

# CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

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June 29, 2011

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Cape Town, South Africa  
June 29 and 30, 2011

**CONCEPT NOTE**  
**REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT**  
**FOR BURKINA FASO**



**CONCEPT NOTE**

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**FOR**

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**JUNE 17, 2011**

## **I. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT**

### **A. Country Context**

1. Burkina Faso is a low-income, landlocked, Sub-Saharan country with limited natural resources and population estimated at about 15 million inhabitants. While gold mining has recently spiked up GDP, the country's economy is still highly dependent on its second largest export commodity (cotton), and thus highly vulnerable to exogenous shocks that can affect the country's agricultural commodity exports (i.e. climatic shocks, fluctuating commodity prices, and global financial crisis).
2. With 3.1%, the population growth rate in Burkina Faso is one of the highest in West Africa and will lead to the doubling of the population within one generation. Burkina Faso's demographic trend increases food insecurity, accelerates environmental degradation and will, in the long run, put the job market under stress.
3. Poverty rates in Burkina Faso are high and affect over half of the population. In particular the rural poor are reliant on the natural environment to sustain their livelihoods, and face ever increasing challenges as their vulnerability is exposed by increasing land degradation and limited water resources, both exacerbated by climate variability and by extreme drought events. They rely on fuelwood and charcoal for their household energy needs and on silvo-pastoral and agricultural activities for their livelihoods. Agricultural expansion, overgrazing, and overexploitation of wood for biofuel needs and charcoal production are also the main causes of deforestation, and amplified by underlying drivers such as rapid population growth, low technical capacity, poor fire management, etc. The strong interrelation of forestry, agriculture and pastoralism emphasize the need for managing Burkina Faso's landscape using a holistic approach.
4. Burkina Faso's main natural landscape is semi-arid forest, woodland and savannah. This dryland ecosystem extends 400km along the Sahelian belt from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. While semi-arid forests typically have lower biomass densities and thus lower carbon stocks than dense humid tropical forests, the extensive coverage of the semi-arid landscape provides significant carbon sequestration potential. In fact, dry forests cover 43% of the land surface of the African continent. Since the soils in these semi-arid landscapes are often degraded, they are also largely depleted of carbon reserves. As such, drylands hold a global significance for carbon sequestration.

### **B. Sectoral and Institutional Context**

5. Over the past 30 years, the Government of Burkina Faso has shown strong commitment to environment protection and sustainable management of its land and forest resources. It has prepared sectoral strategies for environment, forestry, adaptation and mitigation along with a 10-year global investment plan (2008-2018). Moreover, Burkina Faso has also developed various successful pilot projects in the field of forest conservation and agro-forestry. Burkina Faso also benefits from strong institutions with high planning and implementation capacities, a recognized high level of governance as well as a generally high level of involvement of an empowered civil society and local communities. This context offers a unique opportunity to achieve real changes in land use and management of forest, agro-forestry and agricultural systems to reduce land-based emissions contributing to climate change mitigation, while at the same time halting and possibly reversing land degradation to enhance climate resilience, and ultimately ensure for a natural resources base that can sustain the livelihoods of Burkina Faso's rural population.

Burkina Faso's interest in REDD+:

6. The Government of Burkina Faso seeks to improve the management of its dry forests and open savanna woodland and intends to take advantage of the emerging international REDD+ mechanism, which is taking shape in international climate change negotiations and will provide financial incentives to countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).
7. A unique opportunity for merging the climate change mitigation and adaptation agendas: Although Burkina Faso's inclusion in the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and thus in REDD+ initiatives, has sometimes been questioned due to its low potential for carbon sequestration and carbon storage per hectare, Burkina Faso actually represents a particularly unique case among the eight FIP pilot countries for the following reasons: i) its high replication potential for REDD+ measures due to the representativeness of its semi-arid forests (which cover more than 500 million hectares in the world), ii) its long-lasting commitment to sustainable forest management that could be leveraged by the FIP and by a future REDD+ mechanism, and iii) its potential to materialize triple-win scenarios in terms of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and poverty reduction.
8. **Replication potential of Burkina Faso.** Burkina Faso lies in the Sahelian semi-arid belt and represents the tropical dry forest biome. Such semi-arid ecosystems in tropical areas extend to more than 500 million hectares: including the Sahelian belt (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and the northern parts of Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Cameroon and CAR), as well as the semi arid areas in eastern Africa, India and Pakistan. REDD+ activities piloted in Burkina Faso will thus provide a model on which many other countries with semi-arid ecosystems can build upon. LULUCF<sup>1</sup> activities will provide important lessons at the technical level on how to achieve forest conservation and restoration, reforestation, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management within the context of a dry forest landscape. Further, technical and methodological approaches to Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) in Burkina Faso will differ significantly from approaches taken in countries with dense, humid tropical forest with largely closed canopy, thus providing lessons for other dry forest countries.
9. **Long-lasting commitment to Sustainable Forest Management.** Political will to sectoral reform and to good governance in land management, including forestry management, are critical factors for successful REDD+ implementation. The Government of Burkina Faso has demonstrated strong commitment to the sustainable management of its natural resources with a progressive sector reform agenda conceived and implemented over the last 30 years. Burkina Faso further benefits from strong institutions with high level of planning and implementation capacities, good levels of governance and strong involvement of civil society and local communities. This enabling environment places Burkina Faso on a path towards successful implementation of a National REDD+ strategy, once developed. It also allows Burkina Faso to focus on more specific priority areas for reform, such as integrating forest considerations into economic policy documents (i.e. SCADD<sup>2</sup>), aligning planning across the different sectors, increasing inter-sectoral coordination, enhancing effective community participation in REDD+ preparation and implementation, maximizing biodiversity conservation within the context of SFM, increasing value added of forest resources for poverty reduction and economic development, and generating employment as part providing incentives for sustainable management of forests and woodlands.
10. **Nexus of Mitigation-Adaptation-Poverty Reduction.** In Burkina Faso's semi-arid landscape, forestry, agriculture, and pastoralism are strongly interrelated and depend upon each other. The three production systems need to be managed in a holistic manner following a landscape approach to

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<sup>1</sup> Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry

<sup>2</sup> Burkina Faso's Strategy for Accelerated Development (SCADD)

ensure long-term sustainability of either production system. More importantly, to achieve poverty reduction goals and sustain them over the long-term, an integrated landscape approach is critical as it will maintain (and possibly increase) soil fertility, and allow for enhanced resilience of the production systems to increasing climate variability and extreme weather events. A National REDD+ Strategy based on a landscape approach would thus allow opportunities to materialize triple-win scenarios in terms of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and poverty reduction.

#### REDD Readiness process in Burkina Faso:

11. To be able to benefit from a future REDD mechanism, Burkina Faso will need to put in place the main pillars for REDD+ readiness, including:
  - A baseline scenario of deforestation and forest degradation, based and back on analytical data;
  - A National REDD+ Strategy that responds to identified and prioritized drivers of deforestation and fits into the broader national development agenda; and
  - A Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system compliant with IPCC principles of transparency, comparability, completeness and accuracy.
12. Since Burkina Faso is not a participant country of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), a multi-donor initiative led by the World Bank, it has not received the level of REDD+ readiness support as other pilot countries selected under the FIP (i.e. DRC and Ghana). The FCPF assists countries in working out their reference scenarios for emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, adopting and complementing national strategies for stemming deforestation and forest degradation, and designing national monitoring reporting and verification systems for REDD+. These activities are generally referred to as “REDD+ Readiness activities”.
13. However, Burkina Faso is committed to carry out the necessary steps towards REDD+ readiness following the usual process supported by the FCPF elsewhere. The Government is ready to prepare important milestones deliverables of comparable quality to FCPF-supported countries (e.g. a REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), a National REDD+ Strategy, etc.). In fact, Burkina Faso has already started to prepare a R-PP that it plans to finalize in October 2011 and subsequently submit to the FCPF Participant Committee on a voluntary basis.

## **II. PROPOSED PROCESS FOR REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT**

### **A. Purpose of this Concept Note**

14. The purpose of this Concept Note is to: a) summarize the phased approach that the Government of Burkina Faso intends to follow to achieve REDD+ readiness while planning and preparing investments projects under the FIP somewhat in sync; b) present in more detail the activities that the Government intends to carry out within the next few months leading to the presentation of a R-PP equivalent and thus the first milestone in REDD+ readiness.

### **B. Next steps in the proposed process for REDD+ readiness support**

15. As a next step, the Government of Burkina Faso intends to prepare a R-PP equivalent document along the guidelines provided by the FCPF. R-PP preparation will be financed with FIP preparation funds to the tune of \$200,000. The R-PP will describe the pillars of its REDD+ Readiness process and will include inter alia (i) an initial baseline scenario for deforestation and forest degradation, based on a rapid analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, (ii) the preliminary prioritization of a REDD+ Strategy options that fits into the broader national development agenda and are aligned with the sectoral strategies (agriculture, livestock, SCADD, etc.), (iii) the proposed

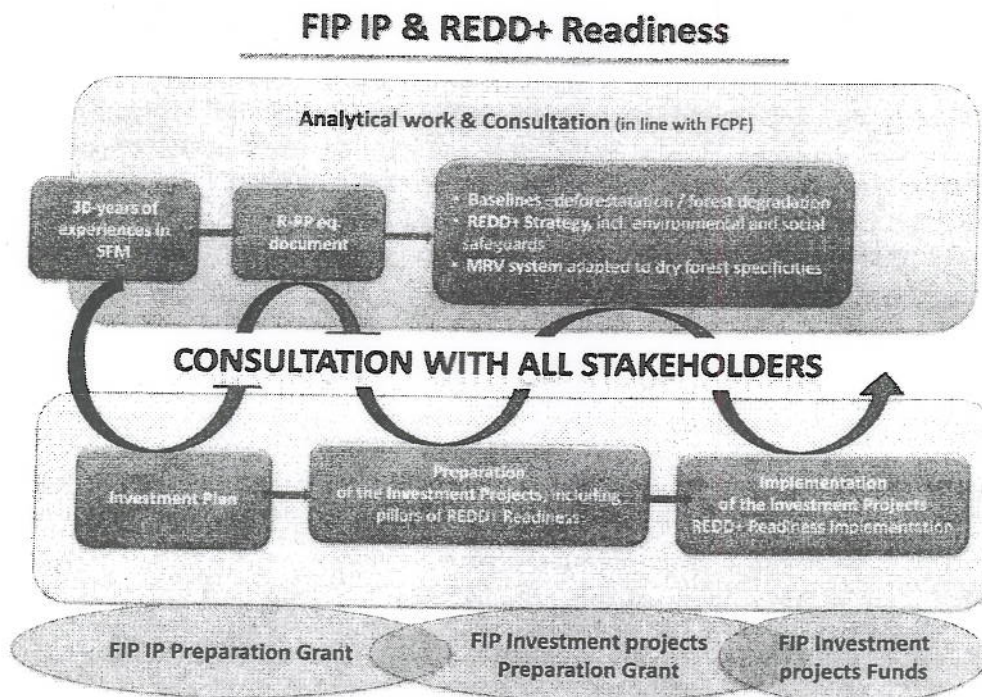
methodology framework for a MRV system that reflects the specificities of the dry forest ecosystems, (iv) an inclusive and effective consultation plan that provides for the participation of all key stakeholders in the REDD+ agenda. The R-PP equivalent document will further reflect the outcomes of the consultations already conducted in Burkina Faso and will be widely shared with all relevant stakeholders across the country.

16. The Government of Burkina Faso expects that the R-PP equivalent document will be ready by the end of October 2011.

**C. Two track approach to REDD+ readiness and FIP investment planning:**

17. The R-PP will be instrumental to fine-tune the scope and design of the FIP investment projects at the beginning of their preparation phase. As the Government of Burkina Faso then moves into FIP project preparation, the Government is committed to build on the R-PP and further strengthen its REDD+ Readiness through additional analytical works as well as consultation with all stakeholders in line with the guidelines defined under the FCPF. The Government plans to pursue the REDD+ Readiness analytical work concomitantly with the preparation of the Investment Projects. It thus intends to strategically use a synchronized approach combining analytical work and investments to achieve REDD+ Readiness.

18. Subsequent FIP project implementation will be implemented in a two-track approach, where during the initial phase, FIP funds will target the preparation of key elements for REDD+ readiness (i.e. as per each Component 1 of each FIP Project), and in a subsequent phase, FIP investments will target the transformation of the forest sector.



### III. DESCRIPTION OF REDD+ READINESS SUPPORT

#### A. Project Objective

19. The objective of REDD+ readiness support to Burkina Faso is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Burkina Faso to plan for the development a socially and environmentally sound National REDD+ strategy and to develop a national reference scenario of emissions from deforestation and degradation that takes into account national circumstances.

#### B. Project Presentation

20. **Phased approach to REDD+ Readiness:** The Government of Burkina Faso intends to prepare for REDD+ readiness in a phased approach: (i) First a R-PP will be developed with financing support from the FIP preparation grant. (ii) Once preliminary REDD+ strategy options have been identified and presented in a R-PP, further REDD+ readiness activities will be carried out in parallel to preparation of FIP Investment Projects.
21. Accordingly, REDD+ readiness activities in this Concept Note are organized in four components as per the FCPF's usual R-PP component design. (See also a summary overview is provided in table format in Annex 1.) Under each of the four components presented below, activities are organized in two activity blocks that will be implemented subsequently to each other:
  - **Pre R-PP activities:** Activities to be carried out over the next three months to feed into finalization of a REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) to be presented in October 2011.
  - **Post R-PP activities:** Activities to be carried as a result of the final R-PP. These activities will be financed as part of preparation and implementation of FIP Investment Projects. In fact, within Component 1 of each FIP Project, all activities related to REDD+ readiness have been organized together. For example, FIP Project 1 will support the development of the national REDD+ strategy, FIP Project 1 & 2 will finance the strengthening of the legal, regulatory, and policy framework, and FIP Project 3 will support knowledge management and learning processes.

#### C. Component Description

##### *Component 1: Organize and Consult*

22. **Context:** Institutional arrangements for REDD+ coordination and implementation have already been put in place by ministerial decree by the Government of Burkina Faso. In fact, the steering committee as well as a technical coordination unit will serve not only the coordination of REDD+, but also for the NAPA and FIP program. This joint function will help to ensure consistency and mutually enforcing complementarities between the three programs relevant to land-use and climate change. The NAPA/REDD+/FIP Steering Committee was established by Decree no. 201-032/PRES/PM/MEDD. It will provide strategic orientation, policy guidance, and general support. Steering Committee members include staff from the administration, civil society, the private sector and a number of independent observers including development partners. The Technical Unit will be based in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and will be responsible for general day-to-day coordination of FIP/REDD+/NAPA activities.
23. Due to the multi-sectoral nature of REDD+, it is important that the compositions of the institutional structures put in place for REDD+ reflect a broad multi-sectoral engagement capable of planning and implementing REDD strategy options that address drivers of deforestation from inside as well as outside the forestry sector. Consequently, the cross-cutting nature of the composition and workings of the national readiness mechanism will be carefully reviewed as part of REDD+ readiness preparation.

24. Considering the potential impact of REDD+ activities on local communities, an inclusive, effective, and transparent consultation process on REDD+ objectives is critical to ensure broad-based stakeholder support for an emerging REDD+ Strategy. Once REDD+ Strategy options have been identified, it will be essential to build ownership by government and stakeholders alike of the prioritized REDD+ strategy options.
25. To achieve the above, the following REDD+ Readiness activities will be carried out during the immediate preparation phase for the R-PP (pre-R-PP) and the longer-term REDD+ Readiness Phase (post-R-PP):

**Component 1 Pre-R-PP activities:**

26. As part of R-PP preparation, the detailed role and responsibility, representativeness, and functionality of the National Institutional Arrangements for REDD+ (i.e. the Steering Committee and Technical Secretariat) will be reviewed and detailed Terms of Reference will be updated]. Aim will be to ensure that the proposed institutional structure for coordinating REDD+ readiness activities (i.e. in particular REDD+ Strategy development) reflect the multi-sectoral nature of REDD+. The institutional review will focus mainly on the national level coordination functions, but will also propose potential implementation arrangements at the decentralized level (i.e. at supra-municipal and municipal level).
27. As part of R-PP preparation, broad-based stakeholder consultation will be carried out to seek input and feedback on the initial REDD+ strategy options and their prioritization. While the R-PP does not yet present a detailed REDD+ Strategy, R-PPs typically present the broader prioritized strategy options that later shape the scope and direction of a National REDD+ Strategy. As such, it will be important to have consultations that are as inclusive as possible during the period until October 2011. Consultations will further need to foster a discussion on potential adverse social and environmental impact of the proposed REDD+ strategy options (Note that this aspect of the consultations is closely linked to the preparation of TORs for a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA); see Component 2).
28. Further, a detailed, **long-term consultation and stakeholder participation strategy and plan will be developed** to ensure inclusiveness and provide for participation of all major stakeholders during further REDD+ Strategy development.
29. To further support the process towards preparation of a R-PP equivalent for Burkina Faso, **South-South exchange (i.e. a study visit) will be facilitated with other FCPF Participant countries**. Ideally, a study tour will be carried out to Kenya and/or Tanzania, both FCPF countries in advanced stages of R-PP preparation and with semi-arid landscapes comparable to Burkina Faso.

**Component 1 Post-R-PP activities:**

30. The following REDD+ Readiness activities will be further defined in the R-PP and implemented in sync with FIP project preparation and implementation:
  - Capacity building of national-level and decentralized implementation arrangements for REDD+. (FIP Project 1).
  - Continued consultations with and participation of all stakeholders in REDD+ Strategy development, including identification and consideration of social and environmental risks from the future implementation of the national REDD+ Strategy (FIP Project 1).
  - Development and implementation of an Information Sharing and Communication Strategy (FIP Project 4).
  - Development and implementation of an engagement strategy for potential private sector investors (FIP Project 3).



## **Component 2: REDD+ Strategy**

31. **Context:** A National REDD+ Strategy is to be based on an assessment of land use patterns and trends, forest and other applicable sector policy, and governance to identify the main direct and indirect drivers of deforestation in the most relevant sectors for REDD+. As part of the assessment feeding into the National REDD+ Strategy, major land tenure and natural resources rights and associated issues have to be identified. Further, a National REDD+ Strategy should build on past successes and failures of measures and policies designed to address deforestation. Aligned with the identified drivers, a REDD+ Strategy then proposes prioritized REDD+ strategy options, necessary policy reform, institutional reform and capacity building, etc.
32. As part of REDD+ Strategy development, due diligence should be carried out to assess potential social and environmental impact of proposed measures, policy reform, and implementation framework for REDD+. The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment has been identified as the most appropriate safeguard instruments for REDD+ Strategy development as it allows to for the adjustment of prioritized measures and policy reform to prevent or minimize adverse social and/or environmental impact.

### **Component 2 Pre-R-PP activities:**

33. At the R-PP stage, major land use trends, as well as direct and indirect drivers of deforestation will be identified, and emerging REDD+ strategy options will be proposed to the extent possible at this preliminary stage. The R-PP will also propose analytical work (ideally with Terms of Reference) that may be necessary for further assessment and confirmation of prioritized REDD+ strategy options. The Government of Burkina Faso has already carried out an in-depth analysis of the drivers of deforestation in the context of FIP development and preliminary strategy options to address deforestation and forest degradation have been identified. However, the strategy options have thus far focused predominantly on measures and policy reform within the forestry sector.
34. Therefore, **an review specifically of drivers in other sectors relevant to REDD+ will be carried out**, to ensure that the multi-sectoral nature of REDD+ is fully reflected in the prioritized strategy options that will be formulated and presented in the R-PP, and later in the full-fledged REDD+ Strategy.
35. Subsequently to the review of drivers of deforestation across all relevant sectors, **a summary of the emerging REDD+ Strategy options will be developed**. This summary will include initial proposals on prioritized actions to counter drivers of deforestation, expected benefits in terms of reduced deforestation, reduced emissions, expected additional benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and overall land use planning capacity. Potential conflicts and/or synergies between relevant sector strategies in Burkina Faso will be highlighted, as well as potential risks for leakage. Another key issue that will be presented in the R-PP is an initial assessment of land ownership and carbon right aspects for REDD+. (Note: A more detailed analysis will only be carried out subsequently to R-PP presentation).
36. Lastly, the R-PP will elaborate the institutional arrangements, as well as related capacity levels for REDD+ of Burkina Faso (see linkage to Component 1).
37. To ensure due diligence on safeguards considerations during REDD+ Strategy development, **detailed Terms of Reference for carrying out a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) will be prepared** to be presented as part of the R-PP. The Tor for the SESA will build on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment previously conducted by the Government of Burkina Faso in the context of developing the Forest Investment Program (FIP).

### **Component 2 Post-R-PP activities:**

38. The following REDD+ Readiness activities will be further defined in the R-PP and implemented in sync with FIP project preparation and implementation:
- In-depth study of drivers of deforestation (FIP Project 1).
  - In-depth assessment of the legal, policy, and governance framework relevant to REDD+ (FIP Project 2).
  - Legal Study on carbon ownership, Development of National REDD project standards, and Development of National financial instruments (FIP Project 2).
  - 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). (FIP Project 1).
  - Based on the above, elaboration of a complete National REDD+ Strategy (FIP Project 1).
  - Updating and harmonizing of the legal framework for Sustainable Forest Management for SFM (FIP Project 2).
  - Aligning of sectoral planning methods and enhancing of inter-sectoral coordination (FIP Project 2).
  - Capacity Building for improved land use management based on participatory planning and integration into Local Government Development Plans (FIP Project 1).
  - Support for scaling up best practices for sustainable forest management (FIP Project 2,3).

### ***Component 3: Reference Levels***

39. **Context:** Establishing a national reference scenario of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation is one of the key pillars for a national REDD+ regime. A future international REDD+ mechanism is likely to compensate countries for reduced emissions below a certain established references scenario, which is derived from historic deforestation as well as projected future deforestation. The modalities for establishing a national reference scenario are still debated at the international level (i.e. by SBSTA<sup>3</sup>) and work on these aspects in Burkina Faso will require piloting of new approaches and coordination across sectors. The establishment of a national reference scenario is partly a technical exercise (exploration of scenarios and modelling) and partly a political decision (through the climate negotiations). Technical work on references scenarios will strengthen Burkina Faso's capacity and position to participate in the next rounds of climate negotiations in this regard. According to emerging guidance from the UNFCCC, countries should set their national reference scenarios "transparently, taking into account historical data, and adjust for national circumstances". Adjusting scenarios to national circumstances put into context the country's vulnerability, its capacity and its options for adapting to adverse effects of climate change, as well as its options for addressing its GHG emissions within the broader context of sustainable development.

### **Component 3 Pre-R-PP activities:**

40. For presentation in its R-PP, Burkina Faso will develop a work plan on how the reference scenario for deforestation, and if desired for forest degradation and forest enhancement, will be developed. For the purpose of the R-PP only early ideas on proposed methodological approach for establishing a reference scenario is needed (i.e. how the historical trends and projections into the future will be processed; which data are available or to be collected; what kind of GIS or modeling system can be

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<sup>3</sup> Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the UNFCCC (SBSTA).

applied...), as well as some initial ideas on the feasibility (i.e. in terms of major data requirements, capacity needs, potential linkages to an emerging monitoring systems, etc.).

**Component 3 Post-R-PP activities:**

41. The following REDD+ Readiness activities will be further defined in the R-PP and implemented in sync with FIP project preparation and implementation:
- Research on carbon sequestration potential of different ecosystems, tree species; Knowledge exchange among academic/scientific community and decision makers (FIP Project 3).
  - Capacity building and technology support (GIS software, imagery, etc.) for producing reference scenarios (FIP Project 1, Luxembourg) (FIP Project 1).
  - Carbon stock measurement/baseline development (Forest Reference Base, carbon sequestration potential and productivity of forest species) (FIP Project 1).
  - Development of a full Reference Scenario (based on historical data and projected scenarios) (FIP Project 1).

***Component 4: MRV***

42. **Context:** Generally speaking, a Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) System should be able to monitor forest area change as well as carbon density as a basis for reporting emissions reductions from deforestation. The primary source for measuring forest area change is remote sensing/satellite data. Primary sources for monitoring carbon stocks include ground/inventory data, forest carbon estimates based on stratification in relevant forest types, etc. Key variables that need to be decided upon during the development of a MRV system are, whether the proposed MRV system will be designed to monitor only deforestation or also degradation, and further other REDD+ elements (carbon stock enhancements, etc.) or not. Further, protocols have to be developed on how emission reductions or removals will be reported and verified. Lastly, existing capacities in Burkina Faso for MRV will need to be assessed and potential capacity building needs identified and planned for. The MRV system to be developed for Burkina Faso will have to be specific to Burkina Faso's semi-arid forest and woodlands landscape. Thus far, MRV system development has focussed on the specifics of humid tropical forest ecosystems and as a result there is very little experience with baseline identification and MRV system development for dry-forest ecosystems. However, semi-arid forests cover more than 40% of the entire tropical landscape and thus present a significant terrestrial carbon store despite their comparatively lower biomass densities (compared to humid tropical forests). As such, MRV system development for Burkina Faso has an important potential for learning and replication

**Component 4 Pre-R-PP activities:**

43. For the purpose of the R-PP, Burkina Faso will develop an initial proposal for the design of its MRV system for changes in deforestation, forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities. The proposal will present early ideas on which methods to use for measurement, and how the system would engage participatory approaches to monitoring. Early ideas on how findings of the MRV system would feed back into improving REDD+ implementation would also be discussed. Further, initial ideas on how other multiple benefits could be monitored will be presented. Such benefits may include, e.g., rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, and key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD-plus implementation in the country. Lastly, major data requirements and capacity requirements will be identified and a workplan developed on how these requirements will be met.

**Component 4 Post-R-PP activities:**

44. The following REDD+ Readiness activities will be further defined in the R-PP and implemented in sync with FIP project preparation and implementation:
- Establishment and operationalization of a MRV system (specific to the semi-arid landscape context of Burkina Faso) (FIP Project 1).
  - Land use change monitoring (satellite imagery) (Luxembourg).

Annex 1: Summary table of REDD+ readiness activities

Component in Concept Note on REDD+ Readiness Support <sup>4</sup>	Activities towards R-PP development (July-October 2011)	Activities supported under the FIP umbrella as well as by other donors	Financing source (e.g. FIP Project, other donors)
<b>Component 1: Organize and Consult</b>			
<b>1.1. REDD Implementation Arrangements:</b>			
	Development of detailed TOR For the National Institutional Arrangements for REDD+	Support to National Institutional Arrangements for REDD+/FIP management (i.e. FIP/REDD Steering Committee and Technical Secretariat)	FIP
	Gap analysis on capacity building needs across the different institutional levels (municipal to national) on the REDD+ mechanism	Strengthening of National Institutional Arrangements	FIP Project 1
	Facilitation of South-South exchange on R-PP development with other arid landscape countries (i.e. Kenya, Tanzania, possibly India)	Strengthening of Decentralized Institutional Arrangements	FIP Project 2
<b>1.2. Consultation and Participation Process</b>			
	Facilitation of consultations with local communities and participation in REDD+ Strategy development	Support finalization and implementation of a consultation and participation plan	FIP Project 1
	Establish platform for broad stakeholder consultations	Engagement strategy for potential private sector investors	FIP - Project 3
		Information Sharing and Communication (Communication Strategy)	FIP - ISL

<sup>4</sup> Component Design is aligned with the general design of FCPF R-PPs

<b>Component 2: REDD+ Strategy</b>				Luxembourg
<b>2.1 Prepare National REDD+ Strategy:</b>				
			MEDD Organization Audit	FIP Project 2
			Assessment of Forest Law, Policy and Governance	FIP Project 2
			Updating and harmonizing the Legal Framework for SFM	FIP Project 2
			Aligning sectoral planning methods and enhancing inter-sectoral coordination	FIP Project 2
		Rapid assessment on drivers of deforestation and prioritization for REDD+ Strategy Development	In-depth study on drivers of deforestation	FIP Project 1
		Formulation of prioritized REDD+ strategy options (including conservation of forests, reforestation and restoration, agroforestry) to feed into National REDD+ Strategy.		
		Finalization of overall R-PP		
			Elaboration of the full National REDD+ Strategy	FIP Projects
			Capacity Building for improved Land Use Management based on participatory planning and integration into Local Government Development Plans	FIP Projects
			Support for scaling up best practices for sustainable forest management	FIP Projects
<b>2.2 Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA):</b>				
			Legal Study on Carbon Ownership, Development of National REDD project standards, and Development of National financial instruments	FIP Project 2
			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)	FIP Project 1

	Development of detailed TOR for Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA)	Development/Formulation of full Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA), including other necessary safeguard instruments (ESMF, etc.)	FIP Project 1
<b>Component 3: Reference Levels</b>			
		Capacity building and technology support (GIS software, imagery, etc.) for producing reference scenarios	FIP Project 1 & Luxembourg
		Research on carbon sequestration potential of different tree species; Knowledge exchange among academic/scientific and decision makers	FIP Project 3
	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 management)	Carbon Stock Measurement/Baseline Development (Forest Reference Base, Carbon Sequestration Potential and Productivity Potential of forest species)	FIP Project 1
	Methodology concept for reference scenario development	Development of full Reference Scenario (based on historical and projected scenarios)	FIP Project 1&2
<b>Component 4: MRV</b>			
	Conceptualization of approach for MRV methodology (GHG Emissions and Removals) - specific to semi-arid landscape	Development of detailed methodology and subsequent establishment and operationalization of full MRV system (specific to the semi-arid landscape context)	FIP Project 1
	Development of ideas for monitoring framework for co-benefits (specific focus on biodiversity conservation benefits, other environmental benefits, poverty reduction benefits, adaptation benefits)	Land use change monitoring (Satellite imagery)	Luxembourg
<b>Investment Projects</b>			
		Investments in sustainable forest management, Private Sector development and value chains, Domestic energy alternatives, Alternative livelihoods, Social protection and safety nets	FIP Projects 1, 2, 3 & other donors

**IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRE-RPP ACTIVITIES**

Component in Concept Note on REDD+ Readiness Support <sup>5</sup>	Activities towards RPP development (July-October 2011)	Sub-activity	Responsible	Cost	Funding resource	Finalization date
Elaboration of the PPM			FIP technical committee		Government	June 30
Publication of the EOI for the expected studies			FIP technical committee		Government	July 04
<b>Component 1: Organize and Consult</b>						
<b>1.1. REDD Implementation Arrangements</b>						
	Development of detailed TORs For the National Institutional Arrangements for REDD+	TORs elaboration Consultations	FIP technical committee	-	Government	July 10
	Gap analysis on capacity building needs across the different institutional levels (municipal to national) on the REDD+ mechanism	TORs validation				July 20
		TORs elaboration	FIP technical committee	20000	FIP Preparation Grant	July 30
		Consultant on board				
	Facilitation of South-South exchange on R-PP development with other arid landscape countries (i.e. Kenya, Tanzania, possibly India)	Report validation				July 25
		Mission preparation	FIP technical committee / MDBs	20000	FIP Preparation Grant	September 5
		Mission implementation	Key Members of the REDD+			September 12 - 16

<sup>5</sup> Component Design is aligned with the general design of FCPF R-PPs



Component in Concept Note on REDD+ Readiness Support <sup>5</sup>	Activities towards R-PP development (July-October 2011)	Sub-activity	Responsible	Cost	Funding resource	Finalization date
<b>1.2. Consultation and Participation Process</b>	Facilitation of consultations with local communities and participation in REDD+ Strategy development and Establish platform for broad stakeholder consultations	Mission Report and outcomes validation	Steering committee FIP technical committee			
		Elaboration of a consultation action plan (CAP)	FIP technical committee	35000	FIP Preparation Grant	July 15
		Consultants TORs Consultants on board Implementation of the CAP CAP report validation Part of activity above	FIP technical committee FIP technical committee REDD+ Steering committee			July 10 July 25 July - September September 23
<b>Component 2: REDD+ Strategy</b>	Establish platform for broad stakeholder consultations					
<b>2.1 Prepare National REDD+ Strategy</b>	Rapid assessment on drivers of deforestation and prioritization for REDD+ Strategy Development	Consultant TORs Consultant on board Final report	FIP technical committee REDD+	25000	FIP Preparation Grant	July 15 July 25 September

Component in Concept Note on REDD+ Readiness Support <sup>5</sup>	Activities towards R-PP development (July-October 2011)	Sub-activity	Responsible	Cost	Funding resource	Finalization date
		validation	Steering committee			23
	Formulation of prioritized REDD+ strategy options (including conservation of forests, reforestation and restoration, agroforestry) to feed into National REDD+ Strategy.	Consultant TORs	FIP technical committee	20000	FIP Preparation Grant	July 15
		Consultant on board				July 25
		Final report validation	REDD+ Steering committee			September 23
	Finalization of overall R-PP	Consultant TORs	FIP technical committee	20000		July 15
		Consultant on board				July 25
		Final report validation	REDD+ Steering committee			September 28
<b>2.2 Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA)</b>						
	Development of detailed TOR for Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA)	TORs elaboration	FIP technical committee / MDBs	10000		September 15
<b>Component 3: Reference Levels</b>						
	Rapid Landscape-wide Assessment of Carbon Sequestration Potential (including reduced emissions from deforestation/degradation, carbon	Consultant TORs	FIP technical committee	25000	FIP Preparation Grant	July 15
		Consultant on board				

Component in Concept Note on REDD+ Readiness Support <sup>3</sup>	Activities towards R-PP development (July-October 2011)	Sub-activity	Responsible	Cost	Funding resource	Finalization date
	stock preservation, and carbon stock enhancement from agro-forestry and sustainable forest management)	Final report validation	REDD+ Steering committee			September 23
	Methodology concept for reference scenario development (part of the above study)					
<b>Component 4: MRV</b>						
	Conceptualization of approach for MRV methodology (GHG Emissions and Removals) - specific to semi-arid landscape	Consultant TORs	FIP technical committee	30000	FIP Preparation Grant	July 15
		Consultant on board	consultant			July 25
		Final report validation	REDD+ Steering committee			September 23
	Development of ideas for monitoring framework for co-benefits (specific focus on biodiversity conservation benefits, other environmental benefits, poverty reduction benefits, adaptation benefits)	Consultant TORs	FIP technical committee	20000	FIP Preparation Grant	July 15
		Consultant on board	consultant			July 25
		Final report validation	REDD+ Steering committee			September 23

**R-PP Road Map**

Activity	Cost	07	08	09	10	11
Elaboration of the PPM						
Publication of the EOI for the expected studies						
TORs of expected studies						
TORs For the National Institutional Arrangements for REDD+						
Gap analysis on capacity building needs	20000					
South-South exchange on R-PP development	20000					
Consultations with local communities and participation in REDD+ Strategy development and platform for broad stakeholder consultations	35000					
Rapid assessment on drivers of deforestation and prioritization for REDD+ Strategy Development	25000					
Formulation of prioritized REDD+ strategy options to feed into National REDD+ Strategy.	20000					
Development of detailed TOR for Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA)	10000					
Rapid Landscape-wide Assessment of Carbon Sequestration Potential and Methodology concept for reference scenario development.	25000					
Conceptualization of approach for MRV methodology specific to semi-arid landscape	30000					
Development of ideas for monitoring framework for co-benefits (specific focus on biodiversity conservation benefits, other environmental benefits, poverty reduction benefits, adaptation benefits)	20000					
Finalization of overall R-PP	20000					
	225000					