

Mid-term Progress Report  
on Burkina Faso's Preparation for REDD+ Readiness  
December 2017



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfD	African Development Bank
BUNASOLs	National Office of Soils
EIS	Environmental Information System
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
DGEF	General Direction of Water and Forests
DGESS	General Direction of Studies and Sectorial Statistic
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIE	Intervention Fund for the Environment
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FRL	Forest Reference Level
IGB	Burkina Faso Geographical Institute
MEEVCC	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
ONDD	National Observatory for Sustainable Development
PADA	Cashew Sector Development Support Project
PAPF	Local Forest Communities Support Project
PGDFEB	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project
PGFC/REDD+	Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+
PIU	Program Implementation Unit
PNDES	National Development Strategy
REDD+	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SNSIF	National Service of Forestry Information System
SP/CNDD	Permanent Secretariat of the National Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development

## GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

Government Program Title:	"Programme d'Investissement Forestier" (PIF-BF)	
	The government of Burkina Faso adopted on February 18, 2014 the "Arrêté" 2014-053/MEDD/MEF (jointly prepared by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment) creating the umbrella program called "PIF-BF" that encompasses multiple financing projects – including FCPF grant - with the objective to promote a sustainable and improved management of forested areas for a green economic and social development. More precisely, all projects and programs included under the "PIF-BF" umbrella Program are aiming to the same objectives of reducing the deforestation and forest degradation as well as poverty in the country.	
Implementing Entity	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change	
Supervising Entities	The World Bank African Development Bank	
Program Intervention Areas	32 communes located in East, Center-West, Boucle du Mouhoun, South-West, and Center-South regions of Burkina Faso	
PIF Program Duration (overall program)	5 years (until end of 2020)	
Program Financing	<p>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF): World Bank: US\$3,800,000</p> <p>Forest Investment Program (FIP): African Development Bank US\$12,000,000 World Bank (TF015339) US\$16,500,000</p> <p>Community-based component (Dedicated Grant mechanism for Local communities) – World Bank: US\$4,500,000 Set aside for private sector - African Development Bank: US\$4,000,000</p> <p>European Union (co-financing with the FIP): 7,800,000 EUR</p> <p><u>TerrAfrica</u>: US\$450,000</p>	
Details for the FCPF Readiness Grant		
Signature: 26-Feb-2015	Effectiveness Date 26-Feb-2015	Closing Date (to date): 30-Jun-2018

This narrative report details the progress achieved by Burkina Faso in developing its REDD+ Readiness process between September 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014 and December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. The activities described were financed by multiple partners, including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the European Union (EU), and are being implemented by a single Program Implementation Unit, the "PIF-BF National Coordination Unit". The preparation of the MTR was under the lead of the REDD+ Secretariat, and was supported by the PIF-BF National Coordination Unit, under the guidance of the REDD+ Focal Point, who is responsible to the Minister of Environment, Green Economy and Sustainable Development for

the management of the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso. Initial ratings were selected based on a review of FCPF grant activities, as well as the broader REDD+ process, which is supported through several distinct but aligned funding programs. A copy of the draft MTR with initial ratings was sent to key stakeholders (CSOs, private sector and administration) to collect their input. A validation meeting with CSO and private sector participants was held in which the revised MTR was presented and a final version was validated.

This narrative report supports a request to the FCPF for an additional funding of US\$3.07 million.

## 1. CONTEXT

### a. BACKGROUND

1. Burkina Faso is a landlocked, low-income sub-Saharan country, with limited natural resources and an estimated population of about 15 million. The annual population growth rate is 3.1%, one of the highest in Africa. This demographic trend accelerates environmental degradation through agricultural expansion and intensification, overgrazing and over-exploitation of wood for energy, while high levels of poverty affect more than half of the population, especially rural people who depend on the natural environment for their livelihoods.
2. Burkina Faso's land is mostly composed of arid and semi-arid ecosystems. Although these ecosystems have a much lower biomass per unit area than tropical rain forests, the extensive coverage of dry forests across Africa (43% of the total surface)<sup>1</sup> offer significant potential for mitigation of local climate change impacts, adaptation to the changing climate, and carbon sequestration.
3. To tackle the challenges of climate change, forest loss and land degradation, the Government committed to reduce its carbon emissions by 7 to 10 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> eq from its projected baseline by 2030<sup>2</sup>, and identified the forest sector as a significant contributor to the realization of this objective through the implementation of specific activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). The National Development Strategy (PNDES) has integrated this international commitment and plans to reduce net carbon emissions by 8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2025.

### b. FINANCING OF REDD+ IN BURKINA FASO

#### Forest Investment Program

4. In March 2010, Burkina Faso was admitted into the Forest Investment Program (FIP), a funding window of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF)<sup>3</sup> that mobilizes direct investment to facilitate REDD+ and promotes sustainable forest management. In Burkina Faso, the FIP is financing four complementary investment projects<sup>4</sup>:
  - the *Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project* (PGDFEB), supervised by the World Bank, which aims to design a REDD+ strategy at the national level and improve the management of natural resources at the local level under the authority of the local governments ("Communes");
  - the *Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project for REDD+* (PGFC/REDD+), supported by the African Development Bank to improve the carbon sequestration capacity of gazette forests while reducing poverty in rural areas;

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<sup>1</sup> Readiness Preparation Plan for Burkina Faso

<sup>2</sup> Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2015

<sup>3</sup> One of two funds of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

<sup>4</sup>[https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/projects?title=&field\\_related\\_country\\_target\\_id=30&field\\_mdb\\_tid=All&field\\_sector\\_tid=All&field\\_pp\\_sector\\_tid=All&field\\_related\\_fund\\_target\\_id=2](https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/projects?title=&field_related_country_target_id=30&field_mdb_tid=All&field_sector_tid=All&field_pp_sector_tid=All&field_related_fund_target_id=2)

- the *Local Forest Communities Support Project (PAPF)*, supported by the World Bank as part of the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples window of the FIP; and
- the *Cashew Sector Development Support Project (PADA/REDD+)* to promote climate change mitigation and poverty reduction as part of the set-aside window for private sector.

5. All four investment projects aim to support the REDD+ Readiness Phase and pioneer the REDD+ Investment Phase, build the case for a National REDD+ Strategy, test approaches that would feed into its design, and demonstrate the potential of landscape investments in Burkina Faso.

### Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

6. On December 15, 2013<sup>5</sup>, Burkina Faso's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) was reviewed by the FCPF Participant Committee and was allocated a US\$3.8 million grant to support its implementation. The Grant Agreement, signed between the World Bank and Burkina Faso on January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2015, aimed to specifically support the following activities of the Readiness Preparation phase:

- *Component 1: Strengthening REDD+ and Forest Governance* through (i) support to build REDD+ technical capacities to the relevant institutions involved in implementing the Readiness Preparation Activities, (ii) design and operation of a sound feedback and grievance redress mechanism, (iii) promote law enforcement related to the management of forest resources and other related REDD+ activities, and (iv) develop a monitoring system for co-benefits;
- *Component 2: Development of a National REDD+ Strategy* through (i) the design and elaboration of a REDD+ strategy, (ii) enhancing informational base related to REDD+, (iii) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and prepare the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- *Component 3: Readiness monitoring, coordination and communication* through (i) operational support for the implementation of Readiness Preparation Activities, and (ii) assessing and monitoring of REDD+ readiness.

7. To ensure coherence and synergies with the FIP grant, all Readiness Preparation activities were entrusted to the FIP Program Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC).

8. The closing date for the FCPF grant is June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

### Setting up a larger programmatic multi-donor approach

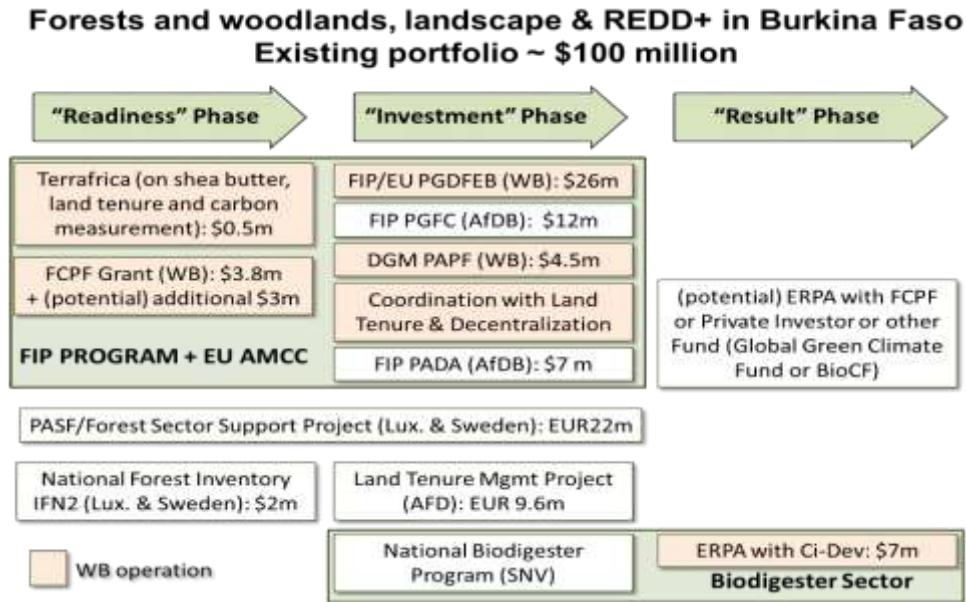
9. The REDD+/FIP approach is currently being carried out through several initiatives financed by multiple donors:

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<sup>5</sup><https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Final%20Resolution%203%20Burkina%20Faso.pdf>

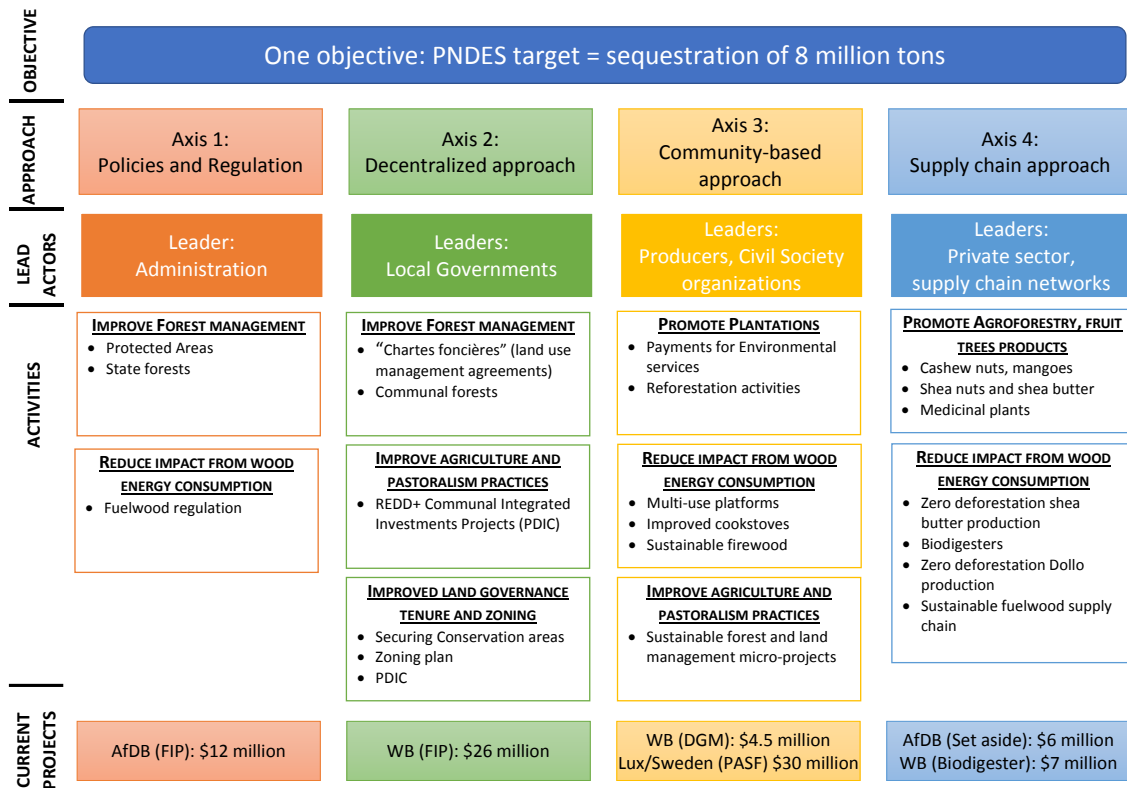


Figure 1: Current situation of the REDD+ and landscape management portfolio



10. Looking ahead, Burkina Faso seeks to put more emphasis on a Programmatic Approach to broaden the scope of REDD+ and mainstream REDD+ in rural development with the aim is to deliver real impact at scale. A large program of that sort would build on the lessons from the various pilot investments implemented under the FIP (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Potential REDD+ Programmatic Approach Structure



## 2. PROGRESS ON READINESS PREPARATION IN BURKINA FASO

### a. PROGRESS OVERVIEW OF R-PP IMPLEMENTATION

11. Against the backdrop of the FCPF's thirty-four criteria to gauge completion towards Readiness phase, the country has made significant, though variable progress (Table 1).

Table 1: Progress in Readiness based on FCPF criteria

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

<sup>6</sup> green = significant progress achieved; orange = progressing well, but further development expected; yellow = further development required; red = progress not yet demonstrated

32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	
33. Monitoring, reporting, and information sharing	
34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	

### 3. PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE R-PP

#### a. SECTION 1: ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION

##### Institutional Arrangements and Initial Consultations

12. Burkina Faso’s particular vulnerability to climate change enabled an exceptional experience in participatory management of natural resources in general, and forests in particular<sup>7</sup>. In addition, the country’s new challenges with the REDD+ process -mostly the attribution and the need to better quantify carbon- led to the proposition of an innovative institutional framework for REDD+ Readiness to guarantee stakeholder involvement and ownership, ensure accountability and transparency, and build technical capacity to address the process’ numerous challenges. Furthermore, the designed framework ensures coordination and collaborative implementation of sectoral policies capable of influencing the process and mediate conflicts among stakeholders. This institutional framework will be subject to review as the country moves ahead with the REDD+ process.

##### **Progress in R-PP implementation:**

13. Burkina Faso was selected as a Forest Investment Program (FIP) pilot country in March 2010. While preparing the FIP Investment Plan, Burkina Faso embraced the REDD+ approach as a guiding principle for its sustainable landscape and forest management. Thus, Burkina Faso prepared its FIP Investment Plan and a REDD+ Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP) as two coherent documents.

14. To ensure coherence and synergies between the various projects and programs that were anticipated under this integrated REDD+ approach, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD – former name of the MEEVCC) adopted the “Arrêté 2014-053/MEF/MEDD” on February 18, 2014 to create a unique umbrella program to supervise all operations related to REDD+ - called the “Programme d’Investissement Forestier – PIF-BF” (please note that “PIF-BF” is the name of the umbrella program that coordinates all REDD+ operations in Burkina Faso, not to be confused with the Forest Investment Program, which is an international program that happens to be the major – but not the sole – donor for the projects under the PIF-BF).

15. The objectives of PIF-BF were the following: (i) to improve the governance in forest and related sectors, (ii) reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the State forests and all other areas covered with forests (including municipal forests and private forests) and (iii) strengthen the capacities and increase the knowledge sharing for an integrated landscape management that could serve as an example for future funding in Burkina Faso or in similar countries.

16. On July 24th, 2014, the PIF-BF National Coordination Unit was created through “Arrêté n°2014- 124 /MEDD/CAB” with the mandate to implement, supervise and coordinate all REDD+ related funding.

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<sup>7</sup> A list of past and current experiences is provided in Annex 2

17. When the FCPF grant was signed, it was included in FIP-BF and all activities have been implemented by the PIF-BF national Coordination Unit since then.

18. With the progress of the REDD+ preparation, the institutional framework for REDD+ steering, implementation and consultation has been adopted to ensure the sustainability of the process beyond the FIP.

19. On November 22nd, 2017, the Council of Ministers approved the institutional framework for REDD+<sup>8</sup> under Decree No 2017-1329, which now remains to be signed by the President. The Decree was presented jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture (MAAH), the Ministry of Decentralization (MATD), the Ministry of Environment (MEEVCC), and the Ministry of Finance (MINEFID).

20. The Decree details arrangements on (i) the steering body, (ii) the implementation body, and (iii) the consultation process. Each pillar is formalized at national, regional, and communal levels:

- The steering of REDD+ includes a REDD+ National Committee (NC), chaired by the General Secretary of the MEEVCC, REDD+ Regional Committees (RC), chaired by the governor, and REDD+ Communal Committees (CC) chaired by the mayors<sup>9</sup>, based on needs;
- The implementation of REDD+ is coordinated by a National Technical Secretariat, chaired by the national REDD+ focal point (reporting to the General Director of Green Economy and Climate Change), Regional Technical Cells, each chaired by the General Secretary in the region, and Communal Technical Cells, each chaired by the General Secretary in the commune, based on needs.
- The consultations on REDD+ are coordinated through national, regional, and communal platforms -each closely solicited during the Consultation Waves process (explained below)- which have already been tested in 32 communes and 5 regions. The process is under the responsibility of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD), the structure already overseeing the consultation process in the context of the Sustainable Development policies.

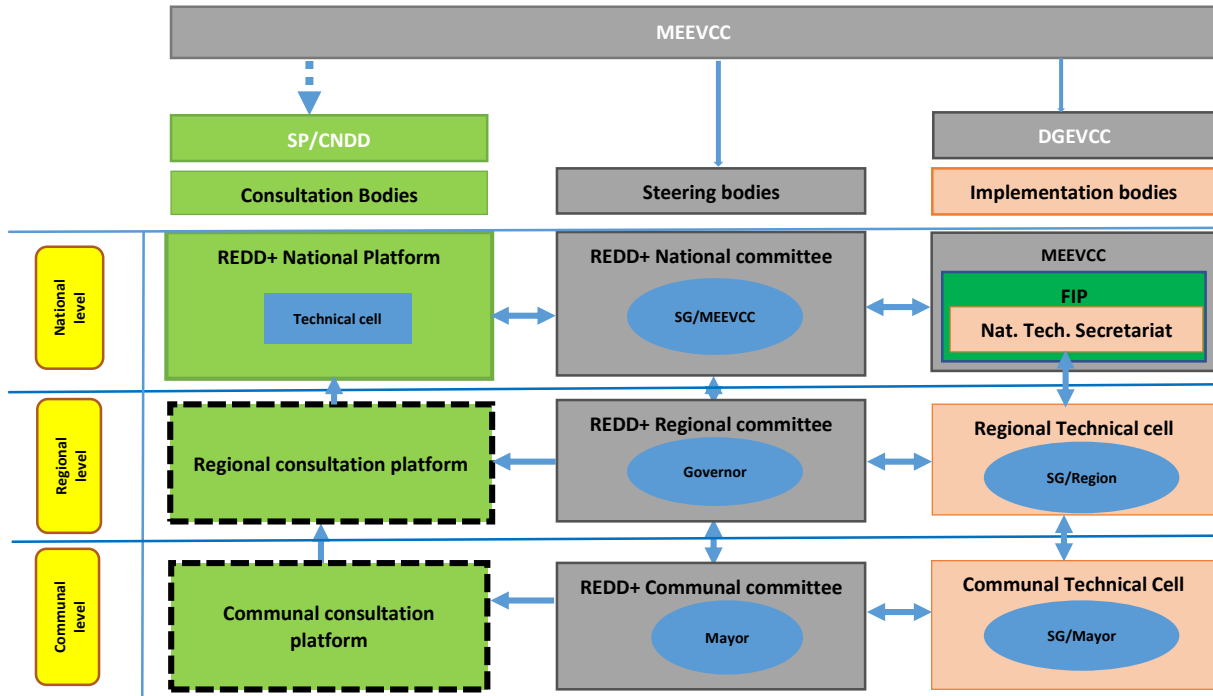
21. The Government's request to establish committees and technical cells at national, regional, and communal levels was deemed necessary to guarantee stakeholder involvement and ownership over the entire REDD+ process. In turn, it will ensure accountability, transparency and technical capacity building. The framework also ensures a coordinated and collaborative process with sectoral policies capable of influencing the process and mediate conflict among stakeholders.

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<sup>8</sup> Décret n°2017 - 1329 / PRES / PM / MEEVCC / MATD / MAAH / MINEFID portant cadres de pilotage, d'exécution et de concertation du mécanisme de Réduction des Emissions dues à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des Forêts (REDD+) au Burkina Faso

<sup>9</sup> Regional and Communal layers are created based on needs and resources.

Figure 3: Diagram of Burkina Faso's Institutional Structure for REDD+



22. The Decree describes the mandate, the responsibilities and roles for each body, and establishes the framework. However, each organ, especially regional and communal, still need to be formally created by “arrêté” (local ordinance) based on needs, context and available resources.

23. Each organ will benefit from the FIP’s three-year implementation experience: the REDD+ National Committee will build on the FIP Steering Committee, the National Technical Secretariat will build on the FIP’ REDD+ Secretariat, composed of a strategic advisor, an international REDD+ expert, and experts on carbon measurement, drivers of deforestation, and consultations.

24. The anticipated roles are described in Annex 3.

### Upcoming activities for 2018

25. Setting up the REDD+ National Committee and National Platform. Once the Decree has been signed by the President, the MEEVCC will sign the *arrêtés* detailing the arrangements of the REDD+ National Committee and the National Platform. Additional training on REDD+ is planned for the stakeholder representatives who will participate in these institutional arrangements.

26. Setting up the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Two types of GRM are under consideration:

- For REDD+ investments (i.e. at project level), the communal level GRM set-up by the PAPF was used in each of the 32 Communes targeted by the FIP to avoid unnecessary duplication.
- For REDD+ at the policy level, and more specifically on how to integrate REDD+ in forest governance and rural development, the country has yet to clarify how it wants to use its existing complaint management systems and how it plans on connecting these to the Decree.

### Additional needs

27. To operationalize the Decree, disseminate REDD+ in the regions and the Communes, and organize meetings to convene the various committees, additional support from the FCPF will be needed. Further details are included in part 6 of the report.

### Consultation Plan and Participation

28. The REDD+ process in Burkina Faso seeks to mobilize all relevant stakeholder groups through strong institutional mechanisms. For that purpose, the Decree included a specific section on the consultation process at communal, regional and national levels. Burkina Faso's approach to REDD+ puts strong emphasis on information and participation from actors of all social strata. An Information, Consultation, and Participation Plan has been developed to take into account the needs of the population from grassroots to national level.

### Progress in R-PP implementation: The *Consultation Waves*

29. To test a robust system that connects grassroots consultations to the national level, a Consultation Plan referred to as *Consultation Waves* was designed and is currently under implementation.

30. The Consultation Plan follows a bottom-up/top-down approach, referred to as "waves" of consultation, which refers to the fact that the consultations include both presentation of information – ie an incoming wave from the national level to the local communities – and incorporation of input and information from the local communities – an outgoing wave back through the regions to the national level. Relevant topics are defined and the tools (draft REDD+ Strategy, questionnaires, etc.) elaborated at the national level. Consultations begin at grassroots level through village fora. They subsequently elevate to communal and regional levels through Communal and Regional Consultation Committees, and finish at the national level with the REDD+ National Consultation Platform. More specifically, the process is as follows:

- At communal level, results from village consultations are gathered into a coherent vision also integrating recommendations, proposals and commitment from actors in the Communes;
- At the regional level, communal visions are gathered into coherent regional visions;
- As national level, regional visions are gathered into a coherent vision for the country which will serve to elaborate the REDD+ National Strategy.

31. Consultation Waves will play two important roles: i) enable the flow of information and provide trainings to communities on climate change and REDD+ in Burkina Faso, and 2) facilitate the consultation/participation of communities in the elaboration of the REDD+ National Strategy and the implementation of the REDD+ process. The Consultation Waves approach will be implemented at each key stage in the REDD+ design process, including the major outputs such as the strategic options to address the drivers of deforestation and the development of the SESA. It is expected that the strategic studies feeding into the REDD+ National Strategy will take into consideration the needs of grassroots communities identified through the Consultation Waves by using this approach.

32. As of November 2017, the first wave of consultation is under implementation. Specific communication tools were designed and professionals trained in village fora moderation to explain the objectives of REDD+ and engage local actors in the design process.

33. To ensure quality in the consultation process, a protocol was signed between the FIP coordination unit and the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD), who will make sure the consultation waves are conducted as planned.

## **Involvement of Civil Society Organizations and link to the DGM**

34. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are organized under a National Platform of CSOs on Climate Change intended to coordinate their interactions with the MEEVCC. This Platform has been the main counterpart of the government for the design and validation of the R-PP and the Forest Investment Program Investment Plan (which was approved in November 2012). The Platform also remained the main interlocutor for the REDD+ institutional design and to monitor the progress made by the government on REDD+ readiness. As part of the constant dialog, the FIP team presented regularly an update on the FIP and the REDD+ agenda.

35. In 2012, Burkina Faso became eligible for the Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) under the FIP. The DGM Burkina Faso intends to (i) increase the participation of local people in the FIP and REDD + at the local and national levels, (ii) strengthen the capacity of local people, and (iii) support their specific initiatives (improving forest local governance, limiting deforestation, forest restoration, etc.).

36. The National Platform of CSOs on Climate Change has been instrumental to identify and nominate CSO representatives in the various organs (in particular the National Committee) as part of the National Transitional Council that acted as an interim DGM steering committee.

37. **CSO organization facilitated by the DGM:** The process to establish a clear, participative and transparent steering structure for the DGM has led to multiple changes in the organization of the CSOs.

- At first regional workshops were organized to bring together the main actors. Each regional workshop brought together on average 40 participants as representatives of local populations of neighboring municipalities of concerned forests, as well as local authorities (municipalities, Mayors, administrators and politicians) and the local forest service as observers. Participants included farmers, pastoralists, women, youth, hunters, loggers, processors of non-timber forest products, forest management groups, and traditional healers – following the diversity of the local socio-cultural context in each of the FIP regions.
- Those regional consultations recommended that a structure more sustainable than a project-based steering committee would be established, leading to the creation of a “**National Platform on REDD+ and sustainable development**” in September 2014. This Platform constitutes the official and formal structure to host all discussion and coordination on REDD+ for the CSOs.
- The National Steering Committee for DGM was later established as a specialized committee of this platform. It is composed of 11 representatives of regions targeted by FIP investments 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 local and regional authorities, and 2 technical and financial partners.

38. **The CSO platform on REDD+** brings together CSOs and their networks, collectivities, coalitions, unions or federations operating in the environmental sector in general, forests and climate change in particular. It was Legally established that the platform is a non-profit organization governed by Law No. 10/92 ADP of 15 December 1992 concerning freedom of association, which gives it all the autonomy and recognition necessary to ensure the DGM appropriate institutional anchoring and thus ensure the sustainability of its achievements.

39. The platform is both an interface between government and civil society and an ongoing CSO consultation framework on REDD+ activities in Burkina's to give them more visibility, more cohesion and thus strengthen their credibility for better consideration by the authorities and the

technical and financial partners. The National Steering Committee (NSC) is solely dedicated to the implementation of the DGM project.

40. To intensify their contributions to the REDD+ process, CSOs frequently meet with the REDD+ Secretariat, and a representative of the Platform is invited to most of the capacity building and planning events. In addition, FIP and DGM activities are coordinated at local level, as the FIP local agent is an observer in DGM activities and vice-versa.

### **Involvement of the Private Sector**

41. The private sector is actively involved in the design of the REDD+ process, in particular with regards to agroforestry. With representation in the REDD+ National Committee and REDD+ National Platform, private actors such as Agritech, Karikis, Table Filière Karité, Wendpuié, Rongead, etc. will maintain a consistent, ad-hoc and high-level dialogue with other actors to discuss their potential contributions and help define their role, and thereby ensure an efficient implementation of REDD+ in Burkina Faso.

42. Three supply chains are currently being targeted in close connection with the FIP/REDD+ Program:

- Cashew/mango. The FIP is testing a REDD+ approach in the cashew nuts and mango sectors through the Cashew Sector Development Support Project (PADA).
- Shea butter. Discussions of a possible private-public partnership to implement an ambitious approach to decarbonize shea butter production in Burkina Faso are ongoing.
- Biodigesters. Burkina Faso is implementing a result-based project registered as a Clean Development Mechanism project to promote biodigesters as an energy substitute to wood fuel. The project is using a market-based approach to create a sustainable sector driven by the private sector. An Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement was signed with the World Bank in 2016, and additional activities promoting the expansion of the sector have been supported by the FIP.

### **Information, Education and Communication**

43. Under the FIP, a strong communication strategy was developed to disseminate progress achieved by the Program as well as the REDD+ Readiness process. Validated on December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the communication strategy aims to achieve three objectives: i) ensure all actors in the Process have access to the same level of information, ii) increase the visibility of the Process, and iii) help communities change their behavior towards forests, wooded areas, and land management systems.

44. For that purpose, several communication tools were developed:

- A website<sup>10</sup> to disseminate lessons and achievements of the REDD+ Process, and provide interactive tools to help stakeholders exchange among themselves and with the coordination unit;

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<sup>10</sup> [www.pif-burkina.org](http://www.pif-burkina.org)



- Several short videos on specific topics such as the REDD+ process and its challenges in Burkina Faso<sup>11</sup>, the local participatory process which led to the communal land use plans<sup>12</sup>, or the Program's achievements.

45. Multiple events and training sessions were held to strengthen the capacities on REDD+ of CSOs, within the MEEVCC, in the communes and at the land administration training center (ENAREF<sup>13</sup>). 1791 people have been trained.

### **Gender consideration in REDD+ implementation**

46. Women are key actors in the management of forest and lands in Burkina Faso, and their integration in the development of the country's REDD+ process is of particular importance. For this purpose, Burkina Faso received a first support from the CIF management team's gender specialist in 2016 and was provided guidance to work on a Gender Engagement Plan.

47. While the REDD+ Gender Engagement Plan has not yet been finalized, the following axis were already identified as key for a better integration of women:

- Improve the consultation process. While the FIP and the REDD+ approaches in Burkina Faso are highly participative, the concern that women voice may not be heard (even at the grassroots level) emerged early in the FIP and REDD+ process. The concern was taken into consideration during the waves of consultations and the moderators were trained to better involve women. The methodology was adapted to include sessions in mixed groups and sessions for consultations by gender and age groups. Other arrangements were tested to increase women participation, for example an additional per-diem when needed for family care;
- Strengthening women's economic autonomy in the cashew and mango sectors: the PADA/REDD+ is already targeting 24,000 members of cooperatives, of which 60% are women;
- Providing economic opportunities through the development of the shea butter: 80% of women in rural areas are employed in the shea sector, for which Burkina Faso is the world's second largest producer<sup>14</sup>. Discussions are on-going to support the value chain while reducing the impact of shea butter processing on wood consumption;
- Supporting land tenure rights: Discussions with the Land Tenure Facility are underway to explore ways to secure women's access to land and resources;
- Better understanding the role of women in forest resource management: Among the six thematic studies on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, four will emphasize 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 products exploitation practices; Sensitivity of rural society to the forest and impacts of management and environmental practices on the productivity of natural forests; Socio-anthropological analysis of the relationship between society and the forest).

### **Upcoming activities for 2018**

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<sup>11</sup> <https://vimeo.com/224712256>

<sup>12</sup> <https://vimeo.com/204581891/ae93076cd3>

<sup>13</sup> [Ecole Nationale des Régies Financières](http://Ecole Nationale des Régies Financières)

<sup>14</sup> [www.cedd-karite.org](http://www.cedd-karite.org)

48. **Consultation Waves:** the initial round will be completed by March with a report submitted to the National Platform. The second wave is planned immediately after. Other waves are planned in 2018, in connection with the major program design deliverables, including: (i) the factors of deforestation, (ii) the draft national strategy and (iii) the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment.

49. **Broader discussions with CSOs and the private sector.** In addition to the Consultation Waves, which are focused on connecting the national design process to the local actors who will implement REDD+ actions, consultations and information workshops for actors at the national level, such as CSOs and private sector actors who may engage in different sectors and locations in the subnational and national program, are planned in 2018 to insure their feedback is incorporated in the design process and that the program is designed to facilitate private sector engagement and co-investment.

50. **On gender,** the ongoing development of an ambitious initiative to decarbonized shea butter production will also improve income for women, reduce their physical efforts through mechanization, and build their capacity on shea processing, group dynamics, organization and rights.

51. In addition, the REDD+ Secretariat needs to finalize and disclose its gender engagement plan.

#### **Additional needs**

52. Additional consultation waves are needed beyond 2018, particularly in the area considered for the jurisdictional Emission Reduction Program and for the final stage of REDD+ strategy's design.

53. Additional needs on gender are identified in relation with the upcoming Gender Engagement Plan as well as the facilitation of the initiative to decarbonize shea butter (and promote shea butter transformation in Burkina Faso).

54. Further details are provided in section 6.

## **b. SECTION 2: PREPARATION OF THE REDD+ STRATEGY**

### **Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance**

#### **Analysis of the Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation**

55. In the context of Burkina Faso's preparation for REDD+ and FIP investments, a preliminary analysis on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation was conducted as part of the R-PP. The report identified the following practices as direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation at the national level:

- agriculture expansion, primarily driven by cash crop production and agribusiness development, in combination with establishing shorter fallow periods;
- bushfires, a wide-spread agriculture practice in the country;
- overproduction of fuelwood and charcoal;
- overgrazing; and more recently
- mining.

56. In addition, numerous indirect drivers such as poor governance, p

57. population growth, immigration, infrastructure development, overexploitation of non-timber forest products, and a lack of financial resources were also found to affect forest cover and soil fertility.

58. Based on this first analysis, the REDD+ Secretariat recently launched an in-depth analysis on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The report will include analyses on:

- land-use systems as direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- the relationship between mining, deforestation and forest degradation;
- non-timber forest products exploitation practices;
- sensitivity of rural populations towards forests and impacts of management and environmental practices on the productivity of natural forests;
- the ties between the local culture/traditions and forests;
- the interrelation between forest governance, deforestation and forest degradation.

### **Upcoming activities for 2018**

59. The studies were commissioned to a group of 3 experts in September 2017. They are expected to be completed by March 2018. An overarching report summarizing the analysis, with a breakdown per region, will be available by June 2018.

60. While this set of studies will provide field information and data, the influence and relative importance of each driver will also be assessed through the Consultation Waves process. The main results will be disseminated at grassroots level to combine the qualitative analysis in the village with the scientific findings from the studies.

### **REDD+ Strategic Options**

61. The R-PP has identified four strategic paths for Burkina Faso's REDD+ strategy:

- land use planning;
- land tenure security;
- management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems; and
- capacity building, policy harmonization and the promotion of natural resources governance, in particular forests.

62. These strategic options are already being tested in various projects:

- Under the FIP-financed PGFC/REDD+, 284,000 hectares of land are in the process of being managed as part of eleven classified forests and one pastoral zone;
- Under the FIP-financed PGDFEB, the 32 targeted communes developed, based on a participatory process, a set of maps, notes, and priority investments as a first instrument to improve land use planning at the local level. Currently, each commune is designing its Integrated Municipal REDD+ Development Plan (PDIC/REDD+) that integrates each priority investments into a coherent vision for local natural resource management. Additionally, for each type of investment, the project will develop a roadmap for land tenure security;
- In association with the FIP, the DGM and the PASF are mobilizing resources for a community-based approach to support local initiatives that yield immediate carbon emission reductions,

and implement rural “green development” activities aimed to improve the management of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems;

- Through the PADA, a sector-wide approach is being implemented to simultaneously promote agroforestry and reduce the impacts from wood energy overconsumption. This approach will contribute to the implementation of sectoral policies at national level.
- A value chain approach is under development with the private sector. Burkina is the world's second largest shea producer. The REDD+ Secretariat, in collaboration with a consortium of actors (AGRITECH, KARIKIS, etc.) from the shea sector and the support from the inter-professional organization Table Filière Karité, is considering the creation of a public-private partnership to develop a “zero deforestation shea butter production” value chain. This new concept is perfectly aligned with the Government’s National Strategy for the Sustainable Production of Shea in Burkina Faso. Feasibility studies are planned for 2018.

63. The energy sector is also being addressed. Through a partnership with the National Biogas Program (NBP), the FIP installed 50 biodigesters in the eastern region in 2016. Since 2017, 200 biodigesters are under construction. This success triggered a new partnership to install 500 biodigesters and explore other options to provide additional support to the biodigester sector. Overall, the national effort for biodigester ambitions to reach a capacity of 50,000 biodigester before 2025.

### **Upcoming activities for 2018**

64. Based on the results of the in-depth study on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and report on the lessons learned from the FIP-financed pilot investments and their applicability at scale, the four strategic options originally identified in the R-PP will be refined and prepared for implementation in the subnational ER-Program.

65. Upon validation of the study results at the national level, the first draft of the refined strategic options will be presented in a dedicated Consultation Wave to gauge their applicability at the local level and refine them for implementation at the scale of villages and communes. The SESA will also focus on gathering feedback on the proposed strategic options.

66. The first draft of the strategy is expected to be ready by the end of 2018, and approved in 2019.

### **Additional needs**

67. Given that the in-depth study on the drivers of deforestation and the refinement of the strategic options has been fully funded, and the co-investment of the FIP in terms of defining lessons learned from the pilot activities, there is no additional funding needed for this element of the REDD+ process.

## **REDD+ Implementation Framework**

### **Legal framework**

68. The REDD+ Secretariat launched a study in September 2016 to review the legislative and regulatory framework in the context of REDD+ with the aim to establish whether the existing framework could accommodate the implementation of a REDD+ process, and make recommendations in the case that it should be revised.

69. The study not only concluded on a solid and coherent legislative and regulatory framework to integrate the REDD+ process, it also clarified that the legal framework and the ongoing national strategies could both facilitate its implementation.

70. However, the study also identified options for improvements in the legal framework, such as a better process to validate management plans of State and Community forests, improved enforcement in the demarcation of State and Community forest boundaries, clarifying the taxation scheme regarding land clearing and forestry related activities, and clarifying the system with regards to concession contracts in forest management.

### **Strategic framework: Introducing REDD+ in national sectoral strategies**

71. In October 2016, the REDD+ Secretariat conducted a study on how to foster convergence between the country's REDD+ strategy and its different sectoral strategies. More specifically, the objectives were to better understand how the institutional framework for REDD+ would be set up, and better understand the key documents framing the country's policies/vision on rural development (PNDES, SCADD, PNSR, PNDD, SDR...). The study enabled the design of the REDD+ institutional framework that was adopted on November 22th, 2017.

72. The three strategic documents which steer public policies in Burkina Faso include the National Plan of Economic and Social Development (PNDES), the Second National Program for the Rural Sector (PNSR 2), and the National Scheme for Land Use Planning and Sustainable Development (SNADDT).

73. While the PNDES does not specifically mention REDD+, it includes a quantitative target for carbon sequestration (reduction of 8 million ton of eqCO<sub>2</sub> by 2020) that is directly connected to the FIP's activities and its potential for REDD+. This PNDES will be used by the government to plan its budget and activities under "Budget/Programs", one of which will include REDD+. It also means that emission reduction are now part of the key indicators monitored by the government to assess its progress; the general directorate for green economy and climate change (DGEVCC) will be in charge of the policies to reach this objective, including REDD+.

74. In addition, REDD+ is being discussed under the PNSR, which acts as the common platform for all rural activities including agriculture, pastoralism, and watershed management. The SP/CPSA (under the Ministry of Agriculture) is chairing the ongoing discussions with the respective ministries. A study to identify specific actions for the integration of the REDD+ process into the SP/CPSA is planned for 2018.

### **Capacity Building Framework: setting up a training center**

75. The broad need for capacity on REDD+ and improved landscape management called for the development of trainings and capacity building at large scale. For that purpose, the Government adopted Decree N°2017 – 272/MEEVCC/CAB on November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2017 to approve the creation the National Training Center on REDD+ and Climate Change (CENAFO/REDD+), which will ensure the long-term capacity building of national actors tackling Climate Change in general and REDD+ in particular.

### **Benefit Sharing Mechanism**

76. The REDD+ Secretariat has initiated discussions on the development of a benefit-sharing mechanism for REDD+. In that context, a summary report on the existing mechanisms for natural resource management was prepared. It showcased the following initiatives:

- The benefit-sharing mechanism used in the Forest Development Projects (CAF). Currently, the forests are managed by local organizations (Forest Management Groups, GGF), under the umbrella of an inter-professional organization (Union of GGF). The price of wood and the allocation of profits are set at the national level to ensure each actor (logger, Forest Management fund, municipality, state) received a share of the profits;
- Wildlife management zones, in particular Participatory Hunting Areas (ZOVIC), where financial revenue stemming from leasing and sustainable hunting (meat and other products) are donated by the hunters and/or the private operators to the villages as a way to strengthen local socio-economic development;
- Women's groups set up in villages bordering forests and wildlife reserves to ensure the sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products (NTFP) have also developed mechanisms for sharing the benefits derived from sustainable NTFP production. The women's collectives share labor and revenues for more efficient operation, and they also dedicate a portion of revenues toward infrastructure projects such as wells for water collection, which also benefit the local village. In addition, the women's groups pay a fee to the chief of the village who guarantees their access to land and forests.
- Mining operations usually have their own benefit sharing mechanism.

77. Each one of these experiences are providing potential schemes and lessons that will be used to develop the future REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism.

78. Another essential component of the future REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism will be its ability to monitor each and report on emissions reductions achieved by each sector, such as energy production, farming, and cattle herding. To refine the methodology, the REDD+ team is supporting the following activities:

The design of an MRV system and a reference level that would allow a breakdown of the data at the Commune level. Since Communes are key actors in landscape governance (including zoning and land tenure), and the implementation of the PDIC/REDD+, it will be possible to identify which communes are having the largest impacts in terms of REDD+;

However, within a Commune, multiple actors are implementing activities affecting the land cover. To estimate their impact on carbon emissions, the FIP is testing Tier 1 proxies at large scale to monitor the implementation of each of the 32 PDIC/REDD+ and attribute an estimated carbon content to each investment that will be realized by the Communes. In 2017, the system was set up using FAO's support and their Ex-Act tool. In 2018, the system will be tested for every PDIC/REDD+.

Finally, to measure not only the impact of land cover change on carbon emissions but also the variation in soil carbon sequestration resulting from improved landscape management practices, Burkina Faso is testing a Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) registered Smart Agriculture methodology to determine and attribute carbon sequestration estimates to specific land use practices. Due to the ecosystem type and the intervention options, it is expected that soil carbon will be a significant carbon pool and therefore should be included in mitigation and monitoring efforts.

79. These different initiatives should help the REDD+ team develop necessary quantitative data to estimate the contribution of each sector in reducing carbon emissions based on actual field activities. This assessment will become an essential component of the benefit sharing mechanism.

## **Financial Management Framework to channel potential future REDD+/carbon finance**

80. In 2015, under the General Secretariat of the MEEVCC was established the Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE) to ensure the Government's ability to fund local activities aimed at preserving the environment and tackling climate change. Despite being relatively new, the organization has already funded nearly two hundred projects and recently concluded its third call for proposals. As it further builds its capacity, the FIE will present a strong experience to deliver carbon finance in the context of a potential Reduction Emission Program. In anticipation, the Fund will be tested under the PGDFEB as a financial intermediary for the allocation of small grants to Communes.

### **Upcoming activities for 2018**

81. A national workshop will be held to approve the study on the legal framework, and an action plan with next steps will be elaborated.

82. On the strategic framework, additional training and consultations with SP/CPSA are expected in 2018 as the PNSR2 will be approved in the first semester. In addition, as leader of the PNDES Program on carbon sequestration, the General Directorate for Green Economy and Climate Change will hold discussions and consultations to determine the best ways to influence other sectors.

83. On the Financial Management Framework to channel future REDD+/carbon finance, FIE will be tested as a financial intermediary for the allocation of small grants to Communes as part of the PGDFEB. The Fund will manage a first envelope of 10 million dollars from the FIP, which will increase its capacity and help build confidence among investors in its ability to deliver grants directly to Communes.

### **Additional needs**

84. Regarding the legal framework, studies are needed on land tenure rights and carbon rights in Burkina as well as development and operationalization of a benefit sharing mechanism and a fund management system.

## **Environmental and Social Impacts**

85. The consultancy firm in charge of elaborating the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been recruited, and the REDD+ Secretariat validated a work plan for the implementation of the study. The firm will now elaborate a Consultation Plan to reach all the stakeholders (communities and administration). The SESA will be launched early 2018.

### **Upcoming activities for 2018**

86. A national workshop will be organized to launch the SESA process and the firm will start the consultation process.

### **Additional needs**

87. An additional grant would help launch a study on the Safeguards Information System (SIS) to i) identify practical criteria and indicators to track how safeguards are being addressed and enforced; ii) define the scope of the safeguards information system, including information and data sources; iii) establish institutional and governance arrangements; iv) determine how to collect, store, manage and analyze information; v) establish reporting, information use and

access. The study would also explore the possibility of linking the SIS to the Environmental Information System (EIS) or any similar existing system in the country.

### C. SECTION 3: FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL AND FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL

88. The country intends to use historic changes and future adjustments to develop its Forest Reference Level (FRL). This approach requires data on historic forest cover changes and future projects likely to have an impact on the forest cover.

89. National institutions already produce reliable data which can support the elaboration of the MRV plan and the FRL/FREL. The country elaborated three land cover databases (1992, 2002 and 2012) and conducted two national forestry inventories. Discussions are underway to determine how to best use this data, which currently shows some limitations in terms of period, Minimum Mapping Unit and resolution. National institutions will receive support to address these limitations.

90. In addition, it appeared that the term *forest* needed to be clearly defined for REDD+ activities to remain coherent with the current land cover database and to ensure that the REDD+ terminology is aligned with the National Communication to the UNFCCC.

91. Thus, MRV Guidelines taking into consideration national circumstances have been elaborated, and the definition of *forest* in the context of the REDD+ process has been validated by the stakeholders. Other key concepts such as *deforestation* and *forest degradation* have also been clearly defined, taking into consideration national circumstances. A categorization scheme for mapping has also be outlined, tier levels required for different carbons pools and land use changes as well as prioritization of carbon pools.

92. For the elaboration of an MRV system and the FRL, three protocols have been signed between the PIU and national institutions:

- A protocol between the FIP and the Burkina Faso Geographical Institute (IGB) to produce cartographic and analytical data necessary to elaborate the FRL and MRV system. It will cover 3 domains (remote sensing data collection, analysis of remote sensing data, and elaboration of thematic maps) within the Implementation Framework of the MRV system for REDD+;
- A protocol between the FIP and the National Office of Soils (BUNASOLs). The objective is identical to the previous protocol, expect this one will specifically focus on soil. It will also cover 3 domains (ground data collection, physico-chemical soil analyses, and development of thematic soil maps or decision support tools: fertility parameter maps, soil maps, land degradation maps...);
- A protocol between the FIP, the General Direction of Water and Forests (DGEF) and the National Service of Forestry Information System (SNSIF), with the objective to i) generate data on root carbon in forests and areas concentrating trees outside of forests (especially agro-forestry parks) at national level, ii) make available thematic maps of the twelve classified areas under the FIP with recommended precision levels for REDD+ purposes, iii) elaborate allometric equations, and iv) strengthen the national capacity in assessing forest carbon sequestration.

#### **Upcoming activities for 2018**

93. Next steps are to:



- a. Identify gaps in data between what is already available/usable and the minimum data requirements to establish an accurate FRL;
- b. Support national institutions (IGB, BUNASOLS, SNSIF) in the production of necessary complementary data;
- c. Establish the FRL/FREL and implement the MRV plan.

### **Additional needs**

94. The R-PP assumed that the land cover database and historic pattern would not require significant work to put them into a time series. However, as national inventories use different types of remote sensing material (LANDSAT and Rapid Eye), additional work is necessary. IGB has signed a protocol to share data and re-work the satellites pictures to align the three databases into a single time series. This additional cost impacted the budget of the first phase, leading to a reduction in activities financed by the initial grant of US\$3.8 million. Additional work with IGB will be required as part of the additional grant request.

## **d. SECTION 4: DESIGN SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING AND INFORMATION ON MULTIPLE BENEFITS**

### **National Forest Monitoring System**

95. Activities related to the MRV and the FRL are conducted in parallel to ensure consistency and coherence between their development. For instance, the national guidelines for MRV also set the requirements for the FRL, the firm in charge of the MRV is also in charge of the FRL, the protocols with BUNASOLS, IGB, and SNSIF will be used for the MRV and the FRL, etc.

96. Setting up the national MRV system started with the elaboration of the MRV Action Plan. Recent MRV developments have put special focus on i) the methodology and ii) the institutional arrangements.

97. The developments in the methodology have been centered on the elaboration of national guidelines for MRV and the FRL, which presents a sequential approach for the assessment of activity, data, and emission factors for the REDD+ process. The document is based on generic guidelines in GOFC GOLD, GFOI that is customized to reflect country-specific elements. It provides the definition of forest and establishes which activities are eligible under REDD+ based on national circumstances, presents and defines thematic classes for mapping, as well as analysis of key categories.

98. The REDD+ Secretariat has also sought to clarify the institutions carrying out relevant MRV related activities. SP/CNDD has been identified as the potential institution for the institutionalization of the MRV system for REDD+ given its responsibility in aggregating, compiling and disclosing all environmental information. The SP/CNDD is already in charge of supervising the dialog with the UNFCCC (including the National Communication, NDC, etc.), the dialog with the UNFCCC (data on climate resilience and land degradation), and hosts the National Observatory for Sustainable Development (ONDD), which has established partnerships with multiple ministries to set-up an EIS.

99. Other institutions will also be involved, such as the SNSIF which is currently developing allometric equations and the General Direction of Studies and Sectorial Statistic (DGESS) responsible to disseminate sectoral statistic on programs and projects.

### **Upcoming activities for 2018**

100. Workshops on MRV elements including guidance for MRV system development, application of the IPCC guidelines, the development of allometric equations, and consultations for the definition of the MRV institutional framework must be organized in order to continue progress of this key element for the national and subnational REDD+ program.

### **Additional needs**

101. Financing for the workshops and meetings noted above is needed. Additional support for SP/CNDD to prepare for their role of managing the MRV system will be required in order to institutionalize the MRV system and facilitate the connection with Burkina Faso's international reporting requirements. In addition, through the elaboration of the methodologies for MRV in the forest sector already underway, the REDD+ Secretariat has identified the need to align methodologies used in the development of the NDC and the REDD+ methodologies. Financial support is thus needed to analyze and ensure the synergies between the methodologies for the NDC and those of REDD+, which may include an update to the NDC and/or changes to the intended REDD+ methodologies.

### **Design of an Information System to Monitor REDD+ Multiple Benefits**

102. As mentioned above, the ONDD is already centralizing data on environmental and social indicators in Burkina Faso into an EIS. The government intends to use this EIS to also inform on the multiple benefits associated with REDD+. In that context, the FIP's REDD+ team elaborated a list of potential REDD+ environmental and socio-economic benefits along with relevant monitoring indicators. Those benefits will later be linked to the strategic options and the study on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

### **Upcoming activities for 2018**

103. Three activities already planned under the PGDFEB are envisioned:

- Audit the existing EIS to assess the indicators currently collected, determine which ones could be useful to report on REDD+ multiple benefits, and, if needed, suggest relevant additional indicators related to REDD+ multiple benefits;
- Identify any potential gap, conduct the necessary consultations, and establish the protocols to address these gaps, and;
- Strengthen the institutional capacity with regards to managing the EIS.

### **Additional needs**

There are no additional needs.

## **4. COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMMON APPROACH**

104. Burkina Faso is following three levels of directives:

### **At international level**

105. The country is following the UNFCCC's directives relative to decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun) and;

106. The country is also designing the program to be in compliance with the World Bank's directives on the common approach regarding strategic environmental and social assessment tools (OP 4.01), governance (benefit-sharing and grievance redress mechanism) and

environmental and social safeguards, a number of World Bank policies applicable to the country with respect to stakeholder engagement and consultation (OP 4.04, OP 4.36, OP 4.11).

#### At national level

107. Burkina Faso’s National Office of Environmental Assessment (BUNEE) has developed guidelines related to social and environmental safeguards which are relevant for the REDD+ program. The REDD+ Secretariat is currently reviewing these guidelines to assess their alignment with UNFCCC and World Bank safeguards requirements, and to address any gaps with additional guidance. With respect to governance, the multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder national REDD+ committee guarantees the involvement of all relevant actors. The legal and regulatory framework and the grievance redress and benefit-sharing mechanism will be developed to ensure efficiency and equity in REDD+ implementation, management of carbon and non-carbon benefits, as well as conflict management.

108. Regarding the strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA), the FCPF supports the SESA process, which will take the form of preparation of an environmental and social management framework. This framework will propose measures to mitigate social and environmental impacts of the strategic options.

## 5. PROGRESS ACHIEVED WITH THE FCPF READINESS GRANT

### a. CURRENT SITUATION, PROGRESS AND PERSPECTIVES

109. The FCPF grant financed specific components and sub-components of the R-PP to support Burkina Faso’s preparation for REDD+:

Table 2: R-PP components financed by the FCPF grant

Components	Sub-components	FCPF support (yes/no)
1. Organization and consultation	1a. Organizational set-up & 1b. Initial consultations	Yes
	1c. Participatory consultation and participation plan	Yes
2. Development of National REDD+ Strategy	2a. Analysis of Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, policies, governance, and lessons learned	Yes
	2b. Strategic Options for REDD	Yes
	2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework	Yes
	2d. Environmental and social impacts	Yes
3. Development of a Baseline Scenario		Yes
4. Measurement, Reporting, and Verification Systems	4a. National monitoring system for forest emissions	Yes
	4b. Monitoring system for co-benefits and SIS	Yes

110. In addition, the FCPF grant financed:

Coordinating and Technical Assistance related activities such as the operationalization of the REDD+ Technical Secretariat (REDD+ TS) by supporting the hire of two experts, the international REDD+ Technical Assistant, and the international MRV Expert, a Strategic Advisor, and securing office space for the REDD+ TS;

The analysis of the legal and regulatory framework in the context of REDD+;

The preparation and the launching of the first wave of consultation as well as preliminary and strategic studies (on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the four strategic options, and the SESA);

Several trainings to build the necessary capacity within and outside government on the REDD+ process.

Table 3: Readiness Preparation Components and Activities Financed by the FCPF Grant Between 16 September 2014 and 31 December 2017

Components and Activities Addressed	Planned Outcomes	Achieved Outcomes
<b>1a. Organizational set-up &amp; 1b. Initial consultations</b>		
<p><u>Component 1</u>: Strengthening REDD+ and forest governance Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building REDD+ technical capacity</li> <li>• Development of a GRM</li> </ul> <p><u>Component 3</u>: Readiness Monitoring, Coordination and Communication Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational Support for grant implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structures that will lead the coordination and implementation of the REDD+ Readiness process are in place (NC, RC, CC, TS, RTC, CTC, NCP, RCP and CCP)</li> <li>• Human, technical capacity, and resources are readily available and operational</li> <li>• A team composed of experts recruited to strengthen the REDD+ National Coordination is set up</li> <li>• Procurement of necessary goods (office supplies, office space, and vehicle) are secured</li> <li>• A grievance and redress mechanism (GRM) is developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structures leading the coordination of the REDD+ process have been created</li> <li>• Most human and technical capacity are available and operational</li> <li>• Experts are recruited and are supporting the REDD+ National Coordination</li> </ul>
<b>1c. Participatory Consultation and participation plan</b>		
<p><u>Component 2</u>: Development of National REDD+ Strategy Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and elaboration of the REDD+ strategy</li> <li>• Enhancing the Informational Base related to REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development and implementation of a Consultation and Participation mechanism that ensures all stakeholders views on key topics are known and addressed</li> <li>• Ensure regular meetings with key actors including CSO and technical and financial partners (TFP)</li> <li>• Decentralized coordination agencies and CSO are capacitated and are provided with the necessary tools to function properly</li> <li>• The Communication Strategy is effectively implemented to support REDD+ activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Consultation and Participation mechanism referred to as <i>Consultation Waves</i> taking into accounts stakeholders' views is developed and implemented</li> <li>• Regular meetings with key actors including CSO and TFP are convened</li> <li>• The technical capacity of decentralized structures and CSO is strengthened</li> <li>• The Communication Strategy is gradually implemented and communication tools are gradually developed</li> </ul>

2a. Analysis of Drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, policies, governance, and lessons learned		
<p><u>Component 2</u>: Development of National REDD+ Strategy Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing the Informational Base related to REDD+</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three consultants are recruited to coordinate and supervise the studies, and disseminate their results</li> <li>Twelve experts are recruited to conduct the studies</li> <li>An in-depth analysis on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultants and experts are recruited</li> <li>A preliminary analysis on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is conducted for the R-PP</li> <li>The in-depth analysis on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation is underway and the results are known by the second quarter of 2018.</li> </ul>
2b. Strategic Options for REDD		
<p><u>Component 2</u>: Development of National REDD+ Strategy Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and elaboration of the REDD+ strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refine the strategic options identified in the R-PP and align them with the study on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</li> <li>Capitalize on experiences from FIP pilot projects to develop the REDD+ National Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The refinement of the strategic options is coupled with the studies on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</li> <li>Experiences from FIP pilot projects are taken into consideration in the elaboration of the REDD+ National Strategy</li> </ul>
2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework		
<p><u>Component 1</u>: Strengthening REDD+ and forest governance Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up partnerships with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior for Forest Law promotion and enforcement</li> </ul> <p><u>Component 2</u>: Development of National REDD+ Strategy Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and elaboration of the REDD+ strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the legal and regulatory framework for REDD+</li> <li>Integrate REDD+ in the country's broader development strategies (PNDES, PNSR 2, etc.)</li> <li>Put in place a benefit sharing mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A diagnostic report on the legal and regulatory frameworks for REDD+ implementation is prepared</li> <li>A diagnostic report on how to reinforce the convergence between REDD+ and sectorial strategies is prepared</li> <li>A summary of existing benefit sharing mechanisms for natural resources management in Burkina Faso is prepared</li> </ul>
2d. Environmental and social impacts		
<p><u>Component 2</u>: Development of National REDD+ Strategy Activity:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of a consultancy firm to conduct the study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultancy firm is recruited</li> <li>Its work plan is validated by the REDD+ Secretariat</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)</li> </ul>	
<b>3. Development of a Baseline Scenario &amp; 4a. National monitoring system for forest emissions</b>		
<p><u>Component 3:</u> Readiness Monitoring, Coordination and Communication Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDD+ Readiness compliance, control and monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of an international MRV expert</li> <li>Development of the MRV system</li> <li>Elaboration of the reference level (RL)</li> <li>Recruitment of a firm for the development of the MRV system and the elaboration of the RL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The international MRV expert has been recruited and started working</li> </ul>
<b>4b. Monitoring system for co-benefits and Safeguards Information System</b>		
<p>Component 1: Strengthening REDD+ and forest governance Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a Monitoring System for Co-Benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Audit of the Environmental Information System</li> <li>Development of a Safeguards Information System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial list of non-carbon benefits has been elaborated</li> </ul>

111. Table 4 details the distribution of grant funds for the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy:

Table 4: Distribution of FCPF grant funds across activities

R-PP Sub-sections	Amount committed (000 USD)	Amount disbursed (000 USD)	Balance after disbursement (000 USD)
1a. Organization & set-up	548	231	317
<i>Strengthen Institutional Framework (DGEVCC)</i>	44	33	11
<i>International REDD+ Expert</i>	504	198	306

1b. Initial consultations & 1c. Participatory consultation and participation plan	850	340	510
<i>Communication, Consultation with CSO and institutions</i>	11	11	-
<i>Consultations with CSOs/ institutional actors</i>	15	15	-
<i>Burkina Faso communication and outreach on REDD+</i>	145	145	-
<i>Capacity building</i>	10	10	-
<i>Consultation waves</i>	669	159	510
2a. Analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, policies, governance, and lessons learned	438	65	373
<i>Experts in REDD+ Strategy</i>	188	65	123
<i>Studies on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</i>	250	-	250
2b. Strategic Options for REDD	85	85	-
<i>Consultations with CSOs &amp; institutional actors</i>	56	56	-
<i>Presentation on Strategic REDD+ approach</i>	29	29	-
2c. REDD+ Implementation framework	74	74	-
<i>International outreach on REDD+ in Burkina Faso</i>	4	4	-
<i>Capacity building</i>	71	71	-
2d. Environmental and social impacts	204	35	169
<i>SESA</i>	204	35	169
3. Development of a baseline scenario	632	38	594
<i>International expert MNV</i>	225	31	194

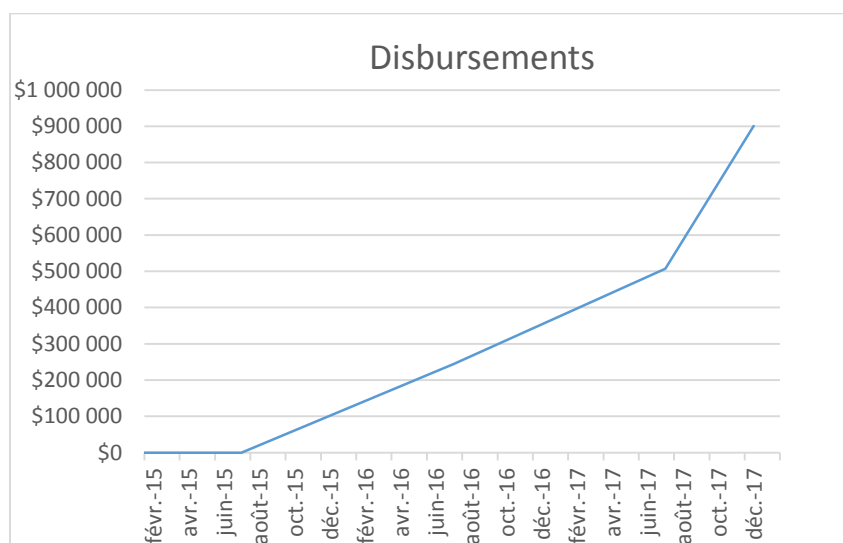


<i>Convention with BUNASOL</i>	100	-	100
<i>Convention with IGB</i>	300	-	300
<i>MNV workshop</i>	7	7	-
<i>Operational costs</i>	33	33	-
<i>Office space, supplies</i>	33	33	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,963</b>

## b. ANALYSIS OF THE PROGRESS – ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

112. The REDD+ process in Burkina Faso was initially challenged with delays due to political events, staffing issues, and delays in disbursement. However, even during these delays, Burkina Faso has continued to lay the legal and programmatic groundwork for a REDD+ program that is fully integrated into national planning, systems, and priorities. This focus has been a hallmark of the REDD+ process, and signals the level of commitment of the country to the REDD+ agenda. In the past several months, difficult staffing issues have been resolved, and the team is now fully functioning and program progress has improved dramatically as can be seen by disbursement rates in the chart below. The country enjoys political stability, and more than 75% of the initial grant has been committed or disbursed (US\$2.9 million out of US\$3.8 million). Delays in FY17 are being addressed in FY18, with disbursement in the first 4 months of FY18 higher than FY17 and FY16 annual rates.

Figure 4: FCPF disbursements (Feb 2015-Dec 2017)



113. All planned studies have now been launched, work plans and methodological approaches discussed and approved by the REDD+ Secretariat, and some preliminary drafts and findings presented and discussed with the REDD+ Secretariat. The study on the legal and regulatory framework in the context of REDD+ has been finalized and is waiting for validation. The outcomes of the in-depth study on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation coupled with the study on strategic options are expected in the second quarter of 2018 and the SESA study in the fourth quarter of 2018. The consultation waves have been prepared and are underway, with initial positive feedback. Trainings on REDD+ have been provided to government officials and key stakeholders to promote the integration of climate change in general and REDD+ in particular into the country's sectoral strategies for development. This activity is permanent, as trainings are provided regularly to build government capacity on REDD+.

## 6. UPDATE ON THE FINANCING PLAN FOR REDD+ READINESS, INCLUDING OTHER PARTNERS

114. Burkina Faso is currently receiving direct financial support from the FCPF estimated at 3.8 million USD.

115. Some technical and financial partners are supporting the realization of REDD+ readiness activities i.e. the AfDB supporting elaboration of FRL/FREL and MRV system and the WB supporting the development of a system for multiple benefits.

116. Due to the varying nature and sources of the funding and the fact that not all information related to financial support is provided to the REDD+ Secretariat, it is difficult to present a comprehensive picture of the contribution of the different partners.

Table 5: Donor funding for R-PP implementation

Uses of funds in 000 USD							
R-PP Component	Total needed	Funds pledged	Funds used		Funds available	Financing gap	Request to FCPF
			Funds committed	Funds disbursed			
Sub-Section 1a: Organization and Consultation	3,000	432	628	311	-	2,568	1,000
FCPF		352	548 <sup>15</sup>	231	-		
WB		80	80	80			
Sub-Section 1b: Consultation and participation	2,500	1613	862	352	751	887	650
FCPF		1,600	849	339	751		
WB		13	13	13			
Sub-Section 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance	500	430	438 <sup>16</sup>	65	-	70	0
FCPF		430	438	65	-		

<sup>15</sup> Initial projections underestimated the cost of the REDD+ experts (504 000 USD over the grant lifetime). In addition, certain necessary workshops and meetings with stakeholders were not included in original projections.

<sup>16</sup> The analysis of the drivers of deforestation were expected to be performed by a firm. However, it was finally decided to rely on national experts and perform several parallel studies. While the coordination of these multiple studies and logistical needs have raised the cost above the initial budget, it has allowed the team to (i) increase the scope and the level of details and (ii) value the national expertise.

Sub-Section 2b: REDD+ Strategic Options	100	100	85	85	15	-	-
FCPF		100	85	85	15		
Sub-Section 2c: REDD+ Implementation Framework	1,000	640	564	144	76	360	300
FCPF		150	74	74	76		
AfDB		420	420	-			
WB		70	70	70			
Sub-Section 2d: SESA	400	368	204	35	164	32	180
FCPF		368	204	35	164		
Section 3: Forest Reference Level (FRL) and Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)	900	200	407 <sup>17</sup>	7	-	700	220
FCPF		200	407	7	-		
Sub-Section 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	2,400	1,328	952	31	376	1,072	720
FCPF		600	224	31	376		
AfDB		728	728	-			

<sup>17</sup> The difference compared to the amount projected is due to the need to re-analyze high resolution imagery which had not been anticipated. It was initially expected that the available imagery would be sufficient. In addition, an international expert and a national MRV expert were hired to supervise the overall quality. Finally, complementary data, such as the measurement of soil carbon, had to be added to the workload.

Sub-Section 4b: Design of an Information System for Multiple Benefits	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
WB		200	-	-			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>3,070</b>

## 7. SUMMARY OF THE REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING

117. Despite initial difficulties; Burkina Faso faced at the beginning of the process, the country is now on a better track and significant improvements have been achieved. Considering the Readiness Package criteria, however, it must be recognized that important elements of the national REDD+ architecture are still incomplete. The Government elaborated a work plan and budget indicating how the remaining funds will be used. It is clear that key Readiness components will not be completed with the remaining resources, hence the request for additional funds.

118. The following table presents a summary of the funds requested.

Table 6: Request for additional funds by section

Sections	Amount of additional grant requested (in USD)
Section 1 (sub-section: 1a and 1b)	1,650,000
Section 2 (sub-section: 2a; 2b; 2c and 2d)	480,000
Section 3	220,000
Section 4 (sub-section: 4a and 4b)	720,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,070,000</b>

119. More specifically, the additional FCPF funding is expected to finance the following activities:

### a. SUB-SECTION 1A: ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION

- The additional funding will support the completion of the following activities:
- Complete the operationalization of the REDD+ Secretariat with additional staff and trainings for the experts. The full operationalization of the REDD+ Secretariat is crucial for the daily management of the REDD+ process;
- Operationalize the RTC and CTC. The Technical Committees are the equivalent of the REDD+ TS at the level of regions and communes. Their operationalization is also crucial for the consultation waves mechanism and the monitoring of REDD+ pilot projects currently under implementation by the FIP;
- Train the members of REDD+ coordination and consultation bodies to ensure that their contributions are relevant to the process and;
- Organize biannual meetings of various committees and meetings related to the consultation waves.

Table 7: Activities of sub-section 1a to be funded by the additional grant

Activities	Estimated cost (USD)	2019	2020
Complete the operationalization of the REDD+ Secretariat	400,000	250,000	150,000
Operationalize the RTC and CTC	250,000	150,000	100,000
Trainings of the members of REDD+ coordination and consultation bodies	100,000	100,000	0
Organize biannual meetings of various committees and meetings related to the consultation waves	250,000	125,000	125,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>625,000</b>	<b>375,000</b>

## b. SUB-SECTION 1B: CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

120. The additional grant will finance the following activities:

- 2 consultation waves in the ER-Program area. Consultation waves are the spine of the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso. The country shown its engagement for an ER-Program. For this program to be a success, additional consultation of the population in the area of the program are crucial;
- Gender approach. Women in Burkina Faso play an important role in agriculture, NTFP exploitation etc. their implication in the process is thus crucial;
- Facilitation of the initiative to decarbonize shea butter value chain. Private sector is a key actor in the design of the REDD+ process in Burkina Faso. Facilitate its efforts to conduct a REDD+ approach will result on a great impact on GES reduction and poverty alleviation.

Table 8: Activities of sub-section 1b to be funded by the additional grant

Activities	Estimated cost (USD)	2019	2020
2 consultation waves in the ER-Program area	400,000	0	400,000
Gender approach	100,000	50,000	50,000
Support for the shea butter initiative	150,000	50,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>

## c. SUB-SECTION 2A: ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE, FOREST POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

*No additional funds requested*

## d. SUB-SECTION 2B: REDD+ STRATEGIC OPTIONS

*No additional funds requested.*



#### e. SUB-SECTION 2C: REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

121. Following the study on the legal and regulatory framework for REDD+ implementation, a study on land tenure and carbon right is necessary to guarantee the effective implementation of REDD+. The recommendations of both studies will lead to the writing of an advocacy strategy and the carrying out of consultations among critical stakeholders. A benefit sharing mechanism and funds management system will be put in place as the country moves toward an ER-Program.

Table 9: Activities of sub-section 2c to be funded by the additional grant

Activities	Estimated cost (USD)	2019	2020
Study on land tenure and carbon right	30,000	30,000	0
Integration of REDD+ into relevant legal frameworks, including consultations	80,000	0	80,000
Development and operationalization of a benefit sharing mechanism and a fund management system	190,000	80,000	110,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>

#### f. SUB-SECTION 2D: SESA

122. The additional grant will serve to launch a study on the Safeguards Information System (SIS). The study will identify practical criteria and indicators needed to track how safeguards are being addressed and respected; define the scope of the safeguards information system including information and data sources; establish institutional and governance arrangements; determine how to collect, store, manage and analyze information; establish reporting, information use and access. The study will also explore the possibility to link the SIS to the EIS or another existing system in the country.

123. The SESA is currently being conducted through a national firm. However, both this firm and the SESA team within the REDD+ Secretariat need some capacity building to effectively carry out the SESA process and to conduct the needed follow up based on the results of the SESA.

Table 10: Activities of sub-section 2d to be funded by the additional grant

Activity	Estimated cost (USD)	2019	2020
Development of the SIS	80,000	30,000	50,000
SESA capacity building	100,000	30,000	70,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>

### g. SECTION 3: FOREST REFERENCE LEVEL (FRL) AND FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL (FREL)

124. Burkina Faso opted for a stepwise approach in the development of its FRL. This approach requires updating/improving the quality and precision of the used data and filling data gaps to improve on the FRL. Due to the fact that the national inventories use different type of remote sensing material, unanticipated additional work in terms of data collection and processing has appeared. The protocol signed between IGB and FIP is aligned with and will address that need.

Table 11: Activities of section 3 to be funded by the additional grant

Activities	Estimated cost (USD)	2019	2020
Data collection and processing for the FRL	200,000	120,000	80,000
National workshops on FRL	20,000	20,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>

### h. SUB-SECTION 4A: NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM

125. Support to SP/CNDD to institutionalize the MRV system and facilitate the connection with the international reports. In particular, an in-depth assessment to insure alignment of methodologies between the NDC and the REDD+ program is needed.

126. With the elaboration of the MRV guidelines and the clarification of roles and responsibilities of the various institutions involved in the MRV, and the assessment of human and infrastructure capacity to perform their duties, the focus will switch to addressing institutional capacity, human resource and infrastructural capacity of the key institutions.

Table 12: Activities of sub-section 4a to be funded by the additional grant

Activities	Estimated cost (USD)	2019	2020
Participation in trainings on GHG inventory, carbon accounting, activity data assessment	100,000	25,000	75,000
Updating the national guidelines for MRV	20,000	8,000	12,000
Developing a concept for participatory MRV	20,000	0	20,000
Support to SP/CNDD for National Communication	80,000	0	80,000
Development of allometric equations, land-use database, and capacity building of MRV actors (decentralized structures, local actors etc.) relevant for the system (training, material support)	500,000	140,000	360,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>720,000</b>	<b>173,000</b>	<b>547,000</b>

#### i. SUB-SECTION 4B: DESIGN OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS

127. The design of an information system for multiple benefits, if deemed necessary after careful assessment of the existing data collection system in Burkina Faso, will be supported through funding other than the FCPF.

# Annexes

## Annex 1: Supporting Documents

Aide-mémoires, World Bank, 2015-2017.

Grant Agreement for Burkina Faso's Readiness Preparation Proposal, World Bank, January 2015 (TF017919).

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in Burkina Faso, September 2015.

Investment Plan for Burkina Faso, Climate Investment Funds, October 2012.

Progress Report on the Implementation of the Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project, October 2017.

Readiness Preparation Plan for REDD, Ministry of the Environment of Burkina Faso, October 2013.

## Annex 2: Experiences on Participatory Forest and Landscape Management

### **The Sahel Integrated Lowland Ecosystem Management Program (SILEM)**

129. The global environment objectives of the program SILEM, based on the promotion of a landscape and lowland ecosystem approach, would be to generate multiple and interconnected global environmental benefits such as : (a) to build capacity for sound and sustainable integrated ecosystem management planning and implementation at local, regional and national level; (b) to reduce, stop and reverse land degradation and desertification with adequate soil and water management technologies and infrastructures in lowland and surrounding uplands of micro-basins as a means for improving the productivity and sustainability of plant and animal production systems, and for protecting natural habitats of local and global importance; (c) strengthen the natural resource base by better conserving and maintaining (agro-) biodiversity at ecosystem, species and genetic level, (d) decrease of vulnerability to climate change (drought and other stress factors), (e) stop and reverse to some extent the deterioration of international waters (Volta and Comoé) and (f) establish adequate common and private property management regimes to secure adequate access rights to all users of natural resources, the poor in particular, so as to maintain and strengthen social and economic peace.

### **The Participatory and Sustainable Forest Management Project in the Province of Comoé (PROGEPAF)**

130. The Participatory and Sustainable Forest Management Project in the Province of Comoé is a technical cooperation project of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It aims to promote:

- the rational use of forest resources through a balanced exploitation
- stable income generation for mostly rural populations
- integrating the issue of forest resources into the overall context of agro-silvo-pastoral development.

131. The overall goal of the Project is that participatory and sustainable forest management in the South Sudan area can be provided by the local population.

### **SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN SOUTHWEST, CENTRAL EAST AND EASTERN REGIONS (PROGEREF)**

132. The sectoral objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of poverty and the preservation of the environment. In a specific way the project aims at the sustainable management of the forest resources and the increase of the incomes of the populations.

133. The Project has three components: (1) Component A "Sustainable Management of Forest Resources" which brings together all forest delimitation and management activities including the establishment of local management organizations. This is the main component in terms of activities and achievements of the Project objectives. (2) Component B "Capacity Building and Accompanying Measures" which includes all training activities, the implementation of community socio-economic infrastructures and the financing of income-generating activities and support research in the forest and wildlife sub-sectors. This second component supports the first component in achieving the objectives of the Project, by creating conditions for a lower dependence of local populations on natural resources, in particular by raising awareness and a better knowledge of the problematic area. environmental degradation, and diversification of sources of revenue (3) Component C "Project Management" including all management

arrangements and tools for efficient management of activities towards the full realization of Project objectives.

### **Ferme du GUIE**

134. Since 1989, Ferme Pilote de Guiè (FPG) has been dedicated to restoring the desertified soils of its region, through several techniques that converge towards a new agricultural system, "le bocage sahélien".

135. The FPG has adopted three axes of work articulated around five sections of work to lead to the realization of "le bocage sahélien", wégoubri in the Mooré language.

- **3 axes of work:**

- Experimentation of new farming techniques
- People training, through learning (for young people) and schools-farms (for adults)
- The development of sustainable agriculture through direct support to farmers, mainly for the development of the "bocage".

- **5 sections:**

- Nursery
- Breeding
- Technical supervision
- Agricultural equipment
- Land tenure development

## Annex 3: Roles and Mandates of Steering, Implementing and Consultation Organs on REDD+

### **The National Committee**

The National Committee (NC) is the steering body for the entire REDD+ process. The President of the National Committee will be the General Secretary of the MEEVCC. This multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder committee. His composition will be set up by ordinance.

The NC's responsibilities are to:

- Decide on the strategic vision and options for REDD+ in Burkina Faso;
- Validate the programs to be implemented to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- Formulate policies and strategies proposals for REDD+;
- Ensure the promotion of REDD+ and its role in reducing and reversing the degradation of land and forest resources;
- Arbitrate conflicts among REDD+ stakeholders;
- Approve the annual action plan and budget (AWPB), annual activity reports, and other specific reports of the program;
- Ensure the implementation of any recommendation as well as those formulated by supervision missions, follow-ups and audits;
- Review studies, analyses and proposals submitted for its consideration.

### **The Regional Committees**

The Regional Committees (RC) are the regional steering body for the REDD+ process. Their responsibilities are to:

- Ensure intersectoral coordination of the REDD+ process at the regional level;
- Ensure implementation of all recommendations from the NC in the regions;
- Make recommendations to Coordinators of REDD+ investment projects and other partners working in the regions;
- Serve as a consultation framework for the REDD+ process at the regional level;
- Centralize ongoing discussions from the Communal Committees and ensure coherence at the regional level;
- Review studies, analyses and proposals submitted for its consideration.
- The RC plenary is expected to meet at least twice a year.

### **The Communal Committees**

The Communal Committees (CC) are the communal steering bodies of the REDD+ process. Their responsibilities are to:

- Ensure intersectoral coordination of the REDD+ process at commune level;
- Ensure the implementation of all recommendations from the NC and the RC in the municipalities;



- Make recommendations to coordinators of REDD+ investment projects and other partners involved in the communes;
- Serve as a consultation framework for the REDD+ process at the commune level;
- Centralize ongoing discussions from village fora and ensure coherence at the commune level;
- Review studies, analyses and proposals submitted for its consideration.
- The CC plenary is expected to meet at least twice a year.

### **The Technical Secretariat**

The Technical Secretariat (TS) is the operational body of the NC for the implementation of the REDD+ process. The TS coordinates the necessary activities to elaborate the REDD+ national strategy.

The roles of the TS include:

- Coordinate all REDD+ readiness activities, ensuring a participatory approach to the process through the involvement and consultation of different national stakeholders;
- Ensure the implementation of activities under the REDD+ process;
- Prepare and provide the secretariat for the sessions of the NC;
- Integrate the results of NC sessions into the REDD+ planning process;
- Implement the recommendations from the NC;
- Monitor the integration of REDD+ concepts in political and legal frameworks;
- Coordinate the formulation of REDD+ projects and programs;
- Mobilize required financial resources to implement the REDD+ process;
- Prepare the reports to be submitted to international institutions related to REDD+;
- Participate in international fora and share Burkina Faso's REDD+ experience;
- Design indicators and tools for the monitoring and evaluation of REDD+ projects;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of REDD+ activities;
- Promote cooperation with technical and financial partners;
- Carry out any task prescribed by the NC.
- The Technical Secretariat is largely supported by a group of experts from the FIP's National Coordination Unit and its administrative and financial staff. The areas of expertise includes:
  - The Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) and Reference Scenario;
  - The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA);
  - The Monitoring and assessment, and;
  - The Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

The above group of experts is supervised by an International REDD+ Technical Assistant and a Strategic Advisor. The group is responsible for carrying out and supervising activities in the

elaboration of the REDD+ national strategy, to expand on already existing FIP initiatives when appropriate, to elaborate an ER Program and to develop a financing plan and fundraising strategy for the full implementation of the ER-Program... A first draft of the national strategy is due in the second half 2018.

Recruiting complementary expertise is deemed necessary to reinforce the TS.

### **The Regional Technical Cells**

The roles of the Regional Technical Cells (RTC) include:

- Coordinate all REDD+ readiness activities at the regional level, relying on a participatory approach through the involvement and consultation of different stakeholders;
- Ensure the implementation of REDD+ activities at the regional level;
- Prepare REDD+ RC sessions and act as the secretariat;
- Operationalize the results of the RC sessions;
- Implement recommendations from the RC;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of REDD+ activities at the regional level;
- Carry out any task prescribed by the RC.

### **The Communal Technical Cells**

The roles of the Communal Technical Cells (CTC) include:

- Coordinate all REDD+ readiness activities, relying on a participatory approach to the process through the involvement and consultation of different stakeholders at the communal level;
- Ensure the implementation of REDD+ activities at the communal level;
- Prepare REDD+ CC sessions and act as the secretariat;
- Operationalize the results of the CC sessions;
- Implement recommendations from the CC;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of REDD+ activities at the communal level;
- Carry out any task prescribed by the CC.

### **National Consultation Platform**

The National Consultation Platform (NCP) is a consultation body where all the stakeholders are represented. It has two main objectives: i) ensure the emerging REDD+ National Strategy is built on the needs and priorities of grassroots communities, ii) and ensure the alignment of the REDD+ National Strategy with the country's strategic development vision crystallized in the sectoral strategies and programs.

The NCP's roles are to:

- Advise on decisions to be made at the NC level;
- Coordinate regional and communal dialogues on REDD+;

- Coordinate and conduct thematic discussions on topics related to the content and objectives pursued by the REDD+ national strategy;
- Make proposals to the NC;
- Review and validate reports of Regional Platforms;
- Facilitate the dialogue among the different actors of the REDD+ process.

## Annex 4: Lessons Learnt from the REDD+ Readiness Process

Sections	Lessons learned from the REDD+ readiness process
Sub-section 1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The necessity to have consultation and coordination at higher administrative level;</li> <li>• The necessity of strengthening capacities of coordination and consultation bodies on the process;</li> <li>• The importance to build the redress grievance mechanism on existing mechanisms</li> </ul>
Sub-section 1b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance to take into consideration the needs and views of the grass-root communities;</li> <li>• The necessity to consider vulnerable groups like women and youths in the process;</li> <li>• The importance of involve the CSOs;</li> <li>• It is essential to work closely with the private sector;</li> <li>• The importance of focusing REDD+ discussions on multiple benefit rather than on carbon benefits</li> </ul>
Sub-section 2a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance highlight the particularity of Burkina Faso as a sahelian country in the REDD+ process</li> </ul>
Sub-section 2b	
Sub-section 2c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To importance of introducing REDD+ strategy in sectorial strategies and referential to ensure its lasting;</li> <li>• The necessity to develop national expertise to carry the process;</li> <li>• The necessity to rely on partnership with national institutions to implement some activities</li> </ul>
Sub-section 2d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The necessity to build to prior build the SESA on grass-root communities including vulnerable groups like women, youths</li> </ul>
Section 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of aligning the methodology of the FRL/FREL with the one of the National Communication;</li> <li>• The need to take into consideration bush fire in activities data to track;</li> <li>• The need to take into consideration soil carbon</li> </ul>
Sub-section 4a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is essential to capitalize on existing data (BDOT, IFN...);</li> <li>• The importance of associating academic institutions in capacity building activities to ensure the training of a critical mass of specialists;</li> </ul>
Sub-section 4b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The necessity to improve the existing mechanism</li> </ul>