 10.3 million tCO ₂ e/year Reduction objective: 5.2 million tCO ₂ e/year

⁴ We may assume that overgrazing causes a loss of 40% of the biomass of forest areas after 10 years of intensive exploitation, or about 4%/year. Research on this issue forms part of the preparation phase of PIF.

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

Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD

FMPs drawn up for state forests	Development of FMPs for current classified forests Development of FMPs for new classified forests	Countrywide	FC actual: Objective: 3 million ha X 2%/year = equivalent of 60 000 ha/year New classified forests: Objective: 250 000 ha X 2%/year = equivalent of 50,000 ha/year	Reduction objective: FC actual: 60 000 ha/year x 53 tCO ₂ e/ha = 3,2 million tCO ₂ e /year New classified forests (State): 5 000 ha/year x 53tCO ₂ e/ha = 265 000 tCO ₂ e/year
FMPs drawn up for regional forests	Improved SRATs, classification of forests, and providing support for participatory management. Objective: 2% of national forest land	Countrywide	New classified forests: Objective: 500,000 X 2%/year = equivalent 10,000 ha /year	Reduction objective: New classified forests (regions): 10,000 ha/year x 53 tCO ₂ e/ha = 530,000 tCO ₂ e/year
FMPs drawn up for Commune-level forests	PCDs + Classification + Support for participatory land use planning Objective: All the Communes would have at least one Commune-level forest ; Total = 12% of national forest area	Countrywide	New classified forests: Objective: 3,000,000 X 2%/year = equivalent to 60,000 ha/year	Objective: New classified forests (commune-managed): 60 000 ha/year x 53 tCO ₂ e/ha = 3,2 million tCO ₂ e /year
FMPs drawn up for community forests	Capacity building and application of rural land charter. Objective: 1% national forest land	Countrywide	New classified forests: Objective: 250,000 X 2%/year = equivalent to 5,000 ha/year	Reduction objective: New classified forests (communities): 5,000 ha/year x 53 tCO ₂ e/ha = 265,000 tCO ₂ e /year
Reduction in use of fuelwood and charcoal	Improved efficiency in use of fuel wood + promotion of alternative energy Objective: 50% reduction in current level of domestic consumption	Countrywide (especially peri-urban areas) except Cascades and Sud-Ouest, which have a surplus	50% reduction of the national deficit of fuel wood (charcoal + fuelwood)	Reduction objective: 1.0 million tCO ₂ e /year

Burkina Faso Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD

Afforestation	Capacity building and land ownership incentives Objective: Doubling afforestation rate (from 10,400 ha/year to 20,800 ha/year)	Countrywide (with emphasis on protective afforestation in the north and afforestation in the south)	Equivalent 21,000 ha/year x 4m ³ /ha/year x density 0.7 x 47% carbon contained = 14,500 tCO ₂ e/year cumulatively	Sequestration objective: 53,200 tCO ₂ e/year (annual average on a 10-year horizon)
Agro-forestry measures (Additional agro-forestry plantations)	Incentive measures, awareness raising, encouraging land ownership incentives. 10-year goal of 1 million ha/12 million ha of land where there is currently complete or partial agriculture	Countrywide	1,000,000 ha at 2 m ³ /ha/year, or equivalent to 700,000 tCO ₂ e/year at 700 kg/m ³ of which 50% is carbon	Sequestration objective: 700,000 tCO ₂ e/year
Total emissions reduction objective of the national strategy:				19,020 600 tCO₂e/year

Table 27 shows the relative importance of emissions reduction potential in descending order. It shows that classic forestry policies designed to fight fires and to ensure that the development of management plans for forest and woodland management remain the primary measures aiming to reduce forest emissions. However, this should not minimize the relative importance of measures aimed at controlling agricultural expansion and reducing overgrazing, because each hectare classified and managed and each hectare spared from burning requires additional effort to achieve the objective in agricultural and pastoral areas. In fact, all measures are interrelated.

Table 27: Relative importance to the expected results in emissions reduction potential

Expected result	Emissions reduction (tCO ₂ e/year)	Contribution to total (%)
Bushfires contained	5,167,500	27.17%
Development of management plans for existing State-owned forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Development of management plans for Commune-owned forests	3,180,000	16.72%
Agricultural expansion contained	2,782,500	14.63%
Overgrazing contained	1,844,400	9.70%
Reduction in use of fuel wood and charcoal	1,000,000	5.26%
Agro-forestry measures (additional plantations)	700,000	3.68%
Development of management plans for regional forests	530,000	2.79%
Development of management plans for new State forests	265,000	1.39%
Development of management plans for community forests	265,000	1.39%
Reforestation	53,200	0.28%
Uncontrolled mining contained	53,000	0.28%
Total	19,020,600	100%

D. Evaluation of national REDD strategy

The ultimate goal of the national REDD strategy is a reduction in net forest CO₂ emissions by Burkina Faso. This outcome will periodically be objectively evaluated by calculating the variation in the national forest carbon stock, bearing in mind that the proposed methodology for the MRV system is based on changes in land use and variations in national forest cover. International compensation mechanisms must be based on this evaluation.

On the other hand, all that is needed is to evaluate the results obtained in terms of the four strategic pillars to be reassured of the relevance of the actions taken, and to make the necessary amendments to the strategy. This periodic evaluation will be conducted in a more conventional manner, namely based on results indicators.

Finally, each activity or project will also be individually evaluated in a conventional manner (based on results indicators).

E. Process for developing a national REDD strategy

During the REDD preparation phase, the country should adopt a national strategy, define the implementation methodology, and develop its baseline scenario and MRV. It is the responsibility of the National REDD Committee and the National REDD Coordination Unit (for operational aspects) to mobilize everything necessary to achieving the objectives of this phase.

The methodology and work plan related to MRV and the baseline scenario is found in Sections 3 and 4, and the implementation framework is presented in Section 2c. This section relates to the baseline studies and the approach followed for the development of the strategy itself.

The development of the national REDD+ strategy will require baseline studies at the design stage described in previous sections. These include the following:

- An analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- Additional studies on the impact of overgrazing and bush fires;
- An analysis of lessons learned from different projects and programs in rural development and forestry over the last three decades;
- An inventory of policies and governance in forestry and land use planning;
- An inventory of policies and programs in other sectors (agriculture, mining, infrastructure) and an examination of issues that may affect REDD;
- The development of solutions aimed at reducing forest emissions with their estimated emissions reduction potential, their contribution to the fight against poverty, and their co-environmental benefits.

Each of these studies will be undertaken in partnership with Burkinabe research and educational institutions in order to build their skills and knowledge on REDD. The national strategy will include a training component, which will identify the needs with regard to technical skills – in both public and private sectors – and the expertise that needs to be developed in the country.

In addition, the national REDD+ strategy should define an implementation framework, including legal aspects (carbon ownership), standardization, accreditation, the registration of projects, and finally redistribution and financing. These elements of the implementation framework are defined in Section 2c of this R-PP.

From baseline studies and proposals for the implementation framework, a first draft of the strategy will be produced and a strategic environmental and social assessment will be carried out.

The strategy will then be finalized by developing goals and expected outcomes, identifying actions or pilot projects, defining the necessary adaptations to different sectoral policies and programs, and, if necessary, by defining new operational programs for REDD.

However, it is important to note that the development of the national REDD+ strategy will not involve asking experts to produce various studies to use for drafting a strategy document at the end. This is a national approach that requires actions on creating awareness, understanding, training, ownership, and a involvement from all sectors of society in the REDD+ actions. Although in practice baseline studies will be produced in draft form by experts, it is the process of national consultation that will define the consensus needed to produce the final versions. In its approach to preparation for REDD, Burkina Faso will accord more importance to consultations than to documents (studies, options, or strategy).

Activities to be carried out

In accordance with the consultation and participation plan (Section 1c), the studies and documents that should be produced are:

Study of the drivers of DD

The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (DD) in Burkina Faso were analyzed during preparation of the Investment Plan of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) as well as during the development of this R-PP. The study of DD drivers will have to make maximum use of these baseline studies and develop them further in attempting to quantify the impact of the various direct and indirect factors involved in DD, and to measure the overall phenomenon by region. The final version of the study should include a summary, aggregate tables and PowerPoint presentations that can be used in national consultations. The task of conducting this study will be assigned to a consulting firm. The baseline study will be enriched by a group of experts and further enriched and validated by the National Consultation Platform.

Other specific studies

For this R-PP, the hypothesis was used whereby overgrazing causes a loss of 40% of the biomass of forest areas after 10 years of intensive use (or 4%/year). However, research on this issue is essential for validating the measures to be taken as part of the national REDD strategy. This study will be commissioned by the National REDD Coordination Unit and entrusted to a research organization.

As regards the impact of bush fires, the assumption of 5% annual loss of biomass in burned areas including the discounted loss of productive potential has been used in this R-PP. However, research on this issue is essential for validating the measures to be taken as part of the national REDD strategy. This study will be commissioned by the National REDD Coordination Unit and entrusted to a research organization.

Study of lessons learned

Burkina Faso has extensive experience in forest and land management programs going back thirty years. A study of lessons learned will try to understand why such programs and projects have failed to deal with the phenomenon of deforestation and forest degradation and it will highlight the effectiveness and deficiencies of the various strategies. This will better define the strategy and model actions to be included in the national REDD strategy. This R-PP is presented in Section 2a of a first outline of the study and its development will be the task of consultations at various levels, including the central and the decentralized level, and should include technical partners in development. The task of this study will be assigned to a consulting firm. The baseline study will be enriched by a group of experts and further enriched and validated by the National Consultation Platform.

Studies of policies on forest governance and land use

REDD+ activities in the rural sector are those that have the most direct impact on forest emissions reductions. The strategic and programmatic policy and program in this sector is the National Rural Sector Program (PNSR). It is therefore necessary to analyze and review this program in the context of REDD to ensure that it integrates the strategic options and targets for reducing forest emissions.

The study will also focus on forest sector governance and land management policies and programs. Issues of land use and land tenure security have a direct impact on the change in forested area management while governance is directly involved in the management of natural resources and the provision of incentives to encourage individual and collective actions designed to implement REDD.

This R-PP presents a rough outline of this study in Section 2a, and its development will require consultation of the various levels of central and decentralized administration, as well as technical development partners. The task of conducting this study will be given to the consultation firm. The baseline study will be supplemented by a group of experts (focus group) and further supplemented and validated by the National Participatory Consultation Platform.

Studies on policies and governance in other sectors

The mining, energy, infrastructure, tourism, and others sectors may directly or indirectly contribute to deforestation and forest degradation. It is therefore important to analyze the policies and the state of governance in these sectors in order to: i) identify incentives, measures, and practices that are related to REDD, (ii) ensure that they do not hinder other efforts in the rural sector, and iii) examine the extent to which these sectors could adjust their policies and programs to reflect and integrate REDD activities and objectives for reducing forest emissions. For example, it will be crucial to see how to integrate policies, laws, regulations, and programs in the mining sector, which is one of the concerns of REDD, or even to integrate objectives and concrete measures to reduce forest emissions. The task of conducting this study will be assigned to a consulting firm. The baseline study will be enriched by a group of experts and further enriched and validated by the National Participatory Consultation Platform.

Study of solutions and options

Based on the previous studies, experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit along with consultants will prepare a study developing strategic options for reducing forest emissions. This R-PP proposes a preliminary strategic vision that this study will validate and enrich, translating this strategic vision into a series of operational areas of intervention and related measures and activities. Finally, models of actions and project will be elaborated to detail the role of different actors in implementing the strategy. At this stage, model activities will only be outlined for submission to the National Consultation Committee since they will be detailed in the final version of the strategy. The study of solutions and options would also include a cost-benefit analysis for each option, comparing the opportunity costs of investments (or of retreating from other economic activities) related to each option with potential benefits.. This baseline study will be enriched by a group of experts and further enriched and validated by the National Consultation Platform. This work will be guided by the experts of the National REDD Coordination Unit and supported by consultants.

Preliminary Draft Strategy

The preliminary draft strategy will include the content of the strategic option study and a chapter on the implementation framework that will address legal issues, standards for REDD projects and accreditation, redistribution, and the creation of a national REDD Fund as described in section 2c below. The, the baseline scenario and MRV issues that are much more technical will be treated independently from the preliminary draft strategy during the participatory consultation process. This will help focus the participatory consultations on REDD activities to be developed and on a strategy implementation framework ensuring the participation of all stakeholders. The draft strategy will be developed by experts of the National REDD Coordination Unit, assisted by consultants. The document will be enriched by a group of experts and further supplemented and validated by the National Consultation Platform.

The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)

In order to allow the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment to perform its role of improving the strategy, this evaluation will be conducted when the draft strategy is produced. It will then become the context for the 6th round of consultation on the draft strategy. Its conclusions will be submitted, completed, and validated by the National Consultation Platform. Beside the environmental and socioeconomic impact assessment, SESA must also include a risk analysis and produce the Environmental and Social Management Framework for REDD. The SESA approach is presented in more details in Section 2d.

Final version of strategy

The final version of the strategy will be produced following SESA and carried out in a broad process of national consultation on the draft. Experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit supported by consultants will amend the draft so as to take into account the various consultations, discussions,

and results and will complete the draft by defining objectives, quantifying outcomes, specifying actions, piloting projects, proposing amendments to policies and existing programs, and developing new operational programs specific to REDD. All these issues are discussed in Section 2c.

Work organization and contractual terms

For the REDD preparation phase, the team from the National REDD Coordination Unit will receive the following assistance:

1) Consulting firm for 30 months (USD 2 million)

This consulting firm will offer the National REDD Coordination Unit and SP-CONEDD long-term expertise (coordination, REED expert, consultation expert) and short term expertise. Besides the coordination of all activities, the consultation process, and general advice, this expertise (long and short term) will be applied for:

- The study on the solutions/options for reducing emissions;
- The draft version of the strategy;
- The final version of the strategy;
- The formulation of a range of activities (model projects);
- The analysis of the “REDD content” of existing programs and projects, and offering suggestions as to how they may contribute more to achieving REDD objectives;
- The drafting (concept notes) of a first cohort of new REDD programs/projects;
- The study on the legal framework for REDD;
- The definition of standards for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso;
- The development of a database of similar projects elsewhere;
- The study of institutional options and the operation of a National REDD Fund;
- The format of communicating the baseline scenario and its methodology;
- The ToR for the periodic auditing of a measure (MRV);
- The communication format of the MRV system.

2) Four (4) intermediary organizations for the consultation process (USD 160,000)

Given the scope of the consultation process (7 rounds/“waves” in 302 rural municipalities), four intermediary organizations (NGOs or local bureaus) will criss-cross the country to help with the work of SP-CONEDD.

3) Consulting firm to conduct four (4) baseline studies (USD 150,000)

In order to support the synergy between the various studies that need to be conducted, the intention is to award a comprehensive mandate to a consulting firm for:

- The study on the drivers of DD;
- The study on lessons learned;
- The study on the impact of the policies/governance of the forest sector and land use that takes into account DD;
- The study of the policies/governance of the other sectors.

4) Research institute to conduct specific studies (USD 150,000)

Given the scientific nature of the studies and the opportunity to implement permanent or semi-permanent measures in the field, a research institute will be given the task of conducting the following studies:

- The study on the impact of overgrazing;
- The study on the impact of bush fires.

5) Consulting firm to conduct the Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation (USD 75,000)

6) Consulting firm to build a computer model to model changes in carbon stocks (USD 250,000) and to carry out the technical design of the MRV system (USD 240,000)

This consulting firm will have to mobilize a multidisciplinary team in order to produce:

For the baseline scenario:

- A model explaining the variations in carbon stock during the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010;
- A projection of carbon stocks for the periods 2010-2015, 2015-2020, and 2020-2025;
- The procedure for the five-yearly revisions of the baseline scenario;
- The general report (methodology used and results obtained) for the baseline scenario;

For the MRV system:

- The evaluation and precision of the BDOT 2010 for the purposes of MRV;
- The improvement of nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (classes of degradation);
- The improvement of nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (density indices for plantations);
- The definition of the reporting format;
- The organizational aspects of implementing the MRV system;
- The detailed design of the MRV system.

7) Consulting firm (consultant) to perform an independent evaluation of the methodology used to determine the baseline scenario (USD 60,000) and to perform the independent evaluation of the MRV system (USD 60,000).

8) Consulting firm (consultant) to define the methodology for measuring co-benefits (USD 60,000).

Except for the main consulting firm supporting the National REDD Coordination Unit, for whom the terms of reference (ToR) can be found in Annex 1a (B), the terms of reference of all the contracts to be awarded will be developed by the National REDD Coordination Unit with the support of the technical assistants.

F. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase

Table 28 summarizes the activities to be performed and the associated budgets required in developing the national REDD strategy during the preparation phase.

Table 28: Summary of actions aimed at developing the national REDD strategy: activities and budget

2b. STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR REDD					
Activity	Sub-activity	Estimate Cost (in thousands of USD)			Total
		2012	2013	2014	
Mandate for a consultant to conduct 4 baseline studies	Study on the DD drivers (with quantitative information)				
	Study on the lessons learned				
	Study on policies and governance in the forest sector and in land management	50	100		150
	Study on policies and governance in other sectors				
Mandate for a research institute to conduct specific studies	Study on the impact of overgrazing	25	25	25	75
	Study on the impact of bush fires	25	25	25	75
Study on solutions and options					.
Provisional version of the strategy					
Final version of the strategy					
	Total	\$100	\$150	\$50	\$300
Burkina Faso government FIP project preparation facility		In kind (salaries, existing offices)			
FIP Burkina Faso projects		100	150	50	\$ 300
Luxembourg Cooperation					
Other TFPs					

2c. REDD+ implementation framework

REDD in Burkina Faso is a national coordinated approach (not simply a program or a project) that includes:

- A national strategy involving all national stakeholders;
- A national coordination strategy and implementation framework;
- National tools (baseline scenario and MRV system) designed to help Burkina Faso's participation in the future international payment mechanism for environmental services.

The national REDD strategy will involve the combined efforts of the agricultural, mining, livestock, energy, land use, and forest sectors. It will be translated into forestry programs and changes to policies in other sectors with the aim of reducing forest emissions, and into projects and initiatives by the private sector and by communities.

As mentioned in Section 1a on institutional arrangements, in the implementation phase of the strategy, the National REDD Coordination Unit will conduct the following:

- Sector coordination through the MEDD;
- Inter-ministerial coordination through the National REDD Committee;
- Management of REDD-related networks, primarily with training and research institutions, and civil society organizations;
- Definition of additional REDD+ programs and projects;
- Establishing a REDD legal framework (carbon ownership);
- Registering and monitoring nongovernmental initiatives and projects;
- Operationalization of the financing and redistribution system;
- Assessment of REDD+ strategy implementation;
- MRV Implementation.

As detailed in section 1a, the R-PP will be implemented through FIP projects. The FIP is a program that aims to search for innovative, transformational solutions for limiting deforestation and forest degradation. Burkina Faso should receive USD 30 million of financial assistance, potentially supplemented by USD 8 million from the European Union, taking into account the convergence of objectives between partners and the issue of aid effectiveness.

This financial assistance will allow two projects to be financed:

- 1) The first, to the value of USD 26 million, will have a local approach, providing support to municipalities and villages with integrated local development, the management of land tenure issues, and with the resolution of land disputes. Because of its local focus and how close it will be to the rural villages, the first component of this project will involve financing activities relating to institutional set-up, the consultation plan, and the development of the strategy.
- 2) The second project, which will have a national focus, will aim to improve sustainable management of forests (national, regional, and municipal) and to strengthen forest governance. Due to its more institutional nature, the first component of this project will involve financing activities relating to the baseline scenario and the MRV system.

The implementation of these projects should take place under the auspices of MEDD, as depicted in Figure 1, Section 1a. Virtually all the contracts necessary for the activities described in this R-PP will therefore be concluded in the context of these two projects, in accordance with current procedures.

Once the R-PP has been completed, the implementation of the national REDD+ program in Burkina Faso will involve all national actors and sectors. Consensus on an effective organizational, legal, and operational implementation framework is therefore important. Three aspects of the implementation framework will be developed and validated during the REDD preparation phase: i) coordination mechanisms at the national level, across sectors and across ministries, ii) identification and implementation of REDD+ programs and projects, and iii) a legal and regulatory mechanism for income redistribution in relation to carbon ownership. Proposals and arrangements in relation to these three aspects with a view to implementing the national REDD strategy will be discussed during the preparation phase as part of the plan for the participatory consultation and participation process.

A. Coordination at the national level, across sectors and across ministries

Rural sector coordination

The REDD coordination process will first involve the forestry sector within the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). At the national level (all sectors)⁶, REDD's own steering and coordination mechanism will be facilitated by the National REDD Committee and the National REDD Coordination Unit ("Technical Secretariat" - see Chapter 1). The National Rural Sector Program (PNSR) is primarily an opportunity to help anchor and coordinate the implementation of the REDD strategy in the forestry, agriculture, and livestock sectors. Since the PNSR is a programmatic instrument, it also serves to anchor all other projects and programs including the Forest Investment Program (FIP). Therefore, the PNSR will be the tool of choice for REDD sectoral coordination in order to ensure consistency between all efforts in the rural sector.

At the operational level the REDD strategy will be translated into measures and actions which will be integrated into the PNSR. Therefore the identification of REDD-related measures and activities will need to take the PNSR (and its sub-programs) into account. Similarly, the PNSR must incorporate REDD-related measures and activities, and, if necessary, individual PNSR programs should be adjusted to meet REDD objectives. This holds true for all PNSR programs, including those in the forestry, agriculture, and livestock sectors.

Operationalizing the PNSR will require organizational arrangements that ensure the integration into the PNSR of activities carried out by ministries responsible for the forestry, agriculture, and livestock sectors. In order to strengthen the coordination between the ministries and the PNSR, program budgets will be allocated on the basis of the PNSR's medium term expenditure framework. In order to receive budget allocations from the State and from development partners, all activities, including REDD activities, must therefore be included in the PNSR program and supervised by the PNSR contact person in the relevant ministry. All REDD actions will therefore be mainstreamed within government processes.

Inter-ministerial coordination

The inter-ministerial coordination process will be an appropriate way to identify measures and activities in other sectors that are also implicated in deforestation and forest degradation and could be involved in implementing the national REDD strategy. The national REDD strategy should therefore be in line with the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD) and with other sector policies, which in turn will need to respond to REDD concerns.

During implementation, the coordination will consist of periodically analyzing the performance of other sectors and, when appropriate, taking remedial action. This will be done by experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit advised by a working group and the National Consultation Platform. These structures, whose members include representatives from key ministries, are the REDD consultation, coordination, and management bodies. Inter-ministerial coordination will also help preventing potential conflicts with other sectors, in particular mining.

6 In May 2010, the Ministers in charge of agriculture, livestock, and environment signed a framework agreement for the coordination of interventions in the rural sector. This framework is known as the National Program for the Rural Sector, and its forestry pillar is defined as: increasing the area covered by forest management plans in order to meet the needs of the population for fuel wood, strengthening forestry production and processing; improving the food and nutritional security of the population; and ensuring sustainable forest ecosystem management.

B. REDD+ programs and projects

To obtain concrete results on the ground, the national REDD strategy will be translated into a range of activities, programs, and projects. Three types of programs or projects may be considered:

- Existing government programs that qualify as REDD+ activities and are recommended in the national REDD strategy;
- New REDD-specific government programs or projects;
- Non-governmental initiatives and projects.

Annex 2c. includes a non-exhaustive list of proposed rural sector projects

Figure 11: Implementation of the national REDD strategy

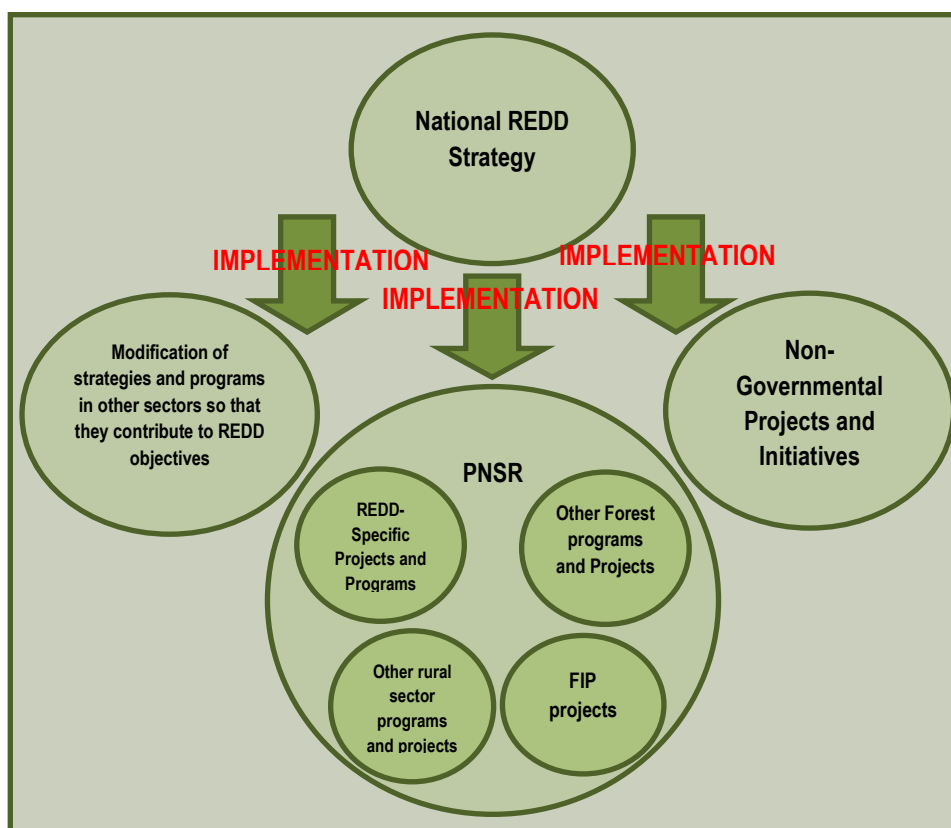


Figure 11 illustrates how the national strategy will be implemented. It makes clear that this strategy is neither a program nor a project and that to be implemented well it must rely both on public programs and projects in the rural and other sectors and on non-governmental initiatives and projects.

During the implementation phase of the national REDD strategy, one of the roles of the National Coordination Unit will be to ensure that there is a significant number of activities in REDD programs or in existing projects and to develop specific new programs and projects for REDD with the required financing. The Coordination Unit will also ensure that all sectors of society contribute to the objectives of reducing forest emissions by setting appropriate incentives for the private sector, the community, and NGOs to develop their own initiatives.

Existing government programs

The **range of REDD activities** will be defined in the national REDD strategy and will include model activities with a proven track record for reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the context of Burkina Faso and providing social and the environmental co-benefits. Each model activity should present a potential for carbon sequestration either by producing new wood growth or by conserving current stocks.

Several government strategies and programs designed or already implemented with or without development partners' assistance have REDD-related objectives and may even include model activities identified in the national REDD strategy.

Existing government programs can be divided into two categories:

- Forestry programs and projects;
- Programs and projects in rural sectors other than forestry.

In order to rely on existing programs as vehicles for implementing the national REDD strategy, an operational evaluation will be conducted during the preparation phase. Specifically, experts from the National Coordination Unit assisted by consultants will review REDD-oriented program activities and recommend changes needed to make them compatible with the national REDD strategy or to enrich their REDD content. They will submit their results to a focus group responsible for enhancing the strategy. Finally, departments, executive agencies, or coordination units in charge of these programs will be requested to incorporate these proposals in their programs and make them operational. During the implementation phase, the National Coordination Unit and the National Platform will monitor and evaluate progress achieved in integrating the REDD+ activities into these programs. However these programs have a limited lifetime and will eventually be replaced by others. The design of new programs introduced during the implementation phase of the national REDD strategy will need to reflect and be made compatible with the national REDD strategy. These new programs will therefore contribute to REDD objectives and activities, and their REDD specific components will be monitored in terms of their expected results.

In reducing forest emissions, strict compliance with REDD's additionality principle should ensure that the impact of existing programs and projects will be taken into consideration in establishing the baseline scenario. However the often overly optimistic expected outcomes of these projects and programs may bias the baseline to the detriment of Burkina Faso. The evaluation of the existing programs and projects will include an estimate of their carbon sequestration potential to realistically quantify their contributions. The evaluation will also help to improve current practices, including with regard to their contribution to the national REDD strategy. In the Burkinabe MRV system, actual contributions (visible, on the ground) to a reduction of forest emissions will be measured using remote sensing.

New programs and projects specific to REDD

The national REDD strategy provides an opportunity to drastically change current deforestation and forest degradation trends. However, current practices and levels of investment alone are unlikely to be sufficient. The **range of REDD+ activities** defined in the national strategy as well as new projects and programs will be established in order for the strategy to have a significant impact.

The Forest Investment Program (FIP) is one of the new programs that are part of the national REDD strategy whose first draft forms part of this R-PP. The FIP finances REDD-related priority and transformational investments until more appropriate REDD funding mechanisms are in place, such as the UNFCCC's Green Fund and others that reward the performance of developing countries.

Once the national REDD strategy is validated within one to two years, other REDD programs and projects will be defined and submitted to various partners that could provide necessary funding. These are primarily public programs and projects, although several non-governmental actors could also be involved. All new REDD programs and projects will have proven potential for sequestration with quantified emissions reduction targets. The results of these projects could therefore help generate future income for the country, which would compensate for the initial investment.

The creation of a first set of new programs and projects is part of the preparation phase and the programs and projects should be included in the final version of the national REDD strategy. Again, this task will be undertaken by experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit supported by consultants, and their work will be submitted for assessment by focus groups and examined during the participatory consultations.

Non-governmental initiatives and projects

In addition to public REDD initiatives in the rural and other sectors, initiatives or projects could be developed and implemented by the private sector and the community under the leadership of NGOs.

In theory, private and non-government projects could qualify to apply for REDD carbon credits. Currently, carbon credits generated from REDD activities are oriented to the voluntary carbon market that includes organizations that certify the value of these credits on the basis of a set of criteria. MRV systems for these projects would have to be validated by these specialized certification organizations.⁷ However, no afforestation projects have ever been registered with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in Burkina Faso. Even though stocks and growth stocks of carbon in natural forests are low in a country such as Burkina (compared to countries with dense tropical rainforests), plantations of exotic species offer very valuable potential for sequestration. As part of Burkina Faso's implementation of its national REDD strategy, an awareness campaign will promote private REDD projects and afforestation programs. Indeed, any contribution to national goals is important and access to carbon markets is of great interest to Burkina Faso.

The promotion of private REDD initiatives can take the form of:

- Providing an appropriate legal framework for private operators and communities;
- Accreditation of REDD projects to facilitate the sale of carbon credits on international markets;
- Establishment of a funding mechanism for REDD projects.

Support from Technical and Financial Partners

Burkina Faso has a certain number of consultation bodies, including with the technical and financial partners. With regard to the rural sector, the TFPs have assembled a consultation group for their dialogue with the SP-CPSA.

There is also a TFP consultation group led by the UNDP that is there specifically to support the MEDD.

These two bodies will continue to be closely associated with the implementation of the R-PP and the development of the REDD strategy in order to facilitate synergies and ensure that the TFPs' programs address REDD issues.

⁷ The Voluntary Carbon Standards (VCS) is the most commonly used, while the CCBA focuses mainly on the certification of social and environmental co-benefits.

C. REDD legal framework (carbon ownership)

In promoting REDD initiatives the government must establish conditions conducive to private sector investment in forests and woodlands. Thus the legal ownership of forest carbon should be clarified, including an interpretation of the Forestry Code and other appropriate regulations, taking the form of a decree or an “*Arrêté d’application*” (executive decision) of the Forestry Law. Land security currently granted by the Rural Land Code (Act No. 034-2009 of June 16, 2009) also provides guarantees for long-term ownership of reforested land as well as of forests and plantations.

A basic study on this issue should be conducted by experts from the National Coordination Unit with the support of consultants and submitted to the national process of participatory consultation. This study will not only provide an analysis of current legal provisions in relation to REDD issues but also proposed regulatory and legal measures. The revised legal framework should be adopted and made effective during the implementation of the national strategy.

D. The registration and monitoring of non-governmental projects and initiatives

The government’s accreditation of REDD+ projects will facilitate the sale on international carbon markets of carbon credits generated by private initiatives. The promoter of a REDD project might need this accreditation in order to sell his credits on the international carbon markets in the same way that approval is granted by the Designated National Authority for the CDM. Accreditation may also allow projects to qualify for financing from the National REDD Fund. In addition, a register of accredited projects offers a tool for monitoring national projects and initiatives related to REDD, and hence for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the national REDD strategy. The government would be able to use this tool to familiarize itself with the projects, particularly if the rules of the international REDD mechanism will require that records be kept of payments received from the international carbon markets by way of national compensation in order to avoid double counting. This register would therefore also allow the setting up of a national carbon credit accounting system. Finally, the data in the register will allow information exchange – especially if the application will be internet accessible.

In order to accredit projects, a set of criteria by which REDD projects can be recognized needs to be drawn up. The standards for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso will be developed by experts from the National REDD Coordination Unit during the REDD preparation phase, assisted by consultants, and using international references on the subject and adapting them to the specific context of Burkina Faso. The experts’ proposals will be subjected to the national consultation process and, finally, the legal aspects of the standards (decree establishing the requirements, criteria, and indicators for the national standards) will also be examined by a legal specialist under the supervision of the National REDD Coordination Unit.

In parallel to the definition of national standards, Burkina Faso will also develop a register of REDD projects accredited by the government. The development of the procedure for registering a project and the development of the register as a tool will be assigned during the preparation phase to a systems analyst and an IT developer under the supervision of the National REDD Coordination Unit.

E. Financing and Redistribution Mechanism

Under the international REDD mechanism developing countries will be rewarded for their efforts to reduce forest emissions. However, it is also well-known that it is the actions of field actors, whether communities or individuals, which will produce concrete results, as measured using remote sensing. During the preparation period, a mechanism for the redistribution of profits will need to be defined on the basis of a broad national consensus.

The ex-post payment to individuals, communities, or agencies for measurable emissions reductions is difficult to implement. First, to make a payment for environmental services on the basis of results will require that each project, whether private, governmental, or decentralized, or each NGO initiative, has its own MRV system, which represents a significant investment and a lengthy and technical procedure. As the periods corresponding to emissions reductions resulting in credits are not necessarily annual, it will create complicated national accounting procedures especially if these procedures must be fair and equitable and if revenues must be redistributed within a given period. In view of the difficulty, Burkina Faso has chosen to establish a pre-financing mechanism in which amounts awarded will be treated as advances for environmental services. Moreover, in cases of ex-post payment, there is usually a financial institution (often a bank) that funds initial disbursements in anticipation of repayment with interest once revenues are realized.

Therefore, the redistribution of national benefits (carbon revenues) will be more readily feasible through project financing. Advances will be made based on expected results in terms of emissions reductions. Finally, this option solves the issue of carbon ownership since the State would pay the claimant in advance and would then claim to be the designated beneficiary of any payment to the country from the international community.

The establishment of a National Fund is also in line with the promotion of private initiatives for REDD. The Fund would invest in projects that contribute to emissions reduction at the national level that will eventually be financially rewarded. The payments of financial rewards will replenish the Fund, at no cost to the government, or even at a negative cost depending on the projects and the value of the emissions reductions. Subsidies to operators would then be considered as payment in advance through the redistribution of credits.

The funding mechanism for REDD projects will require (i) the availability of start-up funds, and (ii) the institutionalization of a National Fund.

Start-up funds

Securing funding for start-ups could be achieved through ODA donations in the form of grants and loans to fund climate-related initiatives. It can be reasonably assumed that after a few years of operation start-up funds could be replenished from payments received by Burkina Faso for its reduction performance as part of the international REDD mechanism.

Creation of a National REDD Fund

A National Fund will be established to cover the cost for the implementation of the national REDD strategy either by converting the current FAF - *Fonds d'Aménagement Forestier* (Forest Management Fund) or by creating the *Fonds d'intervention pour l'environnement* (National Environmental Fund - FIE) which was created under the Environmental Act. A study will need to be conducted to establish the National Fund. This study will need to build on financing options already developed with the assistance of Luxembourg and Sweden for the creation of a Forestry Fund, as well as the Carbon

Fund financing options developed with UNDP assistance. One option would be to have a single multipurpose fund that includes a REDD-dedicated window.

The funding mechanism and management of the Fund would be similar to the "Basket Fund" proposed in the harmonized program framework that supports the forestry sector in accordance with the following principles:

- The funding mechanism must be demand-driven but also ensure the security of the Fund;
- A fixed percentage of the Fund must be assigned to covering operating expenses;
- Financial autonomy (the Fund must not be subject to government budget allocations);
- Funding criteria for a balance between:
 - The actions of different sectors (forestry, agriculture, livestock, land, etc.);
 - The actions of the government (MEDD and other ministries), local authorities, representative organizations from civil society, and the private sector;
- Criteria for funding:
 - Compliance with the standards of REDD+;
 - The inclusion of social co-benefits (gender equality, fight against poverty) and environmental co-benefits (conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity).

During the REDD preparation stage, a study focusing on institutional options and an operational method for a national REDD Fund will need to be undertaken by legal and financial experts under the supervision of the National Coordination Unit. Proposals will be submitted to a national debate as part of the participatory consultations and participation process.

The issue of internally redistributing revenues paid as advances (funding based on anticipated results) or ex-post payments (based on measured results) should also be raised in the context of funding for REDD+. As the country level performance results from the impacts of individual and collective projects on the ground, to be fair, the design of each project should include a mechanism for fair and equitable distribution that has been agreed upon among all the parties involved in the project. This issue can be included in the standards for REDD projects in Burkina Faso.

F. Assessing the implementation of the REDD strategy

During the REDD implementation phase in Burkina Faso, the National Coordination Unit will be responsible for periodically monitoring and evaluating the level of implementation of the national strategy. This regular implementation of a national MRV mechanism, which should take place every 5 years, will form a significant part of this assessment since results from the field will be measured objectively. However, the National Coordination Unit must also assess whether the effort (number and suitability of projects and initiatives) and other provisions have been adequately implemented, and adjustments should be made as needed. The level of implementation of the strategy will be evaluated twice for each period subject to MDV, or every 2½ years. A monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed by the National Coordination Unit.

G. Summary of activities conducted during the REDD preparation phase

Development of a range of activities (model projects)

The development of model actions or projects will enrich the final version of the national strategy. This work will allow for the specification of appropriate actions by eco-geographical zones or administrative entities (regions, municipalities). This task will be conducted by experts from the National Coordination Unit with the support of consultants.

The “REDD content” of existing programs and projects analyzed and enriched

This study will be conducted by the National Coordination Unit, assisted by ad-hoc experts if needed.

Development of concept notes for a first cohort of new REDD programs and projects

This task will be conducted by the National Coordination Unit assisted by consultants.

Study on the legal framework for REDD

The National Coordination Unit would sub-contract this study to a consultant (45 days).

Definition of standards for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso

The National Coordination Unit would sub-contract this study to a consultant with REDD expertise (30 days) and a legal expert (15 days).

Development of an electronic database for approved projects

The National Coordination Unit would sub-contract this study to a consultant with systems analysis expertise (30 days) and a software developer (90 days).

Study on institutional options and operation of a National REDD Fund

The National Coordination Unit would sub-contract this study to a legal expert (15 days) and Public Finance specialist (30 days).

Table 29 summarizes the activities that will be implemented along with their associated budgets with a view to defining the implementation framework for REDD during the preparation phase.

Table 29: Summary of activities to be defined as part of the REDD implementation: activities and budgets

2c. REDD IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimate Cost (in millions of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Development of a range of activities (model projects)			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
An analysis of “REDD content” of the programs and existing projects, and their enrichment			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
The development of a concept note for the first cohort of REDD programs and projects			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
A study on the legal framework for REDD			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
Development of criteria for Burkina REDD projects			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
The development of a computerized register of accredited projects			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		
A study the institutional options and the operation			CN-REDD and ad hoc consultants in 1a		

mechanism for a National REDD Fund				
	Total	\$	\$	\$
Burkina Faso government Project preparation facility				In kind (salaries, existing offices)
Burkina Faso FIP projects				
Luxembourg Cooperation				
Other TFPs				

2d. Environmental and social impacts

A. Justification for SESA

The national REDD strategy, outlined in this R-PP, aims at reversing current trends in deforestation and forest degradation while contributing to poverty reduction. To that end, it identifies major activities in the areas of land use planning, security of land tenure, forest management, agroforestry, and a range of sectoral policies (mining, livestock, agriculture, etc.) that will need to reflect the REDD approach.

The participation of all stakeholders should begin during the development of the strategy, which will be implemented through several programs and projects involving the central government, local governments, NGOs, the private sector, individuals, and communities. Although REDD+ activities in Burkina Faso should contribute to poverty reduction and improve environmental and social conditions for rural populations, unwanted collateral impacts could be felt in the human and environmental context.

As regards the social aspect, land issues could potentially create tensions between local communities. The implementation of the new rural land tenure requires good local governance that may not yet be in place. Similarly, participatory forest management requires good local governance and social cohesion among communities and individual users of natural resources (hunters, ranchers, gatherers, farmers, etc.). Many generate a significant income from the exploitation of forest resources on which they also rely for their subsistence. Although all REDD activities are planned in a spirit of sustainable development, any changes in practices, such as the exclusion of some social groups and impacts on gender issues could lead to tensions. Land use planning therefore involves reconciling urban sprawl, mining development, agribusiness, and ecosystem conservation, among other issues.

Land management issues present significant potential for generating conflicts between different actors. Indeed, the weak capacity of the various strata could lead them to implement the strategy at different rates, with some better seizing opportunities while others are negatively affected by social and environmental changes.

Improvement in governance, the participation of all stakeholders, and transparency are essential elements in the implementation of the national REDD strategy. However, if the stakeholders are not qualified, unwanted impacts may occur. The goal of the environmental and social assessment is precisely to identify the possible risks and also to adjust the strategy if necessary, or to provide mitigation measures. It aims not only to eliminate and reduce any damage and compensate for inevitable negative consequences for the population and the environment, but also to promote the positive impacts and improve the quality of the expected outcomes.

The strategic environmental and social assessment should be conducted early in the process to allow for refining and making necessary adjustments to the national REDD strategy. This assessment will be conducted as part of the REDD preparation phase and as soon as the first draft of the full strategy is available. Since FIP projects will fit into the national REDD strategy, the SESA of REDD, and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) developed during the SESA of the REDD strategy, this may provide a basis for FIP projects. Similarly, the SESA of FIP projects will be used to update the SESA of REDD as a whole. It is clear that the SESA of REDD projects, including in particular the FIP, may be more accurate since they focus on specific activities and areas (municipalities).

B. The scope of the SESA

The terms of reference for the SESA to be conducted during the REDD preparation phase are presented in Appendix 2d.

The study will require an estimated thirty-five (35) working days for a head of mission specialist in environmental studies and thirty (30) days for a forestry expert (REDD), over approximately a four month period as part of the 6th round of participatory consultations. The consultants could be involved in the formulation of the draft version of the strategy, and then support the consultation process. In addition to supervising the work, the National Coordinator will be responsible for harmonizing the work of the SESA and for organizing the consultations.

C. Summary of actions to be undertaken during the REDD preparation phase

Table 30 summarizes the activities to be performed and the associated budgets needed to develop the national REDD strategy during the preparation phase.

Table 30: Summary of the implemented activities to evaluate the social and environmental impact: activities and budget

2d. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimate cost (in millions of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Environmental and Social Strategic Evaluation			75		75
	Total		75		75
Burkina Faso government FIP project preparation facility		In kind (salaries and existing offices)			
Burkina Faso FIP projects			75		75
Luxembourg Cooperation					
Other TFPs					

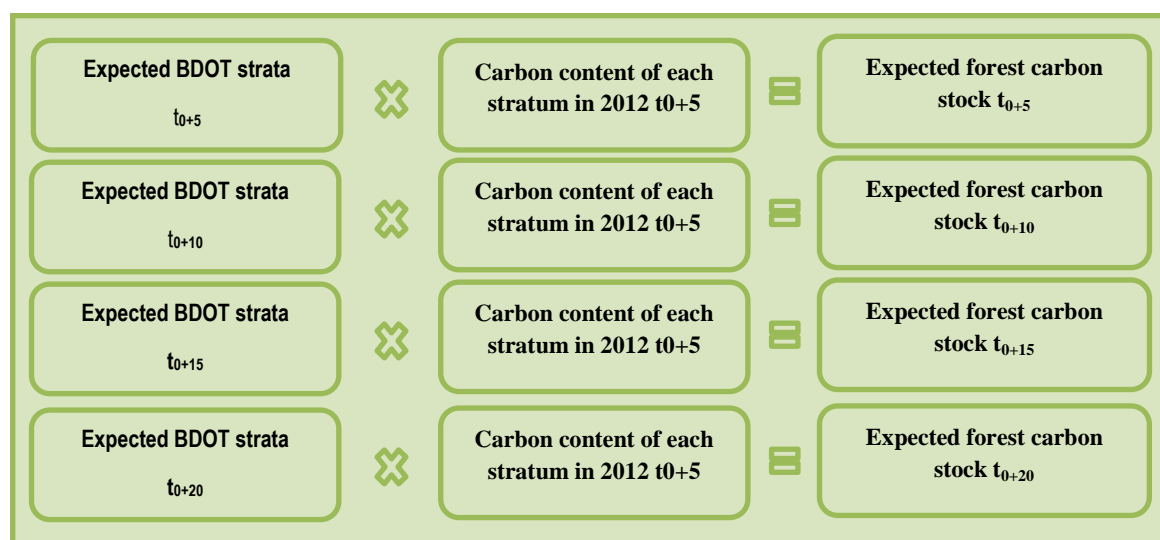
SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OF A BASELINE SCENARIO

A. General principle for establishing a baseline scenario

As part of the future international REDD mechanism, countries will have to develop a baseline scenario that will be used to measure the net reduction in forest emissions. There are currently no established norms for the methodology that is to be used.

To allow for the application of the MRV system⁸ based on a mapping of land use (including detailed forest stratification), the aim of the baseline is to predict future changes in land use under different assumptions, and it will be recalibrated at regular intervals (e.g. every five years). As shown in Figure 10, this will generate a land use database (BDOT) with forecasts against which the forest carbon stock that will be measured periodically as part of the MRV mechanism can be compared.

Figure 12: Expected forest carbon stock



t_0 : the year in which the most recent BDOT was completed (2010).

B. Modeling the BDOT

Burkina Faso has a land use database (BDOT) for the years of 1992, 2002 and soon, 2010. The advantage of this mapping of land use is that the index used is compatible (in fact almost identical) from one period to another. Changes in land use can be analyzed as a model in which the parameters explain the previous trend.

The objective of the modeling is to arrive at an equation that explains the changes in BDOT observed over the two periods of 1992-2002 and 2002-2010 by analyzing some of the parameters:

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

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

The result should then be projected into the future by making assumptions based on the parameters in question, such as:

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

⁸ See Section 4

The parameters to be analyzed include, *inter alia*, the following:

- Population growth;
- Migration to other countries;
- In-country migration;
- Urbanization;
- Agricultural policies and crop production trends;
- Livestock policies and trends in pastoral activities;
- Mining sector policies and trends in mining;
- Land use planning policies and their implementation;
- Forest classification, forest conservation, and sustainable forest management efforts;
- Afforestation and agro-forestry efforts;
- Energy policies and the level of fuelwood harvesting;
- Production level of NTFPs;
- Weather conditions recorded during these periods.

In order to achieve objectivity and to comply with the REDD principle of additionality, the assumptions to be made in setting the parameters that will be included in the projection model in the future should be conservative and should consider that the activities aimed at reducing net forest emissions (land use, forest management, afforestation, and agro-forestry) add up to an effort that should not be taken for granted.

C. Changes in forest carbon stock

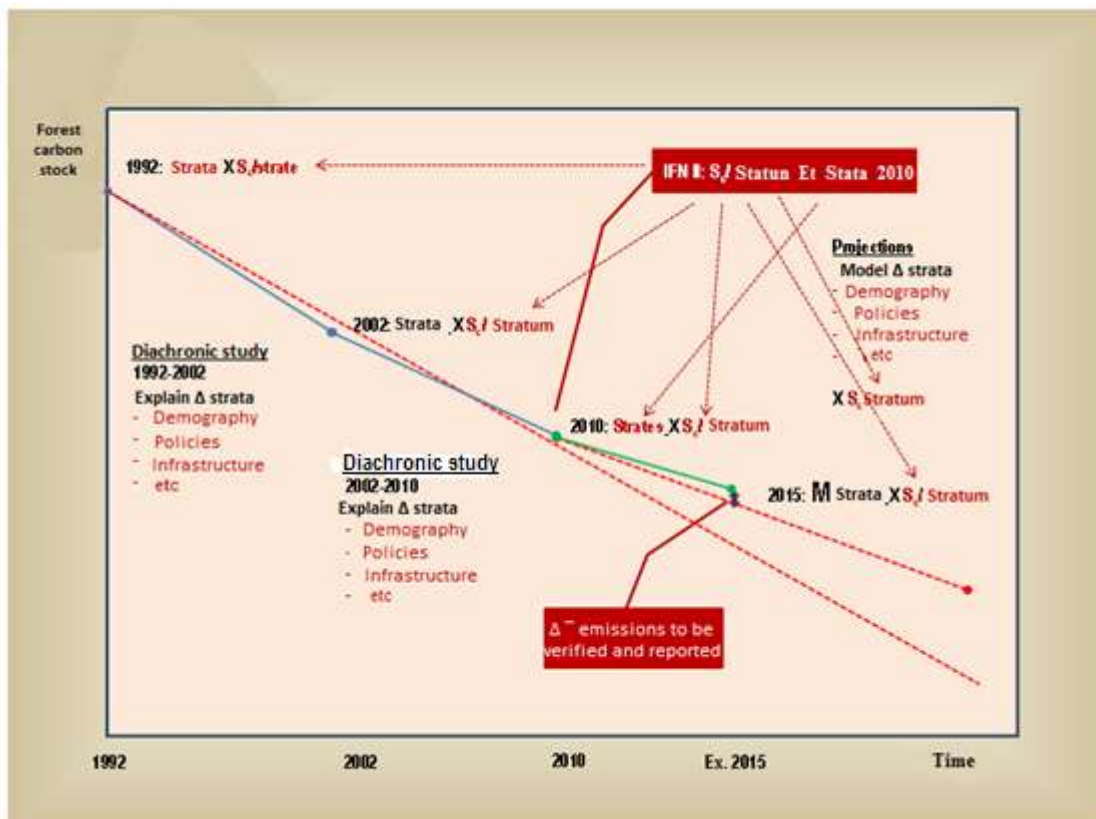
The change in estimated forest carbon stock over 5 years will be determined in a more or less linear manner over a period of 20 years. This will be done by applying the carbon values per hectare per stratum measured during the 2012 forest inventory. This will also apply retroactively to the measured values for 2012 to BDOT strata between 1992 and 2002 to establish a curve showing the change in forest carbon stocks.

Figure 13 presents a theoretical example of changes in forest carbon stocks, and shows a decrease both in the past and in the future.

D. Accuracy of the method

The 1992-2002 diachronic study indicates that Burkina Faso lost 107,626 ha of forest per year during this period. Burkina Faso's second National Communication suggests that the LULUCF sector still saw a net positive change due to the sizeable afforestation and agro-forestry effort that was undertaken, and that it could therefore even be considered a carbon sink. However, this conclusion comes from an analysis based on relatively theoretical data on the impact of afforestation programs. It seems unlikely that carbon sequestration resulting from the plantations could compensate for the carbon lost from 1.105 million ha of natural forests over 10 years. Although the average annual production of wood material in a plantation is certainly greater than the growth in volume that occurs in a natural forest, the stock must first be rebuilt, i.e. the equivalent of 1 million lost hectares, requiring the planting of 20 million seedlings per year at 1,000 plants/ha with a survival rate of 50% after 1 year.

Figure 13: Modeling of projected forest carbon stock used in establishing the REDD baseline scenario in Burkina Faso

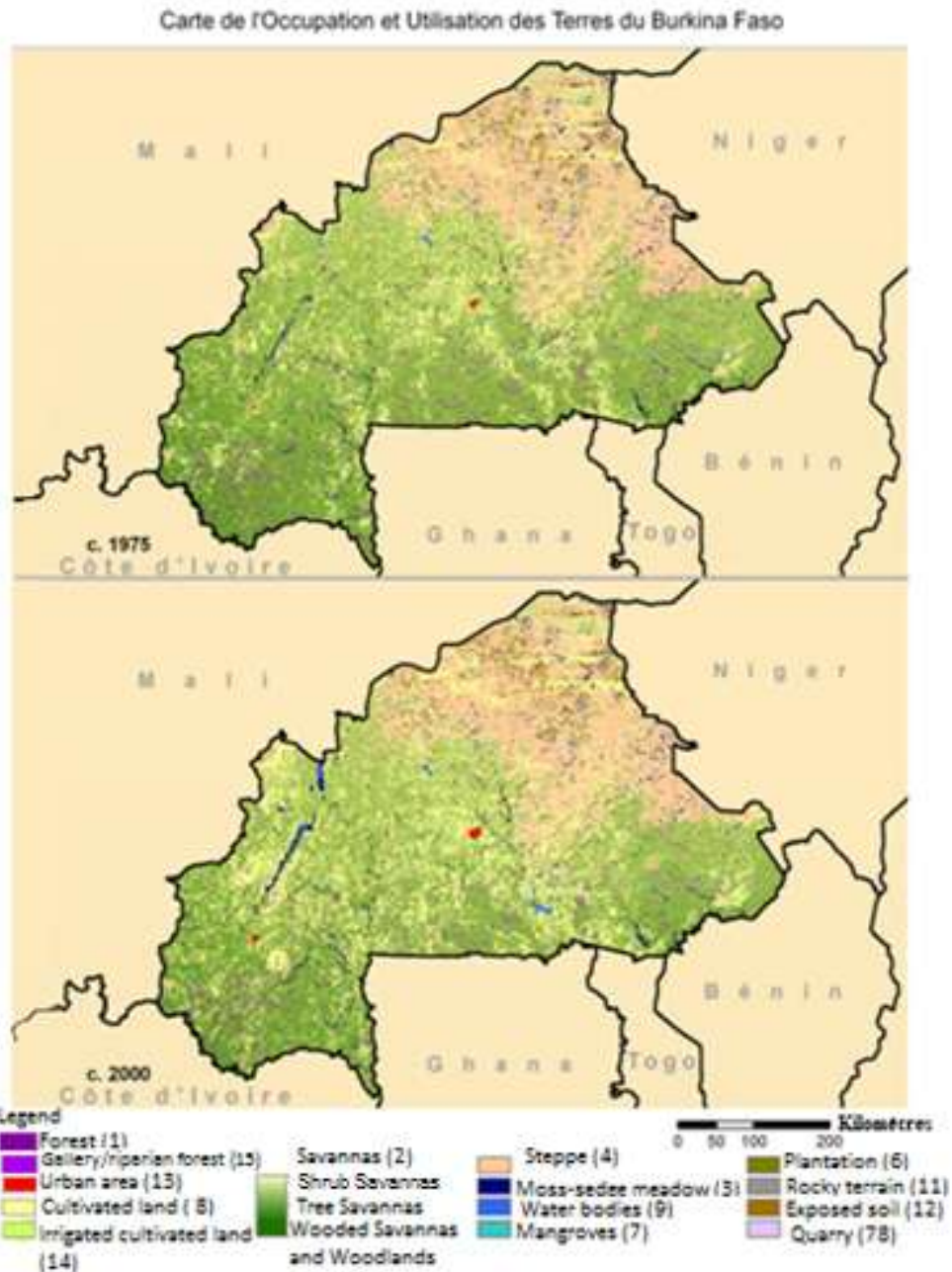


It is also important to consider the level of precision of the BDOTs for 1992 and 2002. In 2002, the minimum mapping unit was 25 ha, except for urban land classes (class 1) and water bodies (class 5), where the minimum unit was 5 ha. This means that the analysis missed any section of land smaller than 25 hectares that could have changed from a forestry class to another land class (e.g., agricultural to agro-forestry), while deforestation in rural areas is often gradual and fragmented.

Finally, the nomenclature used in 1992 and 2002 did not really identify degradation. For example, a gallery forest often remains a gallery forest in spite of some decrease in the density of its canopy. Between 1992 and 2002, the relative percentage of each forest stratum hardly changed relative to all forest strata, which could lead observers to think that there was no “savannization” phenomenon in the remaining forests (this is a phenomenon expressed by a relative increase in low-carbon strata relative to carbon-rich strata).

The 2002-2010 diachronic study will address some of the weaknesses of the analysis in the 1992-2002 study. Indeed, with a minimum area of 0.25 hectare, the 2010 BDOT will capture almost all deforestation (forest changing from a forest class to a non-forest class) that takes place in a piecemeal manner.

Figure 14: Example of change in land use in Burkina Faso



Although substrata (or degradation indicators) will only be used in later steps in Burkina Faso's MRV, they could easily be applied to a baseline scenario without substrata. The resolution of subsequent measurements could be increased compared to a lower resolution (but compatible) earlier point of reference; but, conversely, degradation could not be detected using data with a lower resolution than the baseline scenario. The same reasoning applies to strata in agro-forestry and plantations. The introduction of height-density indices will more accurately quantify the actual contribution to carbon sequestration of agro-forestry efforts .

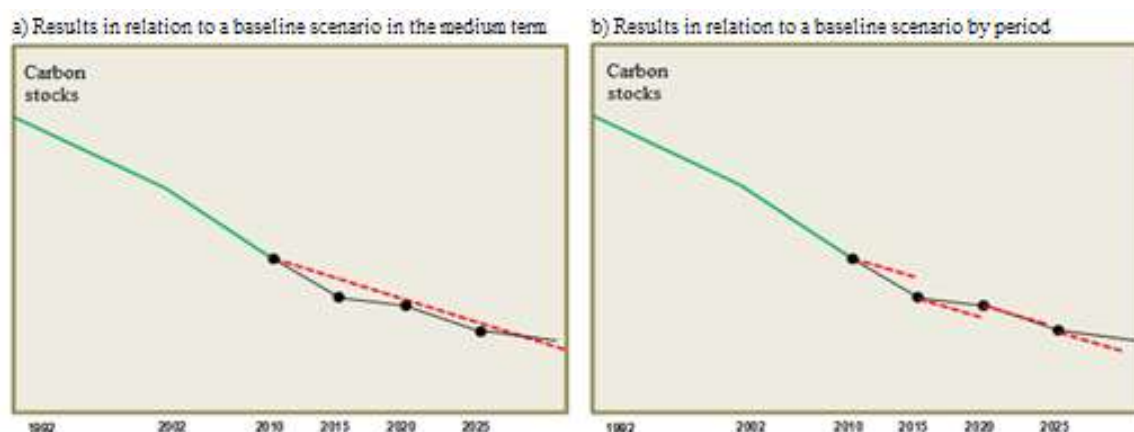
E. Changes in the baseline scenario

The methodology that will be developed by Burkina Faso to establish its baseline scenario and to periodically measure results through the MRV mechanism is based on projections compared to actual periodic measurements of its national forest carbon stock. In this methodology, changes over

short periods may positively or negatively affect the country's results. As the methodology is based on absolute values (forest carbon stocks at time t), disappointing results over a given period may mean that relatively good results in the subsequent period may not be positively valued.

In other words, results over a given period can be compared either to a baseline established for the long-term or to the previous period. The latter case amounts to resetting the counter to zero for each period, as shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Fixed or adjustable baseline



Presumably the method of using a baseline scenario for each period where the beginning of the period is the starting value (Figure 5b) could not be accepted as part of a results-based payment mechanism, since it would not take into account poor performances, even if they are real and permanent: carbon stocks have in fact disappeared. As shown in Figure 14b, the country registers 3 out of 4 positive results, whereas in figure 14, with similar results, the country registers only one case (in the previous period) of a slightly positive result even though 3 times out of 4, the emission rate (the slope of the curve) was better than the baseline rate.

In this context, a poor performance may be due to a poor national REDD strategy or to deficiencies in its implementation. However, it could also be the result of uncontrollable events such as severe drought, war, or the arrival of refugees. A weak projection model could also explain poor performances.

The methodology used to establish the baseline scenario for Burkina Faso must allow adjustments for each period, provided they are justified; each adjustment will need to be approved in the same manner as the original baseline. The result will therefore be a mixed approach, combining scenario 13a and 13b of the baseline scenario shown in Figure 13, that is, a long-term trend with periodic readjustments.

F. Activities to be completed during the REDD preparation phase

During the REDD preparation phase, Burkina Faso will develop the baseline scenario in detail on the basis of the budget allocated in the FIP draft investment plan. Activities to be implemented are described below.

Validation of the precision of BDOT in line with REDD requirements

Since the land use database based on 2010 images (BODT 2010) is not yet available, it is important to check by the end of 2012 whether the adopted nomenclature has not resulted in interpretation problems and that the minimum area of 0.25 ha produced polygons sufficiently differentiated for the needs of the diachronic 2001-2010 study, that is, that it captures the main phenomena of sequestration, deforestation, and forest degradation. This technical work will need to be carried out by remote sensing specialists working with the national institutions and the IFN2 mapping project. This activity, which is necessary to validate the proposed baseline scenario methodology, will form part of the development of the MRV system.

This work on the nomenclature used in the BDOT will allow an approach that will not be limited only to the “forest” zones, but which will be able to be used to classify all land – and hence to measure the change in carbon sequestration linked to land use in general (above-ground and below-ground biomass). In this sense, the system adopted by Burkina Faso has broader applications than just the REDD+ mechanism, and will allow the country to assess the impact on emissions of its integrated land management efforts, including for any future mechanisms that will not make the distinction between forest and non-forest. The nomenclature used in the BDOT is therefore an important matter that needs to be discussed and considered before even addressing the issue of what constitutes forest – which is only necessary for a particular type of mechanism for quantifying emissions reductions.

Diachronic studies and modeling

At the core of the work of developing the baseline scenario lay a diachronic analysis for the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010 and the development of a model that explains variations in the BDOT in order to then make projections about future changes. The 1992-2002 diachronic analysis is already available and the 2002-2010 will be available under IFN2. However, a robust model has not yet been developed, although some attempts have been made to explain differences in a cursory manner. With the help of a model that has demonstrated its reliability over the two previous periods, a projection into the future will then be made by applying specific values to the parameters of the equation, in order to take into account the assumed change in deforestation drivers for the projection period. This weighting will allow the possible changes in the trends and dynamics of deforestation to be taken into account. This weighting will allow the possible changes in the trends and dynamics of deforestation to be taken into account. The values assigned to various model parameters for the projection must result from consensus at the national level. Finally, a value will be assigned for the carbon content of each stratum to determine the projected curve of changes in carbon stocks.

This work will be undertaken by a multidisciplinary team assisted by modeling experts (actuaries, IT specialists) and experts in geomatics with a view to creating projected BDOTs. This team will work in close cooperation with the Burkinabe institutions (university of research center) in order to build local capacities. The National REDD Coordination Unit will oversee the work and, in collaboration with the SP-CONEDD, will be responsible for organizing the necessary consultations in line with the framework for the national consultation and participation plan (Section 1c.) as well as the partnerships with research and educational institutions in Burkina Faso.

The National Coordination Unit will oversee the work and be responsible for organizing in collaboration with the SP-CONEDD the necessary consultations within the framework of the plan for consultation and participation (Section 1c.) as well as the partnering with Burkinabe research institutions and training centers.

Evaluation and communication of the baseline scenario

Although partial validation can be done along the way by experts and international organizations involved in REDD, the baseline scenario and the methodology that was followed to determine this validation will be audited prior to submission for formal assessment or approval, either to the institution appointed to manage the international REDD mechanism or to the IPCC or the relevant entities of the UNFCCC. The audit will be conducted by a consulting firm or an independent certified body. The terms of reference of the audit will be prepared by the National Coordination Unit, which will also manage the procurement process. The National Coordination Unit will also be responsible for the preparation of all communication.

G. Summary of the baseline scenario development plan

Table 31: Summary of activities to be conducted in baseline scenario development: activities and budgets

3. DEVELOPMENT OF BASELINE SCENARIO					
Activity	Sub -Activity	Estimate cost (in millions of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Preliminary work	Assessment of precision of BDOT 2010 for MRV purposes				
	BDOT 2010 and 2002-2010 diachronic analysis				
Contract for the development of a model on carbon stock evolution (total USD 250 000)	Definition of a model explaining variations during the periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2010	50	50		100
	Projections produced by model for the periods 2010-2015, 2015-2020, and 2020-2025		100		100
	5 year review procedure (adjustment) of baseline scenario		50		50
Contract for external evaluation of the baseline scenario	General report (methodology used and results)		Included		Included
	Independent assessment of the methodology of the baseline scenario			60	60
Communication of the baseline scenario and its methodology					
Total		50	200	60	310
Government of Burkina Faso FIP project preparation facility		In kind (salaries, existing offices)			
Burkina Faso FIP projects		\$ 50	\$ 200	\$ 60	\$ 310
Luxembourg Cooperation					
Other TFPs					

SECTION 4: MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION SYSTEMS

4a. National monitoring system for forest emissions

A. General principle for measurement and reporting

As part of the future international REDD mechanism, countries will have to present the results obtained in reducing forest emissions compared to a baseline scenario. The international compensation mechanisms are based purely on reductions in forest emissions. The MRV system should therefore produce objective data that is quantifiable in terms of tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e). The objective of the MRV system is therefore not to assess the performance of the various projects undertaken based on indicators in order to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation; only the final result is considered. This will represent a parallel approach in the context of monitoring the implementation of the national strategy in order to improve it over time.

Burkina Faso has chosen a methodology that allows it to measure this final result and involves simply measuring variations in the carbon stock at a national level. This method has the advantage of producing a net result, that is, it takes into account both emissions and sequestration, and therefore does not include emissions displacement phenomena.

Burkina Faso believes that the reporting standards established by the IPCC (AFAT, Chapter 3, Vol. 4, 2006) for national reporting in the UNFCCC framework would be difficult to apply to REDD. They would lead to a complex exercise with limited accuracy. The formula “activity data x emissions factor = emissions estimate” remains valid for reporting the emissions of all sectors combined on a national scale. In fact, it is fairly simple to estimate the emissions factors associated with various activities, like industry, transportation, agriculture, etc..

However, if this formula is to be applied to REDD, the “forest activities” (activity data) would need to be measured and the “emissions levels” (emissions factor) estimated for each of these activities. Using this principle, one could consider anthropogenic phenomena, like burning, cutting, conservation, sustainable forest management, afforestation, etc. as activity data, and it would also be tempting to use the causes of deforestation and forest degradation (DD) identified in Chapter 2a. But the limitations of this approach would soon become evident, as activities that have a virtually permanent emissions rate (conservation, forest management) cannot be placed on an even footing with activities where emissions are one-off (fires, cutting). This to say that even though both are of human origin, a “land status” cannot be compared with a one-off activity. Even though the direct causes of DD all correspond to one-off phenomena (cutting, fires, clearing for agriculture, or mining), the change in carbon content of each forest cut, cleared, or burned needs to be taken into account (a gallery forest is different from a wooded savanna). In addition, an MRV system cannot be based solely on the quantification of direct causes, because this would obscure the sequestration brought about by the establishment of plantations or other changes in land use.

It has already been stated that in the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFAT) sector emissions are estimated based on changes in activities linked to changes in land use. However, if one associates activity data with each type of land use (per hectare, for example) and calculates the difference in the emissions rate for each of the changes, this results in a more complex exercise using less accurate data. For instance, for 100 ha that have changed from forest to agriculture (as detected by remote sensing), one could use the following formula:

$$100 \text{ ha} \times (\text{forest emissions rate/ha} - \text{agriculture emissions rate/ha})$$

However, it is not a simple matter to determine the annual emissions rate of a forest, nor that of agriculture. In fact in this example the truly significant emissions occur when the forest is cleared for agriculture (by cutting or burning), making the inherent emissions rates of the forest and agriculture are relatively insignificant by comparison. Applying this principle to an MRV system would imply presenting the difference between the emissions rates of the various categories of woodland, implying that the “emissions factor” for each would have to be known. However, the fundamental problem resides with the fact that “activity data” would have to be associated with “land classes”, and, unlike human activities, it is difficult to associate an emissions factor with a land class. Agricultural land has a different emissions factor from that of forest land. Unlike agriculture, which is an activity, the various forest forms and compositions do not correspond to activities. Even though forest compositions have a natural dynamic of growth, development, and change, they do not reflect anthropogenic emissions factors, in this case deforestation or forest degradation. For example:

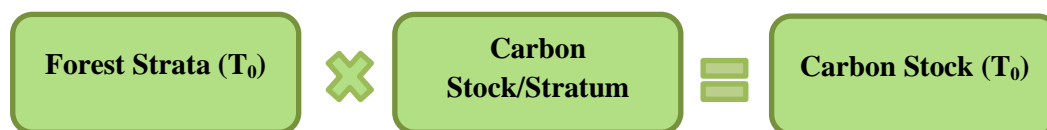
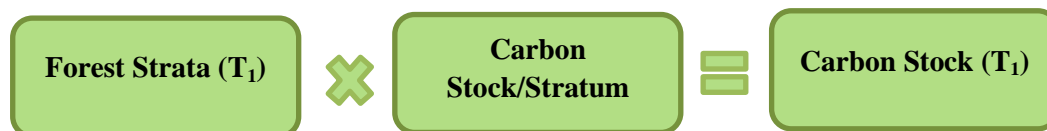
- Through remote sensing, we can map a burned area. But one burned area emits a given amount of carbon and, if the fire does not occur again, there are no more emissions. It is not an ongoing activity;
- By means of remote sensing, it is possible to map areas where planting is occurring. However, there may be considerable variability in emissions or sequestration in a plantation (that is, afforestation) due to age, planting density, and species;
- An area under forest management should be carbon neutral if what is removed from the forest (wood, NTFPs) matches forest’s production potential, that is, it should correspond to the annual growth. However, a zone under forest management cannot be objectively identified from satellite images or aerial photographs;
- Putting a forested area under conservation makes it subject to possible degradation and emissions reduction, which can be calculated based on the difference between the emissions factor of the forest under conservation and the emissions factor of a forest that is susceptible to degradation. However, the emissions factors of these two types of land use are not known and they cannot be detected through remote sensing. Finally, the conservation area may have induced a displacement in emissions because exploitation (the degradation) will from now on be more severe elsewhere.

In a much simpler and more logical manner, the measurement of net forest emissions (emission and sequestration) can be calculated by comparing the forest carbon stock at time t_1 with the forest carbon stock in the same area at time t_0 . To quantify forest emissions under REDD, Burkina Faso will develop a methodology based on the change in the forest carbon stock that will be measured based on a mapping of forest formations and their carbon content, as shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Methodological principle for the periodic measurement of forest emissions



where



To apply this method, Burkina Faso will take advantage of the opportunity that is presented by the second national forest inventory, the field survey of which will be completed in 2012.

B. Data provided by the IFN2

Land use map

As part of the National Forest Inventory 2, a land use database (BDOT) will be produced from RapidEye images characterized by 5 multispectral bands with a resolution of 5 meters. The image capture date dates from 2010. It is believed that the possibilities for interpreting this imagery will allow the determination of map units to a resolution of 0.25 ha and the application of the nomenclature presented in Annex 4a, in which forest strata and agro-forestry are emphasized. It can be assumed that the resolution of this stratification captures the deforestation phenomena that are most common in Burkina Faso, as demonstrated by the following example:

If agricultural expansion or the clearing of a new plot of agricultural land of just 0.25 ha (2,500 m² or 50 meters X 50 meters) takes place at the expense of the forest stratum, the application of this type of stratification on the occasion of a periodic measurement allows the phenomenon to be quantified in terms of forest emissions. There would be a loss of 2,500 m² in the forest stratum, with a carbon content of x and an additional 2,500 m² in the agricultural stratum with a lower carbon content. A resolution of 0.25 hectares should be enough to detect emissions from deforestation every five years.

However, a progressive degradation of forests would be difficult to detect. If (i) changing from an open forest (50 to 75% tree cover, on average 62.5%) to a wooded savanna (less than 50% tree cover) would require a 12.5% (or less) reduction in tree cover, and (ii) the average tree crown diameter is 6 meters⁹ (28 m²), 11 out of 45 trees per hectare will need to be cut down – numbers usually associated with very intensive logging. A more gradual degradation would therefore remain

9 Even after considering the high variability, such as crowns ranging from 5 to 10 meters in diameter, a 12.5% recovery rate would correspond to a range of 16 to 64 trees/hectare, a severe blow that would go unnoticed if the stratum does not change.

unnoticed. Furthermore, tree cover is not the only identification criterion for the strata, and a stratum may remain unchanged even after a significant reduction in its tree cover if its herbaceous stratum or location in an eco-climatic area are taken into account. Thus an open forest would not necessarily become savanna simply because of reduced tree cover, and savanna (with a 20 to 50% tree cover percentage) would not necessarily be changed into wooded steppe if herbaceous strata are maintained. Both wooded savanna and open forest have tree cover of over 50%, but different vertical zoning of herbaceous strata. In conclusion, if a resolution of 0.25 ha per polygon is enough to identify deforestation, the measurement of degradation requires additional degradation indicators. For instance, open forest could be subdivided into two subclasses: high-density open forests (tree cover greater than 60%) and low-density or degraded open forests (50 to 60% tree cover). Other strata could also be subdivided into appropriate subclasses. Annex 4a presents definitions of strata in the 2010 nomenclature used for REDD.

In implementing REDD in Burkina Faso, it is also important to consider net forest emissions in agro-forestry, which is associated with intense afforestation and exploitation activity both for trees intended for use as fuel wood and for fruit trees and non-timber forest products (NTFPs). These correspond to the following strata in the 2010 BDOT nomenclature: “agro-forestry land”, “orchards”, and “forest plantations”. Orchards and forest plantations are usually permanent in nature, but sequestered carbon stock varies according to the tree species, density, and age of the plantations. Plantations in the “Agro-forestry land” class are not necessarily contiguous, and do not necessarily form a homogeneous 0.25 ha polygon, but are nonetheless important. It is therefore suggested that height-density indices be added for “plantations” and for the wooded stratum of “agro-forestry land”. Tree species identification is also desirable but depends on the possibilities for interpretation offered by the imagery technique that will be used.

Finally, it is important to note that the applicability of the nomenclature and the minimum area of the polygons in the 2010 BDOT still needs to be confirmed when the images are processed under the INF2 project in 2012.

Carbon stock per stratum

The field surveys that will be carried out under INF2 will produce compilations of classic forest measurements such as forest density, basal area, and volume per species and per stratum. Regarding volume, the total above ground live tree biomass will be measured. Tree studies that will be undertaken to estimate the timber volume tariffs will also quantify the tree crown volume, unlike traditional forest inventories which only provide the stem volume. The volume of wood could also be used to estimate carbon stocks in the above ground parts of the trees. The INF2 also expects to quantify the forage volume. Finally, although the project budget does not currently support measuring the volume of underground wood (roots) in the tree studies, tree stumps will be marked and geo-referenced. These data will later be included in regressions calculated per species and per diameter.

C. Methodology for periodic measurement of forest emissions

As part of the future international REDD mechanism, Burkina Faso will periodically report its results with regard to reducing forest emissions. Although the periodicity has yet to be set, a five-year interval is recommended as it would (i) take into account trends as soon as they are detected, and (ii) amortize the cost of measurement and verification.

To capitalize on its second national forest inventory (INF2) and to take into account that land use databases with compatible nomenclatures to BDOT 2010 exist for 1992 and 2002, making it possible to use the same methodology for both the baseline scenario and the MRV, Burkina Faso's plans to develop an MRV system that will be based on **periodic measurements of forest carbon stocks using a detailed mapping of forest strata and carbon sequestration data in each stratum**. This methodology makes it possible to have periodic mapping (every five years) at relatively low cost¹⁰, and to use as a constant the carbon content of strata as measured in 2012.

With this approach, inaccuracies in the estimation of the carbon content of each stratum are not significant. Since the carbon content per stratum remains constant for all measurements, and is identical to the carbon content in the baseline scenario, carbon content will be a constant in the equation. It will be important to ensure an accurate measurement of stratum areas, as only stratum areas differences (Δ) will matter.

To apply this methodology, degradation indices for some forest strata as well as height-density indices for agro-forestry strata and plantations will have to be added to the BDOT 2010 nomenclature. This will apply to future BDOTs, which will be used to quantify the phenomena of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as to sequestration efforts (e.g., new plantations), which will allow the determination of net forest emissions in the country. Adding subdivisions (substrata) to the previously used stratum does not represent a methodological problem.

The methodology proposed by Burkina Faso conforms to the principles of REDD that have been widely discussed and agreed upon as part of discussions in the various structures of the UNFCCC (COP, IPCC). These principles are:

- **Additionality:** The emissions reductions should be additional to what would have occurred in the absence of REDD;
- **Leakage:** There must be no displacement of emissions;
- **Measurement:** Emissions reductions must be measurable;
- **Permanence:** Emissions reductions must be permanent.

Additionality is addressed in the methodology used to prepare a baseline scenario. The proposed MRV methodology eliminates the risk of measuring positive results that conceal a leakage. Indeed, Burkina Faso's forest mapping, which covers the entire country, will be updated in each period and will reflect all deforestation, forest degradation, and sequestration phenomena. This is therefore a measure of net forest emissions. Moreover, the risk of double counting is eliminated. For example, it should prevent (i) counting an increase in carbon stock due to agro-forestry plantations, and (ii) double counting the "theoretical" effect of these plantations on reducing the degradation of natural forests. The proposed measurement system can be considered to be objective as it produces a full and objective picture for each measurement. With an appropriately detailed and periodically repeated mapping and INF2 measurements of carbon contents, Burkina Faso will have a reliable system to measure net forest emissions. The methodology also addresses the issue of permanence in emissions reductions. As Burkina Faso's entire forest carbon stock is periodically measured, any future changes will be reflected in differences between the country level results and the baseline scenario.

¹⁰ The expected cost of the operation should be EUR 300,000 for image acquisition and software and EUR 80,000 for processing (interpretation). As part of INF2, images were acquired for just EUR 54,000 for a supplementary license to the license already obtained by the IGB.

D. Verification

The proposed MRV system includes a verification mechanism for Burkina Faso's forest emissions reporting.

The audits included in the proposed methodology could be limited to a review by an independent auditor of the image processing that has led to an update of the BDOT with each periodic measurement. This auditing is planned in the procedure that the government will implement in any case for delivery and acceptance of the services of the selected image interpretation providers. Control points on the ground are also part of standard remote sensing protocols. However, it will still be important to audit the compilations undertaken to prepare the national communication.

At the operational level, terms of reference for the audit of image interpretation and compilations leading to the national communication will need to be prepared during the MRV preparation phase.

E. Activities during the REDD preparation phase

During the REDD preparation phase, Burkina Faso will develop its MRV system in detail. These activities, described below, will be implemented in collaboration with national research and education institutions.

Validation of the precision of BDOT 2010 in line with REDD requirements

Since the BDOT has not yet been produced from the 2010 images, it will be important to ensure that by the end of 2012 the adopted nomenclature presents no interpretation problems and that the minimum area of 0.25 ha has produced polygons sufficiently differentiated for periodic measurement of net forest emissions, i.e., that it captures the main sequestration, deforestation, and forest degradation sites. Much of this assessment will be provided by the IFN2 project as part of the BDOT development. However, a review might be needed to verify that the BDOT meets the requirements of the MRV system. This work will constitute an integral part of the development of the MRV system, which will be subcontracted to a consulting firm or an organization specialized in remote sensing in collaboration with the relevant national mapping institutions and the IFN2 project.

Addition of substrata (degradation and height-density indices)

To capture the phenomena of progressive degradation and to take into account the variability of carbon stocks in the agro-forestry and plantation strata, a study on the relevant substrata will be conducted based on 2010 images in order to propose relevant substrata. An interpretation test that includes markers on the ground should be performed to validate the feasibility of the proposed substrata and thus to ensure the accuracy of the MRV methodology for when the first measurement of net forest emissions (e.g., after five years) takes place. This work, which will be integral to the development process for the MRV system, will be subcontracted to a consulting firm or specialized institution that will field a joint team of forestry and remote sensing specialists who will work in collaboration with the IFN2 project. This activity will immediately follow the previous activity.

Additional field surveys

Adding substrata to the nomenclature to be used in future BDOTs will allow the gathering of data on their carbon content. Based on the interpretation test that was performed to validate the interpretation potential of these strata using 2010 imagery, it will be possible to assign to these strata the geo-referenced plots that were measured during the 2012 inventory. It is expected that given the statistical accuracy required, additional plots should be created and measured. This work may be assigned to the IFN2 project and to teams that have gained the necessary experience.

Measurement of below-ground biomass

As mentioned earlier, the IFN2 project does not have the budget needed to perform the measurement of the below-ground biomass of trees during the studies that will be carried out to produce the timber volume tariffs. As part of REDD preparation, given the expected budgetary allocations included in FIP projects, these additional activities will be assigned to the IFN2 project and to teams that will already have the necessary experience.

Reporting format

Following on the development of the methodology and technical preparation and validation activities, a mock reporting exercise will be conducted to validate all elements and stages of the methodology. This will ensure that the reports stemming from the technical work will have a set format, allowing the communication of Burkina Faso's net forest emissions. This work will form an integral part of the development of the MRV system and will be assigned to a consulting firm or a specialized organization working under the supervision of the National Coordination Unit.

Organizational aspects of MRV implementation

The implementation of the MRV system requires assigning the technical tasks to an entity that will:

- Create a new BDOT or subcontract such creation to specialized remote sensing company or consulting firm;
- Perform compilations to determine carbon stocks;
- Compare measured carbon stocks to the forecasts in the baseline scenario;
- Review and adjust the settings for the baseline if justified by extraordinary events;
- Measure the co-benefits for the period;
- Communicate the technical results in the agreed reporting format.

The National Coordination Unit will be responsible for:

- Managing the contracts and supervising the work of the organization responsible for the technical aspects of the MRV;
- Recruiting and supervising the Independent Auditor;
- Finalizing of Burkina Faso's National Communication.

The identification of a professional organization capable of carrying out the technical work associated with a periodic measurement (every five years) will be made according to the technical specifications of the system. These organizational aspects will therefore form an integral part of the development of the MRV system, which will be subcontracted to a consulting firm or a specialized organization working under the supervision of the National Coordination Unit.

Detailed design of MRV system

Once all studies and preliminary work have been completed and all consultations have taken place as foreseen in the consultation and participation plan, a comprehensive document describing the MRV system in detail will need to be prepared. Its preparation will form an integral part of the development of the MRV system, which will be subcontracted to a consulting firm or a specialized organization working under the supervision of the National Coordination Unit.

Validation and communication of the MRV system

Although interim validation can be performed by experts and international organizations involved in REDD, the MRV system for Burkina Faso will be audited prior to submission for formal assessment or

approval either by the entity that will be designated to manage the international REDD mechanism or by parties to the UNFCCC and the IPCC. The audit will be conducted by a consulting firm or a certified independent entity. The terms of reference of the audit will be prepared by the National Coordination Unit, which will also manage the procurement process. The National Coordination Unit will also prepare the National Communication.

F. Summary of development plan for MRV system

Table 32: Summary of activities for development of MRV system: activities and budgets

4a. DEVELOPMENT OF A SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimate cost (in thousands of USD)			Total
		2012	2013	2014	
IFN2	BDOT 2010				
	Inventory by strata				
Contract for the technical development of the system (total USD 240,000)	Assessment of the precision of BDOT 2010	60			60
	Improvement of the nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (classes of degradation)				
	Improvement of the nomenclature for the purposes of MRV (height-density indices of the plantations)	50	50		100
	Reporting format			30	30
	Organizational aspects of implementing the MRV system			30	30
	Detailed development of the MRV system			30	30
Mandate to be awarded to IFN2 project (total USD 500,000)	Measurement of underground wood by stratum (field work compilations and report)		250		250
	Additional Inventory of new "substrata"		250		250
ToR for the audit of one periodic measurement					
Contract for evaluation of the system	Independent evaluation of the MRV system			60	60
Communication of the MRV system					
Total		110	550	150	810
Burkina Faso Government FIP preparation facility		In kind			

Burkina Faso FIP Projects	110	550	150	810
Luxembourg Cooperation				
Other TFPs				

4b. Monitoring system for co-benefits

Under REDD+, the environmental and social co-benefits must be identified along with the reduction in GHGs. In parallel to the development of the MRV system, a methodology to assess co-benefits will also need to be developed in order for these to be taken into account in the payments for global environmental services.

A study will therefore be conducted to quantify the biodiversity-preserving potential of the various conservation measures that will eventually become part of the national REDD+, as well as the social benefits associated with REDD+, such as the impact on employment, agricultural productivity, and cultural issues.

The matter of co-benefits will be addressed in two ways:

Firstly, co-benefits will be systematically taken into account when developing the national REDD strategy, as model actions and projects will be defined to develop practical ways to intervene in the areas targeted for measures and activities. These model activities and projects will be refined in the final version of the strategy and the co-benefits of each model activity will be identified. A methodology will be developed in order to quantify these anticipated co-benefits. It should be noted that the identification of the anticipated co-benefits of each National REDD Strategy activity is a prerequisite for defining the measurement methodology.

Secondly, it will involve developing the methodology itself in order to measure the co-benefits. This methodology should also help to identify a reporting format specific to these issues.

It can reasonably be assumed that the methodology will be based on a traditional approach whereby a set of indicators will be defined using a baseline scenario (to be reassessed over the course of the study), along with the methods for periodic measurement of these indicators.

Under the supervision of the National REDD Coordination Unit, the study will be assigned to a consulting firm or an organization that will provide specialists in biology and socio-economics, as necessary.

Table 33: Summary of actions to develop a monitoring system for co-benefits: activities and budgets

4b. MONITORING SYSTEM FOR CO-BENEFITS					
Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Contract for measurement framework for co-benefits	Development of methodology for measuring co-benefits		60		60
	Total		60		60
Government of Burkina Faso FIP project preparation facility				In kind	
Burkina Faso FIP projects			60		60
Luxembourg Cooperation					
Other TFPs					

SECTION 5: BUDGET AND TIMETABLE

This section summarizes all the activities described in previous sections that must be conducted during the REDD preparation phase. Table 34 presents the full budget, and the timetable for implementation is shown in Table 35.

Table 34: Complete budget of REDD preparation by activity

Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
1a. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS					
Put in place general REDD coordination framework	Decree creating REDD coordination, implementation, and consultation entities	15			15
Creation of consultation structures	Regional Decree for the creation of CR-REDD	included			
	<i>Département</i> (County) Decree for the creation of CD-REDD	included			
	Updating of CONEDD's statutes	included			
	Decision by CONEDD Assembly on the creation of special committee for REDD	Included			
	Workshop for nomination of members of the Committee and National Consultation Platform	15			15
Creation and operation of the National REDD Coordination Unit	Decree by MEDD on the organization of National REDD Coordination Unit (CN-REDD)				
	Staff recruitment for the CN-REDD	85	170	170	425
	CN-REDD operation	115	30	30	175
	Recruitment of the consulting firm for providing TA to CN-REDD	450	850	700	2,000
The establishment of steering committees for FIP projects	Decree by MEDD on the creation FIP Steering Committee (repealing the decree on FIP/NAPA/REDD)	CN-REDD and AT in 1a			
Operation of coordination entities	Organization of meetings of National REDD Committee – training/informing	5	30	30	65
	Organization of meetings of the National Consultation Platform – training/informing	15	60	60	135
Sub-Total		700	1,140	990	2,830
1c. CONSULATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN					
Development of information and consultation materials		20			20
Moderating organizations (4)		40	60	60	160

Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
Training of moderators		60			60
1st round: Awareness campaign		300			300
2nd round of consultation			300		300
3rd round of consultation			300		300
4th round of consultation			300		300
5 th round of consultation				300	300
6th round of consultation				300	300
7th round of consultation				300	300
Ad hoc workshop at the level of the National Platform			8	4	12
Focus group meetings					
Operational support for SP-CONEDD	Technical Assistance	Technical assistance in 1a			
	SP-CONEDD operation	15	30	30	75
	Sub-Total	435	998	994	2,427
2b. STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR REDD					
Assigning the task of conducting 4 baseline studies to a consulting firm	Study on factors in DD				
	Study on lessons learned				
	Study on policies/governance of the forest and land management sectors	50	100		150
	Study on policies/governance of other sectors				
Assigning the task of conducting specific studies to a research institute	Study on the impact of overgrazing	25	25	25	75
	Study on the impact of bush fires	25	25	25	75
Study on solutions/options					.
Draft version of the strategy		CN-REDD & ad hoc consulting in 1a			
Final version of the strategy					
	Sub-Total	100	150	50	300
2c. REDD IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK					
Development of a range of activities (model projects)		CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a			
"REDD contents" of existing programs and projects analyzed and enriched		CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a			
Development of concept note on the first cohort of new REDD programs and projects		CN-REDD and ad hoc consulting in 1a			.
Study on the legal framework		CN-REDD and ad hoc			

Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
for REDD					
Definition of criteria for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso					
The development of a register of certified REDD projects					
A study on the institutional options and on operation of the National REDD Fund					
	Sub-Total				
2d. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS					
Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation (SESA)			75		75
	Sub-Total		75		75
3. DEVELOPMENT OF A BASELINE SCENARIO					
Preliminary work	Assessment of precision of BDOT 2010 for purposes of MNV				
	BDOT 2010 and diachronic analysis 2002-2010				
Contract to develop a model for changes in carbon stock (total 250 000)	Development of a model explaining the variations in 1992-2002 and 2002-2010	50	50		100
	Projection produced by model for the periods of 2015-2020 and 2020-2025		100		100
	Procedures for each 5 yearly revision (adjustment) of the baseline		50		50
	General report (method used and results)			Included	Included
Contract for external evaluation of the baseline	Independent evaluation of the methodology and baseline scenario			60	60
Communication of the baseline scenario and its methodology				Cost of consultation and TA in 1a	
	Sub- Total	50	200	60	310
4a. DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURING, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION SYSTEM					
IFN2	BDOT 2010 Inventory by strata				
Contract to develop the technical system (total USD 240,000)	Assessment of precision of BDOT 2010	50			50
	Improvement of the nomenclature for the MRV (classes of degradation)	50	50		100
	Improvement of the nomenclature for				

Activity	Sub-Activity	Estimated cost (in thousands of USD)			
		2012	2013	2014	Total
	purposes of MRV (height-density indices of plantations)				
	Reporting format			30	30
	Organizational aspects of implementing the MRV system			30	30
	Detailed development of the MRV system			30	30
Mandate to be assigned to IFN2 project (total USD 500,000)	Measurement of below-ground wood volume by stratum (field work, compilations, and report)		250		250
	Additional inventory of new "substrata"		250		250
ToR for the audit of periodic measurements			Cost of consultation and TA in 1a		
Contract for evaluation of the system	Independent evaluation of the MRV system			60	60
Communication of the MRV system			Cost of consultation and TA in 1a		
	Sub-Total	110	550	150	810
4b. MONITORING SYSTEM FOR CO-BENEFITS					
Contract for the measurement framework for co-benefits	Methodology to measure co-benefits		60		60
	Sub-Total		60		60
TOTAL		1,566	2,931	1,720	6,812
FIP Investment Plan preparation fund		30			30
Burkina Faso FIP projects		1,536	2,931	1,720	6,782

Development of consultation and information material		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
Recruitment of four (4) intermediary organizations		CN-REDD	
Training of facilitators		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
1st round: Awareness campaign		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
2nd round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
3rd round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
4th round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
5th round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
6th round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
7th round of consultation		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
Ad hoc workshops at the level of the National Consultation Platform		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
Meetings by focus groups		CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD	
2b. STRATEGIC OPTIONS FOR REDD			
Assigning the task of carrying out 4 baseline studies to a consulting firm	Recruitment of consulting firm	CN-REDD	
	Study on the drivers of DD	Consulting firm	
	Study on lessons learned	Consulting firm	

	Study on the policies/governance of the forest and land use planning sectors	Consulting firm			
	Study on the policies/governance of other sectors	Consulting firm			
Assigning the task of conducting specific studies to a research institution	Recruitment of the research institution	CN-REDD			
	Study on the impact of overgrazing	Research institution			
	Study on the impact of bush fires	Research institution			
Study on solutions/options		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
Draft version of the strategy		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
Final version of the strategy		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
2c. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR REDD					
Formulation of a range of activities (model projects)		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
"REDD content" of existing projects and programs analyzed and enriched		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
Formulation (conceptual notes) of a first cohort of new REDD programs/projects		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
Study on the legal framework for REDD		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
Definition of the criteria for REDD+ projects in Burkina Faso		CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants			
Development of an electronic database of approved projects	Recruitment of consulting firm	CN-REDD			
	Database development	Consulting firm			
Study on the institutional options and mode of		CN-REDD + ad hoc			

operation of a National REDD Fund		consultants	
2d. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS			
Strategic Environmental and Social Evaluation	Recruitment of consultant	CN-REDD	
	Study	Consulting firm CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	
3. DEVELOPMENT OF A BASELINE STUDY			
Preliminary work	Assessment of the precision of BDOT 2010 for the purposes of MRV	IFN2	
	BDOT 2010 and diachronic analysis of 2002-2010	IFN2	
Contract for the development of a model for the change in carbon stock	Recruitment of consulting firm	CN-REDD	
	Development of a model explaining the variations in 1992- 2002 and 2002-2010	Consulting firm	
	Projection produced by model for the periods of 2015-2020 and 2020-2025	Consulting firm	
	Procedures for each 5 yearly revision (adjustment) of the baseline	Consulting firm	
	General report (method used and results)	Consulting firm	
Contract for external evaluation of the baseline scenario	Recruitment of Consultant	CN-REDD	
	Independent evaluation of the methodology and the baseline scenario	Consultant	
Communication of baseline scenario and its		MEDD	

methodology		CN-REDD		
4a. DEVELOPMENT OF A MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION SYSTEM				
IFN2	BDOT 2010	IFN2		
	Inventory by stratum	IFN2		
Contract for the technical development of the system	Recruitment of consulting firm (same as for baseline scenario)	CN-REDD		
	Assessment of the precision of BDOT 2010 for the purposes of MRV	Consulting firm		
	Improvement of nomenclature for purposes of MRV (classes of degradation)	Consulting firm		
	Improvement of nomenclature for purposes of MRV (height-density indices for plantations)	Consulting firm		
	Reporting format	Consulting firm		
	Organizational aspects of implementation of MRV system	Consulting firm		
	Detailed development of MRV system	Consulting firm		
Mandate to be given to IFN2 project	Negotiation of contract	CN-REDD		
	Measurement of below-ground wood volume by stratum (field work, compilations and report)	IFN2		
	Additional inventory of the new "substrata"	IFN2		
ToR for the audit of periodic measurements		CN-REDD		
Contract for the evaluation of the system	Recruitment of consultant	CN-REDD		

SECTION 6: MONITORING PLAN AND PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

To facilitate the monitoring of progress in the REDD preparation phase and to assess intermediate results in achieving objectives on time and according to schedule, Table 36 shows the deliverables and outputs to be produced with performance indicators by component.

Table 36: Framework for productivity monitoring

Section of R-PP	Results	Outputs	Activities and responsibility	Indicators	Target period	
1a Organizational design	Steering and implementation structures are operational	Decree on REDD entities	Finalize the Decree and submit (MEDD)	Decree signed	Before start up	
		Decree on CN-REDD	Finalize the Order And submit for signature MEDD (MEDD)	Order signed	Before start up	
		Decree on the FIP steering committee Finalize the Order	Submit to MEDD for signature	(MEDD) Order signed	Before start up	
		CN-REDD staff in place	Recruitment of staff (MEDD)	Expertise available	Before start up	
		Technical Assistance in place	ToR and recruitment (MEDD)	Contract signed	Before start up	
	Consultation structures are operational	Decrees on CC-REDD	Produce a departmental Order (MEDD et MCT) Monitoring of all departments (CN-REDD)	Circular from the MCT 300 <i>Département</i> -level Decrees	Month 1	
		Orders on CR-REDD	Produce a <i>Département</i> -level Decree (MEDD and MCT) Monitoring of all <i>Départements</i> (CN-REDD)	Circular from the MCT 45 regional Decrees	Month 1	
		Decision by Assembly of CONEDD	Conduct an extraordinary session (CONEDD)	Act of the Assembly	Month 1	
	1c Consultation Plan	All levels of society have expressed their views on all issues	Information material for the consultation developed	Produce and copy the material (CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD)	Making brochures, methodological guides, recordings of radio announcements, etc. available	Months 1-3
			Facilitator trainers' training	Training workshops (CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD)	Number of regions with trained trainers	Month 3

		Round 1	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum; number of summaries submitted to the PNC	Months 4-6
		Round 2	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 8-10
		Round 3	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 11-13
		Round 4	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 14-18
		Round 5	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 19-21
		Round 6	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 22-24
		Round 7	CC-REDD CR-REDD PCN-REDD Supervision: CN-REDD and SP- CONEDD	Number of villages having held a forum	Months 25-27
2b REDD strategic options	Baseline studies are made available	Task of completing 4 base studies assigned	ToR + Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Selection of consulting firm and signing of contract – keeping to budget	Month 2
		Study on drivers of DD	Conduct study (consulting firm)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-5
		Study on lessons learned	Conduct study (consulting firm)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-5

		Study on policies/governance for the forest and land management sectors	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-5
		Study on policies/governance for other sectors	Conduct study (CN-REDD+ ad hoc consultants)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-5
		Task of conducting specific studies assigned to a research institute	ToR + recruitment (CN-REDD)	Selection of consulting firm and signing of contract – staying within budget	Months 2
		Study on the impact of overgrazing	Conduct study (Research institution)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-9
		Study on the impact of bush fires	Conduct study (Research institute)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 3-9
		Study on solutions/options	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Acceptance of conclusions of study	Months 6-9
	The first draft of the strategy is available	Draft document	Develop (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Number of participants in review	Months 12-15
	The final version of the strategy is available	Final document	Developed (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Validation of strategy by the government	Months 23-24
2c Implementation Options	All components of implementation framework have been defined	A range of activities (model projects)	Conduct study (CN-REDD+ ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
		“REDD content” of existing programs and projects analyzed and enriched	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
		Concept note of the first cohort of new REDD programs and projects	Conduct study (CN-REDD+ ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
		Study on the REDD legal framework	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
		Definition of standards for REDD+ projects in Burkina	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
	Electronic database is operational	Electronic database of approved projects	ToR + recruitment (CN-REDD) Register developed (Consulting firm)	Software and website operational	Months 9-14

	National REDD Fund is ready to be created	Study on institutional options and operation of a National REDD Fund	Conduct study (CN-REDD + consultant)	Approval of final report	Months 9-14
2d SESA	Strategy improved to take into account the social and environmental aspects	SESA	ToR + recruitment (CN-REDD) SESA (Consulting firm) Coordinate consultation (CN-REDD and SP-CONEDD)	Stakeholders satisfied with that their views have been taken into account; absence of objections	Months 22-24
	ESMF is available	ESMF	Conduct SESA (Consulting firm)	Document is in force and distributed	Months 22-24
3 Baseline scenario	Base studies are completed	Contract for the development of a model for the change in carbon stocks	ToR and recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Months 3
		Precision of BDOT 2010 evaluated	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Publication of BDOT after validation	Months 5-6
		Diachronic Analysis 2002-2010	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report	Months 5-6
		Model explaining variations in 1992-2002 and 2002-2010	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Model operational and approved	Months 6-9
		Forecast model on the periods 2015-2020 and 2020-2025	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Projections available and independently evaluated	Months 6-9
		Procedure for 5-yearly revision	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Procedure approved and operational	Month 10
		General report	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report	Month 10
	Baseline scenario communicated to the UNFCCC	Contract for external evaluation of baseline	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 18
		Independent evaluation of the baseline methodology	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report	Months 19-21
		Communication of the baseline scenario and its methodology	Submission to UNFCCC (MEDD)	Number of people affected	Months 22-24
4a MRV System	National forest inventory is	BDOT 2010	Work completed (IFN2)	Approval of BDOT	Months 1-6

	completed	Inventory by stratum	Work completed (IFN2)	Approval of the inventory on completion of work	Months 1-6
	Additional data is available	Mandate given to IFN2 project	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 6
		Measurement of below-ground wood biomass by stratum	Work completed (IFN2)	Approval of final report and data	Months 7-16
		Additional inventory of new sub-strata	Work completed (IFN2)	Approval of final report	Months 7-16
	The system is developed	Contract for the technical development of the system	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 4
		Assessment of the precision of BDOT	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report and consideration of results	Months 5-6
		Improvement of nomenclature (classes of degradation)	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval and use of improved nomenclature	Months 6-9
		Improving of nomenclature (index of plantations high density)	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval and use of improved nomenclature	Months 6-9
		Reporting format	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval and use of improved nomenclature	Months 6-9
		Organizational aspects of MRV system	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Approval of final report and development of an action plan	Months 6-9
	The system is finalized	Detailed development of the MRV system	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	MRV set up and validated	Month 10
		ToR for an audit of periodic measurement	Conduct study (CN-REDD + ad hoc consultants)	Approval of final report; % of recommendations considered or adopted	Month 10
	MRV system communicated at the CCNUCC	Contract for system evaluation	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 18
		Independent evaluation of MRV system	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Satisfactory opinion	Months 19-21
		Communication of MRV system	Submitted to UNFCCC (MEDD)	Registration of MRV system	Months 22-24

4b Monitoring system for the co-benefits	Monitoring system developed	Contract for measurement framework for co-benefits	ToR and Recruitment (CN-REDD)	Contract signed	Month 4
		Methodology of measuring co-benefits	Conduct study (Consulting firm)	Report – implementation of plan of action for recommendations	Months 9-12

ANNEXE 1A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Projet d'Arrêté portant création des organes de pilotage et de concertation de la REDD

**MINISTÈRE DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU
DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE**

Unité - Progrès - Justice

Arrêté N°

Portant création, attribution, composition, organisation et fonctionnement des structures de pilotage, de coordination et de concertation de la REDD

LE MINISTRE,

Vu La Constitution,

Vu

Vu

Vu

ARRÊTE

CHAPITRE 1 - DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES

Article 1 -

La création, les attributions, la composition et le fonctionnement des structures de pilotage, de coordination, et du cadre de concertation de la REDD sont régis par les dispositions du présent arrêté.

Article 2 -

Le pilotage et la coordination de la démarche REDD du Burkina Faso sont réalisés par un Comité national REDD et une Coordination nationale REDD.

Article 3 -

Le cadre de concertation REDD est une structure consultative regroupant les acteurs et partenaires de la REDD au Burkina Faso, au niveau national, régional et communal. Il a pour vocation d'être un espace de dialogue et de concertation afin de rechercher une synergie d'actions et d'harmonisation des interventions pendant la phase de préparation et la phase opérationnelle de la REDD.

Article 5 -

Le cadre de concertation REDD comprend:

- La Plateforme Nationale de concertation REDD
- Les Comités Régionaux de concertation REDD
- Les Comités Communaux de concertation REDD

CHAPITRE 2 - DÉFINITION

Article 6 -

La démarche REDD du Burkina Faso est entendue dans le présent arrêté comme l'ensemble des activités à réaliser pour définir une stratégie nationale de Réduction des Émissions de gaz à effet de serre dues au Déboisement et à la Dégradation des forêts, et ensuite pour la mettre en œuvre.

Article 7 -

La démarche REDD comprend une phase dite de préparation, et une phase dite opérationnelle.

CHAPITRE 3 - LE COMITÉ NATIONAL REDD

Article 8 - Création

Le Comité national REDD est l'organe de pilotage de l'ensemble de la démarche REDD autant pendant la phase de préparation que pendant la phase opérationnelle. Sa composition permet que soient représentés les ministères concernés par la REDD de même que la société civile et le secteur privé. Ce comité rend compte au Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, maître d'œuvre de la REDD au pays.

Article 9 - Composition

Le Comité national REDD est composé de:

	Bureau	
1	Président	SG MEDD
2	Vice-Président	SP-CONEDD
	Secrétaire	Point focal REDD/PIF
	Membres Administration	
	13 Représentants Des Institutions Nationales Impliqués Dans La REDD	
	Membres Société civile	
20	5 représentants	
	Membres Secteur privé	
25	5 représentants	

	Observateurs PTF
	2 représentants des PTF du PIF/REDD+

Article 10 - Attributions

Les missions et attributions du Comité national REDD sont de:

- Décider de la vision et des options stratégiques de la REDD+ nationale du Burkina Faso;
- Assurer la coordination interministérielle sur la REDD;
- Arbitrer les conflits entre parties prenantes de la REDD;
- Valider, sur la base des recommandations de la Plateforme nationale de concertation, les orientations stratégiques et les programmes à mettre en œuvre en matière de réduction des émissions forestières de GES;
- Suivre les différentes étapes d'élaboration de la stratégie nationale REDD et des projets;
- Approuver le programme de travail de la Coordination nationale REDD.

Article 11 - Fonctionnement

Le Comité national REDD se réunit au moins deux fois par an, en session ordinaire, sur convocation de son Président. Il peut se réunir en session extraordinaire sur convocation de son Président selon les besoins. Il peut inviter à participer toute personne ressource, physique ou morale, dont l'avis est susceptible d'éclairer les débats.

Les membres du Comité national font par écrit leurs observations qui feront l'objet de discussions pendant la session du Comité national.

CHAPITRE 4 - LA COORDINATION NATIONALE REDD

Article 12 – Création

La Coordination nationale REDD est composée d'un secrétariat technique qui est l'organe d'exécution des activités de la phase de préparation de la REDD. Cette coordination sera maintenue en phase opérationnelle pour assurer le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie. La Coordination nationale REDD assure aussi la coordination des projets d'investissement du PIF et de ceux des autres coopérations (Suède, Luxembourg et Union européenne) pendant leur durée de réalisation..

La Coordination nationale REDD est placée sous l'autorité du Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable.

La coordination nationale sera appuyée par un bureau d'étude qui fournira une assistance technique dont le champ d'intervention couvrira l'ensemble des activités de préparation à la REDD telles que planifiées dans le R-PP. Plus particulièrement, il s'agira d'un assistant au point focal REDD/PIF, d'un expert forestier REDD, et d'un expert en concertation

Article 13 - Composition

La direction des activités est assurée le point focal national REDD/PIF ».

La Coordination nationale REDD s'inscrit dans l'organisation du ministère comme une « cellule spécialisée » qui appuie le Secrétaire Général, président du Comité national REDD. L'élaboration, l'exécution et le contrôle de son budget, de même que la gestion du personnel et des biens, seront de la responsabilité de la Direction administrative et financière (DAF) du MEDD et de tout projet (dont ceux du PIF) qui financera certaines activités ou une partie de son fonctionnement. La Direction des marchés publics et la DAF du MEDD assureront les tâches de passation des marchés et de gestion contractuelle. Sur le plan technique, quatre experts permanents seront recrutés au niveau du secrétariat: Un expert institutionnel chargé de l'interface avec l'ensemble des parties prenantes ; (ii) Un responsable de suivi-évaluation ; et (iii) Un chargé de communication, et (iv) un expert en changement climatique. Cette équipe sera appuyée par une expertise ponctuelle selon les besoins. Chaque expert sera lié par un contrat de performance, qui fera l'objet d'une évaluation annuelle. Les modalités pratiques de traitement des experts se feront conformément aux textes en vigueur.

La coordination nationale, à travers le secrétariat technique est chargée de:

- Coordonner l'ensemble des activités de préparation à la REDD;
- Coordonner la préparation des projets;
- Concevoir les indicateurs et outils nécessaires au suivi et à l'évaluation des projets, et collecter les informations sur les réalisations des projets;
- Évaluer qualitativement et quantitativement la réalisation effective des projets et dresser des rapports de suivi pour chaque projet;
- Évaluer les impacts environnementaux et de développement durable des projets;
- Concevoir les outils d'analyse et de capitalisation des informations, et transférer les informations pertinentes au point focal REDD/PIF.
- Préparer les termes de référence de toutes les études et mandats relatifs à la préparation de la stratégie nationale REDD;
- Élaborer le document de la stratégie nationale REDD;
- Préparer les communications à la CCNUCC relatives à la démarche REDD du Burkina Faso;
- Conduire et élaborer périodiquement un rapport sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de la REDD au Burkina Faso.
- Élaborer et mettre en œuvre une stratégie de communication pour la REDD et le PIF;
- Concevoir et réaliser les campagnes de communication, information et en évaluer les impacts;
- Collecter, mettre à jour et diffuser les informations en matière de REDD;
- Constituer et gérer une base de données et d'informations disponibles au plan national (statistiques, etc.), en matière de REDD;

Le recrutement du personnel est organisé, après avis favorable du ou des PTF et de l'autorité de tutelle, sur la base des termes de références des postes à pourvoir. Pendant la phase de préparation à la REDD, un bureau d'études fournira un assistant technique à long terme et l'expertise ponctuelle nécessaire à ces activités. Dans le cadre des vagues de concertations, des organisations locales (ONG ou bureaux d'études) seront aussi retenues pour servir de relais entre d'une part la Coordination nationale et le SP-CONEDD, et d'autre part les collectivités territoriales.

CHAPITRE 5 - LA PLATE-FORME NATIONALE DE CONCERTATION REDD

Article 14 - Création

Il est créé la Plate-forme Nationale de Concertation REDD, en abrégé PCN-REDD.

La PCN-REDD agit à titre de Commission spécialisée du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable.

Article 15 - Attributions

La PCN-REDD a pour principaux objectifs:

- D'appuyer les décisions à prendre au niveau du Comité national REDD et le travail à réaliser par la Coordination nationale REDD;
- D'orienter les concertations régionales et départementales sur la REDD et en effectuer la synthèse;
- De conduire des réflexions générales sur les voies et moyens d'atteindre les objectifs de la REDD;
- De conduire des réflexions thématiques sur des sujets relatifs aux contenus et objectifs poursuivis dans la stratégie nationale REDD et formuler des propositions et des recommandations en ce sens;
- De recevoir et étudier les rapports des Comités régionaux REDD;
- D'être le facilitateur entre les acteurs de terrain, les bénéficiaires, les instances, les opérateurs et agents d'exécution des projets et programmes de la REDD;

Article 16 - Composition

La PCN-REDD est composée de:

	Bureau	
1	Président	SG MEDD
2	Vice-Président	SP-CONEDD
3	Rapporteurs Généraux	Point focal Changements climatiques
4		Point Focal REDD/PIF
5	Rapporteurs Associés	Président de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina (AMBF)
6		Président du Bureau National de Coordination des chambres régionales d'agriculture
	Membres de l'Administration	
	20 membres à désigner	
	Instituts de recherche	
	2 représentants à désigner	
	Membres Société civile	
52	12 représentants	
	Membres du Secteur privé	
56	4 représentants	

Article 17 - Fonctionnement

La PCN-REDD se réunit une fois par an en session ordinaire, sur convocation écrite de son président quinze jours avant la date fixée pour la session.

La PCN-REDD peut se réunir autant que besoin en sessions extraordinaires en fonction du plan de concertation établi par le Comité national REDD pour la phase de préparation à la REDD.

CHAPITRE 6 - LES COMITES RÉGIONAUX DE CONCERTATION REDD

Article 18 - Création

Il est créé dans chaque Région, un Comité Régional de concertation REDD, en abrégé CR-REDD.

Article 19 - Attributions

Le CR- REDD est l'organe régional du Cadre de Concertation de la REDD au Burkina Faso, et à ce titre il est chargé de:

- Coordonner les réflexions issues des Comités communaux et assurer la cohérence et l'harmonisation des informations afin de construire une stratégie REDD prenant en compte toutes les spécificités de la région,
- Mettre en cohérence les propositions des Comités communaux avec les objectifs des autres projets ayant ou pas de liens directs avec la REDD,
- Formuler les propositions consensuelles au niveau de la région
- Élaborer sur la base des résultats de la concertation conduite par les Comités communaux, une synthèse pour la mise en œuvre de la REDD dans la région.

Article 20 - Composition

Le CR-REDD est composé comme suit, toutefois, pour des besoins spécifiques d'expertise, des personnes ressources peuvent être appelées à titre consultatif:

	Bureau	
1	Président	Le Gouverneur
2	Vice-Président	Le Président du Conseil Régional
4	Rapporteurs	Deux Directeur Provinciaux de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable
	Membres Administration	
	Les Hauts-Commissaires	
	Les Directeurs régionaux des services déconcentrés	
	Élus locaux	
	Les conseillers municipaux chargés de l'environnement	
	Membres Société civile	
	Le représentant régional de l'Association des Municipalités du BF	
	Le Président de la Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture	
	Les représentants des cellules communales (Un par Cellule Communale)	
	6 responsables des organisations paysannes	

	6 chefs traditionnels et coutumiers
	3 responsables des confessions religieuses
	6 responsables des associations socio-professionnelles
	6 responsables des associations de femmes
	3 responsables des associations de jeunes
	3 responsables des associations de développement
	3 responsables des associations des ressortissants non-résidents

Article 21 - Fonctionnement

Le CR-REDD se réunit deux fois par an en session ordinaire et à chaque fois que de besoin en session extraordinaire dans le cadre du plan de concertation de la phase de préparation à la REDD.

CHAPITRE 7 - LES COMITÉS COMMUNAUX DE CONCERTATION REDD

Article 22 - Création

Il est créé dans chaque Commune, un Comité Communal de concertation REDD, en abrégé CC-REDD.

Article 23 - Attributions

Le CC-REDD est l'organe local du Cadre de concertation de la REDD au Burkina Faso, et à ce titre il est chargé de:

- Expliquer aux populations les objectifs de la REDD afin d'obtenir leur adhésion,
- Identifier et analyser les effets des changements climatiques sur le territoire de la Commune et principalement ceux qui ont un lien avec la déforestation, le déboisement et la désertification,
- Analyser l'impact de ces effets sur leur vie de tous les jours,
- Identifier et proposer des solutions de résolution ou de réduction des effets,
- Proposer des mesures susceptibles de contribuer à la restauration du couvert forestier,
- Proposer un programme d'activités et un plan d'action que les populations puissent mettre en œuvre dans le cadre de la REDD,
- Faire l'inventaire des connaissances traditionnelles favorables à la REDD et au développement durable,
- Proposer les mesures d'accompagnement nécessaires pour atteindre les résultats.

Article 24 - Composition

Le CC-REDD est composé comme suit, toutefois, pour des besoins spécifiques d'expertise, des personnes ressources peuvent être appelées à titre consultatif:

	Bureau	
1	Président	Le Maire
2	Vice-président	Le Préfet
4	Rapporteurs Animateurs	Agent de l'agriculture Agent de l'environnement,
	Membres Administration	
5	L'agent de l'élevage attaché à la commune	

6	1 représentant des enseignants du primaire
7	1 représentant des enseignants du secondaire
8	1 représentant de la Santé
	Élus locaux
15	7 conseillers municipaux
22	7 membres du comité villageois de développement
	Membres Société civile
28	6 responsables des organisations paysannes
34	6 chefs traditionnels et coutumiers
37	3 responsables des confessions religieuses
43	6 responsables des associations socio-professionnelles
49	6 responsables des associations de femmes
52	3 responsables des associations de jeunes
55	3 responsables des associations de développement
58	3 responsables des associations des ressortissants non-résidents

Article 25 - Fonctionnement

Le CC-REDD réalise les concertations autour de la REDD en organisant des fora villageois. Il se réunit en session ordinaire pour effectuer la synthèse des concertations villageoises à chaque fois que de besoin en session extraordinaire dans le cadre du plan de concertation de la phase de préparation à la REDD.

Pour chaque session, il est établi un compte-rendu dont une copie est transmise au CR-REDD, à la PCN-REDD et à la Coordination nationale REDD.

CHAPITRE 8 - DISPOSITIONS FINALES

Article 26 -

La mise en place de chaque organe est constatée par un arrêté pris par l'autorité qui la préside.

Article 27 -

La fonction de membre est gratuite.

Article 28 -

Le présent arrêté abroge toutes dispositions contraires antérieures.

B. TDR pour l'assistance technique à la CN-REDD et au SP-CONEDD

CONTEXTE

Le Burkina Faso a commencé une démarche de préparation à la REDD en élaborant au cours de 2011, un plan de préparation à la REDD ainsi qu'un Pan d'Investissement Forestier. Le Plan d'Investissement Forestier a été soumis au Sous-Comité du PIF qui l'a approuvé sur le principe en juin 2011 et de façon définitive, en débloquant les fonds de préparation en 2012. Le plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP) a quant à lui, été soumis au *Forest Carbon Partnership Facility* (FCPF) qui a donné son avis favorable en juin 2012. Le Burkina Faso est donc entré de plein pied dans une démarche de préparation à la REDD.

La stratégie nationale REDD dont la première esquisse est présentée dans le R-PP vise une réduction importante de la tendance de déboisement et de dégradation des forêts. Pour ce faire, des actions majeures devront être entreprises dans les domaines de l'aménagement du territoire, de la sécurisation foncière, de l'aménagement forestier, de l'agroforesterie, et plusieurs politiques sectorielles (mines, élevage, agriculture, etc.) devront aussi dorénavant prendre en compte la REDD.

Pour sa démarche REDD, le Burkina Faso mettra en place un montage organisationnel permettant des fonctions de pilotage, d'exécution et de concertation.

Un Comité national REDD et une Coordination nationale constitueront les organes de pilotage et d'exécution. Étant donné que la démarche de préparation à la REDD sera réalisée dans le cadre des projets du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF) qui en assureront le financement, la Coordination nationale REDD servira aussi à la coordination des projets du PIF.

Pour la concertation, des Comités communaux, des Comités régionaux et une Plateforme nationale comprenant des groupes thématiques, seront mis en place permettant ainsi de partir de la base et de développer des consensus nationaux. La Plateforme nationale de concertation sera créée en tant que commission spécialisée du CONEDD (Conseil National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable). Cet ancrage institutionnel a pour objectif d'intégrer l'outil concertation/participation au sein de l'organisme chargé de la politique de développement durable et du suivi des projets et programmes initiés dans le cadre des changements climatiques. L'animation de la concertation est confiée au Secrétariat Permanent du CONEDD (SP-CONEDD) qui sera appuyé à cet effet par un assistant technique, spécialiste de la concertation et de la REDD. Le SP-CONEDD assurera le fonctionnement du mécanisme de concertation/participation à même les ressources financières qui seront mises à sa disposition par la Coordination nationale REDD.

Pour la phase de préparation à la REDD, il est prévu qu'un bureau d'étude soit retenu pour une période de 30 mois pour fournir une assistance technique à la Coordination nationale REDD composée d'un assistant du point focal REDD/PIF, d'un expert forestier REDD, et d'un conseiller en concertation placé au SP-CONEDD. Le bureau d'études doit aussi constituer une banque d'experts pour fournir l'expertise ponctuelle aux différentes activités de préparation à la REDD.

2. OBJECTIFS ET RÉSULTATS

L'objectif du présent mandat est de fournir à la Coordination nationale REDD et au SP-CONEDD l'assistance technique nécessaire pour conduire l'ensemble des activités de préparation à la REDD qui ont été planifiées dans le R-PP.

Au terme du mandat, les résultats suivants sont attendus:

- La stratégie nationale REDD a été élaborée dans toutes ses composantes;
- Toutes les activités de la démarche de concertation/participation ont été réalisées et ont permis de produire une vision consensuelle à l'échelle nationale;
- Des outils nationaux (scénario de référence et système MNV) ont été élaborés pour permettre au Burkina Faso de participer au futur mécanisme international de paiement pour services environnementaux.

3. CHAMP D'INTERVENTION ET TÂCHES DU BUREAU D'ÉTUDE « CONSULTANT »

En apportant une assistance technique à la Coordination nationale REDD, le champ d'intervention du Consultant couvre l'ensemble des activités de préparation à la REDD planifiées dans le R-PP.

Plus particulièrement,

L'assistant au point focal REDD/PIF aura pour tâches de:

- Assister le point focal REDD/PIF dans la planification et l'organisation du travail de la Coordination nationale relativement à l'exécution des activités de préparation à la REDD;
- Assister le point focal REDD/PIF dans la préparation des termes de référence pour les expertises ponctuelles fournies par le Consultant ou par tout autre prestataire de service retenu dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD;
- Assister le point focal REDD/PIF dans les procédures de passation de marchés et de gestion contractuelle effectuées par le MEDD;
- Assister le Coordonnateur national dans la préparation des réunions du Comité national REDD, de la Plateforme nationale de concertation ou des groupes thématiques.
- Suivre et apporter des contributions aux travaux de tous les experts ou prestataires de service travaillant dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD;
- Participer au suivi et à l'évaluation du plan de préparation à la REDD;
- Donner des conseils sur la gestion administrative et financière de la Coordination nationale;
- Préparer et participer aux réunions du Comité de pilotage des projets du PIF;
- Assister le point focal REDD/PIF dans l'application d'un protocole d'entente avec le SP-CONEDD;

L'**expert forestier REDD**, conseiller du chef du service technique aura pour tâches de:

- Participer à l'élaboration des TDR de toutes les expertises ponctuelles nécessaires à la préparation de la REDD;
- Suivre et apporter des contributions aux travaux de tous les experts ou prestataires de service travaillant dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD;
- Contribuer à l'étude sur les solutions/options;
- Contribuer à la formulation d'une gamme d'activités (projets-types) REDD;
- Contribuer à l'analyse du « contenu REDD » des programmes et projets existants et enrichissement;
- Contribuer à la formulation (notes conceptuelles) d'une première cohorte de nouveaux programmes/projets REDD;
- Contribuer à l'étude sur le cadre juridique de la REDD
- Contribuer à la définition de standards pour les projets REDD+ au Burkina Faso

- Contribuer au développement d'un registre informatique pour les projets homologués;
- Contribuer à l'étude sur les options institutionnelles et le fonctionnement d'un Fonds national REDD;
- Élaborer des TDR de l'audit d'une mesure périodique dans le cadre du système MNV;
- Contribuer à la rédaction de la version provisoire de la stratégie nationale REDD;
- Contribuer à la rédaction de la version finale de la stratégie nationale REDD;
- Contribuer à la préparation de la communication du Burkina Faso sur son scénario de référence et son système MNV.

L'**expert en concertation**, localisé au niveau du SP-CONEDD aura pour tâches de:

- Effectuer un appui et un suivi sur les Arrêtés régionaux portant création des CR- REDD;
- Effectuer un appui et un suivi sur les Arrêtés communaux portant création des CC-REDD;
- Effectuer un appui et un suivi sur la décision de l'Assemblée du CONEDD sur la création de la commission spécialisée REDD;
- Participer en collaboration avec la Coordination nationale REDD au développement du matériel d'information et de concertation;
- Participer au recrutement (TDR) et au suivi des travaux des organisations relais (4 ONG);
- Participer à l'organisation et à la formation des relais régionaux;
- Participer à l'organisation et à la tenue de toutes les « vagues » de concertation prévues dans le plan de concertation/participation;
- Participer à l'organisation et à la tenue de toutes les réunions (ateliers) de la PCN-REDD, et des groupes thématiques;
- Assister le SP-CONEDD dans la gestion des fonds mis à disposition par la Coordination nationale REDD pour la mise en œuvre du plan de concertation.

Le Consultant aura par ailleurs à fournir l'**expertise ponctuelle** nationale ou internationale pour appuyer la Coordination nationale dans la réalisation de diverses études.

Enfin, l'équipe technique du Consultant devra travailler en étroite **collaboration avec d'autres prestataires de service** (bureaux d'études ou instituts de recherche) recrutés pour:

- La réalisation des 4 études de base (Étude sur les facteurs DD, Étude sur les leçons apprises, Étude sur les politiques/gouvernance des secteurs forêt et de l'aménagement du territoire, Étude sur les politiques/gouvernance des autres secteurs);
- La réalisation d'une étude spécifique sur l'impact du surpâturage et une étude spécifique sur l'impact des feux de brousse;
- La réalisation de l'Évaluation Environnementale et Sociale Stratégique;
- L'élaboration technique du système MNV;
- L'élaboration du scénario de référence;
- La définition d'une méthodologie et d'un cadre de mesure des co-bénéfices;
- L'évaluation externe du système MNV et du scénario de référence.

4. NATURE DES SERVICES ET CONDITIONS DE RÉALISATION

Les services du Consultant concernent essentiellement la fourniture de l'assistance technique à court et à long terme.

La proposition financière du Consultant devra inclure au titre des frais associés à l'expertise à long terme, la dotation de l'équipement nécessaire au travail, notamment un véhicule de service et l'équipement informatique requis. Tous les frais associés aux travaux de l'expertise à long et à court terme (frais de déplacement, perdiem, carburant, etc.) doit être pris en charge par le Consultant. L'espace de travail pour permettre aux assistants techniques de réaliser leur mandat d'appui sera quant à lui mis à disposition par la Coordination nationale REDD et le SP-CONEDD.

5. EXPERTISE REQUISE

Le Consultant doit fournir une expertise internationale et/ou nationale de qualité correspondant aux profils suivant:

Assiatnt au point focal REDD/PIF:

- Avoir un diplôme universitaire de deuxième ou troisième cycle en foresterie, environnement, administration ou dans une discipline apparentée;
- Avoir déjà réalisé des mandats d'assistance technique à long terme auprès d'une administration publique africaine;
- Avoir des expériences et compétences prouvées en gestion de projet;
- Avoir une bonne connaissance de la REDD au niveau technique et au niveau des discussions internationales;
- Posséder des aptitudes pour l'analyse, la synthèse, la communication orale et la rédaction de rapports;
- Avoir un sens de l'initiative et de l'organisation du travail;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise du français et de l'anglais.

Expert forestier REDD+:

- Avoir un diplôme universitaire de deuxième ou troisième cycle en foresterie, environnement, gestion des ressources naturelles ou dans une discipline apparentée;
- Avoir déjà réalisé des mandats d'assistance technique à long terme auprès d'une administration publique africaine;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise de la REDD au niveau technique et au niveau des discussions internationales;
- Avoir une bonne connaissance de la problématique forestière, agricole, foncière et d'aménagement du territoire au Burkina Faso;
- Posséder des aptitudes pour l'analyse, la synthèse, la communication orale et la rédaction de rapports;
- Avoir un sens de l'initiative et de l'organisation du travail;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise du français.

Expert en concertations:

- Avoir un diplôme universitaire de deuxième ou troisième cycle en sciences humaines ou sociales ou dans une discipline apparentée;
- Avoir déjà réalisé des mandats d'assistance technique à long terme auprès d'une administration publique africaine;

- Avoir une connaissance de la REDD au niveau technique et au niveau des discussions internationales;
- Avoir une expérience prouvée dans l'animation d'ateliers;
- Avoir une connaissance de la problématique de décentralisation et d'aménagement du territoire au Burkina Faso;
- Posséder des aptitudes pour l'analyse, la synthèse, la communication orale et la rédaction de rapports;
- Avoir un sens de l'initiative et de l'organisation du travail;
- Avoir une parfaite maîtrise du français.

Banque d'expertise ponctuelle:

- Juriste
- Foresterie (REDD)
- Foresterie (aménagement forestier et agroforesterie)
- Foresterie (PFNL)
- Agronomie
- Aménagement du territoire
- Sociologie
- Génie minier
- Économie
- Gestion des finances publiques

6. LIVRABLES

En ce qui concerne les experts à long terme, un plan de travail doit être établi au début de chaque année et un rapport annuel produit, décrivant les activités réalisées, les contraintes rencontrées, et des recommandations pour la poursuite des travaux. Les différentes études réalisées dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD avec la contribution des experts sont attribuables à la Coordination nationale REDD et non pas au Consultant.

En ce qui concerne les experts à court terme, les livrables seront définis dans les termes de références des différentes études ou mandats à réaliser.

Le Consultant sera par ailleurs tenu de présenter à la Coordination nationale des rapports financiers trimestriels et un rapport de fin de mandat au terme du contrat.

7. DUREE DU MANDAT ET NIVEAU D'EFFORT

La durée de l'étude est estimée à 30 mois pour l'assistant au point focal REDD/PIF, 30 mois pour l'expert forestier (REDD) et 30 mois pour l'expert en concertations. L'expertise ponctuelle nationale pourra totaliser jusqu'à l'équivalent de 15 mois-personnes et l'expertise ponctuelle internationale l'équivalent de 6 mois-personnes.

ANNEXE 1B. INITIAL CONSULTATIONS

Liste cumulée de toutes les personnes ayant été consultées

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	
AG-LITNI Mohamed	DREDD/CN
BARRY Hamadé	DREDD/SAH
BASSOROBOU T. Ankouba	DREDD /CE
Bazie y2BOULA	DEP/MEDD
BELEM Issaka	OFINAP
BOUGMA Ernest	DREDD/PCL
BOUNKOUNGOU Edouard	Consultant
CONSEIGA Poko	FUGGP
COULIBALY Sambou	ITS/MEDD
DAMIBA Sylvie Edwige	Chef de Cabinet/MPF (représentant le Ministre)
DIALLO Hassane	DREDD Sud-Ouest
DJIGUEMDE Paul	DREDD Centre – Sud
DOULKOM Adama	Difor
DRABO Simon	DREDD/CAS
GO Drissa	DREDD CO (représentant)
GUIGUEMDE S. Jules	DRH
HONADIA Mamadou	SP/CONEDD
KAFANDO Barré Emile	SP/CPSA
KAMBIRE Anselme	DCPM
LANKOANDE Ibrahim	DEP/MECV
MILLOGO Yakouba	DAF
NANA Somanegré	SP/CONEDD
OUATTARA Youssouf	MEDD
OUEDRAOGO Constant	Chef Cabinet/MEDD
OUEDRAOGO Joachim	DGCN
OUEDRAOGO Kimsé	DG ENEF
OUEDRAOGO René	DCPM
OUEDRAOGO Zéphirin A.	ARSN
SANON D. Mathurin	DREDD Boucle du Mouhoun
SAOLLA A Emmanuel	PARC BANGR WEOGO
SAVADOGO Boukary	DEP/MAH
SAWADOGO Oumarou	PROGEREF/MEDD
SAWADOGO Prosper	OFINAP

TAMEOGO/GAMENE Christine Sylvie	CNSF
TANKOANO Michel Jérôme	SP-CONEDD
TRAORE A. Cheick	CT/MEDD
TRAORE Bienvenu	DREDD Nord
TRAORE Djakavia	DGEF/Ouaga
TRAORE Lassana	DREDD/HBS Bobo-Dioulasso
ZIDA Pousga Célestin	DREDD/Est
ZONAO K Justin	DREDD-CENTRE
ZONGO Joseph	CT/MEDD
ZONGO K. Justin	DREDD – Centre
AUTRES ADMINISTRATIONS	
BONKOUNGOU Achille	Ministère de la Justice et de la Promotion des Droits Humains
BOUDA Edouard	DGCOOP/MEF
DILEMA Salmon	DDD/PM
GANABA Souleymane	INERA /DPF
KABORE Antoine	DAJC
NACOULIMA Adama	DHPES/SANTE
TAGNAN Alain	DEP/MAH
YAMEOGO/GAMENE Christiane Sylvie	CNSF
ZOETYENGA Colette	DGACV
SECTEUR PRIVÉ	
OUALI Evyne	TFK
OUEDRAOGO Go K. Bruno	TFK
OUEDRAOGO K Bruno	TKF
SOCIÉTÉ CIVILE	
BADO/SAMA M. Hortense	Convention pour la promotion d'un Développement Durable
BAMBORE Nadège	Royaume du Trophée
COMPAORE Gèneviève	IFC
CONGO Awa	Kogl-Wéogo
DALLA Charles	Coalition des Actions sur le Changement Climatique
KABORE Frank Alain	Royaume du Trophée (Président)
KABORE Pierre	Maire de Megue
KABORE W. Pascal	BELWET
KAFANDO Raphaël	Sidwaya
KOUBIZARA Henri	AMBF
NACOULIMA G Pierre	UNIVERSITE CEPAPE
OUADRAOGO Salamata	ASSOCIATION KOGL-WEOGO
OUEDRAOGO Gaston Georges	APFNL
OUEDRAOGO Oumar	ASG Region du Centre
OUEDRAOGO Salamata	Kogl-Wéogo
OUEDRAOGO T. Siméon	TIIS LA VIIM

SAWADOGO Boureima	Royaume du Trophée
SEDEGO Abdoulaye	TIIS LA VIIM
SEGDA Zenabou	Women Environnemental Program
SOME Cécilia	AMIFOB
SORGHO Théodore	MAIRE BISSINGA
DIALLO Hamidou	CFEDD
PARTENAIRES TECHNIQUES ET FINANCIERS	
ADOUABOU A. Basile	Projet BKF/OIT IFNZ
BOUE Zinso	BAD
BRAUNE Loïc	Banque Mondiale
COULIBALY Clarisse	PNUD
KABORE Alexis	PNUD
KINI B. Nestor	PROGEPAF/Comoé
KISHIR Nalim	Banque Mondiale
KOGACHI Aki	PNUD/SPCONEDD
NACHTMAN Yann	LUX – DEV COOP Luxembourg
NIKIEMA Emmanuel	Banque Mondiale
OUEDRAOGO Ignace	AMBASSADE/DANMARK
REILAND Rol	Ambassade Luxembourg
SALOU Abdourahmane	Autorité du Liptako Gourma
SAVADOGO moumini	UICN
SEYNOU Oumarou	UICN
SIMPSON Brent	Michigan State University
TRAORE Modibo	BAD
WESTHOLM Lisa	Université de Gotengourg, Suède Focali
YOUGBARE Barnabé	BAD/Ouaga
ZALLE Daouda	PAGREN/HBS
ZIDA Mathurin	CIFOR
ZIGANI Goudouma	PLCE/BN – Dori
ZONGO Dominique	PNGT 2

ANNEXE 2C. REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

List of projects financed by partners

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
Appui à la Gestion Participative des Ressources Naturelles dans la Région des Hauts-Bassins (BKF/012-PAGREN)	<p>Global Contribuer à la réduction de la Pauvreté dans la Région des Hauts-Bassins</p> <p>Spécifiques Promouvoir et faciliter une gestion durable et participative des ressources naturelles dans la région des Hauts-Bassins</p>	<p>R1. Renforcement des capacités en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles;</p> <p>R2. Restauration et gestion participatives des forêts périurbaines ;</p> <p>R3. Actualisation et mise en œuvre des plans de gestion des terroirs par les CVD et les communes ;</p> <p>R4. Engagement d'un processus d'intégration territoriale des forêts périurbaines et des zones limitrophes de la ville de Bobo-Dioulasso, et valorisation des complémentarités socio culturelles.</p>	<p>Subvention 3.874.469.090 FCFA</p> <p>Contrepartie Etat 388.785.714 FCFA</p> <p>Populations (Non décaissable) : 398.374.686 FCFA</p> <p>TOTAL 4.661.629.490 FCFA</p>	Luxembourg	<p>Début : juillet 2006</p> <p>Fin : juin 2011</p>
Projet de Gestion Durable des Ressources Forestières dans les Régions Sud-Ouest, Centre-Est et Est (PROGEREF)	<p>Global Contribuer à la réduction de la pauvreté dans sa zone d'intervention</p> <p>Spécifiques - améliorer la gestion des ressources forestières et fauniques ; - accroître les revenus des populations ;</p>	<p>R1 : 1 80 000 ha de forêts sont cartographiés ;</p> <p>R2 : 202 400 ha de massifs forestiers sont inventoriés et aménagés ;</p> <p>R3 : 53 350 ha de forêt et 4800 ha berges sont reboisés ;</p> <p>R4 : 40 zones d'intérêt cynégétique sont aménagées ;</p> <p>R5 : les revenus familiaux des bénéficiaires et notamment ceux des femmes sont accrus ;</p> <p>R6 : les finances publiques (collectivités locales et Trésor public) sont accrues ;</p> <p>R7 : les capacités opérationnelles des structures déconcentrées en charge de l'environnement sont améliorées.</p>	<p>Prêt 10.203.030.000 FCFA</p> <p>Contrepartie Etat 892.765.000 FCFA</p> <p>Populations (Non décaissable) : 402.538.000 FCFA</p> <p>TOTAL 11 498 333 000 FCFA</p>	Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD)	<p>Début : Novembre 2004</p> <p>Fin : Décembre 2010</p>
Programme de Lutte Contre l'Ensablement dans le Bassin du Niger, sous composante Burkina Faso	<p>Global contribuer à la lutte contre l'ensablement du bassin du fleuve Niger</p>	<p>R1 : 3 000 ha de dunes sont fixés ;</p> <p>R2 : 4 000 ha de terres dégradées sont récupérés ;</p> <p>R3 : 500 km de berges sont protégées ;</p>	<p>Prêt (FAD) 2 796 698 560 FCFA</p> <p>UEMOA (Subvention)</p>	Banque Africaine de Développement	<p>Début : 2005</p>

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECEANCE
(PLCE/BN)	<p>Spécifiques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fixation de 3 500 ha de dunes et la protection de berges ; - récupération de 5 250 ha de glaciés à des fins agro sylvo pastorales ; - contribuer à la mise en œuvre du SRAT du Sahel. 	<p>R4 les capacités organisationnelles, techniques et matérielles des populations et acteurs locaux sont renforcées ;</p> <p>R5: une bonne gestion et coordination des activités de la sous-composante est assurée.</p>	<p>836 850 000 FCFA</p> <p>Contrepartie Etat</p> <p>588 297 780 FCFA</p> <p>Populations (Non décaissable) : 750 254 560 FCFA</p> <p>TOTAL</p> <p>4 972 100 900 FCFA</p>	<p>ment (BAD)</p> <p>et</p> <p>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)</p>	<p>Fin : 2010</p>
Le Projet de Gestion Participative et Durable des Forêts dans la Province de la Comoé (PROGEPAF/CO)	<p>Global assurer une gestion participative et durable des forêts.</p> <p>Spécifiques assurer une gestion durable des forêts classées de Bounouna, Toumousséni, Gouandougou et Kongouko par la population locale à travers les GGF et les UGGF.</p>	<p>R1 les capacités des services forestiers sont renforcées ;</p> <p>R2 les capacités des GGF et des UGGF des villages concernés sont renforcées en matière de gestion participative et durable des forêts.</p> <p>les conditions de vie des populations sont améliorées ;</p> <p>R3 les Plans d'Aménagement et de Gestion (PAG) des quatre forêts classées sont élaborés et connaissent un début de mise en œuvre ;</p> <p>R4 les partenaires locaux et les services forestiers ont une relation de collaboration plus étroite pour la gestion durable des forêts.</p>	<p>Subvention</p> <p>1.520.000 000 FCFA</p> <p>Contrepartie Etat</p> <p>250.000 000 FCFA</p> <p>TOTAL</p> <p>1.770.000.000 FCFA</p>	<p>Japon</p>	<p>Début : Juillet 2007</p> <p>Fin : Juin 2012</p>
Le Projet Amélioration des Revenus et de la Sécurité Alimentaire pour les groupes vulnérables/ Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (ARSA/PFNL)	<p>Global Contribuer à l'augmentation des revenus et à la sécurisation alimentaire.</p> <p>Spécifiques</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribuer à une meilleure connaissance et protection du potentiel de PFNL ; 2. Contribuer à la diversification et à la promotion / valorisation des PFNL ; 3. Renforcer les capacités des bénéficiaires ; 	<p>R1 L'état des PFNL et le circuit de commercialisation au Burkina Faso sont décrits.</p> <p>R2 Les filières de PFNL sont définies et les acteurs sont mieux structurés.</p> <p>R3 Le partenariat est développé entre les PTF.</p> <p>R4 Les capacités techniques et organisationnelles des bénéficiaires sont renforcées.</p> <p>R5 Les capacités du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Cadre de Vie</p>	<p>Subvention</p> <p>400 000 000 FCFA</p> <p>TOTAL</p> <p>400 000 000 FCFA</p>	<p>PNUD</p>	<p>Début : 2007</p> <p>Fin : 2010</p>

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECEANCE
	<p>4. Développer le partenariat et le suivi de la valorisation des PFNL;</p> <p>5. Disposer de cadres d'orientation et d'intervention en matière de valorisation des PFNL.</p>	<p>sont renforcées.</p> <p>R6 L'impact des PFNL sur la réduction de la pauvreté est documenté et des indicateurs de la contribution des PFNL à la lutte contre la pauvreté sont disponibles et utilisés par l'Observatoire de la pauvreté et du développement humain durable.</p> <p>R7 Une stratégie nationale de valorisation des PFNL est élaborée.</p>			
<p>Projet d'Appui à la DEP/MECV pour la constitution et la gestion d'une base de données environnementales</p>	<p>Global : Améliorer la gestion environnementale à travers le renforcement des capacités des acteurs nationaux</p> <p>Spécifiques : Assurer de manière efficace et autonome la collecte, le traitement, la diffusion, la capitalisation et l'exploitation des informations environnementales.</p>	<p>R1 : Les compétences des acteurs sont renforcées et permettent de mettre en œuvre la méthodologie de planification et de suivi évaluation du Programme Décennal d'Actions du MECV</p> <p>R2 : Les différents acteurs du SIPSEA utilisent cet outil de manière efficace et régulière</p> <p>R3 : La diffusion des informations traitées est assurée de manière efficace et régulière</p> <p>R4 : le suivi évaluation du projet est assuré</p>	<p>Subvention : 194.358.000 FCFA</p> <p>Etat : 77.040.000 FCFA (Non décaissable)</p> <p>Total : 271.398.750 FCFA</p>	<p>Wallonie Bruxelles Internationale</p>	<p>Début : Juin 2007</p> <p>Fin : Octobre 2010</p>
<p>Sous composante « Gestion participative par les communautés de base des aménagements forestiers » du Projet d'Accès aux Services Energétiques (PASE)</p>	<p>Global : Contribuer à la gestion de la fourniture en bois énergie, la promotion des économies d'énergie et des énergies de substitution</p> <p>Spécifiques :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribuer à l'aménagement de 270 000 hectares de nouvelles forêts, et l'achèvement de la mise en aménagement de 171 000 hectares de forêts ; - Réduire la pauvreté rurale par la création de nouveaux emplois et des opportunités de génération de revenus ; - Promouvoir les filières commerciales modernes de production, de transport et de distribution des combustibles ligneux. 	<p>R1 des images satellites de toutes les régions concernées par le projet sont fournies ;</p> <p>R2 les goulots d'étranglement de la composante biomasse énergie du PASE sont identifiés au Burkina Faso ;</p> <p>R3 270 000 ha de massifs forestiers à aménager sont pré identifiés au niveau régional ;</p> <p>R4 les structures centrales, déconcentrées du MECV et les collectivités territoriales concernées sont informées de la composante "Biomasse-énergie" du Projet ;</p> <p>R5 huit (8) agents techniques de la DGCN sont formés en Informatique (initiation à Word, Excel, Navigation Internet).</p>	<p>Prêt FIDA: 3 566 600 000 FCFA</p> <p>Etat : 382 620 000 FCFA</p> <p>Total : 3 949 220 000 FCFA</p>	<p>Banque Mondiale</p>	<p>Début : Octobre 2008</p> <p>Fin : Avril 2013</p>
<p>Projet Elaboration de la</p>	<p>Global Renforcer les capacités techniques</p>	<p>R1. Les données relatives aux caractéristiques biophysiques et</p>	<p>Subvention :</p>		

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
Deuxième Note de Communication Nationale sur les changements climatiques (NATCOM)	<p>et institutionnelles du Burkina Faso à intégrer les préoccupations liées aux changements climatiques dans les priorités et les plans nationaux et sectoriels de développement</p> <p>Spécifiques Permettre au Burkina Faso de soumettre à la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (CCNUCC), sa deuxième communication sur les changements climatiques, tenant ainsi ses obligations vis-à-vis de l'article 4 et de l'article 12 de la Convention</p>	<p>socioéconomiques du Burkina Faso sont mises à jour ;</p> <p>R2. L'inventaire des émissions et des puits d'absorption des Gaz à Effet de Serre (GES) pour l'année 2004 est réalisé ;</p> <p>R3. Les analyses de vulnérabilité des secteurs majeurs de l'économie nationale sont reprises et élargies, et un programme de mesures d'adaptation aux changements climatiques est proposé ;</p> <p>R4. Des mesures d'atténuation des émissions de GES et de renforcement des puits d'absorption sont analysées ;</p> <p>R5. D'autres informations pertinentes contribuant aux objectifs de la convention sur les changements climatiques sont collectées, analysées et les rapports y atténuants sont annexés au document de la communication nationale ;</p> <p>R6. Les contraintes, les lacunes et les besoins financiers, techniques et de renforcement des capacités découlant des analyses sont identifiés.</p>	<p>202 500 000 FCFA</p> <p>Etat : 25 637 500 FCFA (Non décaissable)</p> <p>Total : 228 137 500 FCFA</p>	FEM/PNUD	<p>Début : 2006</p> <p>Fin : 2010</p>
Projet « Renforcer l'efficacité et catalyser la durabilité du système des aires protégées du W - Arly – Pendjari » (WAP)	Global Amélioration des perspectives pour la conservation à long terme de la biodiversité selon une progression significative et mesurable des indicateurs de durabilité du système des aires protégées	<p>R1 Des communautés impliquées dans une gestion durable des aires protégées autour du Complexe WAP existent</p> <p>R2 Les aires protégées au niveau national sont gérées de façon efficace ;</p> <p>R3 Un mécanisme de coordination efficace et durable à l'échelle régionale dans le système WAP existe ;</p> <p>R4 Le suivi, l'enseignement, la rétroaction adaptative et l'évaluation sont garantis.</p>	<p>Total 21 840 000 USD</p>	FEM et cofinancement	<p>Début : 2010</p> <p>Fin : 2014</p>
Projet d'appui à la filière de production des plants qui intervient dans les régions du Nord et du centre (en cours)	Global La production des plants bien planifiée et rationnelle est promue dans les régions d'intervention	<p>R1 Les techniques de production des producteurs appartenant aux groupements de production de plants des pépinières sont améliorées ;</p> <p>R2 Les échanges d'information entre les acteurs concernés par la production de plants et par le reboisement sont renforcés afin de mettre en œuvre la production planifiée de plants ;</p> <p>R3 Des Orientations en vue d'une meilleure planification de la production des plants en rapport avec les actions de reboisement sont élaborées.</p>	<p>Subvention 200.000.000 FCFA</p> <p>Etat 24.975.000 FCFA</p> <p>TOTAL 224.975.000 FCFA</p>	Coopération Technique Japonaise	<p>Début : 2010</p> <p>Fin : 2013</p>

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
Projet « Mécanisme pour les Programmes forestiers nationaux » (MPFN)	Global Renforcer la gouvernance forestière et les mécanismes d'appui aux acteurs locaux	Les capacités techniques, organisationnelles et managériales des collectivités locales sont renforcées	TOTAL 30.000 USD	FAO	Début : 2010 Fin : 2011
Le projet TCP/BKF3201 « formulation d'une stratégie nationale de promotion et de valorisation des PFNL »	Formuler une stratégie nationale de valorisation et de promotion de PFNL en vue d'accroître la contribution des PLFN à l'économie locale et national et à la lutte contre la pauvreté tout en gérant de façon durables les ressources forestières.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'état des lieux des PFNL au fait est établi ; - Les capacités des agents du MECV sont améliorées ; - Le document de stratégie nationale assorti d'un plan d'action de 5 ans est élaboré ; - Un cadre national juridique est élaboré et validé. 	303 000 USD	FAO	Fin : Octobre 2010
Projet OSRO/BKF/902/SWI «Assistance aux ménages vulnérables victimes de malnutrition, de chocs climatiques et économique à travers la valorisation des PFNL au BF »	Accroître les revenus des ménages, renforcer leurs capacités, améliorer la sécurité alimentaires et nutritionnelle, contribuer à la lutte contre la dégradation des Ressources Naturelles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les revenus des ménages se sont accrus - Leurs capacités ont été renforcées - La sécurité alimentaires et nutritionnelle s'est améliorée. 	758 294 USD	Coopération Suisse (Supervisé par la FAO)	Fin : Octobre 2010
Le Projet d'Amélioration de la Gestion et de l'Exploitation Durables des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PAGED/PFNL)	Global Améliorer la gestion et l'exploitation des PFNL afin de contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire, à la nutrition et à l'accroissement des revenus des ménages tout en préservant la biodiversité.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les capacités organisationnelles et techniques des acteurs sont renforcées ; - Les ménages ont élaboré des plans de développement d'entreprises (PDE) ; - Les PDE sont mis en œuvre ; - Le marché intérieur des PFNL est développé ; - Les PFNL sont disponibles en quantité et en qualité pour les ménages ; - Les connaissances sur les PFNL et leur gestion sont améliorées ; - Les statistiques sur l'exploitation des PFNL sont connues ; - Les capacités de l'APFNL et ses partenaires sont renforcés. 	5 356 257 USD	Luxembourg (avec la FAO comme Agence d'Exécution)	Début : Août 2010 Fin : septembre 2015

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHANCE
Sous-programme Coordination Nationale du CPP	Global Améliorer de manière durable la productivité des ressources rurales par l'utilisation d'une approche intégrée et holistique et permettant au BF d'atteindre ses objectifs de développement du millénaire relatifs à l'inversion de la tendance actuelle et à la déperdition de ses ressources environnementales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Élaborer et mettre en place un mécanisme de coordination pour les partenariats durables afin de promouvoir une approche intégrée de gestion durable et équitable des terres. - Promouvoir un environnement institutionnel et politique qui permet une meilleure prise de conscience et la mise en œuvre d'une gestion durable et équitable des terres. - Promouvoir des pratiques intégrées de gestion durable et équitable des terres qui comprennent des pratiques novatrices ou fondées sur le savoir-faire local. - Des systèmes efficaces de gestion interne du projet sont rendus opérationnels. 	500 000 000 FCFA	Etat	2010 -2014
			500 000 000 FCFA	FEM	2010 -2014
			250 000 000 FCFA	PNUD	2010 -2014
			366 705 000 FCFA	MMUNCCD	2010 -2012
Sous-programme région de la boucle du Mouhoun	L'objectif du sous-programme est d'établir une approche coordonnée et décentralisée des systèmes de gestion durable des terres agro-sylvo-pastorales dans la région de la Boucle du Mouhoun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'aménagement du territoire, la coordination et les partenariats pour la GDT sont établis dans la région de la Boucle du Mouhoun; - La décentralisation des fonctions de gestion durable des terres et des ressources naturelles est effective ; - Les meilleures pratiques de gestion durable des terres sont largement promues et diffusées dans toute la région de la Boucle Mouhoun ; - Une gestion adaptée et efficiente du sous-programme est assurée. 	1 374 972 500 FCFA	FEM	2011 -2015
Sous-programme de la région du Centre Ouest	Etablir une approche coordonnée et décentralisée des systèmes de gestion durable des terres agro-sylvo-pastorales dans la région Centre-Ouest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Une plate-forme de coordination et de partenariats durables permettant une approche intégrée de la gestion durable et équitable des terres est établi dans la région Centre-Ouest ; - Un environnement institutionnel et politique qui renforce la sensibilisation et la mise en œuvre de la gestion durable et équitable des terres est renforcé dans la région Centre-Ouest ; - Les pratiques de gestion intégrée et durable et équitable des terres, y compris les pratiques innovantes ou de savoir-faire local appropriées, sont identifiées et encouragées dans la région Centre-Ouest ; - Une gestion adaptée et efficiente du sous-programme est assurée. 	986 049 500 FCFA	FEM	2011 -2015
Programme de Gestion Durable des Ressources	Objectifs spécifiques	Plusieurs résultats attendus pour chacune des composantes suivantes :	1 314 600 US\$	PNUD	

INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
Naturelles (PGDRN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renforcer les cadres politique, stratégique et de partenariat en gestion des ressources naturelles ▪ Faciliter la mise en application coordonnée des textes législatifs et réglementaires en matière d'environnement au Burkina Faso ▪ Renforcer les capacités institutionnelles et des acteurs en gestion de l'environnement ▪ Contribuer à la promotion de l'éducation environnementale ▪ Assurer la gestion et la coordination efficaces du programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Composante « Politiques et stratégies » ▪ Composante « Législation et réglementation environnementales » ▪ Composante « Renforcement des capacités nationales à gérer l'environnement » ▪ Composante « Amélioration du cadre de vie des populations en milieu urbain et semi urbain » ▪ Composante « la promotion de l'éducation environnementale » 	soit 689 785 000 FCA	Etat	Fin : 2010
Renforcement des capacités pour l'adaptation et la réduction de la vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques au Burkina Faso	Renforcer les capacités pour l'adaptation et pour la réduction de la vulnérabilité des populations aux changements climatiques dans le domaine agro-sylvo-pastoral.	<p>R1. : Les capacités de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires des populations et de leurs partenaires sont améliorées :</p> <p>R2. : Des meilleures pratiques de production agro-sylvo-pastorales et de gestion des ressources en eau permettent d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire des populations ;</p> <p>R3. : Les acquis du projet sont diffusés et démultipliés au niveau des acteurs et d'autres localités.</p>	1 700 000 000 FCFA	Etat : 225 000 000 (NATURE) FEM : 1 450 000 000 PNUD : 290 000 000	Fin : 2012
Projet de renforcement des capacités dans le domaine du Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP)	Créer un cadre opérationnel du marché du carbone du MDP et contribuer au développement durable à travers le transfert de technologies.	<p>R1 L'Autorité Nationale Désignée (AND) du Burkina Faso est renforcée :</p> <p>R2 La capacité de l'AND du Burkina Faso à promouvoir des projets MDP est renforcée</p> <p>R3: Les capacités des parties prenantes et la formulation de projets carbone (MDP & M volontaire) sont renforcées.</p> <p>des Etudes /Evaluations dans les secteurs clé du MDP sont conduites</p>	350 000 USD	*Gouvernement du Japon *PNUD	Fin : Décembre 2010

Tableau 12 : Projets en perspectives

N°	INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
01	Projet d'Appui aux Parcs de l'Entente (PAPE)	<p>Global</p> <p>Contribuer à la conservation de la biodiversité et des services écosystémiques pour un développement durable en Afrique de l'Ouest.</p> <p>Spécifiques</p> <p>Renforcer durablement la conservation efficiente des écosystèmes du Complexe WAP (W, Pendjari, Arly) dans une perspective régionale et avec optimisation des bénéfices pour la population riveraine</p>	<p>R1. Le cadre institutionnel régional de la conservation des aires protégées est renforcé, et la gestion concertée des aires protégées est facilitée.</p> <p>R2. La gestion au niveau des institutions nationales des aires protégées du complexe WAP et de leurs ressources est plus efficace et durable</p> <p>R3. Pressions négatives exercées par les populations atténuées à la source, avec un bilan coûts/bénéfices favorable celles-ci.</p>	<p>Subvention :</p> <p>Etat Burkinabè :</p> <p>4 268 166 020</p> <p>FCFA</p> <p>Populations :</p> <p>TOTAL :</p> <p>12 576 000 000 FCFA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Union Européenne - UEMOA - Etat - Populations 	<p>Début :</p> <p>Janvier 2011</p> <p>Fin :</p> <p>décembre 2015</p>
02	Projet de démonstration de transfert modal à Ouagadougou	Renforcer l'efficacité des déplacements en mettant à l'essai, à petite échelle, des mesures qui incitent les usagers à délaisser les modes de transport individuel au profit des transports collectifs	<p>R1 un cadre institutionnel bien défini, une stratégie claire;</p> <p>R2 réduire les temps de transport des citadins et accroître la part relative des transports collectifs dans les modes de transport</p> <p>R3 capacités des acteurs concernés sont renforcés ;</p>	<p>TOTAL</p> <p>1 000 000 USD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FEM - Etat Burkinabè 	<p>2010-2013</p> <p>(3 ans)</p>
03	Démonstration d'une approche Régionale de gestion écologiquement rationnelle des déchets contenant des PCB liquides, des transformateurs et	Renforcer la capacité collective des pays dans la planification et la mise en œuvre de leurs politiques nationale en matière de gestion écologiquement rationnelle et des équipements les contenant dans le cadre des Conventions de Stockholm et	R1 les capacités dans la planification et la mise en œuvre des politiques de gestion des politiques nationales en matière de gestion écologiquement rationnelle et des équipements les contenant dans le cadre des Conventions de Stockholm et de Bâle sont	<p>TOTAL</p> <p>6 000 000 USD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FEM/PNUD - Etat Burkinabè 	<p>2010-2015</p> <p>(5 ans)</p>

N°	INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
	condensateurs contenant des PCB	de Bâle	renforcées.			
04	Projet de Renforcement des Capacités Juridiques pour la gestion des produits chimiques	Faire des propositions d'actions de renforcement tenant compte des problèmes liés à la production, à la commercialisation et l'utilisation des produits chimiques.	<p>R1 une base de données sur les produits chimiques est mise en place.</p> <p>R2 une Loi chimique comprenant le mécanisme de coordination est établi.</p> <p>R3 Les activités d'information, de formation, d'éducation et de sensibilisation à l'attention des acteurs du secteur sont réalisées.</p>	<p>TOTAL 250 000 USD</p>	SAICM	2010-2012
05	Renforcement des capacités et l'assistance technique pour la mise en œuvre des plans nationaux dans les pays africains les moins avancés de la CEDEAO	Créer un environnement favorable dans l'espace CEDEAO en établissant des règlements, politiques et normes pour le renforcement des institutions pour l'assainissement des sites contaminés et soutenir l'élimination de l'utilisation agricole des pesticides POP par la promotion de meilleures pratiques agricoles	<p>R1 Des politiques, règlements et normes sont élaborés pour le renforcement des institutions dans l'espace CEDEAO</p> <p>R2 Les sites contaminés sont identifier et évaluer</p> <p>R3 L'exposition aux Pops est réduite</p>	<p>TOTAL 4 000 000 USD</p>	- CEDEAO - Etat Burkinabè	2010 – 2015 (5 ans)
06	Projet de gestion de déchets par la technologie BioCRUDE	Construire quatre complexes intégrés de gestion, de traitement, et de transformation des déchets au Burkina Faso	<p>R1 Elimination de l'ensemble des déchets de d'ordure ménagère des villes de Ouagadougou, Bobo-dioulasso et de Koudougou</p> <p>R2 Production de 12 kW par unité de traitement</p> <p>R3 Création de 230 emplois permanents</p>	<p>TOTAL 240 000 000 USD</p>	Mécanisme MDP	2010-2012 (3 ans)

N°	INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHÉANCE
07	Etablissement d'un cadre institutionnel et renforcement des capacités nationales dans le cadre d'un programme national intégré de gestion des produits chimiques et la mise en œuvre d'une approche stratégique au Burkina Faso	L'objectif du projet est de renforcer la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques domestiques dans le cadre d'une approche stratégique	R1 La gestion des produits chimiques domestiques est renforcée R2 Une approche stratégique est mise en place	TOTAL 250 000 USD	SAICM	2011-2013 (2 ans)
08	Projet d'appui au programme national de gestion des ressources forestières au BF	Global Appuyer la mise en œuvre du programme national de gestion des ressources forestières au Burkina Faso.	R1 les connaissances sur les ressources forestières nationales sont améliorées ; R2 les capacités des acteurs sont renforcées ; R3 les productions forestières sont diversifier et accrues ; R4 le cadre juridique et institutionnel de la gestion durable des ressources forestières est renforcé ;	11 Millions EUR	Coopération Luxembourgeoise	
09	Programme national de suivi des écosystèmes et de la dynamique de la désertification	Global Faire du Burkina Faso un pays pleinement conscient de la fragilité de ses ressources naturelles et de son environnement et fermement engagé à en assurer une gestion durable grâce à un système de suivi écologique performant	R1 Des dispositifs de suivi environnemental sont mis en place dans des aires classées de l'Etat, des zones de conservation et de production des collectivités territoriales et dans des PAIE R2 Des structures d'animation et de contrôle du Programme national de suivi des écosystèmes sont créées ; R3 Des plans d'investissement sont élaborés et financés; R4 Un dispositif de suivi et d'évaluation est opérationnel			
10	Projet pilote d'amélioration de la collecte et de la gestion	Améliorer la gestion des déchets d'équipements Informatique au Burkina Faso	La gestion des déchets d'équipements informatiques est améliorée	Non encore définie	- PNUD (Convention de	Non encore définie

N°	INTITULE	OBJECTIFS	RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX	MONTANTS (FCFA)	SOURCES DE FINANCEMENT	ECHEANCE
	des déchets d'équipements Informatique au Burkina Faso				Bâle) - Etat Burkinabè	

Termes de référence de l'évaluation environnementale et sociale stratégique**CONTEXTE**

Le Burkina Faso a commencé une démarche de préparation à la REDD en élaborant au cours de 2011, un plan de préparation à la REDD ainsi qu'un Pan d'Investissement Forestier. Le Plan d'Investissement Forestier a été soumis au Sous-Comité du PIF qui l'a approuvé sur le principe en juin 2011 et de façon définitive, en débloquant les fonds de préparation en 2012. Le plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP) a quant à lui, été soumis au *Forest Carbon Partnership Facility* (FCPF) qui a donné son avis favorable en juin 2012. Le Burkina Faso est donc entré de plein pied dans une démarche de préparation à la REDD.

La stratégie nationale REDD dont la première esquisse est présentée dans le présent R-PP vise une réduction importante de la tendance de déboisement et de dégradation des forêts. Pour ce faire, des actions majeures devront être entreprises dans les domaines de l'aménagement du territoire, de la sécurisation foncière, de l'aménagement forestier, de l'agroforesterie, et plusieurs politiques sectorielles (mines, élevage, agriculture, etc.) devront aussi dorénavant prendre en compte la REDD.

La participation de toutes les parties prenantes doit commencer dès la phase d'élaboration de la stratégie. Elle sera ensuite mise en œuvre au travers plusieurs programmes et projets faisant intervenir les administrations centrale et locales, les ONG, le secteur privé, des individus comme des communautés. Bien que les activités-types de REDD+ au Burkina constituent des opportunités pour lutter contre la pauvreté et améliorer les conditions environnementales et sociales des populations rurales, des impacts collatéraux non souhaités pourraient survenir sur le milieu humain et l'environnement.

Sur le plan social, les questions foncières ont un fort potentiel pour générer des tensions parmi les communautés locales. La mise en œuvre du nouveau régime foncier rural demande une qualité de gouvernance locale qui pourrait faire défaut. L'aménagement forestier participatif demande aussi une bonne gouvernance locale et une cohésion sociale parmi les communautés et les différents utilisateurs (chasseurs, éleveurs, cueilleurs, agriculteurs...) des ressources naturelles. Plusieurs populations tirent un important revenu de l'exploitation des ressources de la forêt et y puisent souvent une part importante de leurs besoins de subsistance. Bien que toutes les activités REDD soient planifiées dans un esprit de développement durable, toute modification des pratiques traditionnelles, risque d'entraîner des tensions, l'exclusion de certaines catégories sociales, et des impacts sur les questions de genre. L'aménagement du territoire consiste à pratiquer des arbitrages entre par exemple l'étalement urbain, le développement minier, l'agro-business, la conservation des écosystèmes, etc. Les questions d'aménagement du territoire constituent donc aussi un potentiel important pour générer des conflits entre les différents acteurs. Enfin, les faibles capacités des différents acteurs pourraient entraîner une mise en œuvre de la stratégie à plusieurs vitesses, les uns profitant au mieux des opportunités, et les autres subissant plutôt les transformations du milieu social et environnemental.

L'amélioration de la gouvernance, la participation de toutes les parties prenantes et la transparence, sont donc des ingrédients essentiels à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale REDD. Mais il faut prévoir les cas où, lorsqu'elles sont déficientes, des impacts non souhaités pourraient survenir.

2. OBJECTIFS

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale a pour objectif d'identifier les risques associés à la stratégie nationale REDD du Burkina et i) d'ajuster la stratégie au besoin, ii) de prévoir des mesures de mitigation, et (iii) de développer un Cadre de Gestion Environnemental et Social. Elle vise non seulement à éliminer ou réduire les préjudices, ou compenser les conséquences négatives inévitables sur les personnes et l'environnement, mais aussi à bonifier les impacts positifs et à améliorer la qualité des résultats escomptés.

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale stratégique doit se faire assez tôt dans le processus pour permettre l'affinement de la stratégie nationale REDD. Il a donc été prévu qu'elle soit réalisée pendant la phase de préparation à la REDD, dès que la première ébauche de la stratégie complète sera disponible. Puisque l'ÉESS doit se baser sur un large processus de concertation, elle sera menée au cours de la 6^{ième} vague de concertation nationale.

La REDD du Burkina Faso consistera en une démarche nationale. Il ne s'agira donc pas d'un programme ou d'un projet. Cette démarche sera sous-tendue par:

- Une stratégie nationale impliquant tous les acteurs concernés du pays,
- Un mécanisme national de coordination et de mise en œuvre de la stratégie,
- Des outils nationaux (scénario de référence et système MNV) permettant de participer au futur mécanisme international de paiement pour services environnementaux.

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale porte uniquement sur la stratégie nationale REDD+ et ses modalités de mise en œuvre. Cependant, puisque la démarche nationale REDD se base sur une approche participative de tous les acteurs et de tous les secteurs du pays, le cadre institutionnel et le plan de consultation seront aussi évalués.

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale doit ultimement permettre au Gouvernement du Burkina Faso, d'anticiper une gestion environnementale et sociale satisfaisante des programmes, projets et initiatives REDD+ qui constitueront la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale. Elle doit permettre de donner à toutes les parties prenantes à la REDD du Burkina, une information pertinente sur les enjeux sociaux et environnementaux de la stratégie nationale REDD du Burkina Faso.

3. RESULTATS

Le cadrage de l'évaluation environnementale et sociale doit déboucher sur les résultats suivants:

- une brève description de la stratégie nationale REDD+ et de l'approche de sa mise en œuvre,
- une brève description analytique (forces, faiblesses, enjeux) du cadre législatif et institutionnel du secteur de l'environnement au Burkina Faso,
- une présentation analytique des enjeux environnementaux de la REDD+ au Burkina Faso,
- une identification des parties prenantes à la REDD+ du Burkina Faso et de leurs principales préoccupations,
- une identification des interactions entre les activités-types REDD+ de la stratégie nationale et l'environnement,

- une identification des méthodes de catégorisation et de tri environnemental des projets et initiatives REDD+ lors de la mise en œuvre,
- des recommandations, pour l'amélioration de la stratégie (y compris les indicateurs de performance, l'assistance technique et les actions à mettre en œuvre selon d'autres modalités d'aide) et la formulation des projets,
- un plan cadre de gestion environnementale et sociale de la REDD+.

4. CADRAGE

Le consultant produira un rapport (50 pages maximum - non compris les annexes) dont le contenu non exhaustif est le suivant:

- Résumé exécutif
- Introduction
- Description succincte des orientations de la stratégie nationale REDD+ du Burkina Faso
- Objectifs de l'Évaluation Environnementale et Sociale
- Méthodologie adoptée (y compris la consultation du public)
- Revue des programmes existants associés à la stratégie nationale REDD et des politiques de sauvegarde qui leurs sont associés
- Brève synthèse des enjeux environnementaux par activité-type REDD+
- Présentation des risques et impacts environnementaux et sociaux génériques de la stratégie nationale REDD
- Présentation des principales parties prenantes et de leurs intérêts
- Analyse des capacités des institutions nationales concernées dans la gestion environnementale et sociale de la REDD+
- Plan-Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale qui sera l'unique document de base de l'évaluation environnementale et sociale
 - Mécanisme/processus de catégorisation et de gestion environnementale et sociale des projets et activités REDD+
 - Situation environnementale de référence
 - Besoins d'assistance technique/renforcement des capacités en gestion environnementale des institutions nationales impliquées
 - Mécanisme de suivi-participatif efficient du plan de gestion environnemental et social (rôles, responsabilités, activités...)
- Recommandations (réglementaires, institutionnelles, opérationnelles, techniques, organisationnelles)
- Conclusion
- Annexes
 - Cartes et autres illustrations non incluses dans le rapport principal
 - Autre information technique et autres données, selon les besoins
 - Liste des parties prenantes engagées/consultées
 - Rapports de participation des parties prenantes

4.1 Description des partenaires clés et de leurs intérêts

La participation des acteurs concernés dans le processus d'évaluation environnementale et sociale est un facteur clé de succès. Les consultants doivent identifier les principales parties prenantes (groupes et institutions clés, secteur privé, ONG, représentants du public y compris les groupes potentiellement affectés par les impacts environnementaux de la REDD+). En raison de l'ampleur de la zone géographique concernée et du nombre d'activités-types de la REDD+, il est prévu que l'étudedébuter un peu avant la 6^{ième} vague de concertation nationale, c'est à dire au moment de

l'élaboration de la version préliminaire de la stratégie puis au moment où les acteurs se prononceront sur cette version préliminaire et de son mode de mise en œuvre. Des rapports spécifiques à l'analyse environnementale et sociale de ces consultations doivent être dressés.

4.2 Situation environnementale de référence

Une description et une analyse de l'état actuel de l'environnement est à faire en se fondant sur les caractéristiques (biophysiques, socio-économiques et culturelles) de l'environnement. Les tendances des divers aspects de l'environnement sont à identifier en rapport avec les facteurs historiques et actuels de pression, et une projection doit être faite à court, moyen et long termes dans l'hypothèse de non mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale REDD+. L'analyse mettra également en exergue les activités-types REDD+ et l'environnement qui demandent une attention spéciale.

4.3 Analyse des aspects clés institutionnels et juridiques

Sur la base de l'analyse (i) du cadre politique, institutionnel et législatif de la gestion de l'environnement au Burkina Faso, et (ii) d'une enquête auprès des acteurs nationaux de l'évaluation environnementale (institutions, ONG, communautés, etc.), un tableau synoptique des faiblesses de mise en œuvre effective des mesures souvent préconisés par les études environnementales dans le secteur forestier doit être élaboré et des recommandations formulées.

4.4 Analyse des orientations de la stratégie nationale REDD+ et évaluation des opportunités et contraintes environnementales

Les ressources et facteurs environnementaux qui peuvent affecter (positivement ou négativement) l'efficacité, l'efficience et la durabilité de la stratégie nationale REDD doivent être identifiés, décrits et évalués.

4.5 Identification et évaluation des impacts

Les impacts et risques environnementaux et sociaux qui peuvent résulter de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale REDD du Burkina Faso doivent être identifiés et décrits en tenant compte des préoccupations des parties concernées. Les impacts significatifs doivent être analysés en tenant compte des éléments suivants:

- les points de vue et intérêts des acteurs concernés,
- les enjeux de réduction des émissions forestières de GES,
- la compatibilité avec les engagements internationaux,
- les conséquences socio-économiques, notamment sur les populations rurales et les femmes,
- la concordance avec les règles et normes environnementales nationales,
- les implications pour le développement durable et la lutte contre la pauvreté.

4.6 Évaluation des capacités à gérer les problèmes environnementaux

Une analyse des pratiques environnementales actuelles dans le secteur forestier (secteur public, secteur privé) et des capacités d'accompagnement et de contrôle des institutions nationales dans le domaine de la gestion des aspects environnementaux du secteur devront être faites pour répondre aux questions suivantes:

- (i) La gestion environnementale sera-t-elle effectivement intégrée dans la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale REDD ?

- (ii) Les mesures environnementales (plan cadre de gestion environnemental et social, normes environnementales) seront-elles effectivement exécutées dans le secteur ?
- (iii) Les institutions du ministère en charge de l'environnement pourront-elles faire des contrôles efficaces de terrain et un rapportage aux acteurs concernés ?
- (iv) Quelles sont les capacités à renforcer ?

4.7 Consultations des parties prenantes

Les parties prenantes doivent être impliquées tout au long de l'évaluation à travers la 6^{ième} vague de concertation nationale. Des interviews, des focus groups ou autre méthode peuvent être nécessaires pour compléter au besoin ces concertations.

4.8 Conclusion et recommandations

Cette partie résume les principaux enjeux environnementaux et sociaux y compris les contraintes politiques et institutionnelles, les défis à relever et les principales recommandations. Les recommandations doivent porter sur la façon d'optimiser les impacts positifs tout comme la manière d'atténuer les contraintes, les impacts négatifs et les risques environnementaux et sociaux.

Les recommandations doivent permettre d'apprécier l'ensemble de la stratégie nationale REDD+ du Burkina Faso. De plus, les recommandations doivent inciter la coordination nationale REDD à faire des études d'impact environnementales et sociales détaillées sur les projets à mettre en œuvre dans le cadre de la stratégie nationale REDD.

Les limites de l'évaluation environnementale et sociale doivent être présentées et justifiées. Si certaines préoccupations ne font pas l'objet de recommandations, les raisons doivent en être données.

5. EXPERTISE REQUISE

L'évaluation environnementale et sociale de la stratégie nationale REDD sera faite par deux experts dont les compétences doivent être les suivantes:

Expert en environnement en chef de mission:

- Bac +5 (minimum) dans l'une des disciplines pertinentes par rapport au sujet (i.e. environnement, gestion des ressources naturelles...);
- Avoir réalisé au minimum cinq (5) évaluations environnementales et sociales de programme pendant les 3 dernières années ;
- Expérience dans l'élaboration de Plan Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale, de préférence dans des domaines relatifs au sujet (foresterie) ;
- Bonne connaissance du cadre réglementaire burkinabè pour l'évaluation environnementale et maîtrise des procédures de sauvegardes des Banques Multilatérales ;
- Expérience en Afrique de l'Ouest, et notamment au Burkina Faso ;
- Excellentes capacités analytiques et rédactionnelles ;
- Excellentes capacités de communication orales ;
- Capacité à travailler à la fois en anglais et en français ;
- Utilisation courante de Word, Excel, etc.

Expert forestier REDD+:

- Bac +5 (minimum) dans l'une des disciplines pertinentes par rapport au sujet (i.e. foresterie, gestion des ressources naturelles...);

- Avoir réalisé au minimum une (1) évaluation environnementale et sociale de programme pendant les 3 dernières années ;
- Expérience dans l'élaboration de Plan Cadre de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale, de préférence dans des domaines relatifs au sujet (foresterie) ;
- Expérience en Afrique de l'Ouest, et notamment au Burkina Faso ;
- Excellentes capacités analytiques et rédactionnelles ;
- Excellentes capacités de communication orales ;
- Capacité à travailler à la fois en anglais et en français ;
- Utilisation courante de Word, Excel, etc.

6. CONDUITE DE L'ETUDE ET LIVRABLES

Le consultant retenu travaillera en étroite collaboration avec la Coordination nationale REDD qui a la charge de conduire le processus jusqu'à l'élaboration des rapports finaux.

Le consultant retenu participera à une séance de travail avec la Coordination nationale REDD en vue d'une mise en cohérence de la compréhension des TDR et de la méthodologie de travail.

La version finale du rapport sera produite en tenant compte des observations et suggestions recueillies auprès des BMDs et de la Coordination nationale REDD.

Le calendrier des livrables est comme suit:

- Rapport initial:
- Rapport intermédiaire (sur la base des commentaires):
- Rapport final:

7. DUREE de L'ETUDE

La durée de l'étude est estimée à trente-cinq (40) jours de travail pour le chef de mission et de trente (30) jours pour l'expert forestier (REDD). Toutefois, le plan de travail du consultant devra prévoir un déploiement en deux missions pour s'arrimer avec la durée de la 6^{ième} vague de concertation nationale qui peut durer 3 à 4 mois.

ANNEXE 3A. NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM FOR FOREST EMISSIONS

A. Nomenclature des occupations des terres, BDOT 2010

1. Territoire artificialisé
 - 1.1 Zone d'habitat
 - 1.1.1 Tissu urbain continu
 - 1.1.2 Tissu urbain discontinu
 - 1.1.3 Habitat rural dense
 - 1.1.4 Habitat rural dispersé
 - 1.1.5 Campement
 - 1.2 Zone industrielle, commerciale, socio-collective et réseau de communication
 - 1.2.1 Zone industrielle
 - 1.2.2 Zone commerciale
 - 1.2.3 Zone socio-collective
 - 1.2.4 Zone aéroportuaire
 - 1.2.4.1 Aéroport
 - 1.2.4.2 Aérodrome
 - 1.3 Mine, décharge et chantier
 - 1.3.1 Extraction de matériaux
 - 1.3.1.1 Mine
 - 1.3.1.2 Site d'orpaillage
 - 1.3.1.3 Carrière
 - 1.3.2 Décharge
 - 1.3.3 Chantier et espace en construction
 - 1.4 Espace vert artificialisé non agricole et équipement
 - 1.4.1 Espace vert urbain
 - 1.4.2 Équipement sportif et de loisirs
2. Territoire agricole
 - 2.1 Culture annuelle
 - 2.1.1 Culture pluviale
 - 2.1.2 Territoire agro-forestier
 - 2.1.3 Périmètre irrigué
 - 2.1.4 Bas-fond aménagé
 - 2.2 Culture permanente
 - 2.2.1 Culture annuelle associée à une culture permanente
 - 2.2.2 Verger
3. Végétation naturelle et semi- naturelle
 - 3.1 Forêt
 - 3.1.1 Forêt dense sèche
 - 3.1.2 Forêt claire
 - 3.1.3 Plantation forestière
 - 3.2 Savane
 - 3.2.1 Savane herbeuse
 - 3.2.2 Savane arbustive
 - 3.2.3 Savane arborée
 - 3.2.4 Savane boisée
 - 3.2.5 Fourré
 - 3.3 Steppe
 - 3.3.1 Steppe herbeuse
 - 3.3.2 Steppe arbustive
 - 3.3.3 Steppe arborée
 - 3.4 Espace ouvert sans ou avec peu de végétation
 - 3.4.1 Dune et sable
 - 3.4.2 Roche et cuirasse dénudées
 - 3.4.3 Autre végétation clairsemée
 - 3.4.4 Sol nu
4. Zone humide et surface en eau
 - 4.1 Zone humide continentale
 - 4.1.1 Prairie marécageuse
 - 4.1.2 Prairie aquatique
 - 4.1.3 Forêt galerie
 - 4.1.4 Autre formation ripicole
 - 4.2 Surface en eau
 - 4.2.1 Cours et voie d'eau permanents
 - 4.2.2 Plan d'eau

- 4.2.2.1 Plan d'eau naturel
 - 4.2.2.1.1 Lac ou mare
- 4.2.2.2 Plan d'eau artificiel
 - 4.2.2.2.1 Barrage
 - 4.2.2.2.2 Petit réservoir
 - 4.2.2.2.3 Bouli
- 4.2.3 Cours et voie d'eau temporaire

B. Définition des strates pertinentes à la REDD, BDOT 2010

Territoire agricole

Culture annuelle

Surface cultivée, régulièrement labourée et généralement incluse dans un assolement.

Culture pluviale

Céréale, légumineuse de plein champ, culture fourragère, y compris les cultures légumières (maraîchage) de plein champ. L'ensemble de la couverture arborée est inférieur à 25% de la surface totale.

Territoire agro-forestier

Culture annuelle ou pâturage sous parc agro-forestier important. L'ensemble de la couverture arborée doit dépasser les 25% de la surface totale.

Culture permanente

Culture annuelle associée à une culture permanente

Juxtaposition de petites parcelles de cultures annuelles diversifiées et/ou de petites cultures permanentes.

Vergers

Parcelle plantée d'arbres fruitiers ; culture pure ou mélange d'espèces fruitières.

Végétation naturelle et semi-naturelle

Forêt

Formation végétale fermée principalement constituée par des arbres mais aussi par des buissons, des arbustes et essences lianescentes pour les strates inférieures.

Forêt dense sèche

Peuplement fermé avec des arbres et des arbustes atteignant diverses hauteurs (mais généralement de taille moins élevée que pour les forêts denses humides, hauteur moyenne supérieure à 10 m et recouvrement supérieur à 70%): la plupart des arbres des étages supérieurs perdent leurs feuilles une partie de l'année (exceptionnellement ils restent sempervirents: forêt sèche sempervirente); le sous-bois est formé d'arbustes soit sempervirents, soit décidus et sur le sol se trouve çà et là des touffes de graminées.

Forêt claire

Peuplement ouvert avec des arbres ayant un recouvrement compris entre 50 et 70%, dont les cimes sont plus ou moins jointives, l'ensemble du couvert demeurant clair. La strate graminéenne parfois peu dense ou en mélange avec une autre végétation herbacée est présente.

Plantation forestière

Parcelle plantée d'arbres pour la production de bois de PFNL, semences forestières ou pour la restauration du milieu. Les grandes plantations forestières mono spécifiques ou mixtes sont incluses dans cette classe.

Savane

Formation végétale caractérisée par une strate graminéenne continue.

Savane herbeuse

Formation herbeuse comportant une strate graminéenne continue d'au moins 80 cm de hauteur avec ordinairement une faible présence d'arbres ou d'arbustes (recouvrement inférieur à 10%).

Savane arbustive

Formation végétale constituée uniquement d'arbustes disséminée parmi le tapis herbacé avec un recouvrement compris entre 10 et 50% et une strate arborée inférieure à 10%.

Savane arborée

Strate arborée et arbustive disséminée parmi le tapis herbacé, l'ensemble ayant un recouvrement compris entre 20 et 50% avec une strate arborée dont le recouvrement est compris entre 10 et 50%.

Savane boisée

Arbres et arbustes formant un couvert généralement clair laissant largement passer la lumière (recouvrement supérieur ou égal à 50%) avec un faible tapis herbacé.

Fourré

Peuplement fermé et dense, formé d'espèces lianescentes et d'arbustes

Steppe

Formation végétale caractérisée par une strate graminéenne discontinue. Il s'agit d'un type de paysage austère généralement non parcouru par les feux.

Steppe herbeuse

Formation herbeuse clairsemée sans arbres ni arbustes. Le tapis graminéen, annuel, ne dépasse généralement pas 80 cm de hauteur.

Steppe arbustive

Formation clairsemée comprenant des arbustes. Les brousses tigrées du nord du Sahel sont incluses dans cette classe.

Steppe arborée

Formation clairsemée comprenant des arbres généralement de petite taille.

APPENDIX 1. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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