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THE GREEN ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF THE GREEN
ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

BURKINA FASO NATIONAL REDD+ TECHNICAL
SECRETARIAT



Unity - Progress - Justice

R-Package

REDD+ READINESS SELF-ASSESSMENT REPORT



R-PACKAGE

REDD+ readiness self-assessment report

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Burkina Faso prepared the Readiness Package in French. The English translation is provided by the FCPF Facility Management Team for viewers' information.

Symbols and acronyms

AfDB	: African Development Bank
BF-FIP-CU	: Burkina Faso Forestry Investment Program Coordinating Unit
BUFACAP	: Burkina Faso Agricultural Carbon Project
BUNASOLS	: Bureau National des Sols - National Soil Bureau
CAF	: Chantiers d'aménagement forestier - Forest Management Sites
CCFV	: Commission de Conciliation Foncière Villageoise - Commission of Village Land Conciliations
CEDL	: Commission Environnement et Développement Local - Environment and Local Development Committee
CFV	: Commission Foncière Villageoise - Village Land Commission
CIF	: Climate Investment Fund
CP	: Comité des Participants - Participants Committee
CSO	: Civil Society Organisations
DAJC	: Direction des Affaires Juridiques et du Contentieux - Legal Affairs and Litigation Directorate
DGM	: Mécanisme spécial de dons - Special Grant Mechanism
EESS	: Evaluation Environnementale et Sociale Stratégique - Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
ER-Program	: Emissions Reduction Program
ESMF	: Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	: European Union
FCPF	: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FDDF	: Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation
FIP	: Forestry Investment Program
FPIC	: Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FRL	: Forest Reference Level
INERA	: Institut National de l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole - National Institute for Environment and Agricultural Research
IPCC	: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LUS	: Land Use System
MGPR	: Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
MRV	: Monitoring Reporting and Verification
NESDP	: National Economic and Social Development Plan
NGO	: Non Governmental Organisation
NISD	: National Institute of Statistics and Demography
ONDD	: Observatoire National du Développement Durable - National Observatory of Sustainable Development
PACJA	: Panafrican Climate Justice Alliance
PCU	: Program Coordination Unit
PDIC	: Projet de Développement Intégré Communaux pour la REDD+ - Integrated Municipal Development Project for REDD+

PNIASP	: Plan stratégique national d'investissement agro-sylvo-pastoral, halieutique et faunique - National Strategic Plan for Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Investments
PNSAN	: Politique Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle - National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
PNSR 2	: Second National Plan for the Rural Sector
REDD+	: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks
REDD+ MC	: REDD+ Municipal Committee
REDD+ MP	: REDD+ Municipal Platform
REDD+ MTC	: REDD+ Municipal Technical Committee
REDD+ NC	: Comité National REDD+ - National REDD+ Committee
REDD+ NP	: National REDD+ Platform
REDD+ NS	: National REDD+ Strategy
REDD+ NTS	: National REDD+ Technical Secretariat
REDD+ PGPC	: Projet de Gestion durable des Paysages Communaux pour la REDD+ - REDD+ Sustainable Management of Municipal Landscapes Project
REDD+ RC	: REDD+ Regional Committee
REDD+ RP	: Regional REDD+ Platform,
REDD+ RTC	: REDD+ Regional Technical Committee
REDD+ SO	: REDD+ Strategic Options
R-PP	: Readiness Preparation Proposal
SFR	: Service foncier rural - Rural Land Department
SNSF	: Système National de Surveillance des Forêts - National Forest Monitoring System
SNSIF	: Service National du Système d'Information Forestier - National Service of Forestry Information System
SP/CNDD	: Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National du Développement Durable - Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
TFP	: Technical and Financial Partners
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	: World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to meet the challenges of sustainable development related to its fragile ecosystem, and to contribute to international efforts to mitigate climate change, Burkina Faso has been involved in a number of initiatives including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+). For Burkina Faso, REDD+ represents an opportunity for a paradigm shift through the fulfilment of the triple win of “mitigation, adaptation, and improved rural livelihoods”. REDD+ is a process of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). According to UNFCCC guidelines, in particular Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 73, REDD+ is implemented in three (3) phases:

- a preparation phase, involving developing national strategies or action plans, related policies and measures and capacity-building;
- a demonstration activities implementation phase, involving implementing policies and measures, and approaches that could be accompanied by additional capacity-building, technology development and transfer activities, as well as results-oriented preparation activities for the demonstration phase; and
- a results-oriented activities execution phase, which should be fully measured, reported and verified.

The REDD+ phases are not exclusive, so since 2010 Burkina Faso has started its REDD+ approach with the concurrent implementation of the preparation phase and the demonstration activities phase also called the pilot investments phase. These two phases have been executed through the financial and technical support of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) whose resources exclusively supported the preparation phase, the World Bank whose resources supported both phases as well as the African Development Bank (ADB) and the European Union (EU).

Both phases have been executed by the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat (REDD+ NTS) which is the national REDD+ implementing body in Burkina Faso created by decree and the Burkina Faso Forestry Investment Program Coordinating Unit (BF-FIP-CU) which was set up to execute BF-FIP-CU pilot projects. These two (2) phases have been implemented through a program-based approach between the REDD+ NTS and the BF-FIP-CU and inter-capitalising the progress.

The preparation phase consisted of implementing four (4) pillars in accordance with the UNFCCC's recommendations. It concerns:

- developing a national REDD+ strategy;
- establishing the Forest Reference Level;
- implementing a national forest monitoring system; and
- implementing a safeguards information system (SIS).

Despite a difficult start due to the novelty of the process and the socio-political turmoil throughout Burkina Faso, the country has made significant progress in implementing the pillars of REDD+ preparation. This supports the stakeholders' assessment of the progress made on the REDD+

process in Burkina Faso. The FCPF requires this assessment for the countries that benefited from its financial and technical support for implementing the preparation phase.

The REDD+ preparation phase assessment was overseen by the REDD+ NTS and through the REDD+ municipal, regional, and national bodies. These bodies bring together all REDD+ stakeholders and for five (5) days, these were assessed under the prism of the thirty-four (34) FCPF criteria and in different regions covering the different agro-ecological areas of the country, the progress and the REDD+ preparation phase in Burkina Faso. The results of the assessment have been summarised at the regional and national levels.

Table 1: Summary of results of the REDD+ readiness self-assessment

Criteria	Assessment
1. Accountability and transparency	
2. Operating mandate and budget	
3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	
4. Technical supervision capacity	
5. Funds management capacity	
6. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	
7. Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	
8. Consultation process	
9. Information sharing and accessibility of information	
10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	
11. Assessment and analysis	
12. Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	
13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	
14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	
15. Implications for forest law and policy	
16. Selection and prioritisation of REDD+ strategy options	
17. Feasibility assessment	
18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	
19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	
20. Guidelines for implementation	
21. Benefit sharing mechanism	
22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	
23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	
24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	
25. Environmental and Social Management Framework	
26. Demonstration of methodology	
27. Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	
28. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	
29. Documentation of monitoring approach	
30. Demonstration of early system implementation	
31. Institutional arrangements and capacities	
32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	
33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	
34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	

	No progress yet
	Additional development required
	Good progress, more development required
	Significant progress
	Completed

INTRODUCTION

Burkina Faso is presently the only Sahelian country involved in the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+) process. It began joining the REDD+ process in 2010 and came to fruition in 2013 with the adoption of its Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) by the Participants Committee (PC) of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). Its process of joining was atypical compared to other REDD+ countries. Indeed, a Forestry Investment Plan was developed before the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), but, the procedures for adopting these documents were carried out concurrently.

In March 2010, Burkina Faso was admitted into the Forestry Investment Program (FIP), a funding window of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) which mobilises funding to facilitate REDD+ and promotes sustainable forest management. The country has thus begun to develop its forestry investment plan based on the June 2010 report on the state of environment and forest resources. In March 2011, Burkina Faso was accepted as one of the beneficiary countries of the FIP, subject to its REDD+ preparation process starting. To address this restriction, Burkina Faso mobilised national expertise to initiate the development of the R-PP. Burkina Faso's Forest Investment Plan was adopted in November 2012 by the Sub-committee of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), a Climate Investment Fund (CIF) and the R-PP in December 2013 by the FCPF Participants Committee.

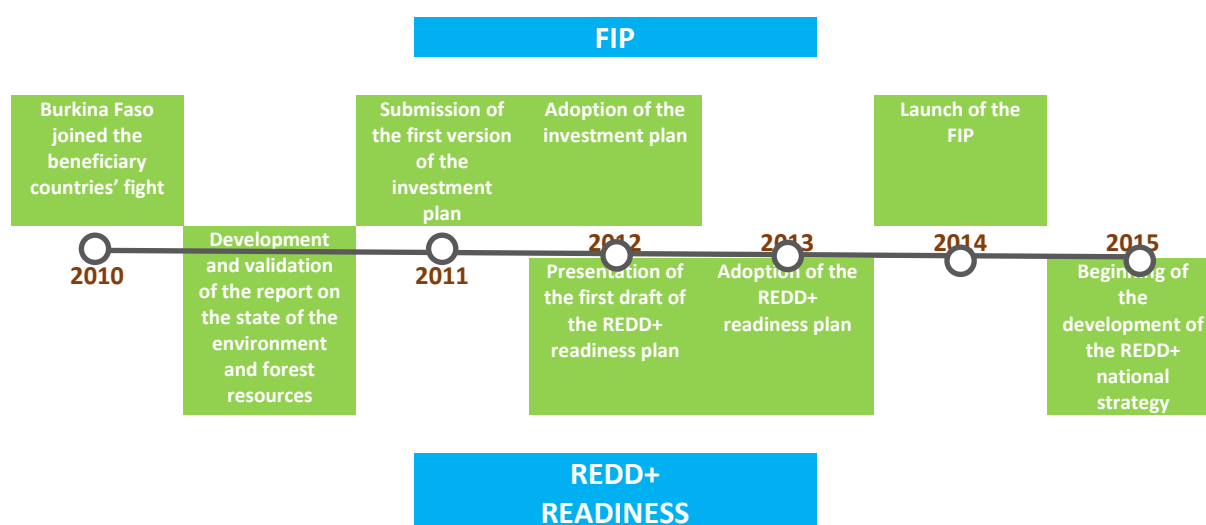


Figure 1: Burkina Faso's history as a REDD+ Participant

Burkina Faso's R-PP described the REDD+ readiness roadmap highlighting the actions to be taken by components and sub-components.

The FIP has implemented four (4) pilot investment projects. The four (4) pilot investment projects supported the REDD+ preparation phase and the launch of the REDD+ investment phase, provide

guidances on the national REDD+ strategy, test approaches that fuelled its design and demonstrate the potential of landscape investments in Burkina Faso.

To ensure consistency between the REDD+ preparation phase and the pilot investment phase through the FIP, the Government has set up through the Ministry of the Environment a single Coordinating Unit and a single multi-sectoral policy and decision-making body called the Piloting Committee for the implementation. The FIP Coordinating Unit (FIP-CU) was created by Decree 2014-124 /MEDD/CAB of 18 February 2014. The FIP-CU is responsible for, among other things, implementing, overseeing, and coordinating all REDD+ financing.

To attain these objectives, the FIP-CU has mobilised both national and international expertise. This system has facilitated REDD+ implementation activities from 2014 to 2017. In order to be more inclusive, participatory and efficient in implementing the REDD+ process, the Government adopted Decree 2017-1329/PRES/PM/MEEVCC/MATD/MAAH/MINEFID of 30 December 2017 creating the institutional framework for REDD+ in Burkina Faso. This decree created national, regional, and municipal REDD+ bodies. This is the case for the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat (REDD+ NTS) national executive body that oversees the design and execution of the different phases of the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso.

In order to set up the four (4) pillars of REDD+ readiness, which include the development of: i) a national strategy; (ii) the Forest Reference Level; (iii) the National Forest Supervision System; and (iv) the Safeguards Information System (SIS), Burkina Faso received various direct support in addition to its own funds. Among the direct support Burkina Faso received is the FCPF's contribution with an initial \$3.8 million USD grant and an additional \$3.07 million USD grant for a total of \$6.87 million USD. The World Bank and the African Development Bank also contributed \$363,000 and \$1.148 million USD, respectively. In addition to this support, other technical and financial partners (TFP) implemented activities that helped develop the national REDD+ strategy. These include TerrAfrica, LuxDev, and the NDC Facility of the World Bank.

The national strategy and other REDD+ readiness pillars effectively began to be developed in 2015 with the signing of the grant agreement of 28 January 2015 between the World Bank and the Government. In 2020, Burkina Faso benefited from the second funding agreement dated 17 September 2020 which is expected to close on 31 December 2022. The REDD+ process in Burkina Faso faced difficulties starting up due to the political events of 2014, staffing issues, and delays in disbursements. But as of October 2017, significant progress was starting to be made. However, the country's recent political events and security situation have also caused additional time to progress in implementing activities.

Despite this difficult and complex process, Burkina Faso continued to lay the legal and programmatic foundation for a REDD+ program that is fully integrated into national planning, systems, and priorities. This continuity of effort has been a characteristic of Burkina Faso's REDD+ process and indicates the country's level of commitment to the REDD+ agenda. This is what undoubtedly made it possible to compile in the table below the REDD+ readiness situation, taking into account the achievements of the other two phases of REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

Table 2: Summary of the progress of the three (3) phases of the process

Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
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2013: Adoption of the R-PP by the PC of the FCPF 2015: Launch of REDD+ readiness 2018: Validation of mid-term progress report 2020: Submission and validation by the UNFCCC Secretariat of the Forest Reference Level 2022: Validation of national REDD+ strategy 2022: Validation and submission of the “R-Package”	2012: Adoption of the Forestry Investment Program by the Sub-Committee of the CIF 2014: Launch of the FIP 2021: Closing the FIP 2023: Closing the last REDD+ pilot project	2019: Preparation of the concept note on the Emissions Reduction Program (ER-Program) 2021: Preparation of a Burkina Faso Agricultural Carbon Project (BUFACAP) draft document 2021: Adoption of a REDD+ Sustainable Management of municipal Landscapes Project (REDD+ PCPC) draft document 2022: Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with Coalition LEAF 2023: Official launch of the REDD+ PGPC
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It should be specified that one of the REDD+ pilot projects, in particular the Decentralized Management of Forests and Woodlands Project (DMFWP) received an award from the World Bank for the best project bringing relevant and sustainable structural changes, from among more than 70 projects in West and Central Africa.

Burkina Faso's REDD+ process has thus made significant progress despite the difficulties that have plagued it (see Table 1). It was also subjected to a participatory self-assessment in accordance with the FCPF's REDD+ readiness methodological framework requirements.

The National Technical Secretariat, which is the national structure in charge of coordinating the process, led the process of developing the R-Package, which consisted of an assessment of the four thematic components of REDD+ readiness, which are:

- readiness organisation and consultation;
- REDD+ Strategy Preparation;
- establishing a reference emissions level / reference level;
- setting up a forestry monitoring and safeguards system.

This R-Package presents the self-assessment process methodology and results in accordance with the FCPF's guidelines and assessment framework.

I. METHODOLOGY

The self-assessment is based on the FCPF's REDD+ readiness methodological framework. The REDD+ NTS framed the guidelines to the characteristics of the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso. The self-assessment was conducted in three (3) phases:

- preparation phase;
- consultations phase; and
- report production and validation phase.

1.1. Preparation phase



The readiness preparation phase helped us define a methodological approach for assessing the criteria, select the stakeholders to be consulted, choose the consultation areas, design the consultation tools and the frameworks for consolidating the results of the consultations, and inform the stakeholders at the national, regional and municipal levels.

► *Methodological approach*

Two (2) exploratory meetings helped define a methodological approach for developing the R-package.

To successfully conduct the self-assessment taking into account the specific national characteristics, the 34 criteria and 58 policy issues provided in the preparation guide for the aforementioned FCPF's assessment framework were reviewed before being adopted after confirming they comply with the national framework. However, the progress indicators have been modified.

Table 3: FCPF assessment framework progress indicators

	No progress yet
	Additional development required
	Good progress, more development required
	Significant progress

An additional progress indicator was added and points were assigned for each indicator to facilitate stakeholder assessment.

Table 4: Adjusted progress indicators

	1 No progress yet
	2 Additional development required
	3 Good progress, more development required
	4 Significant progress
	5 Completed

In order to stabilise the results, the Excel tool for summarising results was designed to always round down the score when calculating the average score for a given criteria. Also, for criteria

with multiple questions, the final score for a criterion is the average of the scores for the individual questions applied to the criterion.

For the sake of efficiency, five (5) teams of the REDD+ NTS were formed and simultaneously deployed during the regional consultations.

► *Selecting stakeholders*

The stakeholders were selected based on the REDD+ institutional framework adopted by decree and designed to facilitate stakeholder consultation activities. Municipal, regional and national REDD+ committees were targeted for consultation because they are comprised of all the representatives of the different categories of stakeholders. The members of these committees also followed the REDD+ process through various capacity-building workshops.

With respect to the country's current security constraints, the budget and the need for efficiency, representatives of REDD+ municipal committees were invited to the regional level. For each region, between sixty (60) and seventy-five (75) participants took part in consultations, mainly representing the main categories of stakeholders such as the administration, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and the private sector (Appendix 1). Resource persons who have followed the process and can add value to the assessment were also invited.

In the North region, where the REDD+ bodies are not yet operational, participants were selected based on the composition of the regional committees of other regions and municipalities where the committees are operational, and taking into account the participation in the REDD+ process.

► *Selecting consultation areas*

The consultation areas were selected based on the areas where REDD+ pilot projects were involved, representation of the country's different agro-climatic zones and the operational readiness of the REDD+ bodies.

Burkina Faso has three (3) agro-climatic zones: the Sahelian, Sudano-Sahelian, and Sudanian zones. REDD+ pilot projects covered five (5) regions and thirty-two (32) municipalities. REDD+ bodies are operational in five (5) regions and thirty-two (32) municipalities.

The application of the filter yielded six (06) regions for the consultations:

- Southwest region: It has benefited from REDD+ pilot projects, it has operational REDD+ bodies and it is located in the Sudanian zone.
- South Central region: It has benefited from REDD+ pilot projects, it has operational REDD+ bodies and it is located in the Sudanian zone.
- East region: It has benefited from REDD+ pilot projects, it has operational REDD+ bodies and it is located in the Sudano-Sahelian zone.
- Western Central region: It has benefited from REDD+ pilot projects, it has operational REDD+ bodies and it is located in the Sudano-Sahelian zone.
- Boucle du Mouhoun region: It has benefited from REDD+ pilot projects, it has operational REDD+ bodies and it is located in the Sudano-Sahelian zone.
- North region: It benefited from a REDD+ capacity-building project financed by the Panafrican Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) and it is located in the Sahelian zone.

► *Design of consultation tools and templates for consolidating consultation results*

With regard to the tools and frameworks to be designed:

- Two (2) PowerPoint presentations were prepared. A memorandum on the status of REDD+ in Burkina Faso and one on the self-assessment methodology with a presentation and explanation of the 34 criteria of the assessment framework.
- An assessment form was created to facilitate group work (Appendix 5).
- An organisational chart has been prepared for study reports, activity reports and other documents relevant to assess progress (Appendix 2).
- Guidelines were developed to provide guidance on group work.
- Excel worksheets summarising the group work by region and nationally have been produced.

► Information from stakeholders

Prior to the regional and national consultation workshops, invitations and all the tools designed were sent to the chairmen of the various bodies for information, invitation, and preparation of the workshops.

The same approach was applied nationally in preparing the National REDD+ Committee.

1.2. Consultations phase

Consultations were held from 27 June through 8 July 2022 according to the below timetable (Table 5).

Table 5: Detailed regional consultations timetable

Regions	Date of workshops
Boucle du Mouhoun	27 June - 1 July 2022
Western Central	
East	
South Central	
North	
Southwest	4 - 8 July 2022

Consultations were launched simultaneously in all regions except for the Southwest region which was postponed to the week of 4 to 8 July 2022, due to the absence of the regional committee chairman during the week of 27 June to 1 July 2022. Stakeholder representatives from the



Image1: Overview of participants in consultations for the R-Package in the South Central region

municipal level have been invited to the regional level to reduce security risk and increase efficiency.

The consultations took place in three (3) main stages. The first step was to present the self-assessment methodological approach to the participants and the status of REDD+ readiness in Burkina Faso.

The second stage involved group work. The participants were organised into three (3) groups representing the administration (group 1), civil society (group 2) and the private sector (group 3). The third stage was devoted to restoring group work, summarising it and validating the results in plenary.

Example of results in the South Central region

Table 6: Results of the self-assessment in the South Central region

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS						
FCPF CRITERIA		South Central				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Note 1	Note 2
No.	Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation					
	Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements					
1	Accountability and transparency	5	5	5	5	5
2	Operating mandate and budget	3	3	5	3	3
3	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	5	5	5	5	5
4	Technical supervision capacity	5	5	5	5	5
5	Funds management capacity	5	5	5	5	5
6	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	5	5	5	5	5
	Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach					
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	5	5	5	5	5
8	Consultation process	5	5	5	5	5
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	5	5	5	5	5
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	5	5	5	5	5
	Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation					
	Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance					
11	Assessment and analysis	5	5	5	5	5
12	Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	5	5	5	5	5
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	5	5	5	5	5
14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	5	5	5	5	5
15	Implications for forest law and policy	5	5	5	5	5

Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options						
16	Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
17	Feasibility assessment	5	5	5	5	5
18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework						
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
20	Guidelines for implementation	5	5	5	5	5
21	Benefit sharing mechanisms	4	5	4	4	4
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	5	5	4	4	4
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts						
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	4	4	4	4	4
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	4	4	2	3	3
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	4	4	2	3	3
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels						
26	Demonstration of methodology	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
27	Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	5	5	5	5	5
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards						
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)						
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	5	5	4
		5	5	5	5	
		4	5	5	4	
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards						
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	5	5	5	5	5
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	5	5	5

For each score given, participants provided rationales and recommendations that were presented for each component.

Appendix 3 presents the results of the other regions.

1.3. Report production and validation phase

This phase consisted of consolidating the results of the consultations in a provisional “R-Package” and organising the national “R-Package” validation workshop.

The REDD+ NTS team held a working retreat from 18 to 22 July 2022 to produce a provisional “R-Package” based on the results of the regional consultation workshops.

Table 7: National Readiness Score

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS								
FCPF CRITERIA		Boucle du Mouhoun	Western Central	South Central	East	North	Southwest	Overall score
No.	Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation							
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements								
1	Accountability and transparency	5	4	5	4	3	5	4
2	Operating mandate and budget	4	3	3	4	2	4	3
3	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	5	4	5	4	3	5	4
4	Technical supervision capacity	4	4	5	4	3	5	4
5	Funds management capacity	5	4	5	3	3	5	4
6	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	4	3	5	3	3	4	3
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach								
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
8	Consultation process	4	4	5	4	3	3	3
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	5	4	5	4	3	4	4
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	5	4	5	4	3	5	4
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation								
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance								
11	Assessment and analysis	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
12	Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	5	5	5	4	4	5	4
14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	5	5	5	4	3	5	4
15	Implications for forest law and policy	5	4	5	4	3	5	4
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options								
16	Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	4	4	5	4	4	5	4
17	Feasibility assessment	5	5	5	4	4	5	4

18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	4	4	5	4	3	5	4
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework								
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
20	Guidelines for implementation	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
21	Benefit sharing mechanisms	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	5	4	4	4	4	5	4
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts								
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	3	2	3	4	2	2	2
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	3	2	3	3	1	2	2
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels								
26	Demonstration of methodology	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
27	Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards								
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)								
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	4	4	4	5	4
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards								
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	4	4	5	4	4	5	4
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	5	5	5	4	4	5	4
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	4	5	4	4	5	4

A provisional “R-Package” was approved by the National REDD+ Committee on 26 August 2022. Representatives of regional and municipal REDD+ bodies that were consulted, in particular Governors, Regional Environmental Directors, who are also rapporteurs of Regional REDD+ Committees, and representatives of the Mayors, are all members of the National REDD+ Committee (see attendance sheet in Appendix 4, National Committee). The National REDD+ Committee workshop was therefore used to report on the consultations results and their validation by all the stakeholders. Two (2) weeks before the National REDD+ Committee workshop, a

provisional “R-Package” was disseminated to all of the participants. The final “R-Package” incorporated the National REDD+ Committee’s comments.

1.4. Issues

Two (2) major issues were encountered while conducting the consultations:

- Security issues in certain regions prevented some stakeholders from participating since they were unable to travel. However, organising participants into groups according to stakeholder categories helped to mitigate this difficulty.
- Another challenge has been the mobility of administrative staff. Indeed, the turnover of administrative staff is quite dynamic, which sometimes poses the problem of ownership of the process. To mitigate this difficulty, time has been allocated, where appropriate, to explain the REDD+ process.

II. SELF-ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING THE R-PP

The self-assessment of REDD+ readiness in Burkina Faso was conducted based on the FCPF's thirty-four (34) REDD+ readiness assessment criteria. These criteria are divided into four (4) components and eight (8) sub-components. Burkina Faso's R-PP used this breakdown to define the objectives and roadmap for REDD+ readiness. Thus, the self-assessment assessed the progress of each of these criteria, to identify gaps and make recommendations to strengthen the REDD+ process.

Please also note that in addition to the roadmap defined in the R-PP, additional activities were carried out to strengthen the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso, as can be seen from the activities in blue in Table 2 below.

Table 8: Summary by component of the progress on implementing the R-PP

Criteria	Predicted results	Results attained
Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation		
1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements		
1. Accountability and transparency 2. Operating mandate and budget 3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration 4. Technical supervision capacity 5. Funds management capacity 6. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the structures that will lead the coordination and implementation of the REDD+ readiness preparation process (REDD+ NC, REDD+ RC, REDD+ MC, REDD+ NTS, REDD+ RTC, REDD+ MTC, REDD+ NP, REDD+ RP, and REDD+ MP). Make the human and technical capacities and resources available and operational Set up a team of experts recruited to strengthen the REDD+ NTS Secure the supply of necessary goods (office supplies, office space and vehicle). Train the human resources A Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) has been developed Develop REDD+ training modules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structures (REDD+ NC, REDD+ RC, REDD+ MC, REDD+ NTS, REDD+ RTC, REDD+ MTC, REDD+ NP, REDD+ RP, and REDD+ MP) that will lead the coordination and implementation of the REDD+ readiness preparation process are in place and operational in 5 regions. The human and technical capacities and the resources are available and operational A team comprised of experts recruited to strengthen the REDD+ NTS has been set up The supply of necessary goods (office supplies, office space and vehicle) has been secured Multiple trainings were organised and targeted the various categories of stakeholders A provisional report on the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) has been prepared Training modules have been developed
1b. Consultation, participation and outreach		
7. Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a consultation and participation mechanism that ensures that the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultation and participation mechanism that ensures that the views of all stakeholders on key issues are

<p>8. Consultation process</p> <p>9. Information sharing and accessibility of information</p> <p>10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes</p>	<p>views of all stakeholders on key issues are known and taken into account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold regular meetings with key actors, including CSOs and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) • Ensure that the decentralised coordinating agencies and CSOs are empowered and have the necessary tools to function properly • Ensure the design and effective implementation of the communication strategy to support REDD+ activities 	<p>known and taken into account is currently being developed and implemented. This is the consultation wave mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings have been held with key actors, including CSOs and technical and financial partners (TFPs). • Decentralised coordination structures and CSOs are empowered and have the necessary tools to function properly. • The communication strategy is currently being implemented to support REDD+ activities
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation		
2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance		
<p>11. Assessment and analysis</p> <p>12. Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement</p> <p>13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities</p> <p>14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit three (3) consultants to coordinate and supervise the FDDF studies, and distribute the results • Recruit twelve (12) experts to conduct thematic FDDF studies • Conduct an in-depth analysis on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3) consultants were recruited to coordinate and supervise the FDDF studies, and distribute the results during a national workshop. • Twelve (12) experts have been recruited to conduct thematic FDDF studies. • An in-depth analysis was conducted on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

15. Implications for forest law and policy		
2b. REDD+ Strategic Options		
16. Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options 17. Feasibility assessment 18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refine the strategic options identified in the R-PP and align them with the study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation Capitalise on the experiences of the FIP's pilot projects to develop the National REDD+ Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategic options identified in the R-PP were fine-tuned based on the results of the analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation The experiences of the FIP's pilot projects were capitalised on during key studies (FDDF, SESA, strategic options) that should provide guidance on the National REDD+ Strategy and when preparing the National REDD+ Strategy
2c. Implementation framework		
19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations 20. Guidelines for implementation 21. Benefit sharing mechanisms 22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the REDD+ legal and regulatory framework Integrate REDD+ into the country's most comprehensive development strategies (NESDP, PNSR 2, PNIASP, etc.) Set up a benefit sharing mechanism Do a diagnosis of carbon and land rights in Burkina Faso Set up a REDD+ Funds management mechanism Come up with new projects and programs Map out the existing projects and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A diagnostic report on the legal and regulatory frameworks for REDD+ implementation was prepared and is being updated by the Legal Affairs and Litigation Directorate (DAJC) of the Ministry of the Environment. A diagnostic report on how to strengthen the congruence between REDD+ and the sectoral strategies has been prepared. The report sets out an approach for integrating REDD+ into sectoral policies that do not yet take it into account. The report therefore serves as a guide for integrating REDD+ into sectoral policies whenever they are being revised. REDD+ has already been integrated into NESDP II and PNIASP. A summary of the existing benefit sharing mechanisms for natural resource management in Burkina Faso was prepared.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce REDD+ into environmental education curricula • Develop a gender strategy • Support the shea initiative • Create an enabling framework for carbon finance 	<p>A draft report that proposes guidelines for developing a benefit sharing mechanism for Burkina Faso has already been prepared. The consultations just need to be finalised and then it can be validated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A diagnosis of carbon and land rights in Burkina Faso has been prepared with proposed options for qualifying carbon rights. The diagnosis has led proposing a law to govern carbon rights. • A new program (the ER-Program) and two new projects were drawn up (Sustainable Management of Communal Landscapes Project for REDD+ - REDD+ PGPC and the Burkina Faso Agricultural Carbon Project - BUFACAP). REDD+ PGPC funds have been secured • A mapping of potential REDD+ projects and programs has been conducted • A module for introducing environmental education in relation to REDD+ into educational curricula has been developed and tested • A proposal for Burkina Faso to join the LEAF Coalition was approved
2d. Social and environmental impacts		
<p>23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues</p> <p>24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts</p> <p>25. Environmental and Social Management Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruiting a consulting firm to conduct the study • Conducting the SESA of the national REDD+ strategy • Developing an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A firm was recruited and conducted a part of the SESA of the National REDD+ Strategy. This study is being finalised with the support of international technical SESA assistance. • The SESA is 50% complete (environmental and social issues identified). • The plans to prepare the ESMF and other safeguarding tools have been validated by

		the World Bank. They were developed as part of finalising the roadmap for the SESA.
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level & 4a. National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)		
26. Demonstration of methodology 27. Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances 28. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines 29. Documentation of monitoring approach (SNSF) 30. Demonstration of early system implementation 31. Institutional arrangements and capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit an international MRV expert Develop an MRV system Develop a Forest Reference Level (FRL) Recruit a firm to develop the MRV system and develop the FREL/FRL Communicate the reference level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An international MRV expert has been recruited The MRV system has been developed. The Forest Reference Level (FRL) has been prepared, submitted, and validated by the UNFCCC Secretariat A firm has been recruited and supported the development of the MRV system and development of the FRL The results of the reference level were disseminated (workshops and publication on various websites).
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards		
4b. Co-benefit tracking system and safeguards information system		
32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues 33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing 34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruiting a consultant to conduct the study to identify the non-carbon benefits of REDD+ in Burkina Faso Identify the non-carbon benefits of REDD+ in Burkina Faso 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultant has been recruited to identify the non-carbon benefits and to propose indicators The non-carbon benefits of REDD+ in Burkina Faso have been identified A consultant has been recruited for the diagnosis of the Environmental Information System

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit a consultant to do a diagnosis of the Environmental Information System • Do the diagnosis of the Environmental information System • Developing a safeguards information system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diagnosis of the Environmental information System has been completed
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2.1. COMPONENT 1: READINESS ORGANISATION AND CONSULTATION

This component addresses organisational issues of REDD+ actors in Burkina Faso to ensure the inclusive, participatory, and transparent coordination and of the process through robust consultation mechanisms.

It has two (2) sub-components, which are:

- Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements
- Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach

The progress of these sub-components is assessed based on the following ten (10) criteria:

1. **Accountability and transparency**
2. **Operating mandate and budget**
3. **Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration**
4. **Technical supervision capacity**
5. **Funds management capacity**
6. **Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism**
7. **Participation and engagement of key stakeholders**
8. **Consultation process**
9. **Information sharing and accessibility of information**
10. **Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes**

2.1.1. Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements

⇒ **Accountability and transparency**

Burkina Faso's particular vulnerability to climate change has led to the development of an exceptional experience in participatory management of natural resources in general, and forests in particular. In addition, the country's new challenges in relation to the REDD+ process, mainly the cross-functional nature of the process and issues related to carbon quantification, have made it necessary for the country to establish an institutional framework that clarifies responsibilities and ensures transparency while the process is carried out. Hence the adoption of Decree 2017-1329/PRES/PM/MEEVCC/MATD/MAAH/MINEFID¹ of 30 December 2017, which created an innovative institutional framework for REDD+ readiness preparation and implementation in order to ensure stakeholders' involvement in and ownership of the process.

The REDD+ institutional framework sets up three (3) types of bodies defined nationally, regionally, and on the municipal level. These are the steering, implementation, and consultation bodies.

REDD+ bodies are multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-scale.

The National REDD+ Committee, the national REDD+ steering body handling decision-making, is comprised of twenty-one (21) members and twelve (12) observers. They include

¹ [Organic framework decree on REDD+ in Burkina Faso](#)

representatives from the fields of environment, finance, agriculture, livestock, energy, infrastructure, mining, industry (trades and crafts), education, gender, water and land administration. There are also representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, the National Assembly, NGOs, CSOs, and the private sector. The observers are essentially made up of the technical and financial partners of the REDD+ process.

The other REDD+ bodies follow the same configuration at their respective scales as specified by the implementing decrees.

In order to ensure the responsibility of each actor within the National REDD+ Committee and the other REDD+ bodies, the REDD+ strategic options have been classified into sectoral and cross-functional options and the categories of actors responsible for implementing them have been targeted. REDD+ strategic options were also aligned with the various relevant sectoral policies for greater accountability.

The multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi-scale nature of the REDD+ bodies ensures accountability and transparency in managing the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso.

In order to increase transparency, decrees defining the composition and operation of each body have been issued at the different levels concerned, by the relevant authorities and are specific to the realities of each region and municipality.

The institutional set-up was also based on the existing structures in order to avoid duplicate bodies. The regional and municipal bodies are thus based on the regional and municipal consultation frameworks and constitute specialised committees.

⇒ **Operating mandate and budget**

The decree creating the REDD+ institutional framework describes the framework and the responsibilities of each REDD+ body. It only sets out the powers and duties of each body and refers the definition of its composition and operation to the issuance of decrees by specific authorities.

Each decree specifies the head (chairman) of the body, its composition, organisation, operation, and the source of its operating budget.

Nationally, the steering body is the National REDD+ Committee. It is responsible for:

- ensuring cross-sectoral coordination of the REDD+ mechanism in Burkina Faso;
- providing the vision and strategic options for REDD+ in Burkina Faso;
- ensuring the consistency of REDD+ with the national development codes and standards;
- ensuring integration of the REDD+ mechanism into the national legislative and regulatory framework;
- setting the terms for managing and redistributing subsidies from the State and its partners;
- setting the distribution mode for carbon-related benefits within the framework of the REDD+ mechanism;

- adopting greenhouse gas emissions reduction programs and projects within the REDD+ mechanism;
- monitoring, checking and evaluating the implementation of the REDD+ mechanism in Burkina Faso;
- ensuring compliance, synergy and implementation of the recommendations relating to the Burkina Faso government's commitments concerning REDD+ made in ratifying the international instruments relative to REDD+;
- making recommendations to the National Coordination of the Forestry Investment Program/Emissions Reduction Program, the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat and any other body, structure, project, or program involved in the REDD+ mechanism in Burkina Faso;
- adopting the reports of the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat to be sent to the REDD+ bodies.
- reviewing any file submitted for its approval.

The national implementing body is the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat. Its role is to:

- coordinate all REDD+ readiness preparation activities, by ensuring a participatory approach to the process by involving and consulting with the various national stakeholders;
- ensure the implementation of activities within the REDD+ mechanism;
- prepare and provide the secretariat support for the National REDD+ Committee sessions;
- capitalise on the results of the work of the National REDD+ Committee sessions;
- implement the recommendations of the National REDD+ Committee;
- support considering the REDD+ mechanism in policies and legal standards;
- coordinate the formulation of REDD+ projects and programs;
- mobilise the financial resources necessary to implement the REDD+ mechanism;
- prepare the reports to be submitted to the international bodies relative to REDD+;
- participate in international forums and share Burkina Faso's experience with REDD+;
- devise the necessary indicators and tools to monitor and assess REDD+ projects;
- monitor and assess REDD+ implementation activities;
- promote co-operation with Technical and Financial Partners;
- execute all missions entrusted to it by the National REDD+ Committee.

Finally the national consultation body is the National REDD+ Technical Platform. It is responsible for:

- issuing opinions on decisions to be made by the National REDD+ Committee;
- coordinating regional and municipal consultations on REDD+;
- coordinating and conducting thematic discussions on subjects related to the content and objectives pursued in the National REDD+ Strategy;
- making proposals to the National REDD+ Committee;
- reviewing and validating the reports of the REDD+ regional platforms;
- facilitating dialogue between the different actors of the REDD+ mechanism.

Regionally, the steering body is the REDD+ Regional Committee and its role is to:

- ensure regional cross-sector coordination of the REDD+ mechanism;
- ensure that the National REDD+ Committee's recommendations are implemented in the region;
- make recommendations to the REDD+ investment project coordinators and other partners acting in the region;
- provide a framework for dialogue for the REDD+ mechanism regionally;
- coordinate the discussions of the municipal committees and ensure coherence at the regional level;
- review any file submitted for its approval.

The Regional REDD+ Committee also plays the role of regional consultation body, or the REDD+ Regional Platform at the regional level.

The regional implementing body is the REDD+ Regional Technical Cell. It is responsible for:

- coordinating all REDD+ preparation activities, by ensuring a participatory approach to the process through involving and consulting with the various national stakeholders;
- ensuring the implementation of activities within the framework of the REDD+ mechanism;
- preparing and providing the secretariat support for the REDD+ Regional Committee sessions;
- capitalising on the results of the work of the REDD+ Regional Committee sessions;
- implementing the recommendations of the REDD+ Regional Committee;
- monitoring and evaluating REDD+ implementation activities regionally;
- executing all missions entrusted to it by the REDD+ Regional Committee.

At the municipal level, the steering body is the REDD+ Municipal Committee. Its functions are as follows:

- ensuring cross-sector coordination of the REDD+ mechanism at the municipal level;
- ensuring that the National REDD+ Committee's recommendations are implemented in the municipality;
- making recommendations to the REDD+ investment project coordinators and other partners acting in the municipality;
- provide a framework for dialogue for the REDD+ mechanism at the municipal level;
- coordinate discussions of municipal forums and ensure coherence at the municipal level;
- review any file submitted for its approval.

Like at the regional level, the Municipal REDD+ Committee also plays the role of consultation body, the Municipal REDD+ Platform.

The municipal implementing body is the REDD+ Municipal Technical Unit. Its role is to:

- coordinate all REDD+ readiness preparation activities, by ensuring a participatory approach to the process by involving and consulting with the various municipal stakeholders;

- ensure the implementation of activities within the REDD+ mechanism at the municipal level;
- prepare and provide the secretariat support for REDD+ Municipal Committee sessions;
- capitalise on the results of the work of the REDD+ Municipal Committee sessions;
- implement the recommendations of the REDD+ regional and municipal committees;
- monitor and assess REDD+ implementation activities at the municipal level;
- execute all missions entrusted to it by the REDD+ Municipal Committee.

As far as the operating budget of the bodies is concerned, it will come from both the Administration and REDD+ projects and programs.

For the preparation phase, Burkina Faso has received direct support from the FCPF, the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the World Bank (WB). The FCPF's support was given through an initial grant of \$3.8 million USD signed in 2015 and an additional grant of \$3.07 million USD signed in 2020. This support helped fund the implementation of the REDD+ readiness components. The AfDB provided \$1.148 million USD in support and the WB \$363,000 USD. The support from the AfDB and the WB was given through BF-FIP financing and targeted specific components (Table 3).

Table 9: Summary of REDD+ readiness funding by component

Distribution of the funds in 000 USD		
R-PP components	Initial grant (FCPF + AfDB + WB)	Additional grant (FCPF)
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	432	1.000
FCPF	352	
WB	80	
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach	1613	650
FCPF	1.600	
WB	13	
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	430	0
FCPF	430	
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options	100	-
FCPF	100	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework	640	300
FCPF	150	
AfDB	420	
WB	70	
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts	368	180
FCPF	368	
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	200	220
FCPF	200	
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)	1.328	720

FCPF	600	
AfDB	728	
Sub-component 4b: Co-benefit tracking system and safeguards information system	200	-
WB	200	
Total	5.311	3.070
Totals	8.381	

The Government's support is essentially made up of the provision of a staff consisting of fifteen (15) agents of the State dedicated entirely to REDD+. These agents are organised into three (3) units within the REDD+ NTS. They are:

- A Measurement, Notification, Verification, and Monitoring & assessment unit;
- A Communication and Strategy unit;
- A Legal Affairs and Safeguards unit.

In addition to this direct support, a number of Technical and Financial Partners have indirectly contributed to the REDD+ readiness implementation. The NGO TerrAfrica provided a \$500,000 USD grant in support of the feasibility study for the development of a sustainable agricultural land management project in Burkina Faso. This study enabled REDD+ in Burkina Faso to have an approach to measuring soil organic carbon through promoting good sustainable soil management practices. The Luxembourg co-operation through its development agency LuxDev financed the development of the second national forest inventory (NFI 2) in Burkina Faso. The results of this study were used to develop the Forest Reference Level, in particular for developing emission factors for aboveground biomass and lying and standing dead wood. The NDC Facility of the WB financed the development of a production facility for agricultural and livestock land emission factors.

The operating budget of the REDD+ bodies comes from both REDD+ governmental initiatives and partner REDD+ projects and programs.

In order to achieve its objectives, the REDD+ Sustainable Management of Municipal Landscapes Project (REDD+ PGPC) set forth an operating budget for the REDD+ NTS for its period of execution (6 years) and will mobilise the REDD+ bodies according to the role that they will play in implementing the project. It is in this logic that the project was validated by the National REDD+ Committee marking its approval at the national level.

It is also planned that the municipal REDD+ committees of the ninety-six (96) municipalities where the project is implemented will validate the REDD+ integrated municipal development projects (REDD+ PDICs) which constitute the support axis for decentralised management of natural resources of the REDD+ PGPC. The Municipal REDD+ Technical Units will monitor the project at

the municipal level and ensure that it meets the National REDD+ Strategy objectives. The REDD+ NTS plays this role at the national level.

⇒ **Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration**

The REDD+ institutional framework was designed to ensure the coordination and coherent implementation of sectoral policies in connection with the REDD+ process.

On 22 November 2017, the Council of Ministers approved the REDD+ institutional framework by decree which was subsequently signed by the President and the ministers concerned (Minister of the Environment, Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of the Economy and Finance) on 30 December 2017.

The steering bodies which include the National REDD+ Committee, the Regional REDD+ Committee, and the Municipal REDD+ Committee integrate the various administrative actors in rural development in addition to other categories of actors including civil society and the private sector. This ensures that every decision, action, and directive on REDD+ made within these bodies is coordinated and consistent with sectoral policies and the needs of other stakeholder groups.

The REDD+ platforms at various levels follow the same logic of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder composition and ensure collaboration between the different sectors of rural development.

The National REDD+ Committee (NC), Regional Committees (RCs), and Municipal Committees (MCs) are respectively chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of the Environment, the regional Governors, and the Mayors.

The implementation is coordinated nationally by the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat (REDD+ NTS) headed by the National REDD+ Focal Point (reporting to the Director General of the Green Economy and Climate Change), regionally by the Regional Technical Units (RTCs), each chaired by the Secretaries General of the regions, and at the municipal level by the Municipal REDD+ Technical Units (REDD+ MTCs) chaired by the Secretaries General of the municipalities.

The consultations are coordinated through the national, regional and municipal platforms, each of which is heavily used during the consultation wave process (explained below) which has already been tested in 32 municipalities and 5 regions.

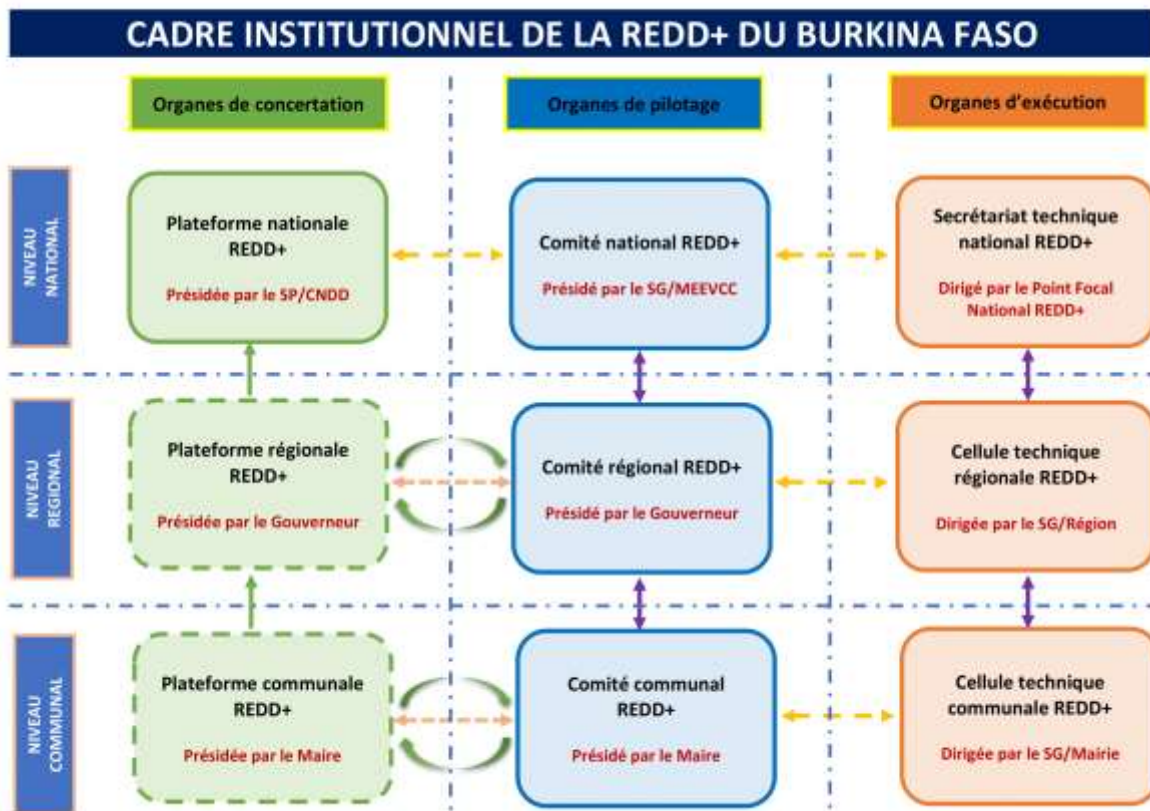


Figure 2: REDD+ institutional framework in Burkina Faso

The validation of the REDD+ PGPC by the National REDD+ Committee made it possible not only to verify how it aligns with the National REDD+ Strategy and the various relevant sectoral policies, but also to be reassured of its participatory and inclusive nature. The project will be implemented jointly by the central administration (environment, livestock, land administration, land registry, etc.) and the decentralised administration, particularly the municipalities, CSOs and the private sector.

In order to strengthen the multi-sector coordination mechanism, cross-sector collaboration and accountability, a diagnosis of the coherence between the sectoral policies related to REDD+ has been carried out and has made it possible, in addition to the coordinated accountability of the different sectoral actors for REDD+ implementation actions, to integrate REDD+ actions into the sectoral policies currently being drawn up and to propose a plan for integrating REDD+ into future sectoral policies.

In relation to the number and dynamism of the REDD+ actors in Burkina Faso, the institutional framework will be revised as and when necessary as the country progresses in the process with the objective of continuing to ensure multi-sector, cross-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination.

⇒ Technical supervision capacity

The National REDD+ Technical Secretariat is the national body providing technical supervision of the REDD+ process. It was created by decree defining the REDD+ institutional framework in Burkina Faso and made operational by order.

The government has provided the REDD+ NTS with 15 State agents (National REDD+ focal point and 14 agents) fully dedicated to REDD+ to successfully carry out its mission. These agents are divided into three (3) units:

- a Measurement, Notification, Verification, and Monitoring & Assessment unit with six (6) agents;
- a Communication and Strategy unit with three (3) agents; and
- a Legal Affairs and Safeguards unit with five (5) agents.

These agents are supported in their missions by national and international experts recruited as needed.

The National REDD+ focal point is the head of the REDD+ NTS and is responsible for its daily coordination.

The REDD+ NTS has computer equipment, office furniture and supplies, and rolling stock. Its agents have had extensive training in their respective fields to strengthen their technical REDD+ management capacities. There are plans to build a REDD+ NTS head office to ensure the permanence of the Secretariat and in turn of the REDD+ process.

The REDD+ NTS:

- coordinates all REDD+ readiness activities, by ensuring a participatory approach to the process by involving and consulting with the various national stakeholders;
- ensures the implementation of activities within the REDD+ mechanism;
- prepares and provides the secretariat support for the National REDD+ Committee sessions;
- capitalises on the results of the work of the National REDD+ Committee sessions;
- implements the recommendations of the National REDD+ Committee;
- supports considering the REDD+ mechanism in policy and legal standards;
- coordinates the formulation of REDD+ projects and programs;
- mobilises the financial resources necessary to implement the REDD+ mechanism;
- prepares the reports to be submitted to the international bodies relative to REDD+;
- participates in international forums and shares Burkina Faso's experience on REDD+;
- devises the necessary indicators and tools to monitor and assess REDD+ projects;
- monitors and assesses REDD+ implementation activities;
- promotes co-operation with Technical and Financial Partners;
- executes all missions entrusted to it by the National REDD+ Committee.

The REDD+ NTS team designed and successfully mobilised financing of the REDD+ PGPC² in the amount of one hundred twenty-five (125) million USD, which is proof of its technical ability to implement REDD+ strategically. The REDD+ PGPC design and readiness preparation process was very participatory and involved various stakeholder categories (administration, CSOs, private sector). The REDD+ PGPC is going to implement the five (5) REDD+ activities and also address the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation as indicated in the draft document.

The REDD+ NTS also supervised the design of the Burkina Faso Agricultural Carbon Project (BUFACAP) which will address the drivers of deforestation in relation to the agricultural activity by promoting good agricultural practices. The REDD+ NTS submitted a concept note³ with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in order to mobilise ten (10) million USD for the launch of the BUFACAP. Feedback from the GCF is still pending.

The REDD+ NTS ensures the implementation of the pillars of REDD+ readiness while ensuring coherence between the three phases of REDD+ in Burkina Faso. This is done through a highly participatory and inclusive process of all stakeholders.

Regionally, the technical supervision is provided by the REDD+ Regional Technical Unit (REDD+ RTU). It is comprised of the Regional Director of Agriculture, the Regional Director of Water, the Regional Director of Animal and Fishing Resources, the Chairman of the Environment and Local Development Committee of the Regional Council, the President of the Regional Coordination of Civil Society Organizations, the President of the Regional Chamber of Agriculture, the Regional Director of the Environment and the Regional Director of the Economy and Planning.

The REDD+ RTU benefits from capacity building from the REDD+ NTS as needed.

At the municipal level, the REDD+ Municipal Technical Unit (REDD+ MTU) handles the technical supervision of the REDD+ process. It is comprised of the Chairman of the Environment and Local Development Committee, the Head of the Livestock Technical Support Zone, the Chairman of the Land Use Planning and Management Committee, the Head of the Land and Property Affairs Department, two (2) representatives from socio-professional rural development organisations including one woman, one (1) representative of the National CSO Platform on REDD+ and Sustainable Development, the Environmental Department Head, and the Agriculture Department Head.

The REDD+ RTU also benefits from capacity-building from the REDD+ NTS as needed.

⇒ **Funds management capacity**

On 18 February 2014, the BF-FIP Coordinating Unit (FIP-CU) was created by “Order no. 2014-124/MEDD/CAB” with the objective to implement, supervise, and coordinate all financing associated with REDD+.

² [Draft document](#)

³ [BUFACAP GCF concept note](#)

In order to ensure consistency and synergies between the various REDD+ financing, the financing of all REDD+ readiness activities was entrusted to the PIF-CU which has a fiduciary team comprised of seven (7) experts recruited including two (2) accountants, one (1) chief accountant, one (1) internal auditor, one (1) contracts specialist, one (1) contracts assistant, and one (1) administrative and financial manager leading the team.

This team manages calls for funds, commitments, and disbursements. It also covers the fiduciary risk. Its management is guided by a procedure manual that is updated regularly to comply with the procedures of financial partners and the national procedures.

At the start of the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso, the financial management was behind the curve, but it has since made excellent progress after several adjustments. It sends quarterly financial monitoring reports (FMRs) to the various REDD+ financial partners in Burkina Faso. It is also subject to annual audits of its accounts.

⇒ **Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The design of the REDD+ institutional framework in Burkina Faso has established a grievance mechanism. The objectives of the National REDD+ Committee and its regional and municipal offshoots are the cross-sector and multi-player coordination for REDD+ at their respective levels. Within these forums stakeholders' concerns are raised, debated and resolved in a concerted and unanimous manner.

These forums already played this role during the implementation of the REDD+ pilot projects of the BF-FIP. This pilot experience identified shortcomings in the system, particularly in terms of receiving feedback/concerns from stakeholders beyond the regular sessions of the committees, processing feedback/concerns beyond the level at which they were filed, and strengthening the human and material resources to process feedback/concerns. It is to provide answers to these gaps that a study on the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism⁴ has been initiated. The study is in its intermediary phase and will result in a proposed more solid grievance system when implementing REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

In addition to this Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism between the REDD+ sectors and actors, each REDD+ project in Burkina Faso must set up a grievance redress mechanism for those implementing the project in accordance with the safeguard directives. These project mechanisms interact with the REDD+ grievance and redress mechanism according to the project's intervention scale and the difficulty in resolving the grievance.

⁴ [\(Provisional\) Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism](#)

2.1.2. Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach

⇒ Participation and engagement of key stakeholders

The REDD+ process in Burkina Faso was designed so as to mobilise all groups of stakeholders concerned through solid institutional mechanisms. To this end, its institutional framework includes a body specifically dedicated to the consultation process at the municipal, regional and national levels. Burkina Faso's approach concerning REDD+ strongly focuses on the information and participation of actors from all social levels. An information, consultation, and participation plan has been developed to take into account the needs of the population from the grassroots to the national level.

The consultation plan follows an ascending/descending approach, called consultation "waves", which refers to the fact that the consultations include at the same time presenting information (a descending wave from the national level to the local communities) and integrating support and information from local communities (a return wave through the regions back up to the national level). The relevant themes are defined and the tools (REDD+ strategic project, safeguards, questionnaires, selection of vulnerable groups, etc.) developed nationally. Consultations begin at the local level through village forums. They then rise to the municipal and regional levels through REDD+ Municipal and Regional Platforms, and finish nationally with the National REDD+ Consultation Platform. More specifically, the process is as follows:

- At the municipal level, the results of the village consultations have been gathered in a coherent vision that also integrates the recommendations, proposals, and commitments of the municipal actors;
- regionally, municipal visions are grouped into coherent regional visions;
- nationally, regional visions are consolidated into a coherent vision for the country that will be used to develop the National REDD+ Strategy.

The consultation waves⁵ played two important roles: i) they provided information and training to the communities on climate change and REDD+ in Burkina Faso, and ii) they facilitated the consultation/participation of communities in developing the National REDD+ strategy and the implementation of the REDD+ process.

The consultation waves enabled just the villages to reach six thousand eight hundred forty-seven (6,847) persons including two thousand nine hundred twenty-nine (2,929) women and three thousand nine hundred eighteen (3,918) men.

In addition to the consultation waves system, two (2) other approaches strengthen the mechanism for stakeholder participation and engagement in REDD+ initiatives design and implementation. It is the socio-land diagnosis and participatory planning approach on land use and the validation of the REDD+ project by the National REDD+ Committee.

⁵ [Summary report of village forums](#)

REDD+ in Burkina Faso adopted the socio-land diagnosis and participatory planning approach on land use for the design and implementation of projects.

It is a participatory approach to involve the various categories of stakeholders in particular, the grassroots communities to take a very active part in designing and implementing REDD+ projects. This Participatory Diagnosis and Planning (PDP) process couples socio-foundational diagnoses and TerriStories⁶ workshops to target in a participatory manner the arrangements and rules for managing the natural resources in a territory and in particular for the protection/restoration of specific sites. The results of the diagnostics are validated at the municipal level by the Municipal REDD+ Committees.

While the socio-land diagnoses target actors at the community level (local communities living near forests and marginalised groups), the validation of projects by the National REDD+ Committee targets national/central and strategic actors.

⇒ Consultation process

The consultation waves were implemented as a solid system that connects basic consultations at the national level.

The consultation wave approach has been implemented at each key stage in the REDD+ design process, including the main results such as the REDD+ institutional framework, the strategic options to combat drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the development of the SESA.

Naming the stakeholders: identifying REDD+ stakeholders in Burkina Faso followed a lengthy consultation process at the municipal, regional, and national level and was done through focus groups and multi-player workshops to unanimously and consensually validate a list of stakeholders and their representatives within the REDD+ bodies. Focus groups allowed each stakeholder category to select its representatives and multi-player workshops allowed all actors to assess the composition of and validate the REDD+ bodies. Three (3) major stakeholder groups have been identified: public administration (taking into account the central administration represented by the Ministries, the decentralised administration represented by the governorates and technical services and the decentralised administration represented by the municipalities and regions, the national assembly represented by the deputies, the technical and financial partners); civil society (including CSOs, vulnerable groups, local communities, the media) and the private sector (including value chain actors, NGOs, social-professional groups, small and medium-sized enterprises and multinational corporations).

Involvement of Civil Society Organisations in connection with the DGM⁷: Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are organised within a National CSO Platform on REDD+ and Sustainable Development intended to coordinate their interactions with the Ministry of the Environment.

This Platform was the main contact of the government for the design and validation of the R-PP and the Forestry Investment Program (which was approved in November 2012). The Platform

⁶ Method and game aimed at solving a collective problem by bringing together the actors concerned.

⁷ Special Grant Mechanism dedicated to indigenous peoples and local populations

also is still the main contact for the institutional design of REDD+ and to monitor the government progress's on REDD+. As part of the ongoing dialogue, the REDD+ NTS team regularly has given the BF-FIP and REDD+ agenda updates.

In 2012, Burkina Faso became eligible for the DGM within the PIF. The Burkina Faso DGM aims to (i) increase population participation in FIP and REDD+ both locally and nationally, (ii) build capacities of the local populations, and (iii) support their specific initiatives (improving governance, limiting deforestation, restoring forests, etc.).

The National CSO Platform on REDD+ and Sustainable Development played a defining role in identifying and appointing representatives from CSOs in the different bodies (in particular the National Committee) in the framework of the National Transitional Council which acted as the DGM's interim steering committee.

The process of establishing a clear, participatory, and transparent steering body for the DGM led to multiple changes in the organisation of the CSOs.

- as a first step, regional workshops were held to bring together the main actors. Each regional workshop hosted an average of 40 participants as representatives of the local populations of the municipalities near the forests concerned, as well as local authorities (municipalities, mayors, administrators, and politicians) and the local forestry service as observers. Participants included farmers, breeders, women, youth, hunters, loggers, non-timber forest product processors, forest management groups and traditional healers - depending on the diversity of the local socio-cultural context in each of the regions of the BF-FIP.
- regional consultations recommended setting up a more permanent structure than a steering committee by project, resulting in the creation of the "National CSO Platform on REDD+ and Sustainable Development" in September 2014. This Platform is the official and formal host body for all discussions and coordination on REDD+ for CSOs.
- the DGM's national steering committee was created as a specialised committee for this platform. It is comprised of 11 representatives of regions targeted by the investments of the BF-FIP as voting members, and 11 observers: 2 representatives of the government, 4 representatives of civil society, 1 representative of the private sector, 2 representatives of territorial authorities, and 2 representatives of technical and financial partners.

The National CSO Platform on REDD+ and Sustainable Development and their networks, authorities, coalitions, unions, or federations operating in the environmental sector in general, forests and climate change in particular.

The platform is legally established as a non-profit association governed by Law no. 064-2015/AN of 20 October 2015 on freedom of association which grant it all the autonomy and recognition necessary to ensure the DGM appropriate institutional anchoring and thus ensure the sustainability of its achievements.

The platform is at the same time an interface between the government and civil society and a permanent consultation framework for REDD+ activities in Burkina Faso to make them more

visible, cohesive, and authentic for the authorities and technical and financial partners to better take the REDD+ process into account.

To step up their contributions to the REDD+ process, CSOs frequently meet with the REDD+ NTS, and a representative of the Platform is invited to most of the capacity-building and planning events. In addition, the BF-FIP's and the DGM's activities are coordinated locally, since the local BF-FIP representative is an observer in the DGM's activities and vice versa.

Private sector involvement: the private sector is actively involved in the design of the REDD+ process, in particular concerning agroforestry. With representation within the National REDD+ Committee and the National REDD+ Platform, private actors such as Agritech, Karikis, Table Filière Karité, Wendpuié, Rongead maintain, through their umbrella organisations, a coherent, ad hoc, and high-level dialogue with other actors to discuss their contributions and help define their role. This allows for an effective implementation of REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

Three (3) main channels are targeted:

- cashews. The BF-FIP is testing a REDD+ approach for the cashew industry through the REDD+ Project to Support and Develop Peri-urban Agriculture (REDD+ PADAP) in the Comoé Basin.
- shea butter. Discussions are currently under way concerning a potential public-private partnership to implement an ambitious “decarbonisation” approach to the production of shea butter in Burkina Faso.
- biodigesters. Burkina Faso is implementing a program driven by the results recorded as a project of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to promote biodigesters as an energy substitute to firewood. The program uses a market-based approach to create a sustainable sector driven by the private sector. An emissions reduction purchase agreement was signed with the World Bank in 2016, and additional activities promoting the expansion of the sector are supported by the BF-FIP.

One of the approaches of the National REDD+ Strategy is dedicated to implementing value chains relevant to REDD+, with the private sector spearheading this effort. The REDD+ Sustainable Management of Municipal Landscapes Project (REDD+ PGPC) currently being launched has targeted shea butter, cashew, biodigesters and moringa, baobab and néré.

Taking gender into account in REDD+ implementation: women are key actors in the sustainable development of forests and lands in Burkina Faso, and it is particularly important to integrate them into the development of the country's REDD+ process. To that end, Burkina Faso received initial support from the gender specialist of the management team of the Climate Investment Fund (CIF) in 2016 and received guidelines to work on a gender commitment plan.

While the REDD+ Global Gender Engagement Plan has not yet been finalised, the following axes have already been identified as key to better integrate women;

- improve the consultation process. Although the BF-FIP's approaches and REDD+ readiness in Burkina Faso are highly participative, the fear that women's voices will not be heard (even locally) was expressed early in the process. The concern was taken into consideration during the consultation waves and facilitators were trained to get women

more involved. The methodology was adapted to include mixed group sessions and consultation sessions by gender and age group;

- Reinforce economic autonomy for women in the cashew industry: the REDD+ PADA is already targeting 24,000 members of cooperatives, 60% of whom are women. The REDD+ PGPC is developing a similar approach for women involved in target industries;
- offer economic opportunities through the development of the shea butter industry; 80% of women in rural areas are employed in the shea butter industry, of which Burkina Faso is the second largest worldwide producer. Discussions are currently being held within the REDD+ PGPC to support the industry while reducing the impact of shea butter processing on wood consumption;
- support access to land and resources; discussions are currently being held within the REDD+ PGPC to explore the means to guarantee women access to land and resources;
- understand more about the role of women in forest resource management: of the six thematic studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, four focused on the role of women (Analysis of land use systems as direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso; Analysis of non-timber forest product harvesting practices; Sensitivity of rural society to the forest and impacts of the management and environmental practices on the productivity of the natural forests; Socio-anthropological analysis of the relationship between society and the forest).

Based on these trends, a study was commissioned to develop a REDD+ Global Gender Engagement Plan.

In addition to this tool, each REDD+ Project is developing as a safeguard tool a plan to mobilise stakeholders, an environmental and social commitment plan, and a manpower management plan which contains all specific requirements associated with gender such as the involvement of vulnerable groups and gender-based violence.

⇒ Information sharing and accessibility of information

Within the BF-FIP, a solid communication strategy has been developed to disseminate the progress made by the program. The REDD+ readiness process capitalised on this communication strategy. Validated on 9 December 2016, the communication strategy aims to achieve three objectives: i) ensure that all actors in the Process have access to the same level of information, ii) increase the visibility of the Process, and iii) propel the paradigm shift within the communities concerning forests, woodland areas, and land use systems.

Several communication tools have been developed and are used:

- a website⁸ to disseminate the lessons and achievements on the REDD+ process, study reports, information on the life of the project, as well as sharing certain tools such as videos;

⁸ www.pif-burkina.org

- several short videos on specific themes like the REDD+ process and its issues in Burkina Faso, the local participatory process which resulted in municipal land use plans, SESA consultations or even the program's accomplishments;
- Tool kits have been developed for information and consultation activities for local communities on themes such as gender, strategic options, drivers of deforestation, etc.;
- newsletters are published quarterly;
- three REDD+ training modules have been developed to inform and train stakeholders on REDD+;
- a guide to understanding REDD+ in Burkina Faso has been developed for wide dissemination among stakeholders;
- a guide to setting up REDD+ projects has also been developed;

Several communication channels have been used:

- local radio stations broadcast information on REDD+ in local languages through conventions;
- several advertorials have been produced;
- Facebook, LinkedIn, and WhatsApp pages have been created to communicate REDD+ activities;
- there are several television shows on the main national channels.

Several trainings have been offered to various stakeholders, in particular the media, members of parliament, the administration, CSOs, and the private sector.

To further strengthen dissemination and access to information in implementing the National REDD+ Strategy, the BF-FIP communication strategy is being updated to incorporate a REDD+ communication strategy. This will make it possible to perform migrations like for the BF-FIP's website to a more comprehensive REDD+ website and may take into account all of the REDD+ initiatives, or even update or improve communication channels and tools.

⇒ **Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes**

Consultations constitute the central activity in conducting various studies within REDD+. After scoping the studies and proposing a preliminary version of the study report, a consultation phase collects all relevant information from the relevant stakeholders to complete the study and prepare a draft report. Then, the provisional report is validated by all of the stakeholders consulted during one or more feedback workshops according to the scope and scale of the study.

The consultations reconfirmed the participatory and specific nature of the study results against the background and realities in Burkina Faso. All the studies and all the REDD+ mechanisms in Burkina Faso were the subject of a consultation to prepare study reports and set up the necessary framework. These include, but are not limited to, the institutional framework, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, policy options, national forest monitoring system, and the reference level.

The different sections of the National REDD+ Strategy capitalise on all of the studies conducted and the frameworks developed.

After the studies are finalised, the communication channels and (launch and validation) workshops are used to provide prior information and distribute the study results.

Table 10: Summary table of stakeholders' assessment of criteria 1 to 10

Criteria	Summary of stakeholders' assessment
C1. Accountability and transparency	The stakeholders deem that this criteria has made significant progress, nevertheless, they suggested (i) reviewing the orders on the creation and composition of the REDD+ committees taking into account the Defence and Security Forces (DSF) to adapt to country's current security situation and (ii) get the REDD+ bodies up and running in all regions in Burkina Faso.
C2. Operating mandate and budget	The stakeholders believe that there has been good progress in meeting this criteria, but that more development is needed in particular in defining a self-financing strategy to render the REDD+ bodies financially self-sufficient.
C3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	According to the stakeholders, the criteria has made significant progress with respect to the multi-sectoral and multi-actor nature of REDD+, the accountability and collaboration of the sectoral actors through introducing REDD+ in sectoral policies. However, they still recommended expediting the process of setting up the REDD+ bodies in the regions where they are newly involved, in particular the REDD+ PGPC.
C4. Technical supervision capacity	The self-assessment demonstrates significant progress. The REDD+ bodies actively participate in designing and implementing REDD+ initiatives as set forth in the texts. However, the stakeholders recommend continued technical capacity-building of the REDD+ bodies to ensure permanent ownership in a context of mobility of the members of the bodies.
C5. Funds management capacity	The stakeholders believe that funds management in general has made significant progress as the funds management organisation and arrangements indicate effective, efficient, and transparent budget management and are subject to regular audits. In order to increase transparency, the stakeholders recommend (i) sharing audit reports with all the implementation partners and (ii) provide administrative and accounting management procedures manuals.
C6. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	In general, the stakeholders deem that there has been good progress, but that additional developments are necessary, particularly concerning finalising, validating, and setting up a

	feedback mechanism in the municipalities and regions that do not have one.
C7. Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	The stakeholders believe that participation and engagement approach has made significant progress with respect to diversity in the actors taking part in the REDD+ process during its design and/or implementation through pilot REDD+ projects. The involvement of local communities at the grassroots level was also highly appreciated by the stakeholders.
C8. Consultation process	With respect to the value that the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso places on the full involvement of women, the stakeholders believe that the consultation process is making good progress but that additional developments are necessary through finalising the gender action plan.
C9. Information sharing and accessibility of information	Through the development of various tools and the use of various communication channels adapted to the national and local context and allowing for the transparent, monitored, and comprehensive dissemination of information in a timely manner, stakeholders have seen significant progress in disseminating and accessing information. To maintain and build upon these efforts, stakeholders recommend (i) utilising print communication media, (ii) increasing information dissemination mechanisms according to regions, and (iii) maintaining the system by popularising materials in local languages.
C10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	According to the independent assessment, the approach to using and disseminating the results of the consultations is making significant progress.

Table 11: Results of the self-assessment of component 1

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS								
FCPF CRITERIA		Boucle du Mouhoun	Western Central	South Central	East	North	Southwest	Overall score
No.	Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation							
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements								
1	Accountability and transparency	5	4	5	4	3	5	4
2	Operating mandate and budget	4	3	3	4	2	4	3
3	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	5	4	5	4	3	5	4
4	Technical supervision capacity	4	4	5	4	3	5	4
5	Funds management capacity	5	4	5	3	3	5	4

6	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	4	3	5	3	3	4	3
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach								
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
8	Consultation process	4	4	5	4	3	3	3
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	5	4	5	4	3	4	4
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	5	4	5	4	3	5	4

2.2. COMPONENT 2: REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION

This component has four (4) sub-components, which are:

- Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance
- Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options
- Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework
- Sub-component 2d: social and environmental impacts

The progress of these sub-components is assessed based on the following fifteen (15) criteria:

11. Assessment and analysis
12. Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement
13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities
14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance
15. Implications for forest law and policy
16. Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options
17. Feasibility assessment
18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies
19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations
20. Guidelines for implementation
21. Benefit sharing mechanisms
22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities
23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues
24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts
25. Environmental and Social Management Framework

2.2.1. Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

⇒ Assessment and analysis

The development of the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) helped identify the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (FDDF) in Burkina Faso. However, the preparation of a National REDD+ Strategy required a more detailed analysis and assessment of the situation, meaning a good understanding of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

The following themes allowed for the assessment and in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;

- the Land Use System as direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- the relationship between mining, deforestation, and forest degradation;
- non-timber forest product harvesting practices;
- the impact of management practices and climate change on the productivity of the natural forests;
- the links between the local culture/traditions and the forests;
- the interrelationship between forest governance, deforestation, and forest degradation.

To achieve the objectives, the analysis and assessment required some organisation. One of the mission's main success factors was the involvement of all of the key actors in the conduct of the study. It was necessary for them to get involved and finally take ownership of the results and recommendations proposed. With this in mind, it was crucial to identify skilled and motivated actors and partners who assisted the coordinating team in the major phases of the study. To succeed in the challenge, the study is based in large part on a participatory approach. This approach was applied to all stages of the study: design, field study, report validation workshop, etc. Which effectively promoted the involvement of all of the departments and key actors concerned.

With respect to the goals, the study was conducted with three main levels of competence. Each level has a specific role to play. These include 1) the REDD+ NTS, 2) the team coordinating the study, comprised of three experts, and 3) twelve thematic experts who used more than twenty investigators for data collection.

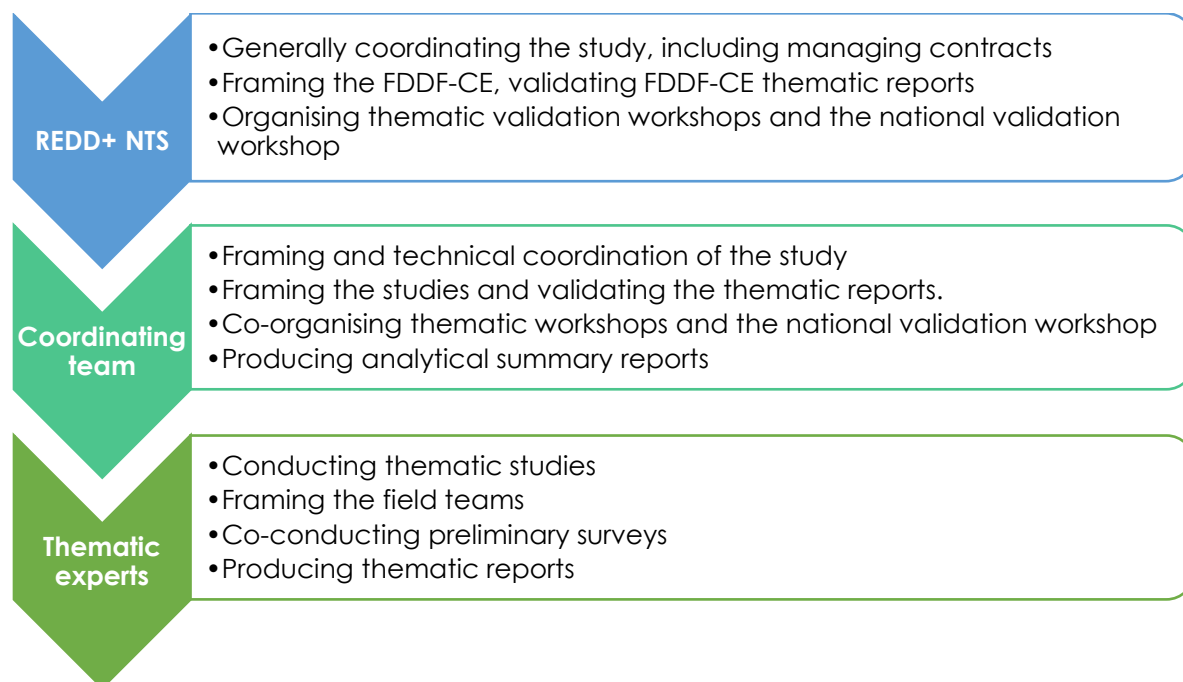


Figure 3: Respective levels, roles and responsibilities of the actors implementing the study

Based on this organisation, thematic methodologies were developed for each of the studies.

▪ Land Use System (LUS) study

This study specifically related to the following theme: Land Use Systems as direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso: current trends and impacts to prioritize forests and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The study used existing secondary data, but especially verifiable and current primary data, to:

- characterise the trends over the last 25 years (1990-2015) of the main Land Use Systems, highlighting:
 - agricultural expansion;
 - forage overexploitation, and overgrazing;
 - the practice of bush fires;
 - consumer demand for firewood and its derivatives.
- assessed the effects and impacts of each LUS at all levels, including beyond the forest sector, as well as its relationship to all other land use activities. This impact assessment looked at in particular:
 - the development of resources and the prioritisation of forests;
 - greenhouse gas emissions in general and in particular carbon sequestration.
- using common scale measurement indicators (e.g. economic or social), comparing and prioritising drivers of deforestation and forest degradation intrinsically different by their nature and effects, in order to help select the areas of focus;

- proposing response options (strategic thematic axes) to the different FDDFs and prioritize, in particular based on:
 - o their (absolute) impact in terms of CO₂ sequestration;
 - o their feasibility;
 - o the possibilities and risks associated with implementing them
 - o the economic costs (cost/efficiency ratios);
 - o the efficiency/social acceptability ratio.
- made recommendations “to make progress”, in the form of a short, medium, and long-term action plan.

■ Mining, deforestation and forest degradation

The study concerned the following theme: mining, deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso, status report, recent trends and alternatives.

It made it possible to:

- draw up a (quantitative and qualitative) status report on the mining operations in connection with deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso;
- qualify the evolution of mining from 2000-2015 in relation to the evolution of deforestation and forest degradation during the same period;
- assess the (quantitative and qualitative) effects and impacts of mining on forest evolution, greenhouse gas emissions in general and carbon emissions/sequestration in particular;
- study the existing and potential links between mining and other FDDFs using common scale metrics (for example, economic, social);
- in connection with the observations made, propose and prioritize the response options taking into account the following:
 - o the (absolute) impact in terms of CO₂ sequestration
 - o the (socio-cultural, environmental) feasibility
 - o the risks associated with the implementation
 - o the economic costs (cost/efficiency ratios)
 - o the efficiency/social acceptability ratio
- make recommendations with a view to preparing short, medium, and long-term action plans.

The study covered the national territory with the following specifications:

- for data and analyses on deforestation and mining operations development, the study zone is the entire territory or all of the major mining areas in Burkina Faso,
- for data and analyses on forest degradation, case studies of industrial and small-scale mining operations selected according to specific criteria including in particular age, shape, size, and location of the mine.
- at least two (2) industrial and 3 small-scale mining operations must be covered.

■ Non-timber forest product harvesting practices

The study was conducted on the following theme: analysing non-timber forest product harvesting practices in Burkina Faso; impact on forests and greenhouse gas emissions.

From the primary and secondary data collected in the field, the study made it possible to:

- identify the most widespread bad practices according to agro-ecological zones;
- analyse the impact of these bad practices on forests, in particular concerning developing forest resources and prioritising forests, CO₂ emissions and soil organic carbon;
- using common scale measurement indicators (e.g. economic or social), compare these NTFP practices considered to be drivers of deforestation and forest degradation to other direct DFD drivers, in order to help select the areas of focus;
- proposing and prioritising response options to these practices, in particular based on their (absolute) impact in terms of CO₂ sequestration; their technical and environmental feasibility; the economic costs (cost/efficiency ratios); the efficiency/social acceptability ratio; the risks associated with implementing them;
- make recommendations in the form of short, medium, and long-term action plans, to mitigate or eradicate these practices.

■ Impact of management practices and climate change on the productivity of the natural forests

The study was conducted on the theme “Sensitivity of the social structure vis-à-vis the forest and impacts of management practices and the environment on the productivity of natural forests: case studies on the Forest Management Sites (CAFs)”.

From the primary and secondary data the study made it possible to:

- assess the effects of the climate change observed over the past few decades on biomass production and the productivity of the natural forests;
- examine the extent to which the standards (cubing rates, levy rates, rotation time, etc.) on which Burkina Faso’s natural forest development and management plans are based are still relevant;
- establish a quantitative and qualitative diagnosis of experiences under development and participatory management of natural forests, in particular:
 - initial planning and operating options and standards, applying and monitoring them over time;
 - current management practices in each CAF;
 - the evolution of the national and local policy and institutional context of development and management of natural forests;
 - the evolution of the socio-economic context, including the distribution of roles between actors in the sector and the dynamics over time of the interests of the actors involved.

- conduct a socio-economic and financial analysis of the various current Forest Management Sites for the supply of firewood to urban centres, which focused on:
 - o income created for the local populations and authorities, public revenue, maintenance and management costs, etc.
 - o the plan of the sphere of influence, importance and characteristics of supply and demand, nature of demand, contribution of CAFs to meeting demand, etc.;
 - o the (planned and actually applied) keys to distribution of income derived from forest management, effects on (i) the standard of living of the actors, (ii) their motivation and sustainable commitment, (iii) the performance of the forest management experiences;
 - o the economic relationship of the communities with the forest: intermittent or sustainable livelihood;
- analyse the implications of the socio-economic conditions and operating and management practices on the sustainability of current management practices, in particular:
 - o assess the impact of the factors considered on the evolution of the forest cover and the carbon stock;
 - o prioritize the main operating and management practices based on the number of carbon units by given DFD “driver”.
- in connection with the observations made, propose and prioritize the response options taking into account:
 - o the (absolute) impact in terms of CO₂ emissions or sequestration;
 - o the (socio-cultural, environmental) feasibility
 - o the risks associated with the implementation
 - o the economic costs (cost/efficiency ratios);
 - o the efficiency/social acceptability ratio.
- make recommendations with a view to preparing short, medium, and long-term action plans.

▪ The links between the local culture/traditions and the forests

The study was entitled “Socio-anthropological analysis of the relationship between society and the forest”.

The study made it possible to:

- thoroughly analyse the nature of the relationship between village communities, local authorities, and the forest, as well as how this relationship is demonstrated.
- analyse the rights exercised by the communities on forests, from the point of view of (i) local traditions, (ii) formal forest law; and (iii) gender.
- With respect to rights, analyse access of basic communities (taking gender into account) to forest resources as well as factors influencing such access.
- qualify the perception that rural communities and territorial authorities (municipalities) have of the status of the forest (public/impersonal/community or private property) on the one hand and the level of responsibility felt and demonstrated by these entities and individuals (based on gender) with respect to the future of forests on the other hand;

- analyse the communities' level of dependence (taking gender into account) with respect to the forests on the one hand and the relationship between this level of dependence and the perception of responsibility towards the future of forests;
- determine how these perceptions and links can facilitate or hinder sustainable forest management.
- make relevant recommendations to be taken into account in the REDD+ strategy in general.
- propose an action plan to take into account the rights to natural resources, land tenure, and local governance.

▪ The interrelationship between forest governance, deforestation and forest degradation

This study focused on the theme: analysis of forest governance in connection with deforestation and forest degradation.

The study made it possible to:

- nationally, take stock of governance in the forest sector nationally, based on existing main studies on forest governance in Burkina Faso: analyse the rules, institutions, and practices that hinder or even facilitate decentralised sustainable forest management, in a context marked by decentralisation in all subsectors of natural resources management; the analysis is conducted taking into account (i) local traditions, and (ii) formal forest law;
- locally, from case studies in municipalities with differentiated statuses relating to decentralised forest resource management in the six (6) regions concerned by the REDD+ FIP projects, identify the strengths and weakness, opportunities and conditions (institutional, technical, socio-economic) of effective accountability of local authorities and communities for sustainable forest management including the capacity requirements of the actors in decentralised forest resource management and propose ways to strengthen them.
- thoroughly analyse the causal links between the quality of forest governance on the one hand, the direct drivers of DFD and the level of DFD on the other hand;
- make and prioritize proposals to reduce the level of DFD associated with the quality of forest governance;
- make recommendations to improve forest governance in the National REDD+ Strategy;
- propose an action plan to take into account the rights to natural resources, land tenure, and local governance.

The thematic studies covered the entire national territory based on representative samples targeted based on the extent of the FDDFs.

⇒ **Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement**

The thematic studies helped prepare a summary report on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Burkina Faso that identified six (6) direct drivers.

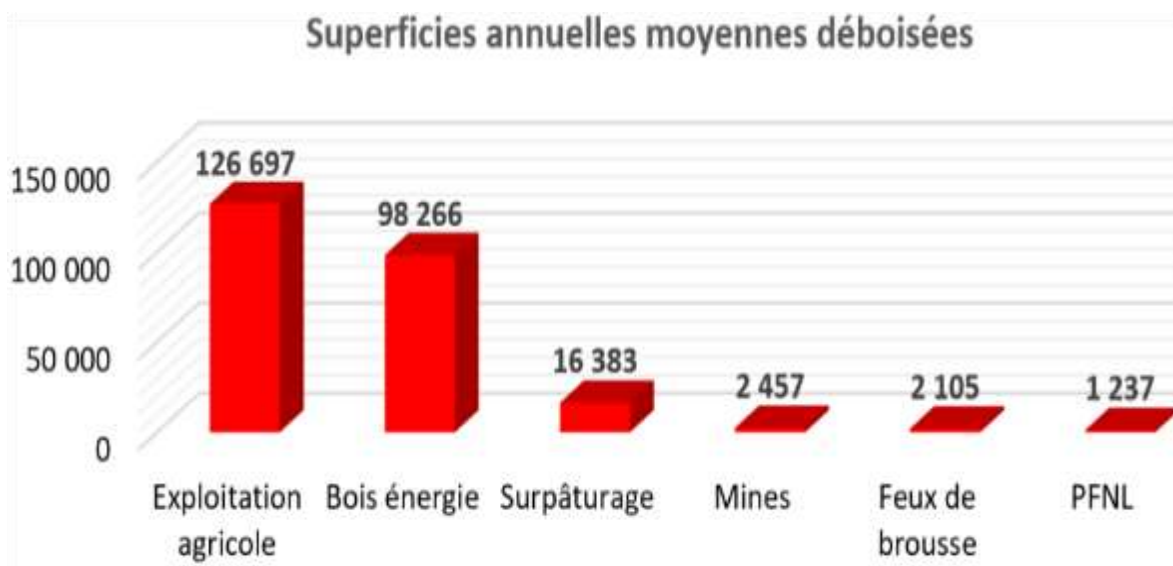


Figure 4: Main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in hectares

The study also identified the following indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation:

- weaknesses in legal and organisational policies and frameworks; Indeed, thematic studies on Forest Management Sites (CAF), the Land Use System (LUS), and forest governance clearly show the current level of deforestation observed can be attributed essentially to the following drivers:
 - the slow actual implementation of policy, legal, and institutional instruments of decentralisation, particularly in the Environmental and Natural Resource Management sectors;
 - the slow process of making policies and laws relating to land tenure security in rural areas;
 - the slow and insufficient application of laws on territorial development.
- demographic growth and rural poverty;
 - the increase in cultivated areas is directly linked to demographic growth, given that the area per worker has remained practically the same for 15 years (0.66 ha);
 - the gap between the agricultural domain and sown areas increased by 1,688,219 ha (22%) between 1992 and 2015;

- this gap is explained by agricultural land abandoned due to soil depletion, decreased yields, or land speculation; all things that reduce the duration of the fallow period.
- communities' perceptions and links vis-a-vis the forest. As demonstrated by the socio-anthropological study, the governance study and the CAFs, in Burkina Faso there is a strong correlation between the communities' level of dependence on forests and their perception of responsibility for the future of forests. Indeed, the more communities depend on the forested land for its various basic living needs, the more they feel responsible for the future of said forest, which may encourage these communities to become more involved in sustainable management of the forests concerned.

⇒ **Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities**

The analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation (FDDFs) conducted when the R-PP was developed in Burkina Faso helped identify the main drivers and proposed response options. This was the basis for the REDD+ activities of the BF-FIP's pilot projects.

During the in-depth analysis of the FDDFs, particular attention was paid to the lessons learned from REDD+ implementation pilot project activities, in order to better understand the drivers and update the strategic response options accordingly. Thus, the strategic options have been designed to respond directly in the form of activities, to FDDFs by sector taking into account the value chains and cross-functionally by addressing the underlying causes of DFD.

In addition to this work, a study on the coherence of sectoral policies in connection with REDD+ has enabled the direct introduction of the REDD+ strategic options in sectoral policies to empower each sectoral actor and ensure that REDD+ implementation constitutes a sovereign responsibility.

⇒ **Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance**

In addition to the FDDF studies, two (2) other studies analysed questions on the rights to natural resources, land tenure systems, and governance to be taken into account in the Burkina Faso National REDD+ Strategy. They concern:

- The review study on the legal framework for national resource management within REDD+;
- the study analysing carbon rights.

Review study on the legal framework for national resource management within REDD+

Each land allocation is governed by all of the sectoral legal and policy texts concerning that allocation. These legal texts and sectoral policies specify the objectives and priorities of each allocation. However, they are usually developed separately from each other in conjunction with industry stakeholders, which sometimes results in overlaps between areas of competence that hinder sustainable land management.

REDD+ by its nature, involves many sectors (such as agriculture, forestry, livestock, and mining) and many actors. In order to be implemented effectively and to facilitate the action of the actors

in the field, it is essential to make the laws and sectoral policies consistent. Doing so is beneficial not only for REDD+ but for any rural development interventions.

Concerning the legal framework, a status report was drawn up on the legal and institutional approaches to natural resource management in Burkina Faso, the legal and policy documents were evaluated within the REDD+ framework, from which suggestions were made for revising such text based on the four (4) preliminary REDD+ strategic options identified in the R-PP.

Table 12: Proposals and suggestions for short and medium-term action

STRATEGIC OPTIONS	WEAKNESSES OR CONSTRAINTS	SUGGESTIONS OR CHALLENGES FACED
Territorial development	Insufficient implementation of the national territorial and sustainable development plan	Advocate, through the Ministry of Territorial Development and to the other Ministries concerned for the SNADDT (Schéma national d'aménagement et de développement durable du territoire - National Scheme for planning and sustainable development of the Territory) to be effectively implemented. Disseminate the SNADDT in the municipalities involved in REDD+.
	No regional planning and sustainable development schemes exist to date.	Assist the Regions involved in preparing and updating their regional planning and sustainable development schemes to enable the creation of regional forests (ideal conservation and protection zones)
	No municipal master planning and sustainable development schemes exist.	Assist municipalities in devising master planning and sustainable development schemes.
	Review and revise the PCDs (Plans Communaux de Développement - Municipal Development Plans) for the areas involved with REDD+	Assist the municipalities in developing PCDs

Securing forest land tenure	Lack of local bodies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service foncier rural - Rural Land Department (SFR) - CCFV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist the municipalities involved with REDD+ in setting up SFRs and CCFVs and CFVs, like the MCA has done and equip them with all the necessary printed material to issue APFRs (Attestations de Possession Foncière Rurale - Certificates of Rural Land Ownership) to private land owners - Revitalise the CEDLs and VDCs through capacity-building for their role and function and forest governance.
	Faulty operation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CEDL - VDC Most classified forests and pastoral areas are not registered <p>Forests of the State and Territorial Authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These texts must be made available as soon as possible to enable the classification of new municipal forests - Prepare new classified forest development plans and specifications specific to the pastoral areas under the REDD+ process, to take into account the new context and forest governance policy - Initiate the forest registration process to better secure them
	Non-compliance with development plans developed <p>Unregistered forests (classified forests and pastoral areas)</p> <p>No forest land registry</p>	<p>Advocate to set up a forest land registry similar to the mining registry to register all State and local classified (after they are registered) forests to avoid repeated consecutive encroachments on issuing mining permits.</p>
Manage/develop agro-sylvo-pastoral systems	Lack of political will <p>Lack of funds</p>	<p>For the success of REDD+, the State must have a clear political will for natural resource management and a strong commitment to forest governance. To do this, the state forest management bodies must accordingly be endowed with the financial and human material resources.</p>

Capacity-building and forest governance	Lack of knowledge and non-dissemination of texts on natural resource management	Concerning forest governance, many texts exist but are misunderstood but various actors REDD+ NTS training/information workshops on these are crucial.
	No implementing regulations on aligning natural resource management policies	It is essential to develop regulations to implement the law on sustainable development and the agroforestry law to align natural resource management policies and systems.
	Non-duplication of training content by the different actors	A change in mentality is needed so that those who receive training and knowledge can transmit them to members of their respective bodies.

The same report also proposed reviewing all texts in the short, medium, and long-term.

Fine-tuning the REDD+ strategic options, the report analysing the legal framework is currently being updated under the guidance of the Legal Affairs and Litigation Directorate of the Ministry of the Environment. This update will result in proposing a new action plan and will estimate the resources necessary to implement it.

Carbon rights study

A study on carbon rights was conducted to answer the question of who can claim a right, and under what legal conditions, to benefit from the results of greenhouse gas emissions reduction/sequestration or an adaptation activity. The objective was to establish a clear legal framework to provide legal certainty to the State in its relations with third parties such as other States or Technical and Financial Partners in a cooperative context, or private persons as part of overseeing their activities on the national territory.

The first step was to discuss defining the concept of carbon rights, in particular in connection with the forest policy measures and explaining through which instruments and how such rights can be recognised.

The second step was to discuss viable options to classify “carbon rights” in national law and consider the consequences of the choice of possible legal “carbon rights” qualification on implementing the nationally-determined contribution in Burkina Faso.

The third step was to discuss the legal framework in which “carbon rights” in Burkina Faso can be registered and make recommendations and suggest an action plan to regulate them.

⇒ **Implications for forest law and policy**

The various reports on the laws, regulations, and sectoral policies focused on analyses of the forest sector (the sector most involved in REDD+) laws and policies. A number of measures and text revisions were recommended in the short, medium and long term to improve the current legal forest framework and policy.

2.2.2. Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options

Identifying REDD+ strategic options was coupled with analysing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

⇒ **Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options**

REDD+ strategic options were identified based on a rigorous, transparent 2-stage consultation process.

Firstly, a consultation wave helped inform, consult, and gather the priorities of the REDD+ stakeholders from the communities from the grassroots to national levels. In all, one hundred twenty-eight (128) villages, thirty-two (32) municipalities, and five (5) regions held consultations. All the different agro-ecological zones of the country were covered. The results of the consultations in villages were summarised at the community level to have a vision of the communities, and the results from the municipalities were summarised at the regional level to have a vision of the regions with a summary and national vision taking into account the needs from the grassroots populations. A total of more than sixty-five hundred (6500) were consulted. The national vision was a basic component in identifying the REDD+ strategic options when preparing an in-depth FDDF analysis.

In the second phase, when analysing the FDDFs, additional consultations were held in all of the municipal, regional, and national agro-ecological areas (with a focus on areas where the BF-FIP is involved). From these consultations, REDD+ strategic options were proposed in addition to those associated with the consultation waves process, and the results were validated regionally and nationally by all REDD+ stakeholders.

The REDD+ strategic options were prioritised by sector focusing on relevant value chains and cross-functional options to resolve the indirect drivers of DFD and to create an enabling framework for the development of REDD+ activities in the field. Each strategic option has a results indicator and a target.

The target was calculated based on a reversal of DFD trends within a ten (10) year time frame.

⇒ Feasibility assessment

The BF-FIP's REDD+ pilot projects helped predict the feasibility of the strategic options identified. Several strategic options have been tested upon implementing the BF-FIP and a rigorous environment and social assessment process was conducted through drawing up safeguard instruments for the BF-FIP's projects.

Among these instruments are the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Stakeholder Mobilisation Plan (PMPP), the Manpower Management Plan (PGMO), the Environmental and Social Impact Notes (NIES) for the sub-projects. All these safeguard instruments were validated by the relevant national body, which is the Agence Nationale des Evaluations Environnementales (ANEVE) (the Burkina Faso National Environmental Assessment Agency) and a feasibility opinion was issued for the project activities.

The current National REDD+ Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment will, in turn, propose strategic options honed in relation to the issues at stake. It will also reinforce the analysis of the feasibility of the strategic options in relation to policies, laws and regulations.

The costs/benefits analysis conducted when identifying the strategic options considers that it is still possible and beneficial to act to remedy DFD trends. It is, moreover, very profitable to implement the strategic options currently because for one (1) FCFA invested one has a gain of one hundred and seventeen (117) FCFAs.

⇒ Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies

To strengthen REDD+ governance, the National REDD+ Strategy must clearly go beyond the Ministry of the Environment's agenda and further integrate the agendas of other development sectors in relation to REDD+. A study was conducted in order to ensure the coherence of the various sectoral policies in relation to REDD+ and in light of this need and the need to align the actors' involvement.

The study on the coherence of sectoral policies within REDD+⁹ has resulted in a number of observations. Indeed, the REDD+ Strategic Options (REDD+ SO) are organised into 7 planning sectors and cross-sectional areas specific to the National REDD+ Strategy (REDD+ NS), namely, the sectors of (i) forestry, (ii) agriculture, (iii) livestock, (iv) mining, and the areas of (v) governance, (vi) financing, and (vii) land-use planning and land securing. Several ministerial departments generally equated with planning (agriculture, livestock, environment, etc.) are involved in implementing them.

There are also planning areas defined under the National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP II) the breakdown of which does not take into account the jurisdictional boundaries of the ministries, or the fact that a minister may be involved in several sectors.

Other "sectors" are defined in connection with the "thematic" and/or more or less cross-functional policies or strategies, for example the National Industrialization Strategy (SNI), the National Food

⁹ [Report on the coherence of sectoral policies in connection with REDD+](#)

and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN) or the PNSR (National Rural Sector Program). These breakdowns do not take into account the limits of the ministries' missions either.

The ministries involved in implementing REDD+ SO are the:

- Ministry of Agriculture;
- Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation;
- Ministry of Culture, the Arts, and Tourism;
- Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Quarries;
- Ministry of Water and Sanitation;
- Ministry of the Environment;
- Ministry of Higher Education and Research;
- Ministry of the Economy and Finance;
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights;
- Ministry of Animal and Fishing Resources.

Some of them are heavily involved, while others are only marginally involved, such justice or tourism.

The study helped identify the sectoral policies and budgetary programs through which the National REDD+ Strategy should be implemented. For each REDD+ strategic direction, one or more budgetary programs have been identified as the framework(s) for planning and monitoring activities involved in implementing it. The analysis went as far as identifying the actions concerned for each budget program. This work was examined and consolidated by those in charge of planning in the ministerial departments involved and discussed during a workshop and a training session which helped formulate a consensual vision of the terms for implementing the REDD+ NS through existing national budgetary policies and programs and, on the other hand, enable ownership of the REDD+ NS, and its characteristics, by the structures that will be responsible for implementing it. The study also proposed practical strategies and action plans to better integrate the REDD+ NS into ongoing or formulating sectoral policies such as the NESDP (PNSR III).

Based on this study, axes of the National REDD+ Strategy Plan were taken into account in the National Rural Sector Development Policy (PNSR III) and the National Strategic Plan for Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Investments (NESDP).

The study proposed a way to introduce REDD+ involvement in sectoral policies. A timetable has not been proposed because the timetable for reviewing sectoral policies is not known.

2.2.3. Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework

⇒ Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations

Over the past 30 years, the Burkina Faso government has demonstrated a very strong and ongoing commitment to the environment.

The government has prepared sectoral strategies for the environment and forests as well as mitigating and adapting to climate change. The country has improved its policy, legal, and

institutional frameworks in favour of good forest governance, knowing that the legal framework still needs to be effectively applied.

Various legal texts with implications for the preservation of forest resources have been adopted and implemented. We note, among other things:

- Law no. 036-2015/CNT of 26 June 2015 on the Burkina Faso Mining Code and its implementing regulations;
- Law no. 008-2014/AN of 12 May 2014 establishing the guidelines on sustainable development in Burkina Faso;
- Law no. 006-2013/AN of 2 April 2013 on the Burkina Faso Environmental Code and its implementing regulations;
- Law no. 034-2012/AN of 2 July 2012 on Burkina Faso agrarian and land reorganisation and its implementing regulations;
- Law no. 003-2011/AN of 5 April 2011 on the Burkina Faso Forest Code;
- Law no. 034-2009/AN of 16 June 2009 on rural land tenure and its implementing decrees;
- Law no. 055/AN of 21 December 2004 on the Burkina Faso General Code of Territorial Authorities and its updates;
- Law no. 002-2001/AN of 8 February 2001 establishing the water management guidelines;
- Decree no. 98-306/PRES/PM/MEE/MEF/MCIA of 15 July 1998 establishing the regulations for the operation and sale of timber forest products in Burkina Faso;
- Decree no. 98-310/PRES/PM/MEE/MATS of 17 July 1998 on the use of fire in rural areas in Burkina Faso;
- joint order no. 01-048/MEF/MATD/MEE of 8 November 2001 creating a forest development fund in Burkina Faso.

This context provides a unique opportunity for the REDD+ process to make real improvements in land use, forest management, agroforestry, and agricultural systems. The legal framework analysis study was devoted to identifying these necessary improvements within REDD+. This study proposed a set of actions to be undertaken in the short, medium and long-term. These actions concern reviewing certain legislative and regulatory texts and proposing new texts, for example the decree on the for REDD+ steering, implementation and consultation framework, as well as the decrees on the creation of REDD+ bodies to improve the natural resources governance framework, taking into account the multi-sectoral and cross-functional nature of REDD+. This led to the adoption of the aforementioned decree and the issuance of orders creating the various REDD+ bodies at different levels.

The REDD+ bodies are functional and are used for consultation, study validation and REDD+ project validation activities.

The carbon rights study also plays a part in improving the legal framework for managing natural resources in Burkina Faso. This study resulted in a draft legal text on carbon rights being proposed to be included in Burkina Faso regulations. Advocacy is under way to finalise and adopt this text.

⇒ Guidelines for implementation

Three (3) guides have been drawn up to provide the stakeholders with directives on implementing REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

The first guide was drawn up in 2021 and is about understanding REDD+ in Burkina Faso. This guide provides guidance on carrying out the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso (its different stages), its objectives, its achievements (also defining benefit sharing and complaint management mechanisms, carbon rights, sources of financing and carbon standards, etc.) and mechanisms for participating in it.

The second guide was drawn up in 2022 and focuses on setting up REDD+ projects. It provides stakeholders guidance on the eligibility criteria for a REDD+ project in Burkina Faso, the steps involved in setting up a project and assistance available to stakeholders. This guide will be updated after the benefit sharing and grievance mechanisms have been finalised. The current guide contains only the directives resulting from the provisional versions of these reports.

The third guide was drawn up in 2019 and is about creating and managing conservation spaces: problems and approaches to solutions for municipal conservation spaces under REDD+. This guide has been developed in a context of decentralisation that makes local authorities, particularly municipalities, responsible for the sustainable management of natural resources. This local competence is based on legal provisions that stipulate that the territory of a (rural) municipality includes a living space, a production space and a conservation space (Art. 79, Law no. 055-2004). The guide is intended for local actors in the exercise of their mission of creation and sustainable management of conservation spaces within a need to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change.

A fourth guide is being drawn up and concerns involving the private sector in REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

Four (4) pilot approaches for implementing REDD+ in Burkina Faso have been tested through REDD+ pilot projects and constitute the basis of REDD+ interventions in Burkina Faso. They concern:

- sustainable management of protected areas and conservation of biological diversity – supported by the administration;
- support for the decentralised natural resources management process - carried out by the municipalities;
- support for community management of natural resources - carried out by civil society;
- support for reducing the carbon footprint of high-potential value chains – led by the private sector and NGOs.

Based on these approaches pilot projects were devised to implement the National REDD+ strategy, namely: REDD+ PGPC and BUFACAP.

Other projects are being designed, notably a project on the sustainable management of classified forests and a project on the decarbonisation of the shea butter processing value chain.

⇒ **Benefit sharing mechanisms**

The study on the proposed benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ in Burkina Faso was linked to the SESA and entitled “guidelines for a benefit sharing mechanism in Burkina Faso”. This name

refers to the fact that each REDD+ project, being specific, must also have a specific benefit sharing mechanism that respects the guidelines of the National Strategy in that regard.

An interim study report was drawn up, and it proposed the following preliminary principles based on a diagnosis of existing benefit sharing mechanisms, potential REDD+ fund management agencies, legal and policy frameworks, and stakeholder consultations:

- equity and inclusion: the sharing of and costs must be equitable for the various stakeholders involved in the process taking into account social diversities, gender, and vulnerable and marginalised persons. For example, a proportion of the sale of carbon may be allocated to the government, a proportion to communities (including vulnerable and marginalised persons) living nearby a forest that is protected for REDD+, and a proportion to the company managing the project;
- legality: for sustainability, benefit sharing mechanisms should find a legal anchor. The legal and institutional framework takes into account these defined mechanisms and should be supported by texts or laws;
- legitimacy: all communities and stakeholders must feel involved in the process. For example, a Committee may be established consisting of a group of independent members elected by the communities for the management of carbon funds at the community level. This Committee may be responsible for receiving and approving proposals from communities for relevant projects according to a standard operating procedure developed in consultation with the communities;
- beneficiaries: they are identified in terms of land tenure, carbon ownership, and forest ownership rights. For example, local communities must also obtain non-carbon benefits in the form of enhanced forest security and rights to forest resources;
- effectiveness: performance in relation to environmental, social, and economic objectives, For example, a proportion of the sale of carbon can be used at the community level for forest protection, socio-economic development, and sustainable forest resource management projects. Revenue that goes to the government can be used for National REDD+ programs and training of REDD+ experts.
- effectiveness: The level of associated costs per unit of result must be reasonable and realistic in relation to the context. For example, operating costs, payment costs, and transaction costs must be low;
- participation: stakeholders must engage in decision-making to define the form of benefits, the implementation, monitoring and assessment of the benefit sharing mechanism. For example, the stakeholders may create a carbon funds management Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. This committee may consist of a team of technical experts in the field of social monitoring and evaluation who are responsible for overseeing the implementing social monitoring and evaluation strategies (including monitoring benefit sharing);
- transparency: transparency includes the availability of information, particularly for marginalised and vulnerable groups, in accordance with the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) where appropriate. For example and to ensure transparency, income derived from carbon sales may be deposited in a trust fund and the information on the fund must be available to all the stakeholders;

- economic development and social justice: REDD+ and its benefits are a useful tool to promote a democratic, united and solitary Burkina Faso, transforming the structure of its economy to achieve strong and inclusive growth through sustainable consumption and production;
- responsibility: the systematic monitoring of sectoral processes by independent organisations can ensure that benefit sharing is governed and implemented according to the agreements entered into;
- respect for local traditions and culture: respect is essential to establish a relationship of trust between partners in order to achieve the project's overall objectives.

REDD+ projects and programs must follow these directives when developing their respective benefit sharing mechanisms.

⇒ **National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities**

the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat (REDD+ NTS) created a geomatics laboratory within its Measurement, Notification, Verification, and Monitoring & Assessment unit.

The purpose of this laboratory is to monitor all REDD+ programs and projects by listing them in a projects registry and monitoring their carbon performance in a REDD+ carbon registry. The laboratory's mission is also to monitor the financial flows of all REDD+ programs and projects. Finally, the geomatics laboratory will be responsible for reviewing the Forest Reference Level for the purposes of developing national communications and measuring the country's REDD+ efforts with the UNFCCC Secretariat.

To achieve these objectives, the geomatics laboratory has computer equipment, a server, and office supplies. Several tracking tools have been tested, such as:

- Collect Earth of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) for activity data collection;
- EX-ACT of the FAO for monitoring carbon objectives within the projects and programs;
- GEMS to monitor project and program achievements, including financial flows;
- Roth C.

Standard operating procedures have been drawn up for:

- producing land occupancy databases;
- producing emissions factors in agricultural and pastoral lands;
- calculating Soil Organic Carbon;
- producing forest statistics with Collect Earth.

The technical capacities of the geomatics laboratory agents have been built up in various areas such as:

- Calculating the accuracy of the land occupancy databases;
- Allometric formulas;
- The use of Excel, R, Access, Collect Earth, EX-ACT, GEMS, and Roth C. software programs

The information produced by the geomatics laboratory can be accessed by the public on a geo-referenced platform. For now, information on REDD+ projects and programs is available on the website¹⁰.

2.2.4. Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts

⇒ Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues

The Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA)¹¹ of Burkina Faso's National REDD+ Strategy is currently being developed.

This assessment is expected to take into account the environmental and social issues in designing and implementing the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso, resulting in REDD+ sustainable policies and in support of vulnerable communities.

The study is in the stage of analysing the environmental and social issues, and a provisional report has been drawn up. After analysing the country's environmental and social context, the study identified and prioritised the environmental and social issues.

To achieve these results, it was first necessary to map the relevant REDD+ stakeholders in Burkina Faso, design a consultation plan on the format of the consultation wave mechanism, and develop a start-up report outlining the methodological approach for conducting the SESA. All these analyses and tools were validated regionally and nationally after extensive consultations of different categories of stakeholders. After this first stage of the study, a second stage conducted broad consultations in the country's different local and national agro-ecological areas to identify environmental and social issues and priorities.

The next step in the study is the validation by stakeholders of the results of consultations on environmental and social issues and to fine-tune the REDD+ strategic options in connection with environmental and social priorities.

⇒ REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts

The SESA will assess the extent to which the national strategy options can address the environmental and social priorities identified and take into account in their formulation the opportunity cost of forests. When the options of the National REDD+ Strategy partially or indirectly address some of the priorities and/or do not address the opportunity costs of forests, gaps will be identified and specific recommendations will be made to fine-tune these REDD+ strategic options. In this way, priority environmental and social considerations and, to some extent, forest assessment will be integrated into the preparation of the national REDD+ strategy.

¹⁰ www.pif-burkina.org

¹¹ [Provisional report on the E&S issues](#)

The updated REDD+ strategic options will be assessed based on their potential environmental and social impacts when implemented. These environmental and social impacts will be identified in relation to the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies.

⇒ **Environmental and Social Management Framework**

The REDD+ pilot projects were the opportunity to actually put into use the environmental and social framework. The BF-FIP and the REDD+ PGPC have each been the subject of an ESMF.

The SESA of the Burkina Faso national REDD+ strategy will result in developing an ESMF. This ESMF will capitalise on the ESMFs of past and ongoing REDD+ initiatives to propose an ESMF that will at least include:

- a description of the indicative strategic REDD+ policy option(s), its key social and environmental considerations, and the various risks associated with implementing it;
- an overview of the legislative, regulatory, and policy regime (in connection with forest resource management, land use, community customary rights, etc.) within which the strategy will be implemented, drawing on information available in the REDD+ strategy draft;
- a description of positive and negative potential future impacts resulting from the projects, activities, or policies/regulations associated with implementing the strategy options, and the geographic/spatial distribution of these impacts;
- a description of the arrangements for implementing the specific projects, activities, or policies/regulations focusing on procedures for (i) social impacts; (ii) preparation of time-bound action plans to reduce, mitigate, and/or compensate for any adverse impacts; (iii) monitoring the implementation of the action plans, including arrangements for public participation in such monitoring;
- an analysis of the specific institutional needs under REDD+ implementation to apply the environmental and social framework. This should include studying the authority and capacities of the different administrative level (local, regional, municipal, and national) institutions and their capacity to manage and monitor implementing the ESMF.
- an overview of the recommended capacity-building actions for entities responsible for implementing the ESMF;
- requirements for technical assistance to public and private sector institutions, local communities, and service providers to support ESMF implementation;
- an overview of the ESMF implementation budget.

Table 13: Summary of stakeholders' assessment of criteria 11 to 25

Criteria	Summary of stakeholders' assessment
C11. Assessment and analysis	According to the participants, the analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is the most successful in terms of identifying the main DFD drivers and agents nationally. They believe that the analysis of the underlying drivers helps identify the policy and regulatory barriers that promote DFD drivers thus making it difficult to take control measures. The criterion is making significant progress.
C12. Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	According to the stakeholders, volume I of the report on the same study clearly prioritises the main drivers on the basis of the significance of their impacts on the forest cover. They therefore believe that the criterion is making significant progress. However, they obviously also recommend prioritising indirect drivers based on their significance.
C13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	The stakeholders greatly appreciate the fact that the study on DFD drivers was designed in such a way as to draw on the practical and concrete experiences of the REDD+ pilot projects carried out by the BF-FIP. They believe that this helped make a connection between the drivers and the solutions that work in order to propose REDD+ activities (REDD+ strategic options) to effectively address DFD drivers. The criteria are therefore making significant progress.
C14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	According to the stakeholders, additional analyses in relation to the analysis of the DFD drivers, in particular reviewing the legal and regulatory framework in the context of REDD+, the carbon rights analysis, and the guide on land tenure, provide vital additional information by specifically targeting policies, procedures, texts to be reviewed, to propose new laws and the necessary coherence between the different sectoral policies in connection with REDD+. In addition, these reports suggest steps to be taken to improve the various frameworks they address. The criteria are therefore making significant progress.
C15. Implications for forest law and policy	
C16. Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	This criterion is making significant progress according to the stakeholders. They appreciate the approach of identifying strategic options which took into account three (3) parameters: (i) a consultation wave gave a national vision of REDD+ options relevant to all stakeholders from the local to the national/central level; (ii) the study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation led to additional consultations from the local to the

	national/central level; and finally (iii) the pilot projects served as a practical experience for selecting and prioritising REDD+ strategic options. In addition, one of the parameters used to prioritize the strategic options was the carbon impact.
C17. Feasibility assessment	The stakeholders felt that the REDD+ pilot projects provided a practical test of the feasibility of several policy options in terms of their social, environmental, and political feasibility, risks and opportunities, and cost-benefit analysis, and yielded critical lessons for the future of REDD+. They feel that the criteria are making significant progress.
C18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	The stakeholders find that the sectoral policy coherence analysis comprehensively covers the gaps to be filled between the strategic options and sectoral policies and programs (including budgetary programs), proposes approaches to fill these gaps, and strengthens Burkina Faso's national objectives of the sustainable development policies, with REDD+ already taken into account in the National Development Framework (NESDP II) and the third National Rural Sector Development Policy (PNSR III). In order to reinforce these achievements, they recommend defining "effect" indicators that can be integrated into monitoring and assessment systems and performance monitoring matrices of budgetary programs and sectoral policies while the National REDD+ strategy is being developed. The criteria are therefore making significant progress.
C19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	The adoption by decree of the REDD+ institutional framework and the adoption of the various orders to make its bodies operational are considered significant progress by the stakeholders. They particularly appreciate the role played by the bodies in designing the National REDD+ strategy, as well as in the design and validation of the REDD+ PGPC. The laws and regulations identified when the legal and regulatory framework was analysed will be gradually updated and/or adopted according to the planned action plan. The stakeholders therefore recommend quickly finalising the carbon and land rights process in Burkina Faso.
C20. Guidelines for implementation	The REDD+ pilot projects provided relevant lessons that were capitalised on in developing the National REDD+ strategy to provide practical guidelines for implementation. The stakeholders note that these guidelines have already resulted in designing new projects and mobilising significant funding to implement them. They feel that the criteria are making significant progress. Nevertheless, they recommend expediting the

	development of the REDD+ gender strategy and speeding up the process of supporting the shea initiative.
C21. Benefit sharing mechanisms	Due to the fact that additional consultations are still needed to reach a consensus proposal for benefit sharing guidelines in the context of REDD+ in Burkina Faso, stakeholders believe that the criterion is making good progress but needs further development. They recommend expediting finalising and validating the benefit sharing directives.
C22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	The criterion is making significant progress according to the stakeholders. They believe that the foundations of the geomatics laboratory, the REDD+ project registry and the REDD+ carbon registry are in place through the tools and platforms adopted, as well as the various standard operating procedures developed, the training and equipment acquired for the operation of the geomatics laboratory.
C23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	Despite the fact that, according to stakeholders, the SESA of the National REDD+ Strategy is progressing well, they believe that there are additional developments required in relation to the SESA action plan. The REDD+ strategic options related to the country's environmental and social priorities still need to be fine-tuned and the relevant policies, laws and regulations need to be identified.
C24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	The stakeholders consider that progress on this criterion is not yet significant as it requires further development.
C25. Environmental and Social Management Framework	The stakeholders consider that progress on this criterion is not yet significant as it requires further development.

Table 14: Results of the self-assessment of component 2

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS								
FCPF CRITERIA		Boucle du Mouhoun	Western Central	South Central	East	North	Southwest	Overall score
No.	Component 2: Readiness Organisation and Consultation							
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance								
11	Assessment and analysis	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
12	Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	5	5	5	4	4	5	4
14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	5	5	5	4	3	5	4
15	Implications for forest law and policy	5	4	5	4	3	5	4
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options								
16	Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	4	4	5	4	4	5	4
17	Feasibility assessment	5	5	5	4	4	5	4
18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	4	4	5	4	3	5	4
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework								
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
20	Guidelines for implementation	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
21	Benefit sharing mechanisms	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	5	4	4	4	4	5	4
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts								
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	3	2	3	4	2	2	2
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	3	2	3	3	1	2	2

2.3. Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level

Burkina Faso submitted its Forest Reference Level¹² (FRL) to and it was validated by the UNFCCC Secretariat in August 2020. The report presents the methodology followed and the results obtained in terms of the forest reference emissions and forestry removals levels.

This component contains three (3) criteria, which are:

- 26. Demonstration of methodology
- 27. Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances
- 28. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines.

⇒ Demonstration of methodology

Burkina Faso adopted the national scale with a regional declination for the development of its FRL by proceeding in stages and gradually improving the accuracy of the data used. The FRL was therefore produced by analysing the information available at the time of its submission.

As a methodology, in accordance with the two approaches recommended by the UNFCCC, namely the Forest Reference Level (FRL) and the Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL), the country has opted for the calculation of the FRL instead of the FREL because this option allowed the country to consider not only the gross emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation but also the removals associated with the dynamics of forest land.

To estimate the emissions and removals of a forest the country followed the IPCC's recommendations (IPCC, 2003, 2006) that the emissions factor (EF) be multiplied by the data on the geographic scope of the targeted human activities referred to as activity data (AD).

An emissions or removals factor (EF or RF) is the coefficient quantifies emissions or removals of a gas per spatial unit of REDD+ activities and is normally expressed in tons of CO₂ equivalent per hectare.

The FREL/FRL must be expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year. The use of another unit of measurement, such as a hectare of lost forest area, is not acceptable under the UNFCCC.

¹² https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nrf_version2_19_08_20_vf__sans__surb_docx_-_soumis.pdf

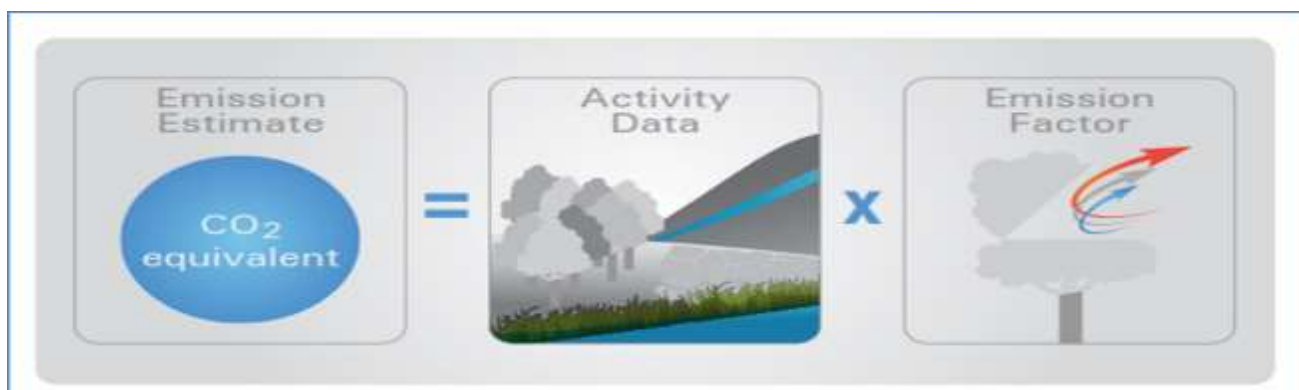


Figure 5: IPCC emissions calculation formula

Activity data were obtained from the production of land use databases and land use change maps. The satellite images used were from the Landsat sensor.

The emissions factors were estimated calculating the difference between the average carbon stock in the forest biomass and the average carbon stock of the biomass present on the surface area, resulting in forest conversion or alteration (agriculture, for example) for a given time frame.

The gain-loss method recommended by the IPCC was adopted for the FRL. This method consists of deducting the carbon gains for the same spatial unit for a given time frame.

The following formula was used to estimate the FREL:

$$\text{FREL} = \text{CO}_2 \text{ EMISSIONS} - \text{REMOVALS}$$

In submitting FRELs/FRLs and communicating to the UNFCCC the results of the REDD+ activities, countries must indicate their scope, meaning which REDD+ activities, which reservoirs and gas are included in the FREL/FRL. For Burkina Faso the following parameters and variables were used to calculate the FRL:

Table 15: Parameters and variables used to calculate the FREL

Parameter or variable	Presence	Description	Comments
Definition of the forest	yes	The nationally adopted definition of forests is: By forest, we mean a parcel with a minimum surface area of 0.5 ha, with a forest cover of at least 10% (tree stratum) and trees at least 2 m high. Tree plantations for forestry purposes are included as well.	The strata used for the REDD+ MRV are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland • Gallery forest • Tree savannah • Bush savannah • Wooded steppe • Forest Plantations •
Activity Data			
Deforestation	Yes	Conversion of forest land to non-forest land	
Forest degradation	Yes	Loss of stock observed for forest land remaining forest land.	May also include a loss of biodiversity.
Enhancement of stock	Yes	Increase in artificially (forest plantations) or naturally (fallow land regeneration) regenerated stock.	Normally this represents the conversion of non-forest land to forest land.
Sustainable management and conservation of forest carbon stocks	No	We currently have no quantitative data on this subject.	
Emissions factors / Carbon reservoirs			
Live above-ground biomass	Yes	Results of NFI 2 in 2012 based on 5,850 land samples. 2012-2013 Reference Year. Tier 2.	NFI 2 produces results for the volume of twigs and branches (minimum diameter 2 cm). The biomass was calculated from the wood density values.
Dead wood	Yes	Results of NFI 2 in 2012 based on 5,850 land samples. Tier 2.	NFI 2 gives estimates for the volume of standing dead wood. Dead wood lying on the ground is not included.
Litter	No	No data	
Underground biomass	Yes	For now, the Tier 1 estimates have been adopted.	Research is under way to determine the underground biomass based on direct measurements in the field. The results were not available when this report was finalised. They

Parameter or variable	Presence	Description	Comments
			should be integrated into subsequent versions of the FRL.
Soil Organic Carbon	Yes	The SOC content was determined for each strata based on data from BUNASOLS (1397 soil samples and morpho-soil maps). Tier 2.	SOC estimates in the first 30 cm of depth.
Greenhouse Gas	Yes	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O (bush fires)	
Period of Reference	Yes	1995-2017	Land use change maps for the years 1992, 2002, and 2014.
Reference Year	Yes	2014	This year was selected to highlight the investments that have been made within the implementation Forestry Investment Program projects.

To obtain the results, we had to first estimate the total carbon based on the below formulas:

AGB = Above-ground biomass (including live and dead standing wood) in tons/ha

LDB = Leaf Dry Biomass in tons/ha

RB = Roots Biomass in tons/ha

The Total Biomass (**TB**) is equal to:

$$\mathbf{TB = AGB + LDB + RB}$$

To calculate the carbon content we used the following formula:

$$\mathbf{C_TB = TB * 0.47}$$

Finally, we added the values calculated for the SOC.

$$\mathbf{C_TOT= C_TB + SOC}$$

The formulas below estimate the CO₂ emissions:

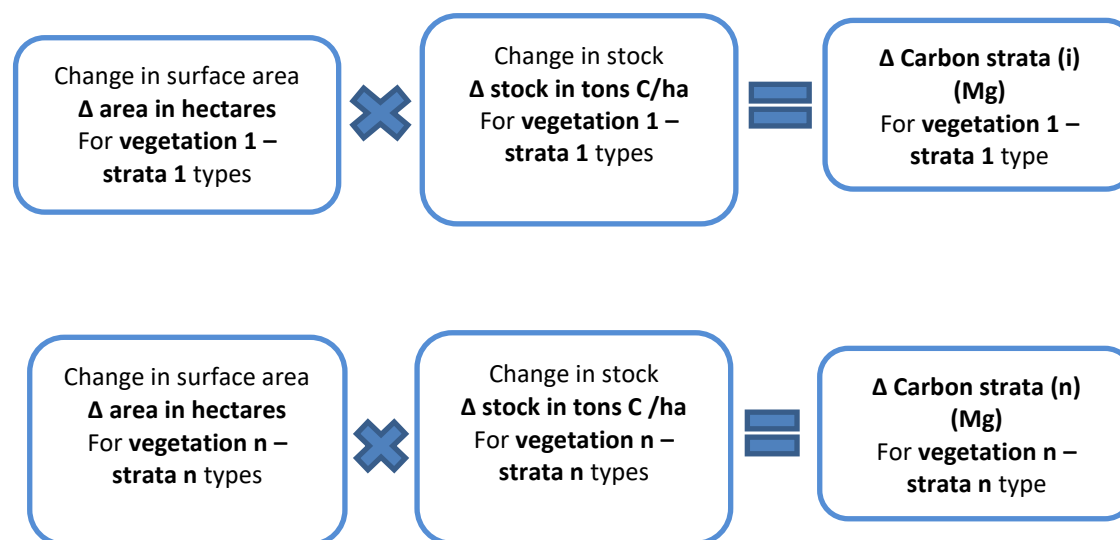


Figure 6: Combination of the Activity Data and Emissions Factors

Finally, the total change in carbon content will be **Δ Total carbon = $\sum_1^n \Delta \text{Carbon strata}$**

In our case the stratification is based on the combination of types of vegetation and phytogeographical domains.

The emissions values are then converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the following formulas:

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ equivalent} = \Delta \text{ Total carbon} \times 44 / 12$$

The methodological approach in building the FRL, all of the data on the scope, activities, and their emissions factors will be fine-tuned as more accurate data becomes available and the FRL will be updated accordingly. The FRL is updated every two (2) years to meet the UNFCCC requirements, in particular concerning the production of a technical appendix to the Biennial Update Report (BUT) to be submitted to the Convention. In this sense, the following elements for improvement have been identified:

- Aligning all ADs over the modified reference period: In the modified submission, Burkina Faso indicated 1995-2017 as the reference period and provided annual values for this time series, distinguishing the average emissions and removals value from changes in carbon reservoirs for 1992-2014 (implicitly assumed to remain constant in 2014-2017) and the 1995-2017 time series of the emissions from bush fires. In order to make the estimates more accurate, the country used Collect Earth to produce activity data for 2000 to 2022. These data, which will be produced in December 2022, will be used to update the FRL;
- Provide detailed information on the estimate methodology used to improve forest carbon stocks, in particular concerning the changes in carbon stocks in pools for forest areas not

subject to a change in land use: This is a recommendation from the evaluation of the FRL by the UNFCCC assessment team. This will be taken into account in the next FRL update;

- producing Tier 3 data for the underground biomass: when developing the FRL, Burkina Faso commissioned an underground biomass study to improve the accuracy of its estimates. The results of the study came after the FRL was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. It is therefore necessary to take the results of this study into account when revising the FRL so that it will be more accurate;
- develop specific allometric formulas for above-ground biomass: This is a recommendation from the UNFCCC technical team to be considered in future FRL updates;
- Provide the calculations related to the ADs and EFs used in building the FRL: This is a recommendation from the UNFCCC technical team to improve the transparency of the FRL. It will be taken into account in the next FRL submissions;
- Provide information on the importance of activities other than reducing emissions from deforestation: Burkina Faso's approach to improving the FRL is incremental and depends on the availability of data, which in turn depends on the availability of financial and technical resources. Burkina Faso has thus planned to include in its next FRL submissions, data from the two remaining activities, conservation of forest carbon stocks and sustainable forest management;
- Include in the FRL the missing carbon pools for forest areas not subject to a change in land use: the approach to improving Burkina Faso's FRL is incremental and depends on the availability of data, which in turn is linked to the availability of financial and technical resources. Burkina Faso plans to include the data on other carbon pools in its next FRL submissions;

⇒ Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances

The main characteristics of Burkina Faso's Forest Reference Level are the following:

- scale: National (Total surface area of 27.3 million hectares)
- typology: Forest Reference Level (FRL). This considers not only the gross emissions from deforestation and forest degradation but also the removals associated with forest land dynamics.
- national definition of forest: by forest, we mean a parcel with a minimum surface area of 0.5 ha, with a forest cover of at least 10% (tree stratum) and trees at least 2 m high. Tree plantations for forestry purposes are included as well.
- forestry strata used for the REDD+ MRV are the following:
 1. Woodland;
 2. Gallery forest;
 3. Tree savannah;
 4. Bush savannah;
 5. Wooded steppe;
 6. Forest plantations;
- Activity Data: Producing three land use databases (BDOT) from 1992, 2002, and 2014 and two land cover change maps for the 1992-2002 and 2002-2014 historical periods. The

data processing methods for the 1992, 2002, and 2014 REDD+ MRV BDOTs is based on monitored processing by Landsat 4, 5, 7, and 8 satellite images, which have a resolution of 30 m. The minimum mapping unit (MMU) used is 0.8 ha or 8,000 m²;

- deforestation: conversion of forest land to non-forest land Tier 3 Level of accuracy;
- forest degradation: loss of stock observed for forest land remaining forest land. May also include a loss of biodiversity. Tier 3 Level of accuracy;
- Enhancement of stock: Increase in artificially (forest plantations) or naturally (fallow land regeneration) regenerated stock. Tier 3 Level of accuracy;
- live above-ground biomass: Results of NFI 2 in 2012 based on 5,850 land samples. 2012-2013 Reference Year. Tier 2 Level of accuracy.
- Dead wood: Results of NFI 2 in 2012 based on 5,850 land samples. Tier 2 Level of accuracy;
- underground biomass: the Tier 1 estimates have been adopted.
- Soil Organic Carbon: the SOC content was determined for each strata based on data from BUNASOLS (1397 soil samples and morpho-soil maps). The SOC was estimated in the first 30 cm of depth. Tier 2 Level of accuracy.
- greenhouse gas used: CO₂; CH₄, N₂O;
- period of reference: 1995-2017.

Outside the underground biomass estimates that by default used the IPCC data, the other parameters for estimating Burkina Faso's FRL used a (Tier 2 or Tier 3) level of accuracy specific to the national context. The estimates were made based on historical data from 1995-2017.

After the FRL was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat, a period of technical assessment of the methodology by three (3) experts from the UNFCCC resulted in the validation of the FRL. The objective of the technical assessment was to assess to what extent the information provided by Burkina Faso comply with the guidelines for submitting information on reference levels and to offer a facilitating, non-intrusive exchange of technical information on building the FRL in order to support Burkina Faso's capacity to build and improve the future of its FRL, as applicable. This was done on the basis of the documentation made available to the experts in a transparent and comprehensive manner.

⇒ **Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines**

The UNFCCC Secretariat validated the FLR through the FCCC/TAR/2020/BFA report entitled "Report on the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference level of Burkina Faso submitted in 2020"¹³ which shows the technical feasibility of the methodological approach.

The technical assessment affirms the following: *This report concerns the technical assessment of Burkina Faso's voluntary submission on its Forest Reference Level (FRL) proposed in accordance with decision 13/CP.19 and within payments based on these results. The FRL proposed by Burkina Faso covers emissions reduction activities due to deforestation, forest*

¹³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2020_BFA.pdf

degradation and forest carbon stock enhancement, which are among the activities included in Decision no. 1/CP.16, paragraph 70. Burkina Faso prepared a national FRL for its submission. The FRL presented in the original submission for the 1992-2014 reference period corresponds to 6,314,100 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. As a result of the facilitation process during the technical assessment, the FRL was modified to 10,218,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year and the reference period to 1995-2017. The assessment team notes that the data and information used by Burkina Faso to build its FRL are transparent, complete, and overall comply with the guidelines contained in the appendix to Decision no. 12/CP.17. This report contains the FRL assessed and several domains identified by the assessment team for future technical improvements in accordance with the provisions on the scope of the technical assessment contained in the appendix to Decision no. 13/CP.19.

The IPCC guidelines steered each stage of the FRL estimates from the definition of the forest, the land cover strata, the production of activity data and the emissions factors. The UNFCCC's technical assessment report is comprehensive on the FRL's compliance with the UNFCCC guidelines and the IPCC's recommendations and directives in paragraphs 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, and 42.

Table 16: Summary of stakeholders' assessment of criteria 26 to 28

Criteria	Summary of stakeholders' assessment
C26. Demonstration of methodology	The stakeholders consider the UNFCCC Secretariat's submission and validation of the FRL to be significant progress. They also feel that this shows respect for the international recommendations and the relevance of Burkina Faso's methodological approach. They do, however, recommend developing specific allometric formulas for the above-ground biomass; using specific country data available on the underground biomass for all activities included in the FRL, and to improve the accuracy of the SOC.
C27. Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	
C28. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	

Table 17: Results of the self-assessment of component 3

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS								
FCPF CRITERIA		Boucle du Mouhoun	Western Central	South Central	East	North	Southwest	Overall score
No.	Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels							
26	Demonstration of methodology	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
27	Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	5	5	5	4	5	4	4

2.4. Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards

Burkina Faso has set up the institutional framework for a national forest monitoring system (SNSF). This system is gradually being enhanced at the technical, material and institutional levels to enable it to carry out its missions. The safeguards information system will be added to this system and will also take into account the feedback on REDD+ non-carbon benefits in Burkina Faso.

Component 4 includes two (2) sub-components:

- Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)
- Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

There are six (6) criteria for assessing these two sub-components:

29. Documentation of monitoring approach
30. Demonstration of early system implementation
31. Institutional arrangements and capacities
32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues
33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing
34. Institutional arrangements and capacities

2.4.1. Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)

⇒ Documentation of monitoring approach

Activities associated with the SNSF and the FRL were conducted in parallel to ensure coherence and consistency. National guidelines for the SNSF also define the requirements for the FRL, the firm responsible for the SNSF was also the one responsible for the FRL, protocols with supporting institutions (the National Soil Bureau (BUNASOLS), Burkina Faso's Geographic Institute (the IGB), and the National Service of Forestry Information System (SNSIF)) were used for the SNSF and the FRL, etc.

The SNSF first began to be set up with the development of the MRV action plan. Developments placed particular emphasis on i) methodology and ii) institutional provisions.

Methodology developments have focused on the development of national guidelines for the MRV¹⁴ and the FRL, which presents a sequential approach to assessing activity, data, and emissions factors for the REDD+ process. The document is based on generic guidelines in GOFC GOLD, GFOI that are customised to reflect country-specific elements. It provides the definition of forest and establishes which activities are eligible for REDD+ based on national circumstances, introduces and defines thematic categories for mapping, and analyses key categories. These choices were made through a technical workshop¹⁵ that brought together all relevant stakeholders for the SNSF in Burkina Faso. During this workshop, the parameters and variables to be used for the FRL calculation were defined (Table 17).

¹⁴ [Initial report describing the MRV methodology](#)

¹⁵ [MRV status report](#)

Table 18: Parameters and variables used to calculate the FRL

Parameter or variable	Presence	Description	Comments/Explanations
Definition of the forest	Yes	The nationally adopted definition of forests is: <i>By forest, we mean a parcel with a minimum surface area of 0.5 ha, with a forest cover of at least 10% (tree stratum) and trees at least 2 m high. Tree plantations for forestry purposes are included as well.</i>	The strata used for the REDD+ MRV are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland • Gallery forest • Tree savannah • Bush savannah • Wooded steppe • Forest plantations These categories were selected following several national technical workshops with all relevant stakeholders, including the workshop on redefining forest parameters and land categories to align the reports of the Third National Communication on Climate Change and the Forest Reference Level in Burkina Faso of 29 and 30 June 2020 ¹⁶
Activity Data			
Deforestation	Yes	Conversion of forest land to non-forest land Tier 3.	
Forest degradation	Yes	Loss of stock observed for forest land remaining forest land. Tier 3.	May also include a loss of biodiversity.
Enhancement of stock	Yes	Increase in artificially (forest plantations) or naturally (fallow land regeneration) regenerated stock. Tier 3.	Normally this represents the conversion of non-forest land to forest land.
Sustainable management and conservation	No	The country currently has no quantitative data on this subject. Tier 3.	

¹⁶ [Forest redefinition workshop](#)

of forest carbon stocks			
Emissions factors / Carbon reservoirs			
Live above-ground biomass	Yes	Results of NFI 2 in 2012 based on 5,850 land samples. 2012-2013 Reference Year. Tier 2.	NFI 2 produces results for the volume of twigs and branches (minimum diameter 2 cm). The biomass was calculated from the wood density values.
Dead wood	Yes	Results of NFI 2 in 2012 based on 5,850 land samples. Tier 2.	NFI 2 gives estimates for the volume of standing dead wood. Dead wood lying on the ground is not included.
Litter	No	No data	
Underground biomass	Yes	Results of the study on carbon measurement of underground timber biomass in Burkina Faso. Tier 2	Estimate of the types of wood volume mass and groups of types studied, the ratio of the underground biomass over the above-ground biomass and the average carbon content of the biomass.
Soil Organic Carbon	Yes	The SOC content was determined for each strata based on data from BUNASOLS (1397 soil samples and morpho-soil maps). Tier 2.	SOC estimates in the first 30 cm of depth.
Greenhouse Gas	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CO₂ - CH₄, - N₂O (bush fires) 	1995-2017 historical series of the forest and prairie surface areas burned annually.
Period of Reference	Yes	1995-2017	Land use change maps for the years 1992, 2002, and 2014. Estimate of the incidence of 1995-2017 brush fires.

Within the implementation of the REDD+ NRV system, the Ministry of the Environment has signed a collaboration protocol with the IBG for producing three land use databases (BDOT) from 1992, 2002, and 2014 and two land cover change maps for the 1992-2002 and 2002-2014 historical periods.

The general objective of this service was to produce geographical information in order to provide the country with devices and tools for environmental monitoring of the territory to analyse environmental changes, in particular climate change and adaptation and mitigation action planning.

There has been talk of:

- producing the REDD+ MRV BDOT using Landsat 4 and 5 images from the historic year (1992);
- producing the REDD+ MRV BDOT using Landsat 7 images from the historic year (2002);
- producing the REDD+ MRV BDOT using Landsat 8 images from the reference year (2014);
- making a forest cover change map for the 1992-2002 historical period;
- making a forest cover change map for the 2002-2014 historical period.

All this data was Tier 3 with an at least 90% level of accuracy. The choice of accuracy was based on the country's vision of integrating FCPF carbon funds.

Following difficulties in terms of cost and time to produce BDOTs, the Technical Monitoring Committee (CTS) of the SNSF in Burkina Faso, a body ensuring the technical quality of the SNSF, chose Collect Earth as a remote sensing tool that combines the production of forest statistics with the monitoring of forest dynamics and therefore REDD+ activities.

The SNSF CTS was created by Memorandum no. 013/2017/PIF of 14 August 2017. This committee is made up of all relevant stakeholders in Burkina Faso's SNSF. Its main mission is to support the proper functioning of the SNSF from its design to its implementation. This committee has technically reviewed and approved the various stages of the SNSF design. Following the dynamics of the national actors and the current needs, the SNSF CTS was revised on 16 May 2022 by Memorandum no. 22 /178 MEEEE/SG on the creation, powers, composition, organisation and functioning of a technical committee for monitoring the production of activity data with Collect Earth.

In order to improve the transparency of its FRL, Burkina Faso has calculated the uncertainties of the emission factors (Tables 18 and 19).

Table 19: Uncertainties - volume parameters

	SUD SOUDANIFIEN	NORD SOUDANIFIEN	SUD SAHELIFIEN	SAHELILIN STRICT	ALL
Stratum					
Forêt dense	28.4 (206.8 %)				28.4 (206.8 %)
Forêt ouverte	53.2 (19.5 %)	54.8 (27.9 %)	48.1 (39.5 %)	---	52.7 (14.5 %)
Plantations forestières et vergers	24.0 (43.7 %)	21.8 (130.3 %)	77.0 (430.7 %)	---	24.0 (47.6 %)
Savanne arborée	37.1 (8.5 %)	30.1 (18.4 %)			36.4 (8.0 %)
Savane arbustive et herbeuse	21.9 (14.4 %)	20.5 (14.8 %)	---	---	21.2 (10.3 %)
Steppe arborée	---	---	24.8 (36.4 %)	12.1 (109.6 %)	15.1 (87.2 %)
Steppe arbustive et herbeuse	---	---	9.4 (41.2 %)	4.6 (98.8 %)	7.0 (42.6 %)
Territoires agroforestiers	18.9 (12.3 %)	18.4 (12.7 %)	13.7 (22.8 %)	8.7 (81.7 %)	16.2 (8.5 %)
Zones arides, dégradées ou culturées	9.6 (274.3 %)	6.5 (201.1 %)	1.7 (471.8 %)	2.6 (280.0 %)	3.8 (141.8 %)
Zones humides	28.2 (50.8 %)	15.5 (122.2 %)	31.0 (85.3 %)	21.3 (100.1 %)	23.7 (41.0 %)
Summary					
ALL	26.8 (6.4 %)	20.2 (9.4 %)	12.4 (19.7 %)	5.8 (60.2 %)	19.9 (5.5 %)

The total confidence limits for the volume per hectare parameter is $\pm 5.5\%$ and the weighted average is 19.9 m³/ha.

Table 20: Uncertainties - SOC parameters

	Nord Sahélien	Nord Soudanien	Sud Sahélien	Sud Soudanien	ALL
Stratum					
AG	0.3 (20.2 %)	0.6 (7.6 %)	0.5 (11.3 %)	0.6 (8.5 %)	0.6 (5.0 %)
FC	---	0.5 (426.7 %)	---	---	0.5 (426.7 %)
PA	---	0.6 (6.4 %)	0.5 (6.4 %)	0.6 (6.1 %)	0.6 (3.7 %)
PF	---	0.4 (213.6 %)	---	---	0.4 (213.6 %)
SABUH	0.3 (14.9 %)	0.7 (7.9 %)	0.5 (9.5 %)	0.7 (8.1 %)	0.7 (5.4 %)
SAVARBO	---	0.7 (13.3 %)	0.6 (15.9 %)	0.7 (8.1 %)	0.7 (7.4 %)
STABUH	0.3 (14.7 %)	0.5 (14.4 %)	0.5 (26.8 %)	0.7 (18.3 %)	0.4 (14.9 %)
VG	---	0.5 (164.1 %)	0.8 (603.8 %)	---	0.5 (96.4 %)
ZH	0.6 (67.9 %)	1.0 (22.3 %)	0.6 (124.3 %)	0.9 (14.0 %)	0.9 (10.8 %)
Summary					
ALL	0.3 (10.1 %)	0.6 (4.3 %)	0.5 (9.6 %)	0.7 (4.0 %)	0.6 (2.8 %)

The total confidence limits for the volume per hectare parameter is $\pm 2.8\%$ and the weighted average is 0.6.

For the calculation of the combined uncertainties of the emission factors the value converted to t/COS ha which is 24.3 t/ha was adopted.

⇒ Demonstration of early system implementation

The activities of the national REDD+ strategy are primarily based on land use for the purposes of forestry, agriculture, pastoralism, mining, etc.

The SNSF's forest monitoring function includes several aspects of monitoring related to forest management and evolution over time. This function will use remote sensing to detect changes in land use in the areas using REDD+ initiatives and to implement corrective measures in places where illegal deforestation and forest degradation are taking place. To do this, a protocol was developed for collecting activity data using Collect Earth.

In order to detect changes, Collect Earth will evaluate images at different times (month and year) of the same sampling unit.

To simplify the difficulties of evaluating medium-resolution images, the evaluation protocol for each sample unit will work from the most recent (higher resolution) to the oldest (lower resolution) image.



An initial assessment will be conducted based on the latest high-resolution image available for the sample unit. The operator will then search through the different image repositories to assess whether he can detect a change in land use in the past.

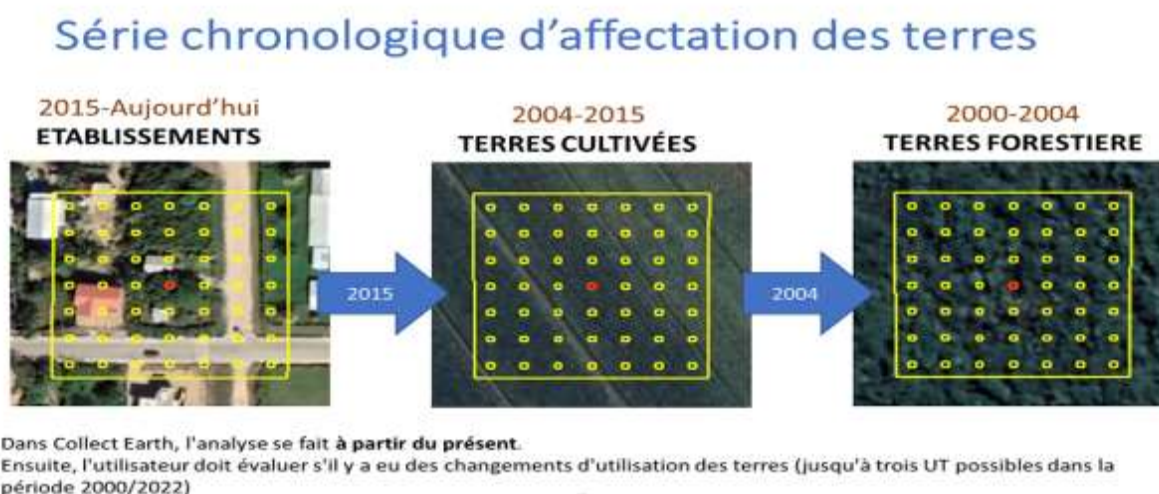


Figure 7: example of a land use time series

Remote sensing was used to monitor the areas involved in REDD+ activities. For each area involved, a leaks belt will be defined to monitor and assess them.

The monitoring function will be enhanced by a community participation mechanism to be set up. Community monitoring will be conducted through the direct participation of members of a community, either through their participation in collaborative monitoring actions, or by training and engaging the services of community members to carry out monitoring projects.

The proposed SNSF was the culmination of a long consultation process with key stakeholders. First of all, it was necessary to identify them. The following main stakeholders have been identified:

- the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat;
- the Regional REDD+ Technical Units;
- the Municipal REDD+ Technical Units;
- the National Observatory of Sustainable Development;
- the National Service of Forestry Information System;
- the National Soil Bureau;
- Burkina Faso's Geographic Institute;
- The Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development;
- the INERA;
- the National Institute of Statistics and Demography;
- the National CSO Platform on REDD+ and Sustainable Development;
- the leaders of REDD+ initiatives.

Next, a series of consultations were necessary (Table 20).

Table 21: Consultations missions

Timetable: activities completed			
First mission/February 2019			
Date	Activities	Location	Discussion points on the institutional anchoring
04 February 2019	Workshop restricted to MRV stakeholders to discuss institutional arrangements and the MRV framework to be set up in Burkina Faso	FIP conference room	Legal issues of the institutional framework Draft of the institutional framework
05 February 2019	Discussion and debate meeting with the National Service of Forestry Information System (SNSIF)	SNSIF conference room	Organic framework of the SNSIF SNSIF activities related to the MRV: What information is expected? What deliverable is expected? Link with the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat Obligation and transmission time for information/deliverables Concerns/weaknesses to actively participate Difficulties encountered Suggestions
06 February 2019	Discussion and debate meeting with Burkina Faso's Geographic Institute (IGB), on the institutional arrangements of the FIP-IGB-MRV	IGB Bureau	Organic framework of the IGB IGB activities related to the MRV: What information is expected? What deliverable is expected? Link with the FIP, the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat, the Programme National de Gestion de l'Information sur le Milieu (National Environmental Information Program) (PNGIM) Roles and Responsibilities in the MRV system
07 February 2019	Discussion and debate meeting with the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) including the National Observatory of Sustainable Development (ONDD)	SP/CNDD conference room	Organic framework of the ONDD SP/CNDD and ONDD activities related to the MRV: What information is expected? What deliverable is expected? Link with the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat, Obligation and transmission time for information/deliverables Concerns/weaknesses to actively participate; Difficulties encountered Suggestions on the institutional arrangements
	Discussion and debate meeting with the National Soil Bureau (BUNASOLS)	BUNASOLS Bureau	Organic framework of the BUNASOLS BUNASOLS activities related to the MRV: What information is expected? What deliverable is expected? Link with the FIP, the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat, the SP/CNDD and the SNSIF Roles and Responsibilities in the MRV system
08 February 2019	Restoration of the mission on the discussion and debate meetings with the actors and the key structures of the MRV system	FIP conference room	Presentation of the analysis of the AESA legal expert as a result of the collection of documentary information, discussions and debates with the actors and structures Discussion on the proposed amended institutional scheme Adoption of the new Draft of the MRV institutional anchoring scheme Proposed timetable for the next step
Second mission / September-October 2019			

30 September 2019	Meeting with the FIP REDD+ MRV national expert	Bureau of the FIP REDD+ MRV national expert	Examining and finalising the discussion meetings program Planning and organisation of discussion meetings
01 October 2019	Participation in the training workshop on the development of a SOC loss model consistent with the FRL methodology Meeting and discussions with the BUNASOLS	BUNASOLS Bureau	Role of BUNASOLS in the Measurement component related to REDD+ Recipient of their data within the REDD+ MRV system, frequency of transmission of information; Means of internal verification of shared information - quality assurance Soil monitoring action and means Financing and activity coordination approach within the REDD+ MRV system
	Meeting and discussions with the SNSIF	FIP conference room	Role of the SNSIF in the Measurement component related to REDD+; Recipient of their data within the REDD+ MRV system, frequency of transmission of information; Means of internal verification of shared information - quality assurance Forest monitoring action and means Financing and activity coordination approach within the REDD+ MRV system
02 October 2019	Meeting and discussions with the INERA	INERA conference room	Discussions on the organisation, operation and missions; Internal reporting experience Means of internal verification of their studies and/or research (spirit of methods, definition of objectives-indicators-elements of guarantee/quality assurance Monitoring action (occasional depending on the themes) Views on collaboration, coordination within the system under construction, and funding of activities
	Meeting and discussions with the ONDD		Discussions on the role and means of action in land monitoring; Information on fires in forest land; Means of internal verification of information (methods and indicators by theme) Suggestion of recommendations in particular on data archiving, and transparency and accessibility, as well as formalising a national information and monitoring system; Viewpoint on collaboration, coordination, and funding of activities.
	Meeting and discussions with the SP/DCCI	DCCI conference room	Discussion on the provisional scheme of the institutional arrangements of the REDD+ MRV system; Discussion on building a national MRV system and a REDD+ MRV system. Information sharing and alignment of views between the production of the biennial report and the REDD+ appendix on carbon emissions and removals associated with deforestation and forest degradation
	Meeting and discussions with NATURAMA	NATURAMA head office	Discussion on the organisation of the civil society in the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso

			NATURAMA action in the REDD+ process Collaboration with state institutions Funding of activities and relationship with the State and international partners on this component
03 October 2019	Meeting and discussions with the Department of Geography	Bureau of the department of the University of Ouaga / Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo	The Department of Geography's activities on climate change, particularly in the forest sector The means of action within forest research and monitoring; Collaboration and partnership experience; Financing of their activities Collaboration with the ministry in charge of forest sector management.
	Meeting and discussions with the INSD	INSD Bureau	Organisation, functioning and mission of the INSD; The INSD's activities in particular concerning greenhouse gas inventories Contributions to ensuring the quality of information at the national level Experience in collaborating and coordinating with other sectoral ministries
	Meeting and discussions with the IUCN	IUCN head office	IUCN actions on climate change particularly in the REDD+ process Actions in the National REDD+ Platform Role and mission with respect to local communities Relations with the public powers and international partners
04 October 2019	Participating in the meeting of the Technical Monitoring Committee (CTS) with a view to validating the SOC study and reviewing the progress of the work on building the FRL and the next steps	FIP conference room	Presentations on the SOC study and the progress of the work on building the FRL Validation with study amendment
	Meeting and discussions with Tiisla viim (CSO)	CSO head office	Organisation functioning of the CSO Actions on forest reforestation; Financing of their activities Relations within the REDD+ platform Experience of working and collaborating with the communities and state institutions.

The SNSF was developed in parallel to developing the FRL and based on the same methodological foundations for estimating greenhouse gas emissions.

⇒ Institutional arrangements and capacities

The consultations with the SNSF stakeholders helped obtain an institutional arrangement capitalising on the strengths and prerogatives of the existing institutions. This helps avoid as much as possible duplication of structures, minimise operating costs, and optimise the institution's roles within their prerogatives.

Table 22: Basis of the institutional arrangement for the SNSF

MRV:	Basis for the institutional arrangement for the REDD+ MRV system: Report: responsibility - themes - national needs - international expectations - regulatory texts				
	Who? (Role: Institution/structure)	What? (Responsibility: Competence-information)	How (Media and channels)	When? (Frequency-Time Period)	Legal framework (regulatory references)
Measurement	ONDD Department of (SP/CNDD) <u>Manager/Director:</u> Department Head	Preparing and filling in the national indicators for monitoring and assessing sustainable development periodically preparing the Report on the environmental status in Burkina Faso; collecting, processing, analysing, circulating, updating, and disseminating information on sustainable development (compilation of information from different sectors to generate the national communication report) Use of appropriate technological tools (remote sensing, imaging) Information on bush fires	<u>Outputs expected:</u> High-resolution image Dry matter productivity (DMP) Fraction of vegetation cover (FCOVER) Leaf Area Index (LAI) Production of virtual greenhouse gas maps	Each year	Decree no. 2017-0459/PRES/PM/MEEVCC of 12 June 2017 Article 15 and Order no. 2018-009/MEEVCC/CAB of 11 January 2019 on the creation, powers, composition, organisation and functioning of the SP/CNDD Articles 16, 17, 18,
	SNSIF department of the (DGEF) <u>Manager/Director :</u> Department Head (under the Director General of Waters and Forests)	design and dissemination of forest resource inventory methods inventory and mapping of classified areas of the State; support for the implementation of the forest land registry; assessment and monitoring of the contribution of forest and wildlife areas to carbon sequestration in partnership with the relevant structures; support for technical capacity-building of agents in forest resource assessment; management and periodic updating of data from the forestry information system in collaboration with the relevant actors; support for national projects and programs for forest resource management For the work on the National Forest Inventory (NFI):	<u>Outputs expected:</u> NFI Forest cover change map <u>Establishing allometric formulas</u>	2 years (Synchronising the submission of the biennial report) 5 years (in case of framing, if applicable)	Order no. 2017-095 /MEEVCC/SG/DGEF on the organisation, powers, and functioning of the General Directorate of Waters and Forests (DGEF), of 13 March 2017 Articles: 10, 11, 18, 19

	<p>know the quantitative and qualitative timber potential status, the foliar and herbaceous biomass nationally, regionally, and at the municipal level; set up a statistical and geo-referenced database on the results of the inventory; estimate the carbon stock in the above-ground biomass; establish a permanent monitoring system for the country's forest resources (forest monitoring); strengthen national capacity in forest resource assessment techniques</p>			
IGB <u>Manager/Director:</u> Chairman of the Board of Directors	Production of the land use database (BDOT) particularly concerning forest areas	<u>Outputs expected:</u> Forest cover change map	Based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the FIP (non-renewable)	IBG charter dated 17 March 2000 Articles: 3, 7, 8
BUNASOLS <u>Manager/Director:</u> General Director	<p>Preparing the national soil map; conducting soil studies on the entire scope of the national territory developing the agricultural soil map, valuating lands, recovery of degraded land and soil analysis. Making pedological data available. Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) map SOC data based on the SOC loss model consistent with the FRL methodology</p>	<u>Outputs expected:</u> Producing SOC data Providing information on the SOC calculation and reservoir	2 years (in connection with the communication of the biennial report)	Decree no. 2018-0525/PRES/PM/MINEFID/MA AH/ of 25 June 2018 on approving the BUNASOLS charter Articles: 3, 4, 32
RESEARCH (Department of Geography) INSD, INERA, UO1/LAME, UO1/Labev, WASCAL, 2iE, etc.)	<p>Production of research and study data upon request and as needed</p> <p>INERA: Forest, soil (pedology), and livestock studies and research</p> <p>NISD: Production of statistics of national greenhouse gas inventories</p> <p>Department of Geography: Forests (management, biotope, etc.) studies and research Production of forestry data on changes in biotope level. Production of information on the forest cover and its changes based on remote sensing and geomatics tools</p>	<p><u>Outputs expected:</u> Research data (in case needed) Information on the studies and research. Annual activity report</p> <p>Burkina Faso statistics directories</p> <p>Studies and research Production of digital maps and images</p>	<p>Upon request as needed or for the national objectives set</p> <p>By year</p> <p>By year</p> <p>By year</p>	

	REDD+ CSO platform (populations, communities, project leaders)	Assistance, raising awareness and training populations and communities on combating climate change Developing reforestation initiatives Popularisation of new forest and agricultural sustainable management practices Implementation of REDD+ projects	<u>Reforestation efforts</u> <u>REDD+ Project</u>	By year	
Validation and adoption of the Report and appendix submitted for external verification					
Validation	CONADD under the Prime Minister's Office <u>Managers/Directors:</u> President: Prime Minister First Vice President: Minister of the environment Second Vice President: Minister of the Economy and Finance Third Vice President: Minister of Social Action	Reviews and approves: - the National Report on the status of sustainable development in Burkina Faso; - the Report and program of the SP/CNDD activities. (including the Biennial Report and its REDD+ Appendix)	<u>Outputs expected:</u> National clearance (validation) of the Biennial Report and the attached REDD+ Appendix	Ordinary Session every two (2) years	Decree no. 2017- 0459/PRES/PM/MEEVCC of 12 June 2017 on the powers, organisation and functioning of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), Articles 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11
Adoption	REDD+ NC <u>Managers/Directors:</u> Chaired by the General Secretary of the Ministry of the Environment	Reviews and adopts the Reports of the REDD+ NTS to be sent to the REDD+ bodies	<u>Outputs expected:</u> <u>Adoption of reports in</u> <u>particular those related to</u> <u>REDD+</u>	Every two (2) years, synchronous with the ordinary biennial session of CONADD	Decree no. 2017 1329/PR/PM/MEEVCC/MAT D/MAAH/ MINEFID of 30 September 2017 on steering, execution and consultation frameworks of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism. Articles: 4 and 5 Article 8 chapter III, section 1, paragraph 1
Notice	SP/CNDD Attached to the MEEVCC's Cabinet Department with a direct link to the REDD+ MRV the national communication (DCCI) <u>Manager/Director:</u> Permanent Secretary Department Head (DCCI)	Prepare the CONADD sessions; prepare the Report on the state of the environment in Burkina Faso; prepare the National Report on Sustainable Development; prepare periodic reports on the implementation of the conventions monitored by the SP/CNDD National communication National (Carbon) Registry Biennial Report (Appendix) Transmission of the Report to the UNFCCC	<u>Outputs expected:</u> Biennial Report (Appendix) (submitted for national validation and sent to the UNFCCC, if applicable)	Every two (2) years	Decree no. 2017- 0459/PRES/PM/MEEVCC of 12 June 2017 Articles 12, 13, 14, and 15 and Order no. 2018- 009/MEEVCC/CAB of 11 January 2019 on the creation, powers, composition, organisation and functioning of the SP/CNDD

					Articles 3, 5, 17, 22, 18, 32, 16 to 26
Verification	UNFCCC <u>Manager:</u> Agency of the United Nations within the implementation of the UNFCCC	Assess the Biennial Report (Appendix) (external verification)	<u>Outputs expected:</u> CCNUCC Verification report	Once every two years after submission of the technical appendix in the "relevant additional information" of the biennial report	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
Monitoring	ONDD	Use of remote sensing and imaging tools Methodology and indicators developed by theme Alerts on bush fires Information on bush fires	<u>Digital maps on the forest cover and its changes</u>	Each year	
	SNSIF	Proximity monitoring through field work including permanent plots, forest inventory	<u>Information on changes in the forest cover</u>	2 years or so 5 years in case of framing	
	RESEARCH (Department of Geography)	Geomatics laboratory Remote sensing Studies and Research for national purposes	<u>Forestry data on changes in biotope level, production of digital maps</u>	By year	
	National CSO Platform on REDD+ and Sustainable Development (populations, communities, project leaders)	Community actions on forest and agricultural land Participation in REDD+ best practices projects Raising awareness and training for communities	<u>Assistance managing responses to combating climate change</u>	In the year based on the current activities	
Coordination and monitoring - Production					
& monitoring Coordination	REDD+ NTS attached to the (DGEVCC) <u>Manager/Director:</u> National REDD+ Focal Point	Supervise and Coordinate the REDD+ MRV system; Prepare the reports to be submitted to the international bodies relative to REDD+; Coordinate the formulation of REDD+ projects and programs;	<u>Outputs expected:</u> Technical Appendix (to the Biennial Report)	Every two (2) years, synchronous with the communication	Decree no. 2017 1329/PR/PM/MEEVCC/MAT D/MAAH/ MINEFID of 30 September 2017 on steering, execution and consultation frameworks of the Reducing

	Devise the necessary indicators and tools to monitor and assess REDD+ projects; Monitor and assess REDD+ implementation activities; Promote co-operation between the Technical and Financial Partners; Mobilise the financial resources necessary to implement the REDD+ mechanism; Manage the carbon registry and REDD+ project registry; Produce the REDD+ appendix to the biennial report; Send the appendix to the SP/CNDD.		of the biennial report	Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) mechanism in Burkina Faso Articles: 4, 6, 12, 23, 25 to 26
REDD+ RTC under the governor of the Region <u>Manager/Director:</u> General Secretary of the Region	Monitor and assess REDD+ implementation activities regionally	<u>Outputs expected:</u> Relay of information on REDD+ activities in particular on regional REDD+ projects and programs	By year	Decree no. 2017 1329/PR/PM/MEEVCC/MAT D/MAAH/ MINEFID of 30 September 2017 Articles: 6, 13, 27, and 28
REDD+ MTC in the municipality <u>Manager/Director:</u> General Secretary of the local town hall	Monitor and assess REDD+ implementation activities at the municipal level	<u>Outputs expected:</u> Relay of information on REDD+ activities in particular on REDD+ projects and programs at the municipal level	By year	Decree no. 2017 1329/PR/PM/MEEVCC/MAT D/MAAH/ MINEFID of 30 September 2017 Articles: 6, 14, 27, and 28
REDD+ project and program leaders (recorded on the project registry) <u>Managers/Directors:</u> The project managers	Populate the REDD+ MRV system with the results of REDD+ projects and programs recorded in the REDD+ project registry	<u>Outputs expected:</u> Information to measure the performance of REDD+ projects nationally for emissions and/or removals	By year	

2.4.2. Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards

⇒ Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues

The main objective of REDD+ is to limit the loss from forest degradation and to promote the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stock. Implementing activities in line with this objective will generate carbon benefits for the country and the actors involved in the implementation. The carbon benefits may be understood as enhancing the reduced emissions by implementing various emission reduction activities. It is also expected that implementing REDD+ activities will generate non-carbon benefits. The latter type of benefits is a term referring to other REDD+ benefits that go beyond simple carbon stock and enhancement of carbon stock in forests.

REDD+ in Burkina Faso places particular emphasis on the non-carbon benefits generated which represents the prerequisite to the generation of carbon benefits and thus successful REDD+ implementation. These include environmental, socio-economic, and governance-related benefits.

Identifying REDD+ non-carbon benefits capitalised on the direct experience of the BF-FIP's REDD+ pilot projects. The study site identification approach concerned all five (5) administrative regions covered by the BF-FIP. For each administrative region, two (2) municipalities housing a forest where the BF-FIP is involved have been identified. Forest status diversity and communities' level of dependence on the forest were taken into account.

So the following criteria were used to guide the selection of communities and forests:

- presence or absence of a classified forest;
- presence or absence of a Forest Management Site (CAF) in a classified forest (CF);
- presence or absence of a silvo-pastoral zone;
- presence or absence of an Integrated Municipal Development Project for REDD+ (REDD+ PDIC) (local forest governance);
- communities' level of dependence on forests (revenues, food, fuel/energy).

Locally, two (2) villages were identified in each municipality testing a REDD+ PDIC with respect to the transformational aspects generated. The main criteria guiding the choice of villages were:

- the existence of several embodiments of the REDD+ PDIC;
- the accessibility with the municipality seat;
- the dynamism of the village inhabitants;
- the village leaders' commitment.

The data collection process is depicted below (Table 22).

Table 23: the different data collection stages

Stages		Actors	Data collection method
Phase 1	Identifying stakeholders (who is participating?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ actors in the REDD+ process and national strategy ✓ actors in REDD+ projects and programs ✓ etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ analysis of stakeholders ✓ field surveys ✓ documentary research
Phase 2	Defining and identifying the main non-carbon benefits (who defines the non-carbon benefits?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ actors in the REDD+ process and national strategy ✓ actors in REDD+ projects and programs ✓ etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ focus groups ✓ usage guides
Phase 3	Identifying and agreeing upon the indicators (what information do we need?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ experts with the contribution of REDD+ actors in particular the ONDD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ see work of the ONDD (existing indicators and calculation methods)
Phase 4	Monitoring-assessment of the indicators on non-carbon benefits (what non-carbon benefits are produced and how do we recognise them?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ONDD through its ONEDD tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ use of the ONEDD standards (selecting methods, data collection and analysis tools)

As a result, a range of non-carbon benefits were identified at the central, regional and local levels. The main non-carbon benefits to promote within REDD+ in Burkina Faso have been identified and recorded in the table below.

Table 24: Main non-carbon benefits to be promoted

CATEGORY	BENEFITS
Governance	Improving the land tenure (land and forests and legal and customary rights)
	Promoting good governance practices
	Strengthening and implementing the regulatory framework
	Empowering local communities
	Improving and strengthening management systems for high-potential value chains
	Streamlining operating systems
	Strengthening the technical and organisational capacities of the actors in the sectors in connection with REDD+ such as mines (in particular artisanal mines) agriculture, and animal resources.
Socio-economic	Improving livelihoods and well-being through creating AGRs
	Improving the forest sector's contribution to economic development
	Protecting specific ecosystems (sacred groves, etc.)
	Increasing agricultural production per hectare
	Enhancing NTFPs
	Gender promotion
	Developing pastoral spaces
	Intensifying fodder production
	Access for rural actors to remunerative markets for their home products
	Access to financing
	Enhancing agricultural and natural resources
	Improving transformational capacities
	Modernising pastoral livestock
Environmental	Preserving and strengthening biodiversity
	Protecting river basins and maintaining hydrolic regimes
	Adapting ecosystems to climate shocks/risks
	Reclaiming degraded land
	Promoting sources of clean energy and wood alternatives
	Conserving shea stands
	Improving knowledge to accelerate the timber production cycle
	Promoting strategic environmental plans
	Developing high-yield agroforestry
	Enhancing reforestation activities

⇒ Monitoring, reporting and information sharing

Monitoring and assessing non-carbon benefits requires a formal administrative framework. The existence of a structure like the National Observatory of Sustainable Development (ONDD) allows the benefits monitoring-assessment system to be anchored in the ONEDD as the national monitoring-assessment tool for the environment and sustainable development. Indeed, the National Observatory of Sustainable Development¹⁷ (ONEDD) is a structure set up within the SP/CNDD whose main objective to collecting and processing environmental information available

¹⁷ <http://www.onedd-burkina.info>

in the country to assess and disseminate it in the form of indicators, data, and metadata. It has a database and a web portal.

A diagnosis of the ONEDD was conducted in order to identify how the ONEDD can increase the volume and quality of data processed, improve the regularity of measurement and ensure a good quality/price ratio to ensure the sustainability of the collection. One of the specific objectives of the study was to propose a revised list of indicators, incorporating new indicators such as REDD+ non-carbon benefit indicators. When identified as a result of the SESA, indicators related to compliance with environmental and social safeguards will also be integrated into the ONEDD.

The ONEDD indicator system is based on the Pressure-State-Impact-Response (PSIR) model. The ONEDD has 188 indicators, grouped into 10 themes and 41 criteria that correspond to a component of the environment or an environmental issue that needs to be monitored and described. The diagnosis resulted in deleting eleven (11) indicators and adding indicators for the non-carbon benefits of REDD+.

The ONEDD diagnosis also identified gaps to be filled in order to take into account the REDD+ NTS as a partner structure for reporting information on the non-carbon benefits and safeguards of REDD+ and to update the ONEDD geo-portal to take into account the new indicators.

The SNSF's institutional mechanism will be used to provide information on non-carbon benefit indicators and REDD+ safeguards to the ONEDD. Reporting will take place at the REDD+ NTS level.

⇒ **Institutional arrangements and capacities**

The ONEDD was made operational in December 2012 (Assessment mission of Mid-term progress report on the national coordination Sub-program of the National Partnership Programme for Sustainable Land Management (SLM), CPP, 2014). It is based on a network of partners which is one of its essential elements insofar as it is responsible for collecting the basic data used to fill in the indicators used, while broadly disseminating the information made available by the Observatory. The ONEDD's partners are structures that have well-established mandates and that signed a data-sharing protocol within the context of the ONEDD (study on setting up a National Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development integrating a monitoring-assessment system for Sustainable Land Management, July 2011, CONEDD). This protocol will be revised to take into account the REDD+ NTS as a structure that will provide information on the non-carbon benefits and safeguards.

A capacity-building plan of the ONEDD was proposed in its diagnostic report (Study on the diagnosis of the National Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD), 2021, MEEVCC).

As presented above, the SNSF also has an institutional framework based on structures with operating capacities whose mandates under the SNSF are clearly established. The mandates related to tasks concerning the non-carbon aspects and safeguards are taken into account with the powers of the national regional, and municipal REDD+ technical committees.

A diagnosis of the SNSF was done using REDDCompass and resulting in proposing material, software, and technical capacity-building actions. Financing for REDD+ PGPC will help cover these gaps in capacity-building.

Table 25: Summary of stakeholders' assessment of criteria 29 to 34

Criteria	Summary of stakeholders' assessment
C29. Documentation of monitoring approach	The stakeholders believe that the methodological approaches adopted in terms of remote sensing, emission factors, etc. are the internationally recommended approaches. They appreciate the process of consultation and inclusion of national institutions (in the production of activity data and emission factors through collaboration protocols) and key stakeholders (through establishing a technical monitoring committee) which has enabled not only a national consensus on the choices but also taken into account national requirements. The criterion is making significant progress.
C30. Demonstration of early system implementation	According to the stakeholders, the fact that the SNSF relies heavily on the same approach that developed the reference level demonstrates its feasibility. This is reinforced by the fact that the SNSF's institutional framework is based on existing, operational institutions that have a duty to govern such as the NFS, BUNASOLs, REDD+ NTS, ONDD, INERA, etc. In addition, standard operating procedures have been developed and tested to guide the SNSF actors.
C31. Institutional arrangements and capacities	<p>The institutional framework clearly identifies the SNSF institutions and compressively describes their roles and responsibilities based on their legal status. Each institution has had capacity-building and plan to continue to do so using REDDCompass.</p> <p>The criteria are making significant progress. However, the stakeholders recommend strengthening the verification and quality control systems and expediting making the geo-references platform operational in order to remove the limitations of the current website.</p>
C32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	The stakeholders feel that non-carbon benefits of REDD+ in Burkina Faso have been identified in a meaningful and practical manner since this identification is based on practical experiences of the implementation of REDD+ pilot projects So, the criterion is making significant progress.
C33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	According to the stakeholders, the synergy between the National Observatory for the Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD) and the feedback on non-carbon benefits and safeguards is well-grounded. So they believe that the ONEDD diagnosis not only identified synergies in terms of monitoring indicators already taken into account by the ONEDD, but also gaps to be filled in so that REDD+ can take full advantage of this pre-

	existing mechanism. They believe that the criterion is making significant progress.
C34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	The stakeholders find that the mandates of the actors within the institutional frameworks of the ONEDD and the SNSF have been clearly defined. Capacity-building needs have also been identified. They therefore feel that the criteria are making significant progress but that it is imperative to increase sources of resources necessary for the sustainable operation of these systems, such as the State budget.

Table 26: Results of the self-assessment of component 4

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS								
FCPF CRITERIA		Boucle du Mouhoun	Western Central	South Central	East	North	Southwest	Overall score
No.	Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards							
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)								
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	4	4	4	5	4
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards								
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	4	4	5	4	4	5	4
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	5	5	5	4	4	5	4
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	4	5	4	4	5	4

III. SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

Despite numerous difficulties that Burkina Faso has experienced throughout the process, the country is now on a better track and significant progress has been recorded. However, there are still actions to be implemented to improve the quality and efficiency of REDD+ in Burkina Faso. The Government developed an action plan with a timetable for implementing additional actions.

3.1. Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements

- review the orders on establishing and constituting REDD+ committees taking into account Defence and Security Forces (DSF) to adapt to the country's current security situation
- get the REDD+ bodies up and running in all regions in Burkina Faso.
- define a self-financing strategy for the REDD+ bodies
- finalise and put into practice the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism

3.2. Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach

- finalise the gender action plan
- update the communication strategy

3.3. Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework

- finalise the carbon and land rights process
- support the development of a shea butter green value chain
- finalise and validate the REDD+ benefit sharing guidelines

3.4. Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts

- finalise the strategic environmental and social assessment of the National REDD+ strategy
- update the national strategy by fine-tuning the strategic options
- develop the environmental and social management framework

3.5. Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level

- update the reference level by integrating specific allometric formulas, underground biomass and improving data accuracy

3.6. Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)

- enhance the verification and quality control system
- put the geomatics laboratory into operation

Table 27 : Action plan to implement additional activities

ACTIONS	OBSERVATIONS	FINANCING SOURCES	2022	2023	2024
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements					
Review the orders on establishing and constituting REDD+ committees taking into account Defence and Security Forces (DSF) to adapt to the country's current security situation	Activity to be fully implemented within the REDD+ Sustainable Management of Municipal Landscapes Project (REDD+ PCPC).	REDD+ PGPC		X	
Get the REDD+ bodies up and running in all regions in Burkina Faso.	A part of this activity will be implemented within the REDD+ PGPC, in particular the coverage of 3 regions and 64 new municipalities. Other future REDD+ projects will be able to continue the coverage of the national territory.	REDD+ PGPC	X	X	
Define a self-financing strategy for the REDD+ bodies	Activity to be fully implemented in the REDD+ PGPC framework.	REDD+ PGPC		X	
Finalising and putting into practice the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	Activity to be finalised as part of REDD+ readiness	FCPF	X		

Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach						
Finalise the gender action plan	Activity to be finalised as part of REDD+ readiness	FCPF	X			
Update the communication strategy	Activity to be finalised as part of REDD+ readiness	FCPF	X			
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework						
Finalise the carbon and land rights process	Activity to be fully implemented in the REDD+ PGPC framework.	REDD+ PGPC		X		
Support the development of a shea butter green value chain	Activity to be fully implemented in the REDD+ PGPC framework.	REDD+ PGPC	X	X	X	
Finalise and validate the REDD+ benefit sharing guidelines	Activity to be finalised as part of REDD+ readiness	FCPF	X			
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts						
Finalise the strategic environmental and social assessment of the National REDD+ strategy	Activity to be finalised as part of REDD+ readiness	FCPF	X			
Update the national strategy by fine-tuning the strategic options	Activity to be finalised as part of REDD+ readiness	FCPF	X			
Develop the environmental and social management framework	Activity to be finalised as part of REDD+ readiness	FCPF	X			
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level						
Update the reference level by integrating specific allometric formulas, underground	Activity to be implemented in the REDD+ PGPC	REDD+ PGPC		X	X	

biomass and improving data accuracy					
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)					
Enhance the verification and quality control system	Activity to be implemented in the REDD+ PGPC	REDD+ PGPC		X	X
put the geomatics laboratory into operation	Activity to be finalised within the REDD+ PGPC	FCPF and REDD+ PGPC	X	X	

CONCLUSION

This self-assessment report on Burkina Faso's REDD+ readiness indicates that the country has made significant progress in each component despite difficulties encountered (political unrest, delays in disbursements) that sometimes delayed the timetable for completion. It is the result of a broad consultation process that took into account the municipal, regional and central levels. All categories of stakeholders had the opportunity to express their views on the country's progress on REDD+ in light of the FCPF's 34 criteria. They also made recommendations for improved completion of the country's readiness phase. Indeed, the conclusions in this self-assessment report show a considerable state of the country's readiness with respect to the scores obtained. This report also shows the remaining challenges for the country to properly complete its readiness process.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Number of participants by category of stakeholder

Localities	Private sector		CSO		Administration		Total		
	M*	F**	M	F	M	F	M	F	Global
Western Central	6	1	5	6	45	8	56 (79%)	15 (21%)	71
South Central	7	3	10	6	32	15	49 (67%)	24 (33%)	73
Boucle du Mouhoun	9	6	10	4	45	5	64 (81%)	15 (19%)	79
North	7	1	14	6	41	9	62 (79%)	16 (21%)	78
Southwest	1	5	8	0	46	5	55 (85%)	10 (15%)	65
East	12	3	15	4	34	5	61 (84%)	12 (16%)	73
Total	42	19	62	26	243	47	347 (79%)	92 (21%)	439

* M = Men

** F = Women

Appendix 2: Guidance on the documents to consult by component

34 CRITERIA	Comprehension questions	Documents
Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation		
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements		
1. Accountability and transparency	How are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements demonstrating they are operating in an open, accountable and transparent manner?	- Decree and orders on the REDD+ institutional framework, consultation workshop reports on the institutional framework with attendance sheets.
2. Operating mandate and budget	How is it shown that national REDD+ institutions operate under clear mutually supportive mandates with adequate, predictable and sustainable budgets?	- Orders from the bodies
3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	How are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements ensuring REDD+ activities are coordinated, integrated into and influencing the broader national or sector policy frameworks (e.g., agriculture, environment, natural resources management, infrastructure development and land-use planning)?	- The Decree, the orders from the bodies and the report on the integration of REDD+ in policies
4. Technical supervision capacity	How effectively and efficiently are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements leading and supervising multi-sector readiness activities, including the regular supervision of technical preparations?	- Decree and orders from the bodies, the report on sessions of the bodies
5. Funds management capacity	How are institutions and arrangements demonstrating effective, efficient and transparent fiscal management, including coordination with other development partner-funded activities?	
6. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	What evidence is there to demonstrate the mechanism is operating at the national, subnational and local levels, is transparent, impartial, has a clearly defined mandate, and adequate expertise and resources? What evidence is there that potentially impacted communities are aware of, have access to, and the mechanism is responsive to feedback and grievances?	- diagram of the REDD+ institutional framework
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach		
7. Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	<p>♦ How is the full, effective and on-going participation of key stakeholders demonstrated through institutional mechanisms (including extra efforts to engage marginalised groups such as forest-dependent women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities)?</p> <p>♦ What are the participatory mechanisms being used to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and forest-dependent communities have the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on the consultation waves methodology - Activity Reports on consultations on the REDD+ institutional framework - Consultation waves report PMPP for pilot projects - Reports on various training, consultations of the stakeholders

	capacity to effectively participate in REDD+ readiness and implementation?	
8. Consultation process	<p>♦ What evidence demonstrates that consultation processes at the national and local levels are clear, inclusive, transparent, and facilitate timely access to information in a culturally appropriate form?</p> <p>♦ What evidence is there that the country has used a self-selection process to identify rights holders and stakeholders during consultations?</p> <p>♦ What evidence is there that Indigenous Peoples institutions and decision-making processes are utilised to enhance consultations and engagement?</p> <p>♦ What evidence is there that consultation processes are gender sensitive and inclusive?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The consultation wave reports (attendance sheet in support) - Document on the methodology for selecting the participants in village forums
9. Information sharing and accessibility of information	<p>♦ How have national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements demonstrated transparent, consistent, comprehensive and timely sharing and disclosure of information (related to all readiness activities, including the development of REDD+ strategy, reference levels, and monitoring systems) in a culturally appropriate form?</p> <p>♦ What evidence is there that information is accessible to stakeholders (e.g., in a format and language understandable to them) and is being received?</p> <p>♦ What channels of communications are being used to ensure that stakeholders are well informed, especially those that have limited or no access to relevant information?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FIP communication strategy - REDD+/info newsletter - Picture boxes of the village forums - Website - invitation letters, banner models, etc. - the mock-ups of the dispensers - Agreement with local radio stations - Reports from the regional forums on the forests - National television broadcasts - YouTube videos
10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	<p>How are the outcomes of consultations integrated (fed into, disseminated, publicly disclosed and taken into account) in management arrangements, strategy development and technical activities related to reference level and monitoring and information systems development?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft of the REDD+ NS - Reports on consultation workshops on the institutional framework - Reports on drivers of deforestation
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation		
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance		
11. Assessment and analysis	Does the summary of the work conducted during R-PP formulation and preparation present an analysis of recent historical land-use trends (including traditional) and assessment of relevant land tenure and titling, natural resource rights, livelihoods (including traditional/customary), forest law, policy and governance issues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thematic reports - Volume 1 FDDF reports
12. Prioritisation of direct and indirect	♦ How was the analysis used to prioritize key direct and indirect drivers to be addressed by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thematic FDDF reports

drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	<p>the programs and policies included in the REDD+ strategy?</p> <p>◆ Did the analysis consider the major barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement activities (if appropriate) to be addressed by the programs and policies included in the REDD+ strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on integrating REDD+ into sectoral policies
13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	<p>What evidence demonstrates that systematic links between key drivers, and/or barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement activities (as appropriate), and REDD+ activities were identified?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume 1 FDDF reports
14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	<p>Do action plans to make progress in the short-, medium- and long-term towards addressing relevant, land-use, land tenure and titling, natural resource rights, livelihoods, and governance issues in priority regions related to specific REDD+ programs, outline further steps and identify required resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest country note - Thematic FDDF reports - Report on the legal framework review
15. Implications for forest law and policy	<p>Does the assessment identify implications for forest or other relevant law and policy in the long-term?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on the legal framework review - Thematic FDDF reports (Part concerning the forest policies in particular thematic studies on the CAFs, LUSs, and forest governance); - Forest country note - Report on integrating REDD+ into sectoral policies
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options		
16. Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	<p>◆ Were REDD+ strategy options (prioritised based on comprehensive assessment of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation, barriers to forest enhancement activities and/or informed by other factors, as appropriate) selected via a transparent and participatory process?</p> <p>◆ Were the expected emissions reduction potentials of interventions estimated, where possible, and how did they inform the design of the REDD+ strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume 2 Strategic options reports - Draft of the strategy (for emissions reduction potential)
17. Feasibility assessment	<p>Were REDD+ strategy options assessed and prioritised for their social, environmental and political feasibility, risks and opportunities, and analysis of costs and benefits?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume 2 FDDF reports - The ESMF of the REDD+ PGPC - R-PP
18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	<p>◆ Have major inconsistencies between the priority REDD+ strategy options and policies or programs in other sectors related to the forest sector (e.g., transport, agriculture) been identified?</p> <p>◆ Is an agreed timeline and process in place to resolve inconsistencies and integrate REDD+ strategy options with relevant development policies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on integrating REDD+ into sectoral policies.

	♦ Are they supportive of broader development objectives and have broad community support?	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework		
19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	<p>♦ Have legislation and/or regulations related to REDD+ programs and activities been adopted?</p> <p>♦ What evidence is there that these relevant REDD+ laws and policies are being implemented?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree on the REDD+ institutional framework - Various orders of the REDD+ bodies - The REDD+ PGPC validation report by the REDD+ NC
20. Guidelines for implementation	What evidence is there that the implementation framework defines carbon rights, benefit sharing mechanisms, REDD+ financing modalities, procedures for official approvals (e.g., for pilots or REDD+ projects), and grievance mechanisms?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon rights analysis report - Provisional report on the benefit sharing mechanism - The guide to understanding REDD+ - The REDD+ PGPC validation report by the REDD+ NC
21. Benefit sharing mechanisms	What evidence is there to demonstrate benefit sharing mechanisms are transparent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provisional report on the benefit sharing mechanism
22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	Is a national geo-referenced REDD+ information system or registry operational, comprehensive of all relevant information (e.g., information on the location, ownership, carbon accounting and financial flows for subnational and national REDD+ programs and projects), and does it ensure public access to REDD+ information?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for data collection using Collect Earth
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts		
23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	What evidence is there that applicable social and environmental safeguard issues relevant to the country context have been fully identified/analysed via relevant studies or diagnostics and in consultation processes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provisional report on the environmental and social issues of the SESA
24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	How were SESA results and the identification of social and environmental impacts (both positive and negative) used for prioritising and designing REDD+ strategic options?	Current activities
25. Environmental and Social Management Framework	What evidence is there that the ESMF is in place and managing environmental and social risks/potential impacts related to REDD+ activities?	Current activities
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		
26. Demonstration of methodology	<p>♦ Is the preliminary subnational or national forest FREL or FRL presented (as part of the R-Package) using a clearly documented methodology, based on a step-wise approach, as appropriate?</p> <p>♦ Are plans for additional steps and data needs provided, and is the relationship between the subnational and the evolving national reference level demonstrated (as appropriate)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRL - Report on the FRL development methodology
27. Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	♦ How does the establishment of the FREL/FRL take into account historical data, and if adjusted for national circumstances, what is the rationale and supportive data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRL - The UNFCCC Secretariat's FRL assessment report

	<p>that demonstrate that proposed adjustments are credible and defensible?</p> <p>♦ Is sufficient data and documentation provided in a transparent fashion to allow for the reconstruction or independent cross-checking of the FREL/FRL?</p>	
28. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	<p>Is the FREL/FRL (presented as part of the R-Package) based on transparent, complete and accurate information, consistent with UNFCCC guidance and the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, and allowing for technical assessment of the data sets, approaches, methods, models (if applicable) and assumptions used in the construction of the FREL/FRL?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRL - The UNFCCC Secretariat's FRL assessment report - Reports from the forest redefinition workshops
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards		
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)		
29. Documentation of monitoring approach	<p>♦ Is there clear rationale or analytic evidence supporting the selection of the used or proposed methodology (combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches, systems resolution, coverage, accuracy, inclusions of carbon pools and gases) and improvement over time?</p> <p>♦ Has the system been technically reviewed and nationally approved? Is it consistent with national and international existing and emerging guidance?</p> <p>♦ Are potential sources of uncertainty identified to the extent possible?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FRL - The UNFCCC Secretariat's FRL assessment report - Report on the national workshop on the SNSF institutional arrangements - Protocol for producing activity data and emissions factors
30. Demonstration of early system implementation	<p>♦ What evidence is there that the system has the capacity to monitor the specific REDD+ activities prioritised in the country's REDD+ strategy?</p> <p>♦ How does the system identify and assess displacement of emissions (leakage), and what are the early results (if any)?</p> <p>♦ How are key stakeholders involved (participating/consulted) in the development and/or early implementation of the system, including data collection and any potential verification of its results?</p> <p>♦ What evidence is there that the system allows for comparison of changes in forest area and carbon content (and associated GHG emissions) relative to the baseline estimates used for the FREL/FRL?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on the national workshop on the SNSF institutional framework Validation - Report on the SNSF institutional framework - Memorandum from the REDD+ MRV CTS - Protocol for producing activity data and emissions factors - FRL (Methodology)
31. Institutional arrangements and capacities	<p>♦ Are mandates to perform tasks related to forest monitoring clearly defined (e.g., satellite data processing, forest inventory, information sharing)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliverable 2.2 on the SNSF institutional arrangements - Protocol for producing activity data and emissions factors

	<p>♦ What evidence is there that a transparent means of publicly sharing forest and emissions data are presented and are in at least an early operational stage?</p> <p>♦ Have associated resource needs been identified and estimated (e.g., required capacities, training, hardware/software, and budget)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report from the SIA workshop (distribution of the FRL results)
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards		
32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	How have relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental safeguard issues of REDD+ preparations been identified? To that effect, have capacity-building recommendations been made?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapport on the non-carbon benefits - Report on the E&S issues
33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	<p>♦ What evidence is there that a transparent mechanism for regular dissemination of non-carbon and safeguards data has been introduced and is at least in its early stages of implementation?</p> <p>♦ How is the following information disseminated: what are the most important quantitative or qualitative variables reflecting improvements in rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services, key governance factors directly relevant to REDD+ readiness, and implementation of safeguards duly taking into account the specific monitoring provisions contained in the ESMF?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ONEDD diagnostic report - Rapport on the non-carbon benefits - Link to the EIS website (Environmental information System)
34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	<p>♦ Are the mandates related to tasks concerning non-carbon aspects and safeguards clearly defined?</p> <p>♦ Have associated resource needs been identified and estimated (e.g., required capacities, training, hardware/software, and budget)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ONEDD diagnostic report - Rapport on the non-carbon benefits - Order creating the STN/REDD+ NTS (Unit dedicated to the available safeguard)

Appendix 3: Results of the consultations in the East, Boucle du Mouhoun, Western Central, North, and Southwest regions

► Regions of the East

○ Overview of participants



○ Table of results

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS						
FCPF CRITERIA		East				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Note 1	Note 2
No.	Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation					
	Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements					
1	Accountability and transparency	4	4	4	4	4
2	Operating mandate and budget	4	4	4	4	4
3	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	4	4	4	4	4
4	Technical supervision capacity	4	4	4	4	4
5	Funds management capacity	3	3	3	3	3
6	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	4	4	4	4	3
	Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach					
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	4	4	4	4	4
8	Consultation process	4	4	4	4	4
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	4	4	4	4	4
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	4	4	4	4	4
	Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation					
	Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance					
11	Assessment and analysis	4	4	4	4	4
12	Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	4	4	4	4	4
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	5	4	4	4	4

14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	4	4	4	4	4
15	Implications for forest law and policy	4	4	4	4	4
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options						
16	Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	4	4	4	4	4
17	Feasibility assessment	4	4	4	4	4
18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	4	4	4	4	4
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework						
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	4	4	4	4	4
20	Guidelines for implementation	4	4	4	4	4
21	Benefit sharing mechanisms	3	4	3	3	3
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	4	4	4	4	4
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts						
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	3	3	3	3	3
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	4	4	4	4	4
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	3	3	3	3	3
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels						
26	Demonstration of methodology	4	4	4	4	4
27	Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	4	4	4	4	4
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	4	4	4	4	4
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards						
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (NSMF)						
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	4	4	4	4	4
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	4	4	4	4	4
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	4	4	4	4	4
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards						
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	4	4	4	4	4
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	4	4	4	4	4
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	4	4	4	4	4

► **Boucle du Mouhoun region**

○ Overview of participants



○ Table of results

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS						
FCPF CRITERIA		Boucle du Mouhoun				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Note 1	Note 2
No.	Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation					
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements						
1	Accountability and transparency	5	5	5	5	5
2	Operating mandate and budget	4	5	3	4	4
3	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	5	5	5	5	5
4	Technical supervision capacity	4	5	5	4	4
5	Funds management capacity	5	5	5	5	5
6	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	4	4	5	4	4
		4	5	5	4	
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach						
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
8	Consultation process	4	5	5	4	4
		4	5	5	4	
		4	5	5	4	
		3	5	5	4	
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	5	5	5	5	5
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation						
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance						
11	Assessment and analysis	5	5	5	5	5
12	Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	5	5	5	5	5
14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	5	5	5	5	5
15	Implications for forest law and policy	5	5	5	5	5

Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options						
16	Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	5	5	5	5	4
		5	5	4	4	
17	Feasibility assessment	5	5	5	5	5
18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	5	5	4	4	4
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework						
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
20	Guidelines for implementation	5	5	5	5	5
21	Benefit sharing mechanisms	5	5	4	4	4
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	5	5	5	5	5
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts						
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	5	5	4	4	4
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	3	4	3	3	3
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	2	4	3	3	3
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels						
26	Demonstration of methodology	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
27	Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	5	5	5	5	5
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards						
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)						
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	4	5	5	4	4
		4	5	5	4	
		4	5	5	4	
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	4	5	4	4	4
		4	5	5	4	
		4	5	5	4	
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards						
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	5	5	4	4	4
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	5	5	5

► **Western Central region**

○ **Overview of participants**



○ **Table of results**

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO'S REDD+ READINESS						
FCPF CRITERIA		Western Central				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Note 1	Note 2
No.	Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation					
	Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements					
1	Accountability and transparency	4	5	3	4	4
2	Operating mandate and budget	3	4	3	3	3
3	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	5	3	4	4	4
4	Technical supervision capacity	4	4	5	4	4
5	Funds management capacity	4	5	5	4	4
6	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	3	4	4	3	3
		5	3	5	4	
	Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach					
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	4	4	5	4	4
		4	4	4	4	
8	Consultation process	5	4	5	4	4
		5	3	5	4	
		5	4	5	4	
		5	4	5	4	
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	5	4	5	4	4
		4	4	5	4	
		5	4	5	4	
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	4	5	5	4	4
	Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation					
	Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance					
11	Assessment and analysis	4	5	4	4	4
12	Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	4	5	4	4	4
		4	5	4	4	
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	5	5	5	5	5

14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	5	5	5	5	5
15	Implications for forest law and policy	4	5	5	4	4
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options						
16	Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	5	5	4	4	4
		5	5	5	5	
17	Feasibility assessment	5	5	5	5	5
18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	4	5	3	4	4
		1	5	5	3	
		5	5	5	5	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework						
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	5	5	3	4	4
		4	5	3	4	
20	Guidelines for implementation	5	5	5	5	5
21	Benefit sharing mechanisms	4	5	4	4	4
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	5	5	4	4	4
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts						
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	4	3	5	4	4
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	2	2	3	2	2
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	2	2	3	2	2
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels						
26	Demonstration of methodology	5	5	4	4	4
		5	5	5	5	
27	Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	5	4	3	4	4
		5	5	3	4	
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	5	5	5	5	5
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards						
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)						
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	5	5	5	5	4
		5	4	5	4	
		5	3	5	4	
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	5	5	4	4	4
		5	5	4	4	
		5	5	4	4	
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards						
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	4	5	4	4	4
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	4	4	4	4

► **North region**

○ Overview of participants



○ Table of results

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO'S REDD+ READINESS						
FCPF CRITERIA		North				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Note 1	Note 2
No.	Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation					
	Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements					
1	Accountability and transparency	3	4	4	3	3
2	Operating mandate and budget	2	3	2	2	2
3	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	3	3	3	3	3
4	Technical supervision capacity	2	4	3	3	3
5	Funds management capacity	3	4	4	3	3
6	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	4	4	3	3	3
		4	2	4	3	
	Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach					
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	4	4	4	4	4
		4	4	4	4	
8	Consultation process	3	4	3	3	3
		3	3	3	3	
		3	4	4	3	
		3	3	4	3	
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	4	4	5	4	3
		4	4	3	3	
		4	4	2	3	
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	2	4	4	3	3
	Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation					
	Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance					
11	Assessment and analysis	5	4	4	4	4
12	Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	5	4	4	4	4
		5	4	5	4	

13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	5	4	4	4	4
14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	3	4	3	3	3
15	Implications for forest law and policy	3	4	4	3	3
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options						
16	Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	5	5	5	5	4
		5	5	4	4	
17	Feasibility assessment	5	4	5	4	4
18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	5	4	3	4	3
		5	4	2	3	
		5	4	4	4	
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework						
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	5	5	5	5	4
		5	4	4	4	
20	Guidelines for implementation	5	4	3	4	4
21	Benefit sharing mechanisms	4	4	3	3	3
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	5	4	5	4	4
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts						
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	3	2	4	3	3
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	2	2	3	2	2
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	2	2	1	1	1
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels						
26	Demonstration of methodology	5	4	5	4	4
		4	4	5	4	
27	Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	5	4	5	4	4
		5	4	5	4	
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	5	5	5	5	5
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards						
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)						
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	
		5	5	5	5	
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	4	4	5	4	4
		4	4	5	4	
		4	4	5	4	
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards						
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	5	3	5	4	4
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	4	4	5	4	4
		5	4	5	4	
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	4	4	4	4	4

► **Southwest region**

○ Overview of participants



○ Table of results

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF BURKINA FASO's REDD+ READINESS						
FCPF CRITERIA		Southwest				
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Note 1	Note 2
No.	Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation					
	Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements					
1	Accountability and transparency	5	5	5	5	5
2	Operating mandate and budget	4	5	5	4	4
3	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	5	5	5	5	5
4	Technical supervision capacity	5	5	5	5	5
5	Funds management capacity	5	5	5	5	5
6	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	3	5	5	4	4
		3	5	5	4	4
	Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach					
7	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	5
8	Consultation process	4	4	5	4	3
		5	4	5	4	
		4	4	5	4	
		3	4	3	3	
9	Information sharing and accessibility of information	5	5	5	5	4
		5	5	4	4	
		5	5	5	5	
10	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	5	5	5	5	5
	Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation					
	Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance					
11	Assessment and analysis	5	5	5	5	5
12	Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	5
13	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	5	5	5	5	5
14	Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	5	5	5	5	5
15	Implications for forest law and policy	5	5	5	5	5
	Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options					

16	Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	5	5	5	5	5
17	Feasibility assessment	5	5	5	5	5
18	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	5	5	5	5	5
		5	5	5	5	5
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework						
19	Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	5	5	5	5	5
20	Guidelines for implementation	5	5	4	4	4
21	Benefit sharing mechanisms	5	5	4	4	4
22	National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	5	5	5	5	5
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts						
23	Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	5	5	4	4	4
24	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	2	3	3	2	2
25	Environmental and Social Management Framework	2	3	3	2	2
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels						
26	Demonstration of methodology	5	5	5	5	5
27	Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	5	5	5	5	5
28	Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	4	4	5	4	4
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards						
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)						
29	Documentation of monitoring approach	5	5	5	5	5
30	Demonstration of early system implementation	5	5	5	5	5
31	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	5	5	5
Sub-component 4b: Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards						
32	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	5	5	5	5	5
33	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	5	5	5	5	5
34	Institutional arrangements and capacities	5	5	5	5	5

Appendix 4: Attendance sheets

- EAST region

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
01	DIANDOU Mamadou	X	Représentant ACTP/Gal	Tel: 76 37 79 34 Email: fadousakomog@gmail.com	
02	TABORE Sifohou R. GILLIHO	X	Représentant de l'Association TIGIT/AN	Tel: 66-38-61 37/07 76 33 72 Email:	
03	VALÉRIA COMBARI		Représentant TIGIT/AN	Tel: 40 33 75 22 Email: 56 km 58 06	
04	THOMAS AND LOUISA	X	Représentant TIGIT/AN	Tel: 40 23 93 78/86 77 21 44 Email: thomasandloisacombari@gmail.com	
05	TINDANO T. Amadou	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 22-22-43 22/76 77 07 77 Email:	
06	DIANDOU NOROU	X	Représentant de l'Association LWAS-Association	Tel: 76 18 05 12 Email: fadousakomog@gmail.com	

Fada, le 28 juin 2022

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Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
07	OUOBA Saka	X	Représentant ACTP/Gal	Tel: 70 36 13 16/74 14 00 51 Email: ouoba.saka@gmail.com	
08	NATTA Sanguin	X	SCOP-PVFE secteur agricole et pêche	Tel: 27 12 57 54 Email: natta.sanguin@gmail.com	
09	Jonli Philippe	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 40 51 23 13 Email: jonli.philippe@gmail.com	
10	SORBA A. Biera	X	AT-Association de l'Association	Tel: 76 23 00 18 Email: sorbaa.biera@gmail.com	
11	Dayana T. Bawelika	X	Représentant Union des Associations de l'Association	Tel: 70 42 61 60 Email: dayana.t.bawelika@gmail.com	
12	THOMAS AND LOUISA	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 40 23 93 78 Email: thomasandloisacombari@gmail.com	

Fada, le 28 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
13	DIANDOU NOROU	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 76 18 05 12 Email: fadousakomog@gmail.com	
14	THOMAS AND LOUISA	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 40 23 93 78 Email: thomasandloisacombari@gmail.com	
15	TINDANO T. Amadou	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 22-22-43 22/76 77 07 77 Email:	
16	DIANDOU NOROU	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 76 18 05 12 Email: fadousakomog@gmail.com	
17	DIANDOU NOROU	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 76 18 05 12 Email: fadousakomog@gmail.com	
18	BANGA Talata	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 76 18 05 12 Email: fadousakomog@gmail.com	

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
19	OUOBA Saka	X	Représentant ACTP/Gal	Tel: 70 36 13 16/74 14 00 51 Email: ouoba.saka@gmail.com	
20	NATTA Sanguin	X	SCOP-PVFE secteur agricole et pêche	Tel: 27 12 57 54 Email: natta.sanguin@gmail.com	
21	Jonli Philippe	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 40 51 23 13 Email: jonli.philippe@gmail.com	
22	SORBA A. Biera	X	AT-Association de l'Association	Tel: 76 23 00 18 Email: sorbaa.biera@gmail.com	
23	Dayana T. Bawelika	X	Représentant Union des Associations de l'Association	Tel: 70 42 61 60 Email: dayana.t.bawelika@gmail.com	
24	THOMAS AND LOUISA	X	Représentant de l'Association de l'Association	Tel: 40 23 93 78 Email: thomasandloisacombari@gmail.com	

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
25	TANKOANO Abdou	X	Coordonnateur Administration et JRS au Burkina Faso 1960-997	Tél: 70 52 66 56 / 57 65 91 50 Email: tankoano@gmail.com	
26	NRISA Doudou Cordillère	X	Adjoint au 1 ^{er} Vice-Président du Conseil Régional de l'Est	Tél: 73 30 69 50 / 66 57 63 88 Email: doudounrisa@gmail.com	
27	Kamiragba Houméma	X	Associé Nouveau District	Tél: 70 22 45 73 / 63 73 19 33 Email: kamiragba@gmail.com	
28	THOMBIANO K. Bani	X	CSJ/EST	Tél: 56 54 85 83 Email: thombiano@gmail.com	
29	Diani Talanta	X	FAIB membre	Tél: 70 11 83 63 Email: diani.talanta@gmail.com	
30	OUEDRAGO Harouna	X	DRTEE/EST	Tél: 70 31 85 79 Email: harouna.ouedrago@gmail.com	

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
37	OUEDRAGO SAYOUBA	X	Coordinateur OPAHIM-ARM	Tél: 70 58 16 5 Email: ouedrago@yahoo.fr	
38	BOUGRANA Léon	X	Représentant le Chef de Kantchari	Tél: 72 76 30 72 Email: bougrana@gmail.com	
39	KAKISSA Bouana	X	Police Nationale	Tél: 77 56 82 35 Email: kakissa@gmail.com	
40	LAMKANDÉ Hortense	X	Police Municipale	Tél: 73 34 50 73 Email: lamkande@gmail.com	
41	OUEDRAGO Eugène	X	Maison d'Art et de Construction de Nouveaux	Tél: 70 56 65 80 Email: ouedrago25@gmail.com	
42	TRAORE Serge	X	Dir. du Service de la Famille	Tél: 70 65 35 26 Email: traore@gmail.com	

Fada, le 26 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
31	DABONE Fily	X	Président Président Président	Tél: 70 55 94 08 Email: dabonefily@gmail.com	
32	SAWA DOBO Makamadi	X	Représentant le Chef de Cantonement de Kantchari	Tél: 70 44 33 49 Email: makamadi@gmail.com	
33	OUEDRAGO Nathalie	X	Directrice régionale de la jeunesse et sportifs de la région de l'Est	Tél: 61 93 87 61 Email: nathalie@gmail.com	
34	KABORE Bita	X	Représentant le Chef de Cantonement de la région de l'Est	Tél: 70 39 12 30 Email: bitakabore@gmail.com	
35	ANACARBO Seymour Amadou	X	Représentant DP Cantons Administration	Tél: 72 35 02 45 Email: seymouranacarb@gmail.com	
36	THOMBIANO Koumou Ismael	X	Représentant le Chef de Cantonement de la région de l'Est	Tél: 70 44 36 78 Email: thombiano.koumou@gmail.com	

Fada, le 26 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
43	BADUA Abdoulaye	X	Représentant DP Cantonement/ Canton	Tél: 70 66 58 58 / 66 58 58 58 Email: badua@gmail.com	
44	NIARITA Moumou	X	chef SAEEL DREVEL-EST	Tél: 71 61 35 31 Email: niarita@gmail.com	
45	TRAORE Yissoufou	X	chef SAEEL DRTEE-EST	Tél: 71 61 35 33 Email: yissoufou@gmail.com	
46	BAYALA KID	X	Représentant Cantonement Canton	Tél: 70 55 55 55 Email: bayala@gmail.com	
47	ETIABI Beline	X	Magistrat INERA	Tél: 60 22 37 79 Email: etiabibeline@gmail.com	
48	TINDANDI SONG-ZABRE Claude	X	DRTEE/EST	Tél: 70 37 50 55 Email: tindandi@gmail.com	

Fada, le 26 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
49	YAMORE Zoumana AMER- BEUGÉ	X	DP, EAU Tapa	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : yamoredp@gmail.com	
50	LINKANNE Bouyissou	X	Unité de 2300	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : linkannebouyissou@gmail.com	
51	YAMORE Tanga Twice	X	Chargé de service des Centres des opérations d'approvisionnement et de distribution (DRH)	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : yamoredp@gmail.com	
52	TSABONDOR ANZIL	X	CTICR-E-55	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : tsabondoranzil@gmail.com	
53	THOMAS S. - Lach	X	Service Environnement	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : thomasl@gmail.com	
54	HILOU Brahima	X	Agent STAREP Cell. 5	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : hiloubr@gmail.com	

Foto, le 28 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
55	ONADON Honore	X	DRH Tapa	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : onadonhonore@yahoo.fr	
56	KABORE Issa	X	DRH-2F	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : makabore24@yahoo.fr	
57	IBOUO P. Alain	X	Commandant compagnie individue	Tél : 66-51-62-30 / 72-62-57-56 Email : patrice23@yahoo.fr	
58	DARANKOUA H. Souleymane	X	SG la Poste Nabou	Tél : 70-62-67-38 / 75-10-26-16 Email : souleymane20@yahoo.fr	
59	KABORE H. Rimi	X	Agent JREP-EST	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : rimikabore@gmail.com	
60	KOLASHORE FRANÇOIS	X	Religion Catholique	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : kolashore@gmail.com	

Foto, le 28 juin 2022

10/7

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
61	KOARA M. Sylvie	X	Chargé SFA/ DRH-EST	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : ythou@yahoo.fr	
62	COMBALLY T. Amel	X	Représentant DRH/Com	Tél : 62-62-62-62 Email : comballyamel@gmail.com	
63	DIENHORE Joseph	X	Représentant DRH-EST log SFA/EST	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : dienhorejoseph@gmail.com	
64	SESSOUMA Seydou	X	Responsable SFA - évaluation GRPS/EST	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : seidoussouma@gmail.com	
65	Zaka Abdoul Aziz	X	Chargé de service DRH-EST	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : zakaabdoulaziz@gmail.com	
66	NAHON D. Nani	X	Agent STAREP	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : nahonnan@gmail.com	

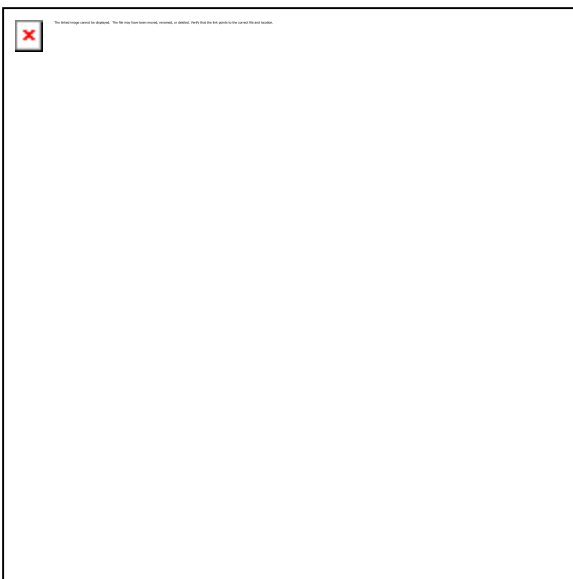
Foto, le 28 juin 2022

10/7

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 2/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
67	BONHORE Dendé	X	DRH/EST TAPA	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : bonhoredendé@gmail.com	
68	Lompo Youssouf	X	Représentant SFA/EST SFA/EST	Tél : 62-62-62-62 Email : lompoyoussouf@gmail.com	
69	Kéré Nansira	X	SFA/EST	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : kerenansira@gmail.com	
70	Cara Geneviève	X	SFA/EST Adjointe	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : caraadjo@gmail.com	
71	AGARE EUGENE Victoire	X	Secrétaire DRH-EST	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : agareeugene@yahoo.fr	
72	OUOBA Moussa	X	Secrétaire CSC/EST Nabou	Tél : 70-62-67-38 Email : moussabouba@gmail.com	
73	OUOBA N. Alphonse	X	Agent DRH-EST	Tél : 62-62-62-62 Email : makouba@gmail.com	



► Boucle du Mouhoun region

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
01	GATANDU Mariama	X	Haut commissaire provisionnelle, Aboya	Tel: 70 23 46 77 Email: mariama.gatandu@gmail.com	
02	SANOU Yaya	X	Haut commissaire provisionnelle, Boule	Tel: 60 73 50 04 Email: yasanou514@yahoo.fr	
03	GORE Yacouba	X	DR Communication	Tel: 71 34 56 56 Email: goryacouba@yahoo.fr	
04	SANTOU Augustin	X	Président Procurateur	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
05	OUEDRAGO T. Norak	X	Préfet/Gouverneur Mouhoun	Tel: 70 66 15 15 33 33 Email:	
06	YATIEDGO Hamden	X	Préfet/Gouverneur	Tel: 70 66 68 33 Email:	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
07	YATIEDGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
08	SANTOU Augustin	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
09	BOUDA Pascal	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
10	SARAME Khamadou	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
11	YATIEDGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
12	SHIRATIN Bertrand	X	DR - Agriculture - STM	Tel: 70 44 55 85 Email: guialin@yahoo.fr	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
13	SIDIBE Hamden	X	Adjoint Préfet Principale	Tel: 70 33 55 77 Email:	
14	YATIEDGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
15	DAGO Sami	X	Président Procurateur	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
16	COLLEBALE Ousmane	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
17	DEME Kamatié	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
18	OUEDRAGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
19	YATIEDGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
20	OUEDRAGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
21	YATIEDGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
22	YATIEDGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
23	OUEDRAGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	
24	YATIEDGO Norak	X	DR/Communication	Tel: 70 23 36 16 Email: arianesmedat@yahoo.fr	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 15

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
25	AKA Ibrahim	X	Chargé de service des Ressources Humaines et de la Formation	Tel: 70 97 83 82 Email: akai@minirep.gov.bf	
26	SABA Harid	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 78 53 34 80 Email:	
27	Romanus Mahamad	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 98 63 33 35 Email:	
28	PAUL G. SYLVA	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 98 53 13 Email:	
29	Souma Mohamed	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 76 03 18 67 Email:	
30	Santougo Guilhem	X	Conférencier RCB	Tel: 70 14 28 72 Email:	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 15

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
31	Amadou Aliou	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: amadou@minirep.gov.bf	
32	KONDO Kaka Sylvain	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: kondo@minirep.gov.bf	
33	WABE Jean-Benoit	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: wabe@minirep.gov.bf	
34	Amoum Abel	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: amoum@minirep.gov.bf	
35	Amoum Abel	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: amoum@minirep.gov.bf	
36	Amoum Abel	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: amoum@minirep.gov.bf	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 16

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
37	SANOU Zoumana	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: sanou@minirep.gov.bf	
38	DURITA Mouhammad	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: durita@minirep.gov.bf	
39	GORO Hama Nita	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: goro@minirep.gov.bf	
40	AMOUSSA/ SANOU Rachelle	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: amoussa@minirep.gov.bf	
41	DOKO Justine	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: dokos@minirep.gov.bf	
42	ZONDO G. Adelphe Cedric	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: zondo@minirep.gov.bf	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 16

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
43	TOE Alexis Constantin	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: toe@minirep.gov.bf	
44	SANOU Deoudoune	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: sanou@minirep.gov.bf	
45	TINGERE Saint Idris	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: tingere@minirep.gov.bf	
46	SANOU G. Adelphe	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: sanou@minirep.gov.bf	
47	GORO G. Adelphe	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: goro@minirep.gov.bf	
48	SANOU G. Adelphe	X	Représentant RCB	Tel: 70 00 00 00 Email: sanou@minirep.gov.bf	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
49	SOME W. Charles	X	Commandant Régiment Boudouma Boudouma	Tel: 74105831 Email: wendaweb@yahoofr	
50	ZENOU G. Aristide	X	Directeur Régional en charge de l'agriculture Sud du Burkina	Tel: 709771416 Email: zenoua@interburkina.com	
51	Coulibaly Moussa	X	Coordinateur ASAD Boudouma SUD RLC	Tel: 712762-69 Email: 63727237	
52	SANON S Myrielle	X	DRTEE	Email: myrielle.sanon@gmail.com	
53	SIDIBE Aly	X	Représentant Régional National des Agriculteurs Moussouri	Tel: 76643260 Email: sidibealy@yahoo.com	
54	MALO Gyorgy	X	CS/KE/DRTEE	Tel: 70201506 / 76638915 Email: malomalo@yahoofr	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022 11/11

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
55	OUEDRAOGO T S. Rodrigue B	X	CS/KE/DR Boudouma	Tel: 70777933 Email: thibaud.ouedraogo@yahoofr	
56	Zongo A. Koudou	X	DR/Mandi/cot EDUREN	Tel: 701214907 Email:	
57	SANON W. Issa	X	DR/CS/KE/DRTEE Bale	Tel: 7022-23-14 Email: j.ouedraogo@yahoofr	
58	SOYI Abdoulaye	X	DR/Direction provinciale à l'agriculture Bale	Tel: 70145533 Email: soyiabdoulaye@yahoofr	
59	OUEDRAOGO Hirson Abianhi	X	DR/CS/KE/DRTEE Mandi/Nayala	Tel: 75334433 Email: hirson.ouedraogo@gmail.com	
60	GANOU	X	DR/CS/KE/DRTEE Bale	Tel: 701214907 Email: ganoua@yahoofr	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022 11/11

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
61	SOUEBA Rakito Rakito	X	Représentant DR Boudouma	Tel: 75603360 Email: rakito@yahoofr	
62	DEBOGUE Souda	X	DR/RAH Boudouma	Tel: 70661251 / 76633333 Email: souda@yahoofr	
63	WANGRAMI Amadou	X	DR/RAH Bale	Tel: 70264175 Email: wangrami@yahoofr	
64	OUEDRAOGO Oumar	X	DR/RAH/Nayala	Tel: 70166659 Email: oumarate@yahoofr	
65	SIDIBE Vincent	X	DR/REP (Agriculture)	Tel: 70652342 Email: sidibevincent@gmail.com	
66	DIOUO Douramane	X	Vice Président CA/ASHH	Tel: 70166659 / 76633333 Email: diouo@yahoofr	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022 11/11

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
67	COSSOUKORÉ Aicha	X	DR/REP Représentant	Tel: 70652342 Email: aicha.cossoukore@yahoofr	
68	SEIDIE Sidimou	X	Représentant de l'Union des Associations de Agriculteurs	Tel: 70652342 Email: seidie@yahoofr	
69	TRAORE Souléyman	X	DR/REP DRTEE/RAH	Tel: 70652342 Email: souleyman.traore@yahoofr	
70	TRAORE Yacouba	X	DR/REP Boudouma	Tel: 70652342 Email:	
71	ELIDIE Aly	X	Représentant National des Agriculteurs Moussouri	Tel: 70652342 Email: elidie@yahoofr	
72	Koukou Assou	X	Représentant National des Agriculteurs Moussouri	Tel: 70652342 Email:	

Dédougou, le 27 juin 2022 11/11

DE

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
73	Conditilly Soleuvre Paka	X	Représentant des Associations des Régions du Burkina Faso	71 70 2 6 6 5 Antenne Burkina Faso à Ouagadougou	<i>[Signature]</i>
74	MALOU K.T. Rodrigue	X	SAHCESS d'Etat Gbelle P. 53	70 30 4 4 3 5 1 8 3 8 8 5 Mairie de Ouagadougou	<i>[Signature]</i>
75	Sankou Claude Welford	X	Agent ASIA 16000 Mairie ASB	70 35 04 0 9 Circulaire fonctionnelle John F.	<i>[Signature]</i>
76	KO Fobank	V	Agent TOGOT	70 30 4 4 3 5 1 8 3 8 8 5 Mairie de Ouagadougou	<i>[Signature]</i>
77	Sankou Dayo Habi	X	Représentant Scout RFB	70 34 79 14	<i>[Signature]</i>
78	DAKIO Luc	X	Maire d'Ordinga	70 49 64 93 dakio.luc@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>

Ouagadougou, le 27 juin 2022

DE

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
70	BAHIEL Baki	X	Agent ASIA 16000 (Ordinga)	70 35 6 0 8	<i>[Signature]</i>
80					
81					
82					
83					
84					

► Western Central region

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE P M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
01	SORE Mohamedo	M	CGA Burkina Faso Généraliste	Tél: 70 02 52 10 Email: socorahmedo@gmail.fr	
02	NIEN Riki Eui	X	PDS / Territoire	Tél: 70 47 15 05 Email: hienr107@gmail.com	
03	OUATTARA Sinaou	X	PDS / Siquity	Tél: 75 56 22 74 Email: ouattara77@gmail.com	
04	OUEDRAGO Eric	X	PDS / Bahrata	Tél: 74 21 05 30 Email: ouedragoeric@gmail.com	
05	KABORE Harouna	X	DR-ABM Bédoum	Tél: 72 64 53 34 Email: kaboreharouna@gmail.com	
06	SANOU Boremasere	X	DR-ABM- COS	Tél: 73 45 44 93 Email: 77304736@gmail.com	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE P M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
07	NEBIE Gibou	X	PDS / Bahrata	Email: 70128964 nibiebibou@gmail.com	
08	NAPON Aruna	X	PDS / Kyou	Tél: 71-27-25-23 Email: naponaruna@gmail.com	
09	SAWADOBO Saidou	X	PDS / Sawabo	Tél: 72 21 52 40 Email: sawadobosaidou@gmail.com	
10	GUISOU Tanga Héridon	X	PDS / Bahrata	Tél: 76 07 71 05 Email: guisou.tanga@gmail.com	
11	BAMBALE Louis	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 77 75 Email: bambalelouis@gmail.com	
12	OUEDRAGO Harouna	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 28 45 06 Email: ouedragoharouna@gmail.com	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

5/7

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE P M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
13	OUATTARA Boremasere	X	DR-ABM / COS	Tél: 70 51 26 36 Email: ouattaraboremasere@gmail.com	
14	YABO Mahamadi	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 74 98 99 Email: yabomahamadi@gmail.com	
15	OUATTARA Sinaou	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 21 16 16 Email: ouattarasinaou@gmail.com	
16	OUATTARA Sinaou	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 21 16 16 Email: ouattarasinaou@gmail.com	
17	NAMPA Ouina	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 74 06 13 17 Email: nampauina@gmail.com	
18	OUEDRAGO Harouna	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 28 45 06 Email: ouedragoharouna@gmail.com	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE P M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
19	OUATTARA Sinaou	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 21 16 16 Email: ouattarasinaou@gmail.com	
20	OUATTARA Sinaou	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 21 16 16 Email: ouattarasinaou@gmail.com	
21	KANBOU E Harouna	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 21 16 16 Email: kanboue@gmail.com	
22	OUATTARA Sinaou	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 21 16 16 Email: ouattarasinaou@gmail.com	
23	NEBIE Gibou	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 21 16 16 Email: nibiebibou@gmail.com	
24	KOALA JONAS	X	DR-ABM / Bahrata	Tél: 70 21 16 16 Email: koalajonas@gmail.com	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
25	OUESSEADGO Roumoullé	X	Ministre d'Etat et de l'Environnement	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: ouesseadgo@gmail.com	
26	EDOUARD OUESSEADGO	X	Ministre d'Etat et de l'Environnement	Tél: 54 54 54 54 Email:	
27	COULIBALY Sourmande	X	Secrétaire régional de la préservation de l'environnement	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email:	
28	KISSI Koua	X	Commerce gîte	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email:	
29	OUESSEADGO S. Moutique	X	Secrétaire régional de la préservation de l'environnement	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: ouesseadgo@gmail.com	
30	ZOMA Rostine	X	ASS. Communautaire Sud Koudougou	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email:	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
31	DUMSARRÉ Roumoullé	X	Ingénieur/DRAPN-COS	Tél: 40 06 67 43 Email: roumoullé@gmail.com	
32	OUESSEADGO Schmitt	X	CR/OSC Centre-Ouest	Tél: 54 54 54 58 Email: ouesseadgo@gmail.com	
33	SANDU Filo	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: sandu@gmail.com	
34	OUESSEADGO Moutique	X	DRAPN Environnement de la Région	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email:	
35	VASSE S. Moutique	X	Représentant des Associations (RA-COS)	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: vasse@gmail.com	
36	KOUMÉ Mady	X	Représentant de la DRPN-CO	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email:	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
37	NIKISSA Moutique	X	DRAPN Direction régionale de la région	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: nikissa@gmail.com	
38	OUESSEADGO Brahim	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: ouesseadgo@gmail.com	
39	OUESSEADGO S. Moutique	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: ouesseadgo@gmail.com	
40	LENGANI Amadou	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: lengani@gmail.com	
41	OUESSEADGO S. Moutique	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: ouesseadgo@gmail.com	
42	SANDU Léon	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: sandu@gmail.com	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
43	OUESSEADGO S. Moutique	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: ouesseadgo@gmail.com	
44	OUESSEADGO Brahim	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: ouesseadgo@gmail.com	
45	COULIBALY Sourmande	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: coulily@gmail.com	
46	MARSA Moutique	X	Représentant des Associations (RA-COS)	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: marsa@gmail.com	
47	KOUMÉ Brahim	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: koume@gmail.com	
48	KISSI Brahim	X	DRAPN DR - Environnement COS	Tél: 70 33 65 58 Email: kissi@gmail.com	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
49	OUEDRAOGO Lorisso	X	COG PS/MADE Espace habitants	Tél: 67 69 61 61 Email: ouedraogolorisso@gmail.com	
50	BATIONO Souma	X	Agencement/REDD	Tél: 67 46 16 16/67 46 01 00 Email: bationosouma@gmail.com	
51	OUEDRAOGO Fataumata	X	Agencement/REDD et suivi agricole des terres	Tél: 67 75 17 83 Email: ftaumata@yahoo.fr	
52	OUEDRAOGO Guillaume L. Richard	X	FE-PA-B	Tél: 67 01 14 10 Email:	
53	BELENGERI T. J. S. S. S. S.	X	ARCom/COB	Tél: 71 01 69 27 Email: belegeri.tjs@gmail.com	
54	Benoit/Nabou H. George	X	SCoop. Wundung Sul & Maly	Tél: 76 56 66 40/76 58 85 78 Email:	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
55	OUEDRAOGO HENRI	X	Agencement/REDD	Tél: 93 76 78 07/75 82 75 06 Email:	
56	TJENDREHOUO Sourina	X	HC/PS/REDD	Tél: 70 82 03 00 Email: tjendrehouo.sourina@gmail.com	
57	OUEDRAOGO Paul de Karmalé	X	HC/Karmalé RD	Tél: 60 74 43 57 Email: paulouedraogo@gmail.com	
58	OUEDRAOGO Moussa	X	DR/DRS/MAH	Tél: 70 52 44 70 Email: ouedraogomoussa@yahoo.fr	
59	NATA-B. PAUL	X	Chauffeur-DR/MAH BIRD	Tél: 70 17 58 25 Email:	
60	Goussou Jean Baptiste	X	Chauffeur-DR/MAH Sanghaie	Tél: 70 55 03 00 Email:	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
61	YATTOGO K. Felix	X	Chauffeur H. S. Zino	Tél: 71 60 73 33 Email:	
62	Batiene Congo	X	Chauffeur/Kyzo	Tél: 70 34 34 59 Email:	
63	Yogo Amani L.	X	Chauffeur S. G. S. S. S. S.	Tél: 77 10 46 20 Email:	
64	Batiene Claude	X	Chauffeur/Chauffeur Chauffeur ABN	Tél: 78 19 50 38 Email:	
65	Batiene Claude	X	Chauffeur/Chauffeur Chauffeur ABN	Tél: 77 10 46 20 Email:	
66	OUEDRAOGO Agnès	X	Information S. G. S. S. S. S.	Tél: 76 16 43 95 Email: ouedraogoagnès@gmail.com	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
67	Batiene Agnès	X	BNSP	Tél: 77 10 46 20 Email:	
68	YATTOGO K. Felix	X	Chauffeur/Kyzo	Tél: 70 34 34 59 Email:	
69	OUEDRAOGO Agnès	X	Chauffeur/Chauffeur Chauffeur ABN	Tél: 76 16 43 95 Email: ouedraogoagnès@gmail.com	
70	Batiene Claude	X	Chauffeur/Chauffeur Chauffeur ABN	Tél: 77 10 46 20 Email:	
71	Batiene Claude	X	Chauffeur/Chauffeur Chauffeur ABN	Tél: 77 10 46 20 Email:	
72	Batiene Claude	X	Chauffeur/Chauffeur Chauffeur ABN	Tél: 77 10 46 20 Email:	

Koudougou, le 27 juin 2022

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► South Central region

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
01	TRAORE Samir	X	Chef de Service Regional Forêt Poudre	Tel: 77 46 48 33 Email: sotrach@redplus.org	
02	BONABOUNOU Blaise	X	Adjoint au Chef de Service Regional Economie Forêt et Développement	Tel: 76 11 11 10 Email: mababounou@gmail.com	
03	TOUSSAULT Maudou	X	Chief de Service SREH	Tel: 78 36 46 46 Email: ttoussa@redplus.org	
04	COULIBALY T. Théodore	X	Adjoint au Chef de Service SREH	Tel: 77 81 38 32 Email: theodorecoul@redplus.org	
05	ZAMFARA TRAORE Mama	X	Head of Community Resource Management	Tel: 76 11 11 11 Email: mamazamfara@gmail.com	
06	ZOUROUANGBO R.T. Francis	X	Head of Community Resource Management	Tel: 76 23 20 55 Email: -	

Manga, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
07	TRAORE Samir	X	56 des Conseils Regional	Email: sotrach@redplus.org Tel: 70-15-04-43	
08	ZETIBA Benjamin	X	Directeur Regional Agriculture et Pêche	Tel: 76 11 11 11 Email: benjaminzetiba@gmail.com	
09	HAHOUE Zoumana Lamine	X	Representant O.R. Rural et Communautaire	Tel: 76 33 46 33 Email: hahoue@redplus.org	
10	OUNGARA P. Idore S.G.	X	Representant O.R. Rural et Communautaire	Tel: 75 15 46 33 Email: idoreoungara@gmail.com	
11	OUATTARA Eugene	X	Agent IECA-SREH	Tel: 75 23 46 33 Email: eugeneouattara@gmail.com	
12	MESTRE BONKOWA N. Euseine	X	Representant S.G.R.	Tel: 77 87 01 03 Email: bonkowna@redplus.org	

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
13	TRAORE Samir	X	DR/DRH/DRH	Tel: 71 54 46 46 Email: sotrach@redplus.org	
14	MILLOUO Pascale	X	DR/Environnement Zandwings	Tel: 70 33 65 47 Email: pascalemillo@redplus.org	
15	KIM/OUNGO Lauriane	X	DR/Agriculture-SREH	Tel: 76 11 11 11 Email: kimoungo@redplus.org	
16	LAKKONANSE Marianne	X	DR/Zandwings	Tel: 76 11 11 11 Email: -	
17	OUATTARA Pauline	X	DR/Environnement Zandwings	Tel: 76 23 46 33 Email: -	
18	NEKE Alidou	X	Directeur Rural et Communautaire	Tel: 76 23 46 33 Email: -	

Manga, le 27 juin 2022

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Liste de présence - Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
19	GANDY Karim	X	Representant Manga	Tel: 76 11 11 11 Email: -	
20	MILLOUO Ousmane	X	POLICE Nationale chef SREH	Tel: 76 33 65 47 Email: oussanemillo@gmail.com	
21	BANACH HADJI T. Claudine	X	DR/Environnement Zandwings	Tel: 76 23 46 33 Email: hadji@redplus.org	
22	BADIEL Raphael	X	Representant PABUL-CSD	Tel: 71 54 46 33 Email: badiel@redplus.org	
23	ILBOUDO Françoise	X	Representant O.R. FAF/FAH/FAH	Tel: 76 23 46 33 Email: ilboudo@redplus.org	
24	KABANE Idriss	X	DR/SREH/CSH	Tel: 76 11 11 11 Email: idrisskabane@gmail.com	

Manga, le 27 juin 2022

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
25	SANABOGO Zakaria	X	Chef de service DRANHI. CSD	Tel: 72 65 73 814 Email: sanzakar@gmail.com	
26	YATSOGA S. Theophile	X	Chf S.R. A.S D.R.E - CSD	Tel: 99 05-65 23 Email: theophile.yatso@gmail.com	
27	SEYNOU Sibyngue	X	D. PAC/Mango	Tel: 60 55 83 75 Email: sibyngue.seynou@yahoo.com	
28	GURKA Boukary	X	MEFAN/autres Sind	Tel: 74 68 54 83 Email: gurkaboukary@gmail.com	
29	KI Alélie	X	Représentant de la mairie de Pargou	Tel: 70 37 16 66 Email: alelie.ki@yahoo.fr	
30	ATTIANA A. Aristide	X	D.A. Conseil Régional	Tel: 70 25 72 86 Email: attianast@gmail.com	

Mango, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES REGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-EVALUATION DE LA PREPARATION A LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
31	Ouedraogo Hamani	X	DR. Cam / SC	Tel: 74 76 67 62 Email:	
32	OUBA H. H. H.	X	DR. E. P. C. S	Tel: 70 69 40 25 Email:	
33	IBRAHIM J. J.	X	C. A. H.	Tel: 70 41 63 6 Email: ibrahim.j.j@gmail.com	
34	Bouda S. S.	X	Ministre - P. M. A. SCORPS	Tel: 70 15 90 30 Email:	
35	Ouedraogo H. H.	X	SCORPS CRA-CSD	Tel: 97 31 73 07 Email:	
36	Tiendrebeogo Ouedmane	X	RSE / G. P. R. de Bissiri	Tel: 76-56-61 90 Email:	

Mango, le 27 juin 2022

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
37	Bouda H. H.	X	SC. F. E. B.	Tel: 71 61 91 82 Email: bouda.h.h@gmail.com	
38	Ouedraogo W. Sara	X	Eleveur	Tel: 72 55 76 03 Email:	
39	Ouedraogo Boudouane	X	Personne de ressource	Tel: 70 75 64 25 Email:	
40	ZIGANT J. H. S.	X	Travailleur - A. H. / L. H. H. - P. M. A.	Tel: 60 22 00 70 10 32 Email:	
41	Benninson Aguerata	X	REPAFER	Tel: 81 69 25 45 Email:	
42	Moukoko Emmanuel	X	Coop. P. M. A. Coop. C. A. S. S.	Tel: 75 64 24 25 Email:	

Mango, le 27 juin 2022

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
43	SANOU Dramane	X	DR. C. S. D.	Tel: 76-25-63-34 Email: sanou.dramane@gmail.com	
44	MACOLLA Idrissa	X	T. P. A. G. A.	Tel: 87 69 61 23 Email:	
45	Zoungre T. Delphine	X	Association de femmes	Tel: 55-43-78-08 Email:	
46	ILBOUCHE T. Sylvie	X	Association TEEGWENDE	Tel: 67-22 50 05 Email:	
47	Boué P. P.	X	Association de jeunes	Tel: 02 32 82 93 Email:	
48	ILBOUCHE T. Sylvie	X	SC Communauté	Tel: 76 66 88 98 Email: ilbouche78@yahoo.fr	

Mango, le 27 juin 2022

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
49	ZIPP G. Mouk	X	Commune rurale CER/AM/AM	Tél: 78-85-24-01 Email	
50	Gouyina Joseph	X	CERI	Tél: 7660 5584 Email	
51	NAKOUUMA Z. Joachim	X	Communauté Catholique	Tél: 70233243 Email	
52	SIRIAN Agaz	X	PADEL-B	Tél: 72629194 Email: eldoulagou@fahuo.fr	
53	BAKICHA Zaid Wiraou	X	Antenne au Ht/Boudougou	Tél: 01233573 Email	
54	OUATTARA Catherine	X	Présidente Comité REDD+ Communauté Boudougou	Tél: 70226236 Email	

Manga, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
55	ZOUNGRANA Fakou	X	Président Comité REDD+ Commune de Sogou	Tél: 7043 4835 Email: fakoungrean@gmail.com	
56	OUEBARAO Micah	X	Présidente Comité REDD+ Communauté de Sogou	Tél: 70 41 4332 / 7245 606 Email: ouebarao@fahuo.fr	
57	SAVADOU Ragimwende	X	Président LPTB 2/Boudougou	Tél: 70 65 28 60 / 7854 1860 Email: ragimwende@yahoo.fr	
58	Zangé Zingou Gina tou	X	Représentant de l'Intérieur Yohou	Tél: 6641 55 84 Email	
59	SIA K. Moïse	X	DR/DR Environnement	Tél: 70 40 33 97 Email: kowibao@yahoo.fr	
60	NAKOUUMA/Santa Mamadou Yvette	X	Présidente Réunion Comité REDD+	Tél: 60 64 41 60 Email: pamon_yvette@yahoo.fr	

Manga, le 27 juin 2022

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N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
61	ROBEA Odion	X	Président de TUNGA	Tél: 70654122 Email	
62	Zoged Oséo	X	Représentant communautaire Boudougou	Tél: 70555343 Email: Zogedou1@gmail.com	
63	Likouma Lamine	X	Biondigeatou	Tél: 07578393 Email	
64	Goudougou Amadou	X	Antenne Communauté Boudougou	Tél: 76000392 Email	
65	Santa/Chadogo Ademba	X	Présidente ASL Représentante Sogou Antenne Sogou	Tél: 7041 4033 / 70 28 36 17 Email: sandadougou@gmail.com	
66	KARACOU T. Lul	X	Président ASL CAPSK	Tél: 76504334 Email: karacou@fahuo.fr	

Manga, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
67	GEORGES EUTE	X	ATL REDD+ STN-REDD+	Tél: 65 47 5038 Email: georges_eute@gmail.com	
68	OUEBARAO Dumane	X	STN/REDD+	Tél: 70 41 48 47 Email: ouebarao23@gmail.com	
69	NEOUKO JES Michael	X	Coordinateur Programme de REDD+ Sogou	Tél: 70 21 53 33 Email: neouko23@gmail.com	
70	OUEBARAO Tina	X	Représentante ABDJA Boudougou	Tél: 60 75 85 83 Email: ouebarao23@gmail.com	
71	Nikouma Lamine	X	Biondigeatou	Tél: 07578393 Email	
72	KEDRE Idoua	X	CSAF DGEVCC	Tél: 76 64 18 83 Email: kedreoua@yahoo.fr	

Manga, le 27 juin 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 5/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE		FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
		F	M			
73	GOUBGOU celine	x		Personne responsable	74 59 56 32	<i>[Signature]</i>
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						

Manga, le 1^{er} juillet 2022

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► Southwest region

ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
01	MILLOGO Mardoumo	X	Directeur / PAC-Cas	Tel: 70 04 32 14 Email: mardoumo@yahoo.fr	
02	YALI Amine	X	Animateur APF	Tel: 65 11 55 34 Email: yali.amine@gmail.com	
03	IANEDGO Boucouma	X	Chargé Service DAF/DEEEA	Tel: 78 54 24 15 Email: gao.moupo@yahoo.fr	
04	KATBOU Achille	X	SP/ARIBT/Sec	Tel: 78 15 21 Email: kmbouachille@yahoo.fr	
05	GRANDI F. Emile		SE/BS/PEN	Tel: 74 70 6 72 Email: emile.grandi@gmail.com	
06	YANGATE Tounari	X	PDS/Bourkoula	Tel: 73 16 36 02 Email:	

Casca, le 04 juillet 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
07	DAH Martin	X	Représentant des Associations de Pêche	Tel: 60 06 06 04/76 06 11 58 Email: dadydah@gmail.com	
08	BAZIE Gisele	X	Présidente de la Commission des Femmes et Jeunes de la Région de Bourkoula	Tel: 60 14 01 4 66 02 55 Email:	
09	OUEDRAOGO Iledeouma	X	Représentant du SAGP/Sec	Tel: 77 73 64 39/70 26 48 71 Email: gabi.ouedraogo@gmail.com	
10	PALENGO Gna Gildas Nagaïre	X	Représentant de la Communauté Peulhémie/Gasien	Tel: 79 38 06 8 767 33 03 71 Email: nagaigildas@gmail.com	
11	NABE Paul Similice	X	Président de la Délegation spéciale de Transition	Tel: 70 06 01 35/78 04 21 74 Email: paulnabe@gmail.com	
12	OUEDRAOGO Linhain	X	PDS/Zombo	Tel: 70 16 4 41 Email: ouedraogolinhain@gmail.com	

Casca, le 04 juillet 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
13	SAGAL Jean Pierre	X	Coordinateur DAF	Tel: 78 11 22 22 22 Email:	
14	BAMOGO R. Jean Pierre	X	DR/AM/Sec	Tel: 70 44 24 43 Email: jchoungou@gmail.com	
15	OUEDRAOGO Kinto	X	PDS/Diérougou	Tel: 71 29 30 64 Email:	
16	OUEDRAOGO Rasmané	X	PDS/Kpandé	Tel: 73 76 36 73 Email: rasmanedouedraogo@gmail.com	
17	OUEDRAOGO François	X	Représentant DAF/Sec	Tel: 71 10 10 10 10 10 Email: frouedraogo@gmail.com	
18	SANOGO Hamadou	X	Apud SAGP/Sec	Tel: 70 64 58 25 Email: mamadou.sanogo@gmail.com	

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Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
19	THAPSOUA Roger	X	DR/AM/Sec	Tel: 70 05 05 30 Email: rogerthapso@gmail.com	
20	OUEDRAOGO Adama	X	DR/COM	Tel: 60 15 58 23 Email: adamaouedraogo@gmail.com	
21	Kouba SE	X	URPP/Sec	Tel: 72 43 34 7 Email:	
22	KANOU CYRILLE	X		Tel: 78 03 74 41 37 Email:	
23	Rouba SE	X	Coordinateur du SAGP	Tel: 70 45 98 88 Email: rouba.se@gmail.com	
24	OUEDRAOGO Hamadou	X	Représentant de la Communauté Musulmane	Tel: 70 21 88 Email:	

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
25	SOME/Dahini E.L. Ghantal	X	F.L.M	Tel: 7076 37 09 Email:	
26	SOME Caroline	X	gynoc. Tan Ihaa	Tel: 79 32 45 64 Email:	
27	SOME OLIVIER Famibe	X	Personnel Griffier. Centre Dano	Tel: 7045 38 55 Email:	
28	TISSIE Sami Ede	X	DP/Projet et Informatique Pni	Tel: 7052 05 99 Email: bdsmit@yopmail.com	
29	DABIRE Sami	X	DP/Environn Jabo/Dano	Tel: 57 96 14 17 Email:	
30	Daba P. Ede	X	Coord. S. S. S. S. F. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	Tel: 74 44 89 97 Email: dabadaba@yopmail.com	

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
31	Boussou L. Sami	X	Function. Bureau Environnement DPRH	Tel: 70 76 37 09 Email: boussou.l.sami@yopmail.com	
32	OUATTARA Yacouba	X	DPRH Bougoina	Tel: 71 60 03 60 Email: ouattara.yacouba@yopmail.com	
33	DAGAND Dina	X	DPRH Dina	Tel: 72 33 08 66 Email:	
34	HIE Idriss	X	Rep. M. S. S. S. S. Namboul	Tel: 73 44 12 46 Email: hie.idriss@yopmail.com	
35	SANOU Broline	X	Ministère de la Pêche et de la Pêche	Tel: 75 47 10 10 Email: sanou.broline@yopmail.com	
36	THIABIAN Ib. P. S. S. S. S.	X	Ministère de la Pêche et de la Pêche	Tel: 76 46 46 46 Email: thiabian.ib@yopmail.com	

Gao, le 04 juillet 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
37	BOUBAKAR HAMA	X	Agent SREEA	Tel: 71 38 43 Email: boubakar.hama@yopmail.com	
38	IRA Souleymane	X	PDS/Naba	Tel: 76 54 75 85 Email: ira.souleymane@yopmail.com	
39	SOMBO Valérie	X	PDS/BM /BM	Tel: 75 61 14 01 Email: sombo.valerie@yopmail.com	
40	CHIZA A. B. T.	X	PDS/Midi	Tel: 73 36 34 33 Email: chiza.a.b.t@yopmail.com	
41	PAFADWAM Hubert	X	DP/ DREA-Namboul	Tel: 63 04 33 56 Email: pafadwam@yopmail.com	
42	SABOUE Adou A. B. T.	X	DP/ DREA-Daba	Tel: 70 41 38 04 Email: saboue.adou@yopmail.com	

Gao, le 04 juillet 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
43	PALEND Melwé Denis	X	Bureau/Commune Pêche	Tel: 75 42 08 03 Email: melwe.paland@yopmail.com	
44	TISSIE Eogène	X	DP/Projet et Informatique Pni	Tel: 76 45 03 30 Email: tissie.eogene@yopmail.com	
45	NOMRE Idriss	X	Agent/Projet et Informatique Pni	Tel: 76 32 54 32 Email: nomre.idriss@yopmail.com	
46	BAKO Adolphe	X	DP/Projet et Informatique Pni	Tel: 70 03 34 04 Email: bako.adolphe@yopmail.com	
47	SANOU Eubelle	X	Agent/Projet et Informatique Pni	Tel: 63 55 50 46 Email: sanou.eubelle@yopmail.com	
48	BARRO Aboulaye	X	DP/Projet et Informatique Pni	Tel: 60 61 34 27 Email: barro.aboulaye@yopmail.com	

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
49	THIÈRE Yacoba	X	CSRS/DAS	Tél: 76-34-38-83 Email: yacoba.thiere@gmail.com	
50	ZONGO Samou	X	SGIT/Belle appartient à PDS	Tél: 76-17-26-80 Email: zongosamou@gmail.com	
51	RABO Samou	X	Chef SAF	Tél: 76-30-07-60 Email: rabosamou@gmail.com	
52	VERNA Jean-Luc	X	HC/Loba	Tél: 76-54-44-44 Email: jverna@ynhoo.fr	
53	BOSSOU S. E. Kiri	X	BREVECC-Suo	Tél: 76-28-60-00 Email: kiribossou@gmail.com	
54	DAO Vincent	X	SP/RENA- Koba, Goro	Tél: 76-31-27-54/28-26-87 Email: davincent@etatsocial.com	

Gao, le 04 juillet 2022

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
55	DABRE Ste Léandre	X	Directeur Pédagogie, Agriculture	Tél: 76-45-66-80 Email: leandre.dabre@gmail.com	
56	HIEN Ndombe	X	Conducteur DP Bougouriba	Tél: 76-10-56-00/76-29-90-71 Email: hienngreg@gmail.com	
57	DAVIDE Samou	X	Conducteur DP Eau - Elevage (Goro)	Tél: 76-75-13-32 Email: davidelamou@gmail.com	
58	HIEN N. Gregoire	X	Patron/Secrétaire de l'Environnement	Tél: 76-91-80-00 Email: yndrien@ynhoo.fr	
59	OUEDRAOGO Linda	X	Agent SPSS/ Agriculture RPA	Tél: 76-16-50/76-29-90-71 Email: linda.ouedraogo@gmail.com	
60	GARANBO Mohamed	X	CCP/Gao	Tél: 76-54-23-32 Email: garanbo@gmail.com	

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ATELIERS DE CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES RÉGIONALES POUR L'AUTO-ÉVALUATION DE LA PRÉPARATION À LA REDD+ DU BURKINA FASO

Liste de présence : Jour 1/5

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	SEXE F M	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	SIGNATURE
61	YOUDEBA Samou	X	Présidente de Association des chefs de village	Tél: 76-17-26-80 Email: youdeba@gmail.com	
62	NIDEA Gouliou Olivier	X	Président de Association des chefs de village	Tél: 76-58-76-82 Email: nideagouliou@gmail.com	
63	ZOUNGARA Raphaël	X	Agent en SAF Bougouriba	Tél: 76-30-07-60 Email: zoungrapha@gmail.com	
64	HIEN Ndombe	X	Agent en SAF Koba	Tél: 76-30-07-60 Email: hienndombe@gmail.com	
65	OUEDRAOGO Linda	X	Agent en SAF Koba	Tél: 76-30-07-60 Email: linda.ouedraogo@gmail.com	
66					

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► North region

LISTE DE PRESENCE DES PARTICIPANTS LOIS DE L'ATELIER REGIONAL DE OUAHIGOUYA

TITRE DE L'ACTIVITE : Atelier de consultation des parties prenantes régionales pour l'évaluation de la préparation à la REDD+ du Burkina Faso

Lieu : Ouahigouya

Date : 28 Juin 2012

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	Structure	localité d'origine	Sexe M/F	Téléphone	Email	Signature
1	SEGA Janka	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	60744435	sega.janka@gmail.com	
2	KAROUNI THORE	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204312	karouni.thore@gmail.com	
3	BARRELE Djibout	Haut-Corridor	Tikao	X	60704616	barrele.djibout@gmail.com	
4	ZANBOU B. Bouguyi	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	70204613	zanbou.bouguyi@gmail.com	
5	KIBORE Ignace	Haut-Corridor	Tikao	X	70204613	kibore.ignace@gmail.com	
6	SOULAKA DUMAROU	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204618	soulaka.dumarou@gmail.com	
7	TAPSOBA STANISLAS	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	70204613	tapsoba.stanislas@gmail.com	
8	KABORE Koudougnon	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	70204613	kabore.koudougnon@gmail.com	
9	SANANBA B. Soum	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	sananba.b.soum@gmail.com	
10	MAIGA Hamadou	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	70204613	maiga.hamadou@gmail.com	

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	Structure	localité d'origine	Sexe M/F	Téléphone	Email	Signature
11	OUEDRAGO Brice	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.brice@gmail.com	
12	OUEDRAGO Yacouba	Haut-Corridor	Zimare	X	70204613	ouedrago.yacouba@gmail.com	
13	OUEDRAGO R. Jean Paul	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	70204613	ouedrago.r.jeanpaul@gmail.com	
14	OUEDRAGO Samoua	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.samoua@gmail.com	
15	OUEDRAGO F. Koudougnon	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.f.koudougnon@gmail.com	
16	KYERER Marie Thérèse	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	kyerer.marie@gmail.com	
17	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
18	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
19	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
20	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
21	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
22	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
23	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
24	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
25	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
26	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
27	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
28	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
29	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
30	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	Structure	localité d'origine	Sexe M/F	Téléphone	Email	Signature
11	OUEDRAGO Jacques	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	70204613	ouedrago.jacques@gmail.com	
12	BELETA Karim	Haut-Corridor	Loroum	X	70204613	beleta.karim@gmail.com	
13	OUEDRAGO Adama	Haut-Corridor	Zimare	X	70204613	ouedrago.adama@gmail.com	
14	YAMBOGO Adam	Haut-Corridor	Zimare	X	70204613	yamogo.adam@gmail.com	
15	YAMBOGO D. Damarou	Haut-Corridor	Zimare	X	70204613	yamogo.d.damarou@gmail.com	
16	KABORE Ignace	Haut-Corridor	Tikao	X	70204613	kabore.ignace@gmail.com	
17	OUEDRAGO Yacouba	Haut-Corridor	Zimare	X	70204613	ouedrago.yacouba@gmail.com	
18	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
19	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
20	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
21	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
22	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
23	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
24	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
25	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
26	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
27	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
28	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
29	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
30	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	Structure	localité d'origine	Sexe M/F	Téléphone	Email	Signature
11	SEGA Rose Thérèse B.	Haut-Corridor	Ouhigouya	F	70204613	sega.rose@gmail.com	
12	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
13	LARE Sanyouba	Haut-Corridor	Yako	X	70204613	lare.sanyouba@gmail.com	
14	SANANBA Damarou	Haut-Corridor	Zimare	X	70204613	sananba.damarou@gmail.com	
15	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
16	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
17	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
18	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
19	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
20	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
21	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
22	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
23	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
24	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
25	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
26	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
27	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
28	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
29	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	
30	OUEDRAGO A. K.	Haut-Corridor	Gourcy	X	70204613	ouedrago.a.k@gmail.com	

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	Structure	lieu d'origine	M/F	Téléphone	Email	Signature
10	OUEDRAGO Adama	DRTEE/ NPA	Quahigou	X	766671430	ouedrago@yahoof	
11	SAWADOGO	CRB-N	OHG	X	7171-27-28	awamadogo@gmail.com	
12	Adama	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7073-43-80	awamadogo@gmail.com	
13	THAPSOA LAM-OU-NE	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7073-43-80	awamadogo@gmail.com	
14	HIEN Sankou	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7073-43-80	awamadogo@gmail.com	
15	KAGONE Adama	Police Nationale	OHG	X	7633-15-08	-	
16	Embo Thomas	DR/ANU	OHG	X	69902340	embothomas@gmail.com	
17	ZERBO JOSCE	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7048-29-09	-	
18	DOMBOE Joseph	Police Nationale	OHG	X	62598634	-	
19	OUEDRAGO Kaka Jirani	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7078-26-49	kakajirani@gmail.com	
20	KAGONE Adama	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7326-71-46	-	
21	DIANABA Abdoul	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7838-78-12	-	
22	MOUMINOU	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7542-36-36	mouminou@gmail.com	
23	ZOUNHANA P DAVA	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7064-54-50	-	

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	Structure	lieu d'origine	M/F	Téléphone	Email	Signature
24	CORSEIGAS-Sofo	DR/ANU	OHG	X	71400657	corseigas@gmail.com	
25	TOE Yacouba	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7010-8578	yacouba.toe@gmail.com	
26	ALCANTARA	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7042-42-51	alcantara@gmail.com	
27	OUEDRAGO OUSSEINI	GIE	OHG	X	7029-4863	-	
28	OUEDRAGO S. KAKO	ACD	OHG	X	60434453	ouedrago@gmail.com	
29	SAWADOGO ISSO	ANAFIN	OHG	X	76631868	isso_made@yahoo.fr	
30	NABA AHADOU	ATAN	OHG	X	70658103	-	
31	GOUATANE G. GOUATANE	AFDR	OHG	X	58768129	-	
32	OUEDRAGO ALI	DR/ANU	OHG	X	6093368	-	
33	GANAME Lamine	DR/ANU	OHG	X	76467642	-	
34	THABRE ABIGAIL	ABAC	OHG	X	56-24-79-6	-	
35	PORGO Madiassa	DR/ANU	OHG	X	71102209	-	
36	OUEDRAGO BOUMELAL	DR/ANU	OHG	X	71151575	-	

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	Structure	lieu d'origine	M/F	Téléphone	Email	Signature
37	ROUFAT Abdoulouze	Police Nationale	OHG	X	76671430	-	
38	Koussougo W. Adeb	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7008-2863	-	
39	ZOUNHANA Lamine	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7049-50-42	zounhانا@gmail.com	
40	BILGO/PORGO Haba	DR/ANU	OHG	X	70127676	-	
41	SAWADOGO Ladjato	DR/ANU	OHG	X	72-11-4243	-	
42	ZOUNHANA Huguine	DR/ANU	OHG	X	56-6-26-26	huguine@gmail.com	
43	SANGA Fatmata	DR/ANU	OHG	X	66-68-97-35	sanga@gmail.com	
44	Bafina Salimata	DR/ANU	OHG	X	56664886	salimata@gmail.com	
45	OUEDRAGO Y. ABDO	DR/ANU	OHG	X	78486611	ouedrago@gmail.com	
46	SAWADOGO Lassane	DR/ANU	OHG	X	76281687	-	
47	CORPORA T. Samou	DR/ANU	OHG	X	77166601	-	
48	BELEN Hamidou	DR/ANU	OHG	X	70102784	-	
49	BABILUGOU F.V	DR/ANU	OHG	X	6721-54-83	-	

N°	NOM ET PRENOM	Structure	lieu d'origine	M/F	Téléphone	Email	Signature
50	TOE Philippe	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7337-42-82	philippe.toe@gmail.com	
51	OUEDRAGO Yacouba	DR/ANU	OHG	X	6655787	-	
52	SAWADOGO Bakhing	DR/ANU	OHG	X	70677667	-	
53	SAWADOGO Boukary	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7038-40-11	-	
54	SAWADOGO Dina	DR/ANU	OHG	X	70658103	-	
55	BERE Pascal	DR/ANU	OHG	X	70273331	-	
56	OURN ABDO	DR/ANU	OHG	X	7078-4817	-	
57	SAWADOGO Mousa	DR/ANU	OHG	X	70115071	mousa.ouedrago@gmail.com	
58	KONATE Abdoulaye	DR/ANU	OHG	X	60623333	konate@gmail.com	
59	OUEDRAGO Mady	DR/ANU	OHG	X	4183408	ouedrago@gmail.com	
60	OUEDRAGO S. KAKO	DR/ANU	OHG	X	71151575	-	
61	TRABRE Azizetou	DR/ANU	OHG	X	56247761	-	
62	OUEDRAGO Fatmata	DR/ANU	OHG	X	5464-2400	-	

► National Committee

REDD+

Liste de présence relative à l'atelier de lancement de validation du rapport de l'évaluation de la préparation à la REDD+ (R-Package)

Lieu : Salle de conférence de l'hôtel Royal Mound Date : 24 août 2022

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
1	OUZOUAKI Mehamoudou	X		Président Centre Sud conducteur	Tel: 77 77 33 87 Email:	Hanga-	
2	INOMBIANO Henri		X	Président Est	Tel: 77 77 33 87 Email:	Fuala	
3	OUZOUAKI René	X		Président Centre-Sud conducteur	Tel: 77 77 33 87 Email:	Koudougou	

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N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
4	Doulo Moukoko	X		Chauffeur BRDF/	Tel: 72 70 86 86 Email:	Koudougou	
5	Yakoussa	X		Chauffeur BRDF/	Tel: 68 42 87 30 Email:	Koudougou	
6	Koukoko Aouma	X		Agent de Sécurité	Tel: 77 42 87 04 Email:	Koudougou	
7	Bamba S. Boudouane	X		Chauffeur Compagnie contract	Tel: 77 42 87 30 Email:	Koudougou	
8	Sane Hamadou	X		Chauffeur Compagnie contract	Tel: 76 73 98 44 Email:	Hanga-	

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26/08/22

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
9	THIBAUD JABRI	X		Président Conducteur	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Douga	
10	Jean Pierre	X		DRH Sud-Est	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Gaoia	
11	NIKIEBA G Jean	X		CRP/ BRDF	Tel: 76 74 85 55 Email:	Douga	
12	Christophe	X		Conducteur	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Koudougou	
13	KATIBAB Gouman	X		Conducteur	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Fuala Koudougou	

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N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
14	OUZOUAKI Ousmane	X		Agent de Sécurité	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Douga	
15	BAZSO Aboubakar	X		Agent de Sécurité	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Douga	
16	ARRY Idriss	X		Agent de Sécurité	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Douga	
17	OUZOUAKI Sofiane	X		Agent de Sécurité	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Douga	
18	NIZOUA Idriss	X		Agent de Sécurité	Tel: 76 77 33 87 Email:	Douga	

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N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
19	KEMBA Rahmady	X		SP/PA/INSTRUM	Tel: 76032222 Email: krahmady@sp.pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
20	GEJE Susanto	X		PA/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: gsusanto@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
21	GORRAN Susanto	X		ATI/CAIR/STAN/PAF	Tel: 76032222 Email: gorrans@pa.go.id	Beugis	Iskate
22	ROHMAN Sandusya	X		SP/PA/ISS	Tel: 76-14-71-66 Email: rsandusya@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
23	MURDASO S. Guy	X		DEK/MEET.A	Tel: 76286167 Email: smurdaso@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof

Page 2 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
24	YE Siakha	X		SP/PA/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: ysiakha@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
25	KEMBA Sijon	X		Admistrasi & Bimbingan & Binaan	Tel: 76032222 Email: ksijon@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
26	KLY B. Kurni	X		BKES/INSTRUM	Tel: 76032222 Email: kbkurni@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
27	BARRA Ali	X		SP/PA/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: abarra@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
28	KHARIS W. LANEH	X		SP/PA/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: khlaneh@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
29	HARBISS Raman	X		DE/PA/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: hraman@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
30	NEB-E Babou Ramlan	X		DE/PA/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: nramlan@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
31	FXNAROL Harman	X		PA/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: fhorman@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
32	ZONSO Argume Lue	X		Agent ST/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: zalue@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
33	Susanto/Brando Susanto Harman Lue	X		Agent ST/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: shlue@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof

Page 3 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
34	SANGAO Muckar	X		PA/ISS/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: smuckar@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
35	PAKARZAGO LRA	X		PA/ISS/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: plra@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
36	BORNI Curog	X		PA/ISS/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: bcurog@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
37	SAMADDO Muband	X		PA/ISS/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: smuband@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof
38	BELEMAN Bekang	X		Agent ST/ISS	Tel: 76032222 Email: bbeke@pa.go.id	Beugis	Prof

Page 4 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe M F	Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
39	OUEDRAOGO Harpuna	X	DRF/VECC EST	Tel: 70318873 Email: harpuna.ouedraogo@n-gouv.mt	Fada	
40	NABORE R.A Danielle	X	Agust / DOHUT	Tel: 77.82.30.34 Email: nabore.ra@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
41	CONGO Woudounga Sordou	X		Tel: 77.82.33.25 Email: woudounga.congo@n-gouv.mt	Manga	
42	OUEDRAOGO Sam Toubamba Ismaïl	X	Président Régional DRE/LOS	Tel: 77.82.30.45 Email: sam.toubamba@n-gouv.mt	Woudounga	
43	SANKARA Lassmanné	X	Président Régional DRE/VECC	Tel: 72812785 76715598 Email: lassmanné.sankara@n-gouv.mt	Fada N Gouv.mt	

Page 10 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe M F	Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
44	SHARE Alfred	X	Agust / DOHUT	Tel: 70774112 Email: share.alfred@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
45	SANGARE Karim	X	DOHUT / REDA	Tel: 56215362 Email: karim.sangare@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
46	AREE Kouko Iyga	X	Agust / DOHUT	Tel: 43.22.00.20 Email: iygakouko@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
47	NAHON Zouba	X	Agust STAN/REDA & DRE/VECC	Tel: 70690214 Email: zouba.nahon@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
48	DABOEN Satcha N. Nane Cécile	X	Agust STAN/REDA	Tel: 78608735 Email: satcha.daboen@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	

Page 10 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe M F	Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
49	OUEDRAOGO Adama	X	Agust / DOHUT	Tel: 74.26.27.92 Email: adama.ouedraogo@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
50	KADIA F. Mariane	X		Tel: 76.27.95.94 Email: mariane.kadia@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
51	KOUYI Youssef	X	Agust	Tel: 71.54.14.4 Email: youssef.kouyi@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
52	SHOARE Vincent	X	Agust / DOHUT	Tel: 60.56.23.42 Email: vincent.shoare@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
53	KUSHINGA Sylvain	X	SECC/DOHUT	Tel: 765.406.50 Email: sylvain.kushinga@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	

Page 11 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe M F	Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
54	IEDOU DO Roubou	X	DOHUT / REDA	Tel: 71.69.67.15 Email: roubou.iedou@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
55	ONADJA L Amirata	X	FADISE	Tel: 76.51.96.36 Email: amirata.onadja@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
56	COULIBALY SANGARE Germine	X	DOHUT / DOHUT/PS	Tel: 70.29.7.25 Email: germine.coulibaly@n-gouv.mt	Coungdougou	
57	MAOULIHA SANDO M. Zette	X	Gouverneur Centre Sud	Tel: 60.74.44.60 Email: zette.maoulihah@n-gouv.mt	Manga	
58	SIA R. Moïse	X	DR Environnement OSD	Tel: 70.24.7.25 Email: moise.sia@n-gouv.mt	Manga	

Page 12 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
18	KONATE Eric	X		DGET/ MADS	Tel: 70445930 konate@redc.og Email: kkonate.fr	COGABOUGOT	
19	SANDWIDI Salfo	X		DREAU/ Genta	Tel: 70058581 sandwidi@redc.og Email: sandwidi.fr	OUAGA	
21	YONAGA Zacharia	X		FORADOC	Tel: 70300000 Email: yonaga@redc.og	OUAGA	
22	DA Richard	X		Chargé de Recherche MAD/CATER	Tel: 62 88 21 33 Email: richard@redc.og	OUAGA	
23	KABORE Cosme	X		DGDES/ HARAH	Tel: 60 01 68 68 Email: kabore@redc.og	OUAGA	

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N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
24	BAGORD ALEXIS	X		Chargé de Service / DGET	Tel: 71 180 230 76 57 27 28 Email: bagord@redc.og	Dougoudougou	
25	KAMBAIE Samane Prosper	X		Chargé de Service DAEP/SUD	Tel: 71 52 46 22 77 51 44 46 Email: kambai@redc.og	Gaoua	
26	BOLONA Amélie	X		Agent DGET/ DEIE	Tel: 67 66 50 63 Email: bolona@redc.og	OUAGA	
27	SIEA Aboulaysa	X		Agent DGET/ NOROH	Tel: 92 56 26 60 Email: siea@redc.og	OUAGA	
28	ZINSOU Gérard	X		Comptable RPE / REDD+	Tel: 70 97 89 92 Email: zinsou@redc.og	OUAGA	

Page 24 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
29	MOUSSA Aboubakar	M		Chargé de la Suppléance MAD/REDD+ NOROH	Tel: 60 05 64 50 Email: moussa@redc.og	Dougoudougou	
30	SOULATA Sibiri	X		Chargé de MAD/CATER	Tel: 76 15 21 28 Email: soulata@redc.og	OUAGA	
31	SAWADOGO Wendjam Lazare	X		Chargé de Service Climatologie ANAM	Tel: 70 30 56 67 Email: sawadogo@redc.og	OUAGA	
32	SANI Seydou Djigbilla	X		DIRECTION GENERALE DES STATISTIQUES	Tel: 70 15 46 65 Email: sani@redc.og	OUAGA	
33	SAWADOGO Issi	X		Logistique RPE	Tel: 70 07 07 72 Email: sawadogo@redc.og	OUAGA	

Page 25 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe		Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
		M	F				
34	TRAORE Saleymane	X		DR DRECE/REDD+	Tel: 70 66 36 44 Email: traore@redc.og	Dougoudougou	
35	QUEDEKPO S.E. Kiri	X		DRECE Sub. Redd	Tel: 76 13 71 60 Email: kidekpo@redc.og	Gaoua	
36	YAGACO Nehia Jérémy	X		DR/REDD+ RDS	Tel: 70 11 16 64 Email: yagaco@redc.og	Koudougou	
37	YAGADO Emmanuel	X		SEEDAP	Tel: 70 57 21 85 Email: yagado@redc.og	OUAGA	
38	KOROMBA H. A Kader			SECURITE Gouvernement Cote d'Ivoire	Tel: 70 03 37 24 Email: koromba@redc.og	Nangui	

Page 26 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe M F	Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
73	TRAORE Boubacar Arouna	X	Gouverneur Centre Ouest Gouvernement	Tel: 70 24 74 16 Email: boubacar.traore@go.gn	Koudougou	
74	BOSSAHO Pierre	L		Tel: 70 26 70 18 Email:	Kedougou	
75	DIJIGUENDE Paul	X	Conseiller technique MEPP	Tel: 90 26 88 54 Email: dijiguendepaul@gmail.com		
76	DIKEMA Faida	X	Organisation PIF	Tel: 70 31 80 20 Email:	Ouaga	
77	SANOU Siforiss Zanis	L	MDI PIF	Tel: Email: sanou.siforiss@mdipi.gn	Ouaga	

Page 17 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe M F	Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
78	OUSSAROGO Hama KIA	X	Adjoint Général Armée	Tel: 70 29 34 93 70 03 83 23 70 26 82 13 Email:	Ouhangbo	
79	SANOU Claude Wilfried	X	Adjoint Général Armée	Tel: 70 35 00 60 Email: claudes@armee.gn	Koudougou	
80	YANEGBO Hubert	X	Général Armée	Tel: 70 25 43 96 Email: yanebohubert@gmail.com	Fada N'Gourma	
81	TRAORE Célestine	X	CI Général Armée	Tel: 70 13 80 82 Email: celestine.traore@gmail.com	Gaona	
82	DIKEMA Hassata	X	CI Général Armée	Tel: 70 26 88 54 Email: hassata.dikema@gmail.com	Koudougou	

Page 18 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe M F	Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
83	ZABSONNE Rebecca	X	DGER/MEPP	Tel: 033 70 55 56 Email: zabsonne.rebecca@gmail.com	Coma	
84	BAKO Claude	X	DGER/MEPP	Tel: 70 36 19 64 Email: bako.claude@gmail.com	Koudougou	
85	BATZENE Mamadou	X	Président Fédération STH/RODD/DEGEC	Tel: 70 32 22 18 Email: batzene.mamadou@gmail.com	Ouaga	
86	HOTIE Dagny Hassata	X	Spécialiste en droit de l'environnement STH/RODD	Tel: 70 14 03 93 Email: hotie.dagny@gmail.com	Ouaga	
87	HILOU Bakhima	X	Adjoint STH/RODD cellule CS	Tel: 70 07 06 50 Email: hilou.bakhima@gmail.com	Ouaga	

Page 19 sur 27

N°	Nom / Prénom (s)	Sexe M F	Poste / Institution	Adresse	Localité	Engagement
88	TOGUEHI Souleymane HABIB	X	Conducteur DEGEC Ford	Tel: 70 95 50 93 Email:	Ouhangbo	
89	HILOU K. I. Rodrigue	X	Chef de file L-35 STH/RODD	Tel: 70 36 17 9 Email: hilou.k.i@gmail.com	Ouaga	
90	SANABOUGO Sidiki	X	Chargé Secteur STH/RODD	Tel: 70 36 17 9 Email:	Sikasso	
91	ZIBOURA Koufou	X	Secrétaire Général Bureau de Recherche	Tel: 70 36 17 9 Email:	Koudougou	
92	HABIANE Clément Gama	X	Conducteur Général de la Route de l'Autisme	Tel: 70 36 17 9 Email:	Koudougou	

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Appendix 5: Assessment form

1 = No progress yet; 2 = Additional development required; 3 = Good progress, more development required; 4 = Significant progress; 5 = Completed

CRITERIA	QUESTIONS	ASSESSMENT (1 to 5)	EXPLANATIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
COMPONENT 1				
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements				
1. Accountability and transparency	How are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements demonstrating they are operating in an open, accountable and transparent manner?			
2. Operating mandate and budget	How is it shown that national REDD+ institutions operate under clear mutually supportive mandates with adequate, predictable and sustainable budgets?			
3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	How are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements ensuring REDD+ activities are coordinated, integrated into and influencing the broader national or sector policy frameworks (e.g., agriculture, environment, natural resources management, infrastructure development and land-use planning)?			
4. Technical supervision capacity	How effectively and efficiently are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements leading and supervising multi-sector readiness activities, including the regular supervision of technical preparations?			
5. Funds management capacity	How are institutions and arrangements demonstrating effective, efficient and transparent fiscal management, including coordination with other development partner-funded activities?			
6. Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism	What evidence is there to demonstrate the mechanism is operating at the national, subnational and local levels, is transparent, impartial, has a clearly defined mandate, and adequate expertise and resources?			
	What evidence is there that potentially impacted communities are aware of, have access to, and the mechanism is responsive to feedback and grievances?			
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, participation and outreach				
7. Participation and engagement of key stakeholders	Is the full, effective and on-going participation of key stakeholders demonstrated through institutional mechanisms (including extra efforts to engage marginalised groups such as forest-dependent women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities)?			

	What are the participatory mechanisms being used to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and forest-dependent communities have the capacity to effectively participate in REDD+ readiness and implementation?			
8. Consultation process	What evidence demonstrates that consultation processes at the national and local levels are clear, inclusive, transparent, and facilitate timely access to information in a culturally appropriate form?			
	What evidence is there that the country has used a self-selection process to identify rights holders and stakeholders during consultations?			
	What evidence is there that Indigenous Peoples institutions and decision-making processes are utilised to enhance consultations and engagement?			
	What evidence is there that consultation processes are gender sensitive and inclusive?			
9. Information sharing and accessibility of information	How have national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements demonstrated transparent, consistent, comprehensive and timely sharing and disclosure of information (related to all readiness activities, including the development of REDD+ strategy, reference levels, and monitoring systems) in a culturally appropriate form?			
	What evidence is there that information is accessible to stakeholders (e.g., in a format and language understandable to them) and is being received?			
	What channels of communications are being used to ensure that stakeholders are well informed, especially those that have limited or no access to relevant information?			
10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	How are the outcomes of consultations integrated (fed into, disseminated, publicly disclosed and taken into account) in management arrangements, strategy development and technical activities related to reference level and monitoring and information systems development?			
CRITERIA	QUESTIONS	ASSESSMENT	EXPLANATIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation				
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance				
11. Assessment and analysis	Does the summary of the work conducted during R-PP formulation and preparation present an analysis of recent historical land-use trends (including traditional) and assessment of relevant land tenure			

	and titling, natural resource rights, livelihoods (including traditional/customary), forest law, policy and governance issues?			
12. Prioritisation of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	How was the analysis used to prioritize key direct and indirect drivers to be addressed by the programs and policies included in the REDD+ strategy?			
	Did the analysis consider the major barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement activities (if appropriate) to be addressed by the programs and policies included in the REDD+ strategy?			
13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	What evidence demonstrates that systematic links between key drivers, and/or barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement activities (as appropriate), and REDD+ activities were identified?			
14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, and governance	Do action plans to make progress in the short-, medium- and long-term towards addressing relevant, land-use, land tenure and titling, natural resource rights, livelihoods, and governance issues in priority regions related to specific REDD+ programs, outline further steps and identify required resources?			
15. Implications for forest law and policy	Does the assessment identify implications for forest or other relevant law and policy in the long-term?			
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options				
16. Selecting and prioritising the REDD+ strategic options	Were REDD+ strategy options (prioritised based on comprehensive assessment of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation, barriers to forest enhancement activities and/or informed by other factors, as appropriate) selected via a transparent and participatory process?			
	Were the expected emissions reduction potentials of interventions estimated, where possible, and how did they inform the design of the REDD+ strategy?			
17. Feasibility assessment	Were REDD+ strategy options assessed and prioritised for their social, environmental and political feasibility, risks and opportunities, and analysis of costs and benefits?			
18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	Have major inconsistencies between the priority REDD+ strategy options and policies or programs in other sectors related to the forest sector (e.g., transport, agriculture) been identified?			
	Is an agreed timeline and process in place to resolve inconsistencies and integrate REDD+ strategy options with relevant development policies?			
	Are they supportive of broader development objectives and have broad community support?			
Sub-component 2c: Implementation framework				

19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	Have laws and/or regulations related to REDD+ programs and activities been adopted?			
	What evidence is there that relevant REDD+ laws and policies are being applied?			
20. Guidelines for implementation	What evidence is there that the implementation framework defines carbon rights, benefit sharing mechanisms, REDD+ financing modalities, procedures for official approvals (e.g., for pilots or REDD+ projects), and grievance mechanisms?			
21. Benefit sharing mechanisms	What evidence is there to demonstrate benefit sharing mechanisms are transparent?			
22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	Is a national geo-referenced REDD+ information system or registry operational, comprehensive of all relevant information (e.g., information on the location, ownership, carbon accounting and financial flows for subnational and national REDD+ programs and projects), and does it ensure public access to REDD+ information?			
Sub-component 2d. Social and environmental impacts				
23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	What evidence is there that applicable social and environmental safeguard issues relevant to the country context have been fully identified/analysed via relevant studies or diagnostics and in consultation processes?			
24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	How were SESA results and the identification of social and environmental impacts (both positive and negative) used for prioritising and designing REDD+ strategic options?			
25. Environmental and Social Management Framework	What evidence is there that the ESMF is in place and managing environmental and social risks/potential impacts related to REDD+ activities?			
CRITERIA	QUESTIONS	ASSESSMENT	EXPLANATIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels				
26. Demonstration of methodology	Is the preliminary subnational or national forest REL or RL presented (as part of the R-Package) using a clearly documented methodology, based on a step-wise approach, as appropriate?			
	Are plans for additional steps and data needs provided, and is the relationship between the subnational and the evolving national reference level demonstrated (as appropriate)?			
27. Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	How does the establishment of the REL/RL take into account historical data, and if adjusted for national circumstances, what is the rationale and supportive data that demonstrate that proposed adjustments are credible and defensible?			

	Is sufficient data and documentation provided in a transparent fashion to allow for the reconstruction or independent cross-checking of the REL/RL?			
28. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	Is the REL/RL (presented as part of the R-Package) based on transparent, complete and accurate information, consistent with UNFCCC guidance and the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, and allowing for technical assessment of the data sets, approaches, methods, models (if applicable) and assumptions used in the construction of the REL/RL?			
CRITERIA	QUESTIONS	ASSESSMENT	EXPLANATIONS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests, and Safeguards				
Sub-component 4a. National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF)				
29. Documentation of monitoring approach	Is there clear rationale or analytic evidence supporting the selection of the used or proposed methodology (combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches, systems resolution, coverage, accuracy, inclusions of carbon pools and gases) and improvement over time?			
	Has the system been technically reviewed and nationally approved? Is it consistent with national and international existing and emerging guidance?			
	Are potential sources of uncertainty identified to the extent possible?			
30. Demonstration of early system implementation	What evidence is there that the system has the capacity to monitor the specific REDD+ activities prioritised in the country's REDD+ strategy?			
	How does the system identify and assess displacement of emissions (leakage), and what are the early results (if any)?			
	How are key stakeholders involved (participating/consulted) in the development and/or early implementation of the system, including data collection and any potential verification of its results?			
	What evidence is there that the system allows for comparison of changes in forest area and carbon content (and associated GHG emissions) relative to the baseline estimates used for the REL/RL?			
31. Institutional arrangements and capacities	Are mandates to perform tasks related to forest monitoring clearly defined (e.g., satellite data processing, forest inventory, information sharing)?			
	What evidence is there that a transparent means of publicly sharing forest and emissions data are presented and are in at least an early operational stage?			

	Have associated resource needs been identified and estimated (e.g., required capacities, training, hardware/software, and budget)?			
Sub-component 4b. Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance and safeguards				
32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	How have relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental safeguard issues of REDD+ preparations been identified? To that effect, have capacity-building recommendations been made?			
33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	What evidence is there that a transparent mechanism for regular dissemination of non-carbon and safeguards data has been introduced and is at least in its early stages of implementation?			
	How is the following information disseminated: what are the most important quantitative or qualitative variables reflecting improvements in rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services, key governance factors directly relevant to REDD+ readiness, and implementation of safeguards duly taking into account the specific monitoring provisions contained in the ESMF?			
34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	Are the mandates related to tasks concerning non-carbon aspects and safeguards clearly defined?			

Contact us

National Technical Secretariat

REDD+ Burkina Faso

Phone: +226 25 35 50 21

Email: contact.stnredd@gmail.com

