



BURKINA FASO

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAMME



GENERAL PRESENTATION

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Burkina Faso

FIP Sub-Committee Meeting

Cape Town, 30 June 2011

PRESENTATION PLAN

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING BURKINA FASO

APPROACH AND PROCESS OF FIP IP PREPARATION

Part One: Context, Vision and anticipated Impacts

Part Two: General analytical Elements

Part Three: Objectives and Investment projects

Part IV: Institutional Arrangements and Budget

CONCLUSION



RATIONALE FOR CHOOSING BURKINA FASO



Burkina Faso represents a **unique case** among the eight pilots selected by the FIP program and offers an opportunity because:

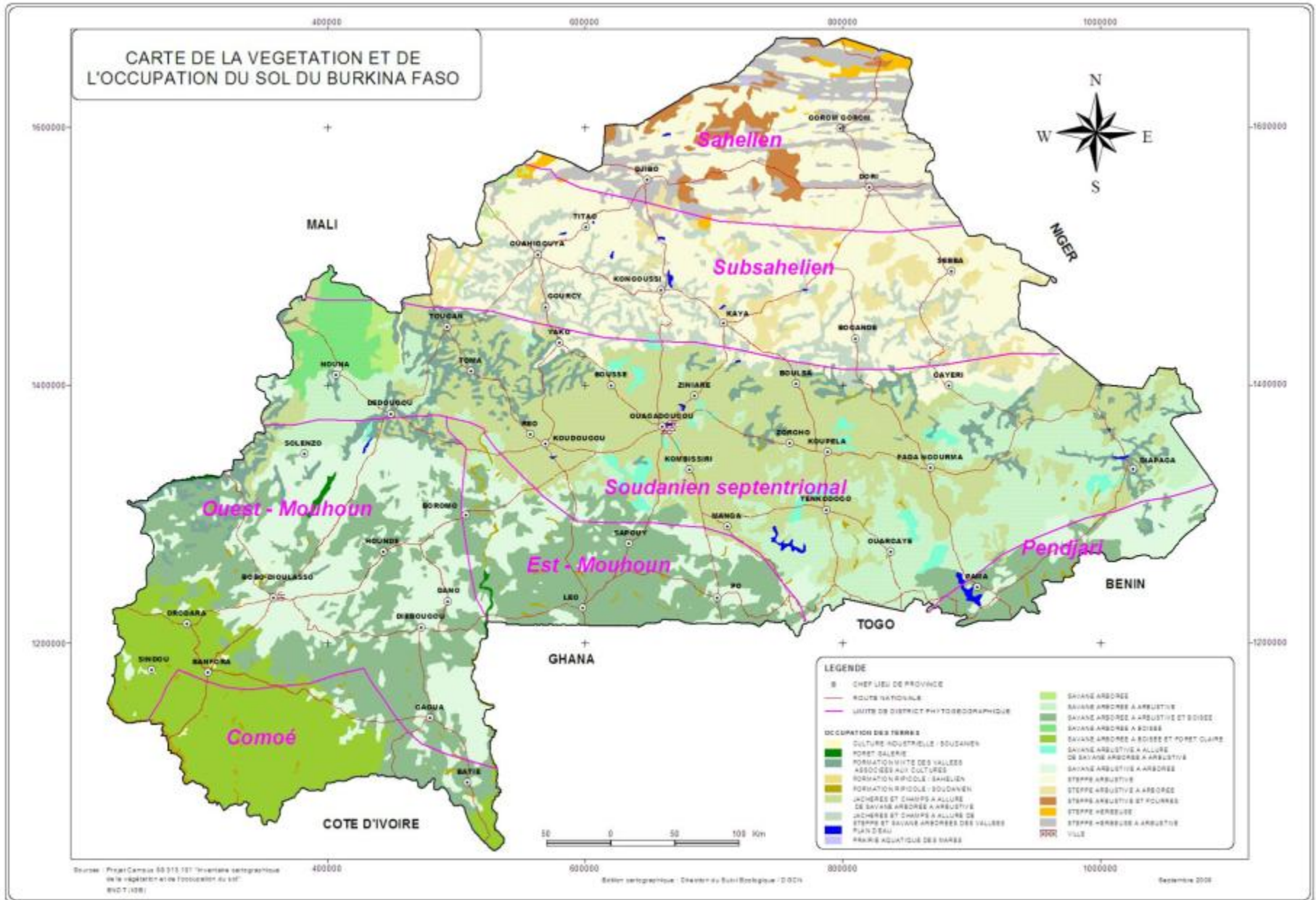
- It is representative of **semi-arid forests** covering more than **500 million ha hectares in the world** → Important **replication potential**
- **Long-lasting commitment to sustainable forest management** that could be leveraged by the FIP
- **Sustainable Landscapes: Forestry – Agroforestry – Agriculture Nexus**
- Triple win **Mitigation-Adaptation-Poverty reduction**

Burkina Faso adopted an approach which aims to reinforce its readiness for REDD + while strengthening its FIP investment plan implementation



- **Woodlands** in Burkina mainly include woody and bushy savannah lands, which represent the total of **13.3 million ha** and sequester the equivalent of **1 330 million tons of carbon**.
- The **agricultural lands** with significant woodland cover comprise an additional 12.6 % of the total land area, and **agro-forestry covers 8.45%**.
- **Important economic contribution** of the forest sector to GDP (Fees, taxes, permits ...) ➔ **5.6% of GDP**.
- **NTFP** ➔ Important socio-economic contribution in terms of **revenue, employment, food security and health**

LAND OCCUPATION MAP OF BURKINA FASO (2008)



FIP IP & REDD+ Readiness

Analytical work & Consultation (in line with FCPF)

30-years of
experiences in
SFM

R-PP eq.
document

- **Baselines** –deforestation / forest degradation
- **REDD+ Strategy**, incl. environmental and social safeguards
- **MRV system** adapted to dry forest specificities

CONSULTATION WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS

Investment Plan

Preparation
of the Investment Projects, including
pillars of REDD+ Readiness

Implementation
of the Investment Projects
REDD+ Readiness Implementation

FIP IP Preparation Grant

FIP Investment projects
Preparation Grant

FIP Investment
projects Funds

BURKINA FASO ACHIEVEMENTS



Over the **past 30 years**, the Government of Burkina was committed to sustainable management of Natural resources in general and the forestry sector, in particular, it:

- Prepared the **SCADD and sectoral strategies** for the Environment, Climate change, Forests, adaptation and mitigation, with an overall investment plan (2008-2018).
- Important **Land tenure and decentralization reforms**
- Supported the **emergence and functioning of institutions** with proven capabilities in planning and implementation of programs / projects.
- Developed and implemented **several successful pilot projects** in the areas of **forest conservation, sustainable Forest Management and promotion of agroforestry**
- Acquired a **good level of governance** (transparency, accountability and participation).
- Supported the **involvement of civil society and local communities** in decision making for local NRM management.

FIP IP & REDD+ READINESS

Burkina Faso
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development



FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM
(FIP – Burkina Faso)



FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

Final Version – June 2011

CONCEPT NOTE

REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT

FOR

BURKINA FASO

JUNE 17, 2011

CONCEPT NOTE: BURKINA FASO REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT



- **Strengthen the country REDD+ readiness**
- Define and implement **transformational and innovative activities to achieve the 'triple win'** adaptation to climate change, increase of carbon sequestration and poverty reduction.
- Implement a **coordinated** set of policies, incentives, regulatory frameworks and institutional **arrangements** that reduce deforestation, forest degradation, and scale-up Sustainable forest management practices, parklands and agro-forestry
- Help **create a positive impact** in terms of poverty alleviation particularly taking into account gender issues mainly women and vulnerable populations

EXPECTED IMPACTS OF THE FIP IP



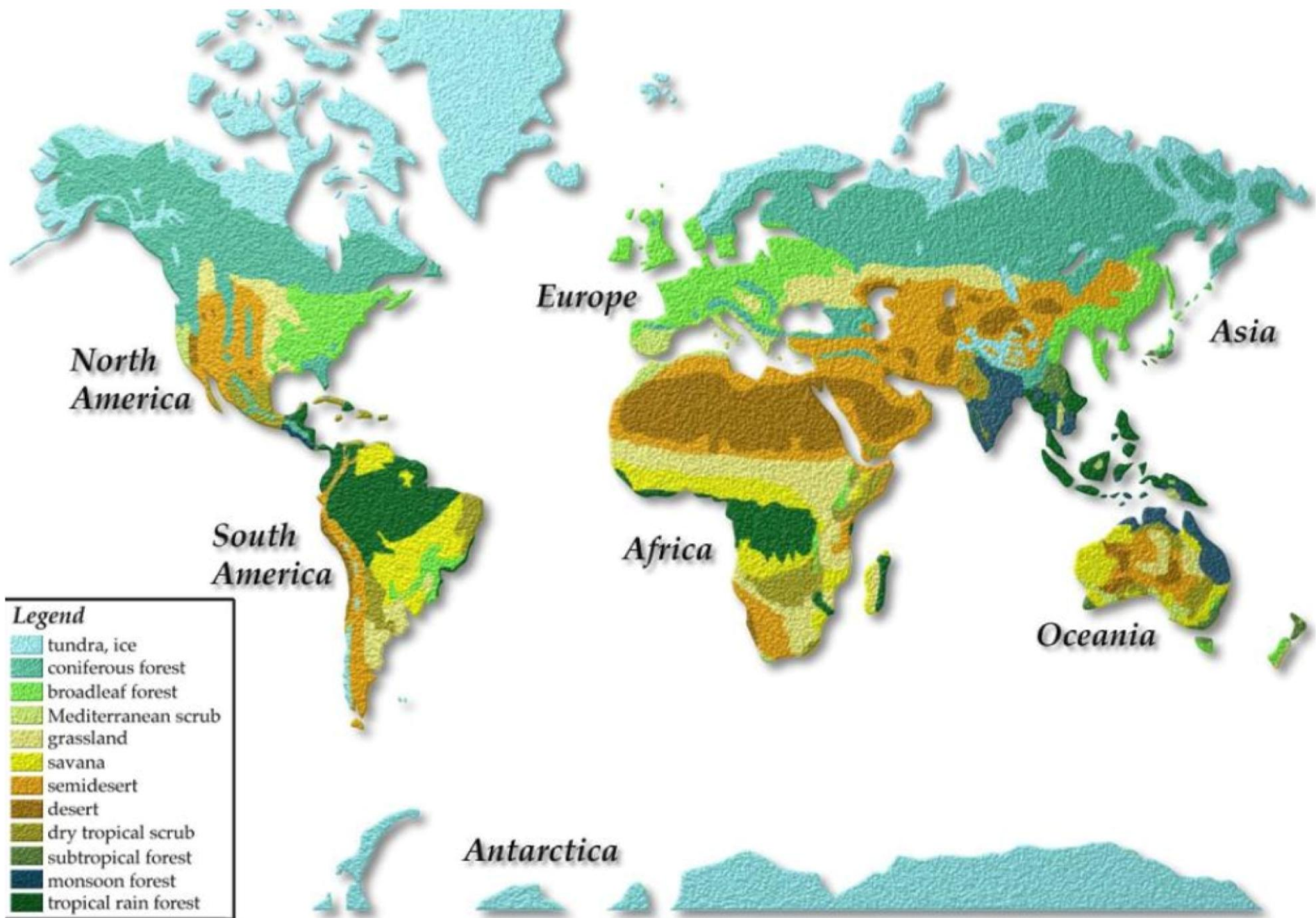
National Level → a transformational process towards a landscape approach of integrated natural resource management:

- **Improved legislative and regulatory framework**
- **Integrated development dimensions of climate change** (mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction)
- **Reliable baseline reference and MRV system**
- **Reduced deforestation and forest degradation** (which cost is about 21% of GDP)
- **Country carbon stocks protected** and GHG emissions reduced
- **Value the forest ecosystem services valued** and the benefits for vulnerable rural populations, especially women maximized.



International Level: → Important replication potential:

- **Models** for forest conservation, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management.
- **Monitoring Reporting Verification (MRV)** system that responds to international standards and also responds to the needs of dry forest countries.
- Emphasis the **role of local authorities** and the participation of **local communities**.



MAIN DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION



The **drivers** of deforestation observed for Burkina Faso are **complex** and **interrelated** and generally **fall within the human-environment-nexus** :

Direct Drivers	Indirect Drivers
Agricultural expansion	Rapid increase of the rural population
Pastoralism on fallow land during the dry season	High poverty rates
Wood removal from forests	Low technical capacity
Bush fire	Poor fire management
Overexploitation of Non-Timber Forest Products	Impact of climate variability and change
	Lack of financial capacity



BURKINA FASO FIP IP OBJECTIVE



The main objective of the Burkina Faso FIP IP is ***to assist the country with improved and sustainable management of woodland resources.***

This objective will be achieved through a ***green socio-economic development which will allow:***

- *Reducing deforestation and forest degradation,*
- *Reducing pressure on forest ecosystems*
- *Increasing carbon sequestration capacity*

This will be achieved through providing a set of policies, incentives and investment activities.

IDENTIFIED ACTIVITIES BY THEME AND LINKS WITH REDD+

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

REDD+ Pillars

Establishment of legal framework

Support national coordination mechanisms

REDD+ National Strategy

Strengthen institutions' technical and operational capacity

Scaling up investments that reduce forest degradation and promote forest conservation, sustainable forest/woodland management and GHG reduction

Information sharing and communication

FIP LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR BURKINA (links with CIF)

Improved low carbon, climate resilient socio-economic development

Reduced GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;
enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Reduced biodiversity loss and increased
resilience of forest ecosystems to climate
variability and change

Reduced poverty through improved quality
of life for people dependent on forests and
woodlands

Improved knowledge and strengthened
capacity for sustainable woodland and
forest management

Reduced deforestation and forest degradation and enhanced conservation

Improved livelihoods for
people dependent on
woodlands and forests

Improved enabling environment for
sustainable forest management

Predictable, adequate resources
for forest management including
for REDD based payments

Support in Burkina Faso the REDD Readiness preparation on the basis of improved, sustainable and resilient forest and woodland management, for socio-economic development, by increasing carbon sequestration and reducing emissions and reducing pressure on forest ecosystems

1. Legal/regulatory
framework and forest
governance, incl. REDD+
Strategy development

2. Support capacity building
initiatives, especially the
definition of baselines,
MRV systems, and benefit
sharing harmonization of
regulations and on
dissemination

3. Support investments in
improved, sustainable
forest (addressing drivers
of deforestation and
degradation), by
empowering local actors

4. Improve knowledge
management in forests and
woodlands and knowledge
sharing and ensure
strategic program
coordination

GLOBAL LEVEL:

GLOBAL OBJECTIVE OF
CIF

(15-20 years)

COUNTRY LEVEL :

TRANSFORMATIVE
IMPACT

(core objective) (10-15
years)

COUNTRY LEVEL :

TRANSFORMATIVE
IMPACT

(co-benefit objective)
(10-15 years)

COUNTRY LEVEL :

CATALYTIC REPLICATION
OUTCOMES

(5-10 years)

PROGRAM LEVEL:

RESULTS AND IMPACTS

(5-10 years)

PRIORITY FIP BURKINA
PROGRAMS

(2-7 years)

PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECTS



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

PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECTS & LINK WITH DEFORESTATION DRIVERS

	PROJECT COMPONENTS	DEFORESTATION DRIVERS
Project 1 : (PGDDF)	CP1 : Establishment of MRV system CP2 : Investments in local forests CP3 : Capacity building (local administrations and farmer organizations)	Agricultural expansion Overgrazing Wood removals from forests Fire bush Poverty reduction
Project 2 : (PGPD)	CP1 : Forest governance CP2 : Investments in state forests and nature parks CP3 : Capacity building (decentralized services and national institutions)	Agricultural expansion Overgrazing Wood removals from forests Fire bush Poverty reduction Low technical capacity Poor fire manage
Project 3 : (PVPF/DF)	CP1 : Knowledge management CP2: Investments to reduce anthropogenic pressure on forests CP3 : capacity building (Private sector and users groups)	The overexploitation of Non-Timber Forest Products Low technical capacity Poverty reduction

FIP INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND EXPECTED CARBON REVENUES

Projects	Total areas to be planted (ha)	Total Carbon estimate to be sequestered in 15 years (t CO ₂)	Potential expected Carbon Revenues (US\$)
Project 1	20,000	7,632,732	13,286,137
Project 2	20,000	7,632,732	\$13,286,137
Project 3	10,000	3,816,366	\$6.643,068
Total Carbon expected to be sequestered by the FIP Investments		19,081,830	
Total Carbon Revenues			33,215,343

Carbon credit value as \$4.00 /tCO₂)

OVERALL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



The **FIP institutional structure** would enable both **effective coordination of the overall program** and **efficient implementation of its investment projects**, by empowering different actors according to their mandates, in order to ensure long term sustainability of the different activities

Basic **principles** are the following:

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

INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF FIP IN BURKINA FASO

GENERAL COORDINATION AND STEERING

GENERAL COORDINATION UNIT

STEERING COMMITTEE M



- **Coordination**

ministration

- provincie commissioners
- Nature Conservation
- Meteorology
- RA
- DNEDD
- DOT (Ministry territorial administration)
- A (Ministry Livestock)
- (Min. Economy & Finance)
- HRH (Min Agriculture)
- Ministry of Health

- streamlining
- monizing activities
- bying
- porting initiatives
- ility control
- act evaluation

Civil Society

- Association of Burkina's municipalities
- Traditional authorities
- Sahelian Network on desertification
- Hunters association

NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

Project 1:

**Decentralized
Sustainable
Forest
Management
(PGDDF)**

Project 2:

**Participatory
management
of State
Forests
(PGPD)**

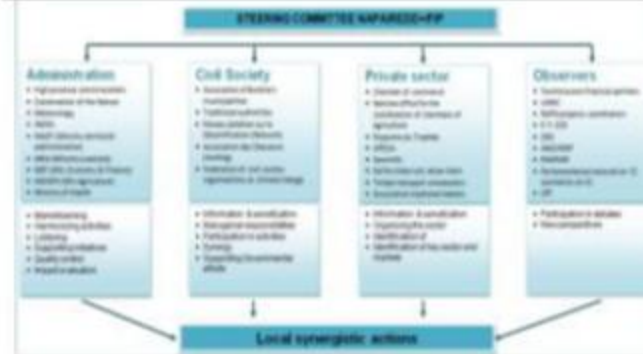
Project 3:

**Forest products
and Value chains
(PVPF/DF)**

Local governments

Local communities, Women associations, Private sector, User groups

Steering Committee PANA/REDD-plus/FIP



- APEGA

- AND/MDP
- RAMSAR
- Parliamentarian n
- Journalists on CC
- CPF

- Participation in c
- New perspective

ADVISORY

SERVICES :

Independent Consultants

Deconcentrated technical services

NGOs

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The analysis of alternatives, including the option of not implementing the plan, is solid evidence that the FIP will have **a real substantive impact on sustainable development in the country**. Main recommendations are the following:

- All FIP **projects and sub-projects would be subject to environmental and social impact evaluations**, according to Burkinabe regulations, through the SP/CONED.
- All liability **thresholds should be strictly respected**, and subject to verification through FIP monitoring.
- The terms of reference for the impact studies that will be required through the project life of the FIP should include an **analysis of proposed activities with regard to environmental and social policies of development partners and national institutions**.
- A list of reference norms would be prepared for FIP sub-projects, taking into account the different policies of development partners, and each project will be analyzed according to these norms

See Appendix 14 for more information

BUDGET DU PIF/Burkina Faso

Total financing available for FIP implementation is estimated at **US\$ 103 million**. In addition to the **US\$ 30 million FIP grant funding requested**, several partners are very interested to align their activities with the FIP and they are in the process of confirming their support.

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

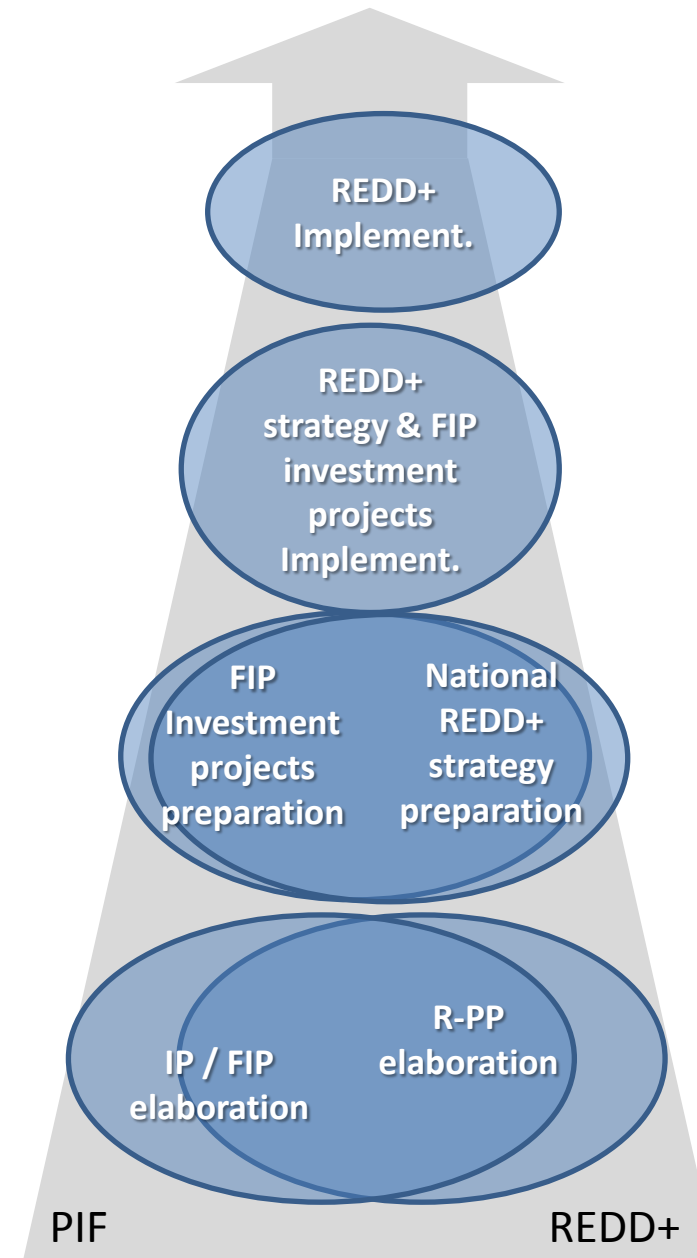
*: Carbon revenues are estimated at US\$10 million (Voluntary market)

** : To be confirmed during project preparation

FIP IP / REDD+ → A Phased Approach

Burkina Faso adopted a phased approach that includes the following steps:

1. **Formal preparation**, by the end **October 2011**, of an **equivalent document R-PP** describing in detail the pillars of its REDD + strategy (**baselines, REDD and MRV**)
2. **Consolidation** of the **design and scope** of the **FIP investment projects** based on the PP-R equivalent document.
3. **Continue the preparation of the REDD + national strategy** in conjunction with the implementation of investment projects.



R-PP COMPONENTS**Component 1: Organize and Consult*****1.1. REDD Implementation Arrangements:***

- TORs For the National Institutional Arrangements for REDD+
- Gap analysis on capacity building needs
- Facilitation of South-South exchange on R-PP development (i.e. Kenya, DRC ..)

- Support to National Institutional Arrangements for REDD+/FIP management (i.e. FIP/REDD Steering Committee and Technical Secretariat)
- Strengthening of National Institutional Arrangements
- Strengthening of Decentralized Institutional Arrangements

1.2. Consultation and Participation Process

- Consultations with local communities for their participation in REDD+ Strategy development
- Platform for broad stakeholder consultations

- Support finalization and implementation of a CPC plan
- Engagement strategy for potential private sector investors
- Information Sharing and Communication

Component 2: REDD+ Strategy***2.1 Prepare National REDD+ Strategy:***

- Rapid assessment on drivers of deforestation and prioritization for REDD+ Strategy Develop.
- Formulation of prioritized REDD+ strategy options to feed into National REDD+ Strategy.
- Finalization of overall R-PP

- MEDD Organization Audit
- Assessment of Forest Law, Policy and Governance
- Updating and harmonizing the Legal Framework for SFM
- Aligning sectoral planning methods and enhancing inter-sectoral coordination

<p>2.2 Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of detailed TORs for Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Study on Carbon Ownership, Development of National REDD project standards, and Development of National financial instruments • Study on benefit distribution of REDD: distribution system at the project level and at the national level for REDD benefits (payments from carbon markets or from an international mechanism) • Development/Formulation of full Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA), including other necessary safeguard instruments (ESMF, etc.)
<p>Component 3: Reference Levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Landscape-wide Assessment of Carbon Sequestration Potential (including reduced emissions from deforestation / degradation, carbon stock preservation, and carbon stock enhancement from agro-forestry and sustainable forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Stock Measurement/Baseline Development (Forest Reference Base, Carbon Sequestration Potential and Productivity Potential of forest species) • Development of full Reference Scenario (based on historical and projected scenarios)

Component 4: MRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conceptualization of approach for MRV methodology (GHG Emissions and Removals) - specific to semi-arid landscape• Development of ideas for monitoring framework for co-benefits (specific focus on biodiversity conservation benefits, other environmental benefits, poverty reduction benefits, adaptation benefits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of detailed methodology and subsequent establishment and operationalization of full MRV system (specific to the semi-arid landscape context)• Land use change monitoring (Satellite imagery)
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		2013												2014					
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
REDD+ phase 2	5,000,000	FIP Investment Projects and other Dev. partners																	

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the proposed FIP IP in Burkina will have important **social and environmental co-benefits** that are **difficult to value in \$ terms** but **are essential**.

- **Social:** important potential of the proposed activities in the Investment Plan to generate **employment** in rural areas.
- **Environmental:** The protection of watersheds, contribution against land degradation and desertification, protection of ecosystems services, synergy between Rio conventions
- **Demonstration Potential at scale:** FIP is about supporting models of intervention on the ground that can show measurable results and that are replicable. Drylands / savannah / woodlands cover most of Africa and the challenges are similar across countries. Hence, the interventions in Burkina have a **great potential of creating replicable knowledge to other countries**.

CONCLUSION

- **Studies in the region show: Improved systems have low C stock, but high sequestration potential.** e.g. for the standard size live fence (291 m) and the fodder bank (0.25 ha) projects, the estimated net present values (NPV) were \$ 96.0 and \$158.8 without C credit sale, and \$109.9 and \$179.3 with C sale, respectively.
- **R-PP expected analytical studies** will build on this type of work to **better calculate the sequestration potential**



Welcome to Burkina Faso - Land of honest people



Merci

Thanks

Gracias

Barka



Table 2: Trends in Forests and Agriculture from 1992 to 2002 in Burkina Faso^[1]

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

^[1] Source: Land use plan 1992 & 2002 / PNGT2 ; 2006.

^[2] Estimations from different sources, reported by : Expert group « recommendations for additional pilots under the FIP (June 2010) and taking 40 t/ha as the average sequestration of different land use forms.