

Climate Investment Funds
FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAM

**(FIP Country)'s FIP INVESTMENT PLAN
 MONITORING AND REPORTING**

Investment plan endorsement date	11/05/2012			
Lead MDB	BAD			
Other MDBs	BIRD			
Reporting date	December/31/2017			
	Title	Implementing MDB	FIP funding approval date	MDB approval date
Projects/Programs	Gazette Forest Participatory Management project for REDD + (PGFC / REDD +)	5years	10/21/2013	1/23/2014
	Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project (PGDFEB)	2014-2019	10/21/2013	11/28/2013

FIP TABLE 1.1

THEME 1.1: GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE/ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

<Country>					
Lead MDB: BAD					
		Other implementing MDBs:	BIRD	Level: Project	
		Endorsed FIP funding (million USD):	30		
		Co-financing (million USD):	10.93		
			From:	January/01/2017	To: December/31/2017
Table 1.1	Unit	Reference ¹ emissions level/baseline (if applicable)	Target 1 ² (Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/program under the investment plan)	Target 2 ³ (Lifetime projection of expected results of projects/programs under the investment plan)	Reporting year Actual annual ⁴
GHG emission reductions/avoidance/ enhancement of carbon stock (Total)⁵	Million tons of CO2 equivalent	- 50,7 (-2,35 for PGFC and -	4,1	13,8	-----

¹ Les indicateurs liés au carbone seront révisés. Il est attendu les résultats du MNV pour donner la situation de référence

² **Target 1:** Target achieved during the implementation of the investment plan (ending with the financial closure of the last project supported under the investment plan)

³ **Target 2:** Projection of the target taking into account the lifetime of the results achieved through the implementation of the investment plan.

⁴ The current value is the result of the assessment of carbon equivalents with the EX-ACT tool resulting from investments (reforestation, bio-digesters, etc.). Quantities of sequestered carbon

⁵ Where possible, countries are encouraged to disaggregate total GHG savings into GHG emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation and GHG emissions sequestered (enhancement of carbon

		48,34 for PGDFEB)	(0,6 for PGFC and 3,5 for PGDFEB)	(2,7 for PGFC and 11,1 for PGDFEB on 15 year)	
GHG emissions from reduced/avoided deforestation and forest degradation	Million tons of CO2 equivalent				472 tons CO2 ⁶
GHG sequestered through natural regeneration, re- and afforestation, and other related activities	Million tons of CO2 equivalent				43 323 Tons CO2 ⁷
Type of forest(s)	Natural forest (Sudan Sahel region dry forest) Forest plantation Agroforestry planting				
Area covered	1284000				
Investment plan lifetime	20				
<p>Please specify methodology/ies used for GHG accounting (e.g., by project/program), including the start year and period for the Reference Emissions Level</p> <p>It is expected that the baseline situation will be established from the national MRV. The reference level of the emissions is the year 2014."</p> <p>The other deliverables of the MRV study are expected in 2019. The targets / projections for 5 and 20 years will be made from this reference.</p> <p>Provisionally, the emission reduction level for 2017 for the two (02) projects, including the Participatory Management Project for Classified Forests for REDD + and the Decommissioned Management of Protected Areas Woodland Management Project (PGDFEB) was established using the EX-ACT tool to assess the carbon equivalent of reforestation the application of the ratio of 4 tons of CO2 equivalent by bio digester per year(source).</p>					
<p>Please provide a brief description of the interventions (context and objective).</p> <p>Burkina Faso's PIF program aims to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while providing co-benefits. This ultimate result goes beyond the project period. Structuralist and transformational interventions will lead to indirect impacts. Direct impacts are expected thanks to the development of 285,655 ha of classified forests and the improvement of the management of wooded areas on 1,000,000 ha of village lands and the realization of 32 integrated municipal development projects for REDD + (PAC / REDD +). The intermediate outcomes are: (i) the regulatory environment and national strategies are enhanced to include the REDD + dimension, (ii) deforestation and degradation are reduced in the classified forests and woodlands in the 5 regions covered by the program, and (iii) the governance of natural resources is strengthened.</p>					
<p>What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding GHG emission reductions/avoidance/enhancement of carbon stock in your country context during this reporting year?</p> <p>for the year 2017, the PIF reforested 495 ha of forest or 49,500 plants planted. This reforestation has helped to increase the amount of carbon sequestered by 43,323 tones of CO2 Eq. In addition, 118 bio digesters, and 900 beehives.....</p> <p>The definition of the forest and the determination of the jurisdictional area for REDD + contributes to the management effort of protected areas countries in the spirit of REDD+</p>					
<p>What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?</p> <p>Challenge 1: Elaboration of the MNV: possibility for partnership strengthening with national institution involved in the development of the MNV</p> <p>Challenge 2: Conceptualization of a strategy of intervention in the communal territories. Opportunity for improvement: Improved consultation with all stakeholders, taken into account experiences already experienced by partners at national level such as DGM, FIE etc.</p>					

Challenge 3 :Involve local communities in the implementation of new tools for sustainable forest management (charters / local conventions, Payments for Environmental Services(PSE) etc.).
Opportunity for improvement: Operationalization of sustainable forest management tools.
Challenge 4 : Development of the national REDD + strategy. Opportunity for improvement: Recruitment of a new International REDD + Expert.

FIP FORM 1.1

THEME 1.1: GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE/ ENHANCEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

Level: Investment plan

Please answer the following question with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. If data is available, you may also compare progress made in the reporting year to the previous one (i.e., number of hectares reforested). GHG emission reductions or carbon stocks enhancements are reported at start, mid-term, and end of investment plan implementation.

1. Which actions were taken by your country to bring areas under sustainable practices (sustainable forest management or sustainable land management practices) or to reduce GHG emissions/enhance carbon stocks? Please describe tree species planted, benefitting populations, ecosystems, and other relevant information.

To improve forest sequestration capacity and fight poverty in its area of operation, the FIP focused on good practices in sustainable forest and land management.

For the year 2017, sustainable forest management practices in the FIP intervention zone focused on the protection of 1295 ha and the reforestation of 495 ha with thirteen species consisting of *Adansonia digitata*, *Acacia nilotica*, Western *Anacardium*, *Khaya senegalensis*, *Parkia biglobosa*, *Sclerocarya birrea*, *Ziziphus mauritiana*, *Ceiba pentadra*, *Detarium microcarpum* *Azadirachta indica*, *Azalia africana*, *Acacia senegal*, *Acacia albida*. The program has also updated eleven (11) forest management and improvement plans.

The choice of these species was made by the beneficiary communities themselves because of their capacity to produce Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and their adaptation to areas to be reforested. These communities benefited from the advisory support of the technical support services.

As far as sustainable management of lands is concerned, the FIP has developed and validated nine (9) training modules including three modules related to agriculture, three (3) in breeding and three (3) in forestry. These modules were provided to 148 decentralized technical services (agriculture, breeding and environment) and 320 forest riparian producer

FIP TABLE 1.2

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

<Country>	Implementing MDB: BAD	Level: Project/program
	Executing agency: BIRD/BAD	Project/program title: PIF
	Amount of FIP funding (million USD): 30	
	Co-financing (million USD): 10,93	
	Date of MDB approval: 11/05/2012	Reporting date 31/12/2017

Table 1.2B		Baseline	Target at the time of MDB approval	Reporting year Actual annual	Additional information
<p><i>Please use livelihood co-benefits indicators identified in your project/program. Use only the number of beneficiaries or households as your metric. If households are used, please indicate the average number of people per household and the source for that information. Please also disaggregate for each indicator the number of beneficiaries by gender</i></p>					
1. Income ⁸ Indicator: Number de beneficiaries	Total		250 000		
	Men		165000		
	Women		85000		
2. Employment Indicator: Number de beneficiaries	Total		4 500	4125	These are temporary jobs for the benefit of 165 groups
	Men		2250	2887	
	Women		2250	1238	
3. Entrepreneurship Indicator: Number enterprises	Total		500		The investment strategy in the township went from 320+180 micro-project to 32+165 integrated development project communal. This indicator will be updated.
	Men		To be defined		
	Women		To be defined		
4. Access to finance Indicator:	Total				N/A
	Men				
	Women				N/A
5. Education Indicator:	Total				N/A
	Men				
	Women				

^{8 8} The study on the baseline situation of indicators on income and permanent jobs is being carried out by the national institute of statistics and demography (INSD)

6. Health Indicator:	Total				N/A
	Men				
	Women				
7. Other relevant benefits Indicator:					N/A

N/A: Non-applicable.

What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding livelihoods co-benefits in your country context during this reporting year?

Investments in forests have benefited 4125 people in terms of temporary jobs with at least 30% of women according to the study on diagnostic / capacity building of producers conducted in 2017.

What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?

Challenges: The unavailability of the income study. Possibility of improvement: a contract being signed.

FIP FORM 1.2

THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOODS CO-BENEFITS

Level: Investment plan

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one. Please provide one narrative for each relevant aspect, such as income, employment, entrepreneurship, access to finance, education, health, or others.

1. Number of beneficiaries:

- 4125 members of the Forest Management Group for temporary jobs;
- 1180 beneficiaries of bios digesters;
- 900 people receiving beehives;
- 422 people trained in community life;
- 149 people trained in agro-forestry and pastoral practices;
- 1605 actors sensitized to integrate REDD + into their daily lives / behavior change,

2. Which actions were taken to provide livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary benefits) that beneficiaries received?

The measures taken are related to:

- incomes received from the production of seedlings;
-
- incomes from reforestation of forests;
- incomes received thanks to the opening of firewalls;
- logging and NTFPs;
- popularization of production technologies that respect the environment.

3. Who was involved? Were any partnerships established?

➤ **Actors involved:**

- decentralized offices of the Ministry in charge of the Environment;
- local authorities;
- local authorities (prefects and governors);
- other decentralized technical offices of the State (agriculture and livestock);
- civil society;
- private sector.

➤ **Partnerships**

Within the scope of these measures, partnerships have been established with:

- 18 protocols and conventions were signed with technical ministries structures and 13 NGOs and associations
- civil society organizations (NGO Wend-Puiré) in the extension of beehives and support for beekeepers;
- national Bio-digester program in the popularization of bio-digesters.

4. Why did it make a difference?

5. In view of the new activities and the increase in quantities that were achieved during the reference year (popularization of bio-digesters, beehives, etc.), there was a strong mobilization of local actors and a synergy of actions with the partners.

6. Will benefits last after the project is completed? Explain.

Actions have been undertaken to ensure the sustainability of the achievements. These are mainly:

- taking into account the land security of investments;
- taking into account environmental and social safeguards measures;
- establishment of a complaint and grievance management mechanism;
- empowerment of local actors;
- development of specifications for the management of investments
- development of mechanisms adapted to sustainable management of forests
- institutional anchoring of program actions through the involvement of decentralized technical structures of the State (Environment, Agriculture, Livestock) and autonomous regions.
- development of payment systems for environmental services.

7. How do they impact vulnerable groups?

A positive impact resulting in full participation of these groups in the activities of the FIP, a securing their livelihoods, a mastering of the sustainable exploitation of natural resources and an improving their living conditions

FIP FORM 2.1

THEME 2.1: BIODIVERSITY AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Level: Investment plan

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one.

1. Which activities have been conducted in the reporting period to reduce the loss of habitats and other environmental services?

In the course of the year 2017, FIP activities to reduce habitat loss and other environmental services included:

- Information and the sensitization of local communities (3418 people, including 945 women (28%)) on the new approach to forest regeneration reforestation;
- delimitation and protection of 1295 ha in twelve (12) forests;
- subsoiling of 158 ha of degraded land in the classified forests of Tiogo and Tissé;
- planting of 49,500 plants on 495 hectares;
- the organization of 2 regional forest days in the regions of Centre-west and Boucle du Mouhoun, the objective of which is to contribute to the social mobilization of actors around the issues of sustainable forest management;
- Capacity building of local actors on various themes related to the protection and sustainable management of forests
- opening of 1350.km of firewalls
- carrying out monitoring operations in the forests;
- promotion of beekeeping by staffing neighboring communities in 900 hives.

2. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP interventions regarding biodiversity and environmental services in your country context during this reporting year?

The main (successful) contributions of the FIP's biodiversity and environmental services interventions focus on (i) regional forest days, which have increased the commitment of riparian communities to the protection and conservation of forests consequently the biodiversity, (ii) the approach of the implementation of the protection of the block of forests where the reforestation actions have been focused which also contribute to the improvement of biodiversity, (iii) the promotion of the payment mechanism for environmental services (PES) to encourage communities to adopt good practices in sustainable forest management.

3. What have been your key challenges and what are opportunities for improvement?

The main challenges are:

- strengthening the understanding and receptivity of FIP's approaches by some reluctant communities,
- Strengthening the forest security process.

The measures taken are the perpetration of actions of sensitization, information and training of the actors to incite their commitment for the protection and the conservation of the forests and the biodiversity.

4. Other criteria: Néant

FIP FORM 2.2

THEME 2.2: GOVERNANCE

Level: Investment plan

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one.

1. How has FIP contributed to ensuring that stakeholder processes allow the participation of marginalized or vulnerable groups, such as women and indigenous or traditional groups, in forest-related decision-making processes?

The national context defines the guidelines for gender mainstreaming through the National Gender Policy in which the FIP fits. Thus, the Investment Plan provides for a 30% ratio for women. In addition, the steering committee of the FIP integrates the gender unit of the Ministry in charge of the environment. Added to this are the tools developed such as:

- Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Functional Framework of the Decentralized Management Program for Forests and Woodlands (PGDFEB);
- Environmental and Social Management Plan of the REDD + Gazette Forest Management Project (PGFC / REDD +)
- FIP's gender action plan which is being elaborated;
- participation of vulnerable groups in the autonomous regions;
- forest management committees;
- participatory delimitation of the 12 gazette forests.

2. How has FIP contributed to the quality, timeliness, comprehensiveness, and accessibility of forest-related information available to stakeholders, including public notice and dialogue on pending actions?

In 2017, site managers organized consultation meetings to prepare reforestation activities, monitor forests and share innovations in sustainable forest management. Beyond the close supervision of site managers, monitoring and supervision missions have served as opportunities for informing and sensitizing stakeholders on the issues of sustainable management of forest and its importance in the of implementation of the REDD + strategy in Burkina. As part of the mid-term review of the Participatory Management of Gazette Forests Project for REDD + (PGFC / REDD +), a social mobilization strategy was developed. As part of this strategy, two (02) Regional Forest Days (JRF) were organized respectively in the regions of Centre-West and Boucle du Mouhoun. Occasionally, environmental education activities have been conducted in conjunction with students from schools bordering classified forests in which the FIP is involved. Thus, young people were put in the heart of the action. For the benefit of the general public, they have proclaimed poems, delivered songs and given theatrical performances on the sustainable management of forests and woodlands. The implementation of the mobilization strategy has also made it possible to sign agreements with 5 radio stations of localities bordering the classified forests in which the FIP intervenes. Radio programs on sustainable forest management are regularly organized and disseminated to raise the awareness of populations.

In the municipal investment framework, a high-level workshop was organized in the second quarter of the year 2017 to better inform stakeholders (communal and regional) on the Communal Integrated Development Project approach for REDD + (PDIC / REDD +). This meeting was a forum for exchanges which allowed the actors to share information that is likely to facilitate the

appropriation of the FIP approach by the actors, both at the level of the communal terroirs and within the Gazette forests in which the Program intervenes.

At the national level, the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of Burkina Faso participated in the following major meetings:

- ✓ International Exhibition of the Environment and Renewable Energies of Ouagadougou (SIERO);
- ✓ International Day to Combat Desertification.

On the occasion of these activities, the Forest Investment Program (FIP) of Burkina Faso gave a communication followed by exchanges on the state of execution of the program and its contribution to sustainable development. These communications enabled the various audiences to better understand the program, the actions undertaken and the gains made after three years of implementation.

In addition to these activities, the PIF-Burkina has held and hosted exhibition stands to present its achievements to the general public. During the International Exhibition of the Environment and Renewable Energies of Ouagadougou (SIERO), the PIF-Burkina Faso received a certificate of participation and the trophy of the "best exhibition stand".

At the international level, the PIF-Burkina Faso participated in the Twenty-third Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP23). On this occasion, a country stand was rented for the benefit of the official delegation of Burkina Faso. The assessment of the participation of PIF-Burkina Faso is as follows:

- ✓ Participation in a dozen side events (exchange meeting on various themes related to climate change and sustainable development)
- ✓ The organization of a communication followed by exchanges on "the state of execution of the Forest Investment Program of Burkina Faso" for the benefit of Burkina Faso's partners
- ✓ Bilateral meetings with specialized foundations on lobbying and capacity building
- ✓ An evening of experience sharing with the National Technical Secretariat for REDD + of Cameroon

These various communications and meetings contributed to increase the visibility of the Burkina Faso Investment Program at international level

Regarding the external communication tools for enhancing the visibility of the Program's achievements, a website (www.pif-burkina.org) has been designed and produced. Its day-to-day activities make it possible to disseminate the Program's achievements on an international scale. The Program also initiated a quarterly newsletter called "**REDD + Info's**" to share program information with stakeholders. The first two issues were published and broadcast both electronically and physically.

As part of the FIP's partnership with local community radios that revolve around the forests and woodlands in which the FIP is involved, a training workshop on FIP and REDD + was organized. The aim of this workshop, which brought together some thirty journalists and radio hosts, was to equip participants with the method of intervention of the FIP and the basic principles of the REDD + mechanism.

3. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding forest governance in your country context during this reporting year?

Territories workshops were held in the 32 intervention districts of the FIP-Burkina for better management of the municipal territory. These workshops, which saw the full participation of the local populations, produced notices (list of activities) of resource allocation maps and a roadmap for securing investments.

4. What have been your key challenges and what are opportunities for improvement?

The main challenges during this year were:

- the redirecting of investment approaches in and around forests to become sustainable;
- the participatory delimitation of the 12 intervention forests of the program with the updating of 11 Improvement and Management Plans (PAG);
- the land security process of the new site of the National REDD + Training Centre (CENAFO / REDD +) which led to the signing of the amicable transfer of land rights;
- the development of 32 leaflets and maps in the 32 intervention communes;
- improvement of current forest harvesting standards in line with REDD + requirements. Opportunities for improvement will include laying the boundaries on the true boundaries of forests and moving towards the registration of these forests. An action research is underway with the National Forest Seed Centre for the development of logging standards in the context of REDD +.

5. Other criteria:

- a) The implementation of the activities of the Forest Investment Program during the year 2017 took place in a context marked by the mid-term reviews of the "Participatory Management Project for Gazette Forests for REDD +" (**PGFC / REDD +**) supported by the African Development Bank, the "**Decentralized Management of Forests and Wooded Areas Project (PGDFEB)**" supported by the World Bank and the European Union. These reviews, which were held successively in February for the PGDFEB and in June for the PGFC / REDD +, saw the participation of the Minister of the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change, the effective presence of project managers as well as national representations of technical and financial partners.
- b) the holding of a high-level workshop under the joint chairmanship of the Ministers in charge of the environment and the one in charge of the administration of the territory. This workshop allowed to present to the participants the intervention and investment strategy of the FIP in the thirty-two (32) intervention districts of the program.
- c) the organization of two (02) regional forest days in the program areas.

FIP FORM 2.3

THEME 2.3: TENURE, RIGHTS, AND ACCESS

Level: Investment plan

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one.

1. Which actions have been taken to improve the legal frameworks to protect forest-related property rights and access for all forest stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples?

The measures taken by the FIP in 2017 to improve legal frameworks to protect forest-related property rights and access for all stakeholders are:

- 1 °) a technical sheet related to the demarcation- delimitation and registration of forests and conservation areas in the intervention areas of the FIP has been designed and made available to stakeholders.
- 2 °) the signing of a decree for the creation of the National Training Center on REDD + (CENAFO / REDD +).
- 3 °) the land security process of the new CENAFO / REDD + site which led to the signature of the amicable transfer of land rights accompanied by the cadastral delimitation plan.
- 4 °) The Launch of a process for the elaboration of a planning and land security planning guide for REDD + investments for local authorities with the NGO NCBA CLUSA.

2. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding forest tenure, rights, and access in your country context during this reporting year?

The main contributions (successes) of the FIP with regard to tenure, rights and access to forests focus on the following achievements:

- 1 °) Initiation of the process of elaboration of local rules of management of classified forests by the local communities;
- 2 °) Participatory Diagnostics and Planning (DPP) were thus conducted in each municipality to establish, in a consensual manner, a land use planning (vocation plan spaces), taking into account the dynamics and land issues. They also made it possible to identify, at the level of each commune, the issues related to forest preservation and sustainable land management and resulted in concrete proposals for targeted activities and development.
- 3 .) Following the DPP, an intervention and investment strategy of the FIP in the thirty-two (32) communes bordering the twelve (12) classified forests which constitute the intervention zones of the program was defined and developed during the year 2017. These are the Integrated Municipal Development Projects for REDD + (PDIC / REDD +), the implementation of which will complement all the achievements of the FIP within the classified forests. The PDIC / REDD + are designed as land planning and security tools for REDD + investments in general and conservation areas in each municipality in particular. As such, a process of integration of the PDIC / REDD + in the PCDs and the other municipal territorial planning instruments is engaged with the signature of collaboration protocol with the General Directorate of Territorial Collectively (DGCT).
- 4.) The participatory delimitation of the twelve (12) intervention forests of the program was carried out by delimitation committees set up for this purpose by the FIP. These committees are made up of customary chiefs, forest management committees, deconcentrated technical services and local authorities;

5°) the conduct of a negotiation process with the local stakeholders of Dissihn and Nako districts in the South West Region for the delimitation of a transhumance track with a length of 40 km. This negotiation process has led to the establishment of amicable transfer of land rights by the competent technical services which constitute the current documents of land security of the boundaries of the transhumance trail.

3. What have been your key challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?

The main challenges for the FIP in land were:

- Taking into account the importance of forest areas and conservation areas in the national land security policies of the country and the implementation of a cadastral plan for forests and conservation areas that benefited from the multiple actions of the FIP -BF.
- Capacity-building in territorial planning and securing land rights for all stakeholders in order to improve policies and strategies for the sustainable management of forests and other natural resources in the context of REDD + in Burkina Faso.
- The reinforcement of the capacities of the actors in terms of local charters of natural resource management with REDD + vocation in the thirty-two districts.

Opportunities for improvement and solutions to these challenges exist with the signing of protocols or collaboration agreements between the FIP and all actors in charge of land planning and security issues. There is also a commitment by stakeholders to respect the gender and land rights of vulnerable people in the implementation of the PDIC / REDD +.

4. Other criteria: none

FIP FORM 2.4

THEME 2.4: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Level: Investment plan

Please answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reporting year. Explain the progress made in the reporting year, compared to the previous one.

1. Which actions enhanced institutional capabilities to develop and implement forest and forest-relevant policies at the national, regional, and local Level?

These actions include:

- Strengthening the institutional framework of REDD + by the adoption of a decree in the Council of Ministers on 22 November 2017.
- Draft Orders for the establishment of the bodies drawn up
- signature of 18 conventions and protocols of collaboration with technical structures of the State, para-public institutions, Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- 200 executive's officers of the administration trained on REDD + - 105 steering committee members and media men trained on REDD +,
- 59 Leaders of CSO (OSC) implementing partners of the FIP trained on the REDD + process and the FIP partnership strategy;
- National training center on REDD + created by decree
- Operation of four Regional Technical Monitoring Committees and 11 Forest Management Committees
- Ongoing development of charters for sustainable management of forests
- In-progress elaboration of contracts for Payments of Environmental Services with communities for sustainable management of forests

2. Through which actions did FIP improve capacities of stakeholders in forest and land use planning and management?

FIP actions that have contributed to improving the capacity of stakeholders in land and forest use planning and management are mainly: (I) the holding of a high-level workshop under the joint chairmanship of the Ministers in charge of the environment and that in charge of the administration of the territory. The participants were presented through this workshop the intervention and investment strategy of the FIP in the thirty-two (32) intervention districts of the program, (ii) the development of 32 leaflets, maps and a leaflet, of land security for the 32 district of intervention, (iii) the holding of a workshop of actors of the land chain on the elaboration of a methodological guide of planning and security of the use of the communal lands in the REDD context (iv) a simplified manual for the development, implementation and monitoring of the PDIC / REDD +; and (v) the recruitment and training of the redactor-operators of the 32 PDIC / REDD +. An implementation protocol with DGEF / DiGeF has enabled the recovery of 150 ha of degraded land. The implementation protocol with the General Directorate of Rural Land (DFOMR) enabled the training of 2,049 beneficiaries, including 10.40% of women on the law 034 on rural land and conflict prevention.

In the scope of the partnership with the Sustainable Land Management Partnership (CPP) and the SPCNDD, 9 modules on sustainable land management have been developed. Training sessions on agro-sylvo-pastoral practices for sustainable land management (SLM) were organized for the benefit of State Decentralized Technical Services (STD), Local Development Planners (APDLs), responsible for the environment and local development committees and the representatives of the regional chambers of agriculture as well as the producers of the 32 intervention districts. These trainings were attended by 149 agents of the technical services of the communities, 320 producers

3. What have been key contributions (successes) of FIP regarding capacity development in your country context during this reporting year?

The main contributions of the FIP regarding capacity building in the context of your country during 2017 include:

- Recruitment and training of operators for consultation waves
- Training regional and municipal actors on the consultation process
- Preparatory missions of the village for a
- Recruitment of 11 individual consultants for studies on deforestation factors
- Jurisdictional area defined for the development of an emission reduction program for the BF
- 200 executive officers of the administration trained on REDD +
- 105 steering committee members and media men trained on REDD +,
- 59 Leaders of (OSC) implementing partners of the FIP trained on the REDD + process and the FIP partnership strategy;
- National training center on REDD + created by decree
- Sensitization: 157 villages
- Land protection: 185 ha
- Opening of firewalls: 1950 km
- Restoration of 150 ha of degraded land
- Formation of 428 CGF members on sustainable forest management and associative life and the development of a work plan
- 12 multifunctional platforms acquired
- 900 beehives for improved apiculture
- Support to 49 nurseries in production equipment
- -Support for GGF equipment (tricycles, bicycles, hoe, rakes,)
- Operation of four Regional Technical Monitoring Committees and 11 Forest Management Committees
- Various studies carried out (development of Management and Management Plans, co-management, capacity building plan,)
- Ongoing development of charters for sustainable forest management
- In process contracting for Payments for Environmental Services with communities for sustainable forest management
- Recovery of degraded lands in the form of contracts with local communities
- Realization of the works of opening of the tracks through contracts with the local communities
- Reforestation on 4950 ha.

4. What have been your key challenges and what are opportunities for improvement?

- recovery of degraded land through contracts with the local communities
- assessment of carbon in the ground
- assessment of carbon in the air

5. Other criteria: None

FIP FORM 3.1

THEME 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

Please explain how the implementation of the FIP investment plan is contributing to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country. Please report progress on the theory of change and assumptions at mid-term and end of the investment plan. If projects start at different points in time, the FIP country focal point may decide which point in time best represents the mid-term of the investment plan.

With reference to the PIF documents and the RPP (REDD + Readiness Plan), the main drivers of deforestation and degradation are:

Direct motors:

- Agricultural growth,
- Overgrazing,
- Overexploitation of wood,
- Overexploitation of NTFPs,
- Bushfires,
- Mining

Indirect motors:

- fast increase in the rural population,
- Dependence of the population on natural resources and forest products for their livelihood,
- Insufficient land management (application of land code, planning and sustainable management of land use),
- Insufficient capacity and knowledge of the actors,
- Insufficient application of the law,
- The impact of climate variability and change,
- Low funding

In order to tackle these direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the FIP has set itself three (03) objectives:

Objective 1: Improve the legal / regulatory framework and the political governance of forests;

Objective 2: To limit net deforestation and degradation (a) in state / regional forests and (b) in other forest-covered lands (community managed forests, fallows, private lands);

Objective 3: Build capacity and improve knowledge sharing to stimulate similar investments in the country and around the world. Through the achievement of these objectives, the FIP intends to provide relevant lessons to enable the country to converge towards scaling up transformational approaches as part of a jurisdictional program to reduce emissions.

1. Please briefly describe how FIP contributed to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan. What is the value added of FIP?

In order to contribute to transformational change in sustainable forest management, the FIP simultaneously addresses both direct and indirect causes by combining two (02) approaches to complementary interventions. The first approach is to neatly halt the deforestation trend by conducting investments directly within the gazette forests and pastoral areas. This approach is supported by the Participatory Forest Management Project for REDD + (PGFC / REDD +). The second approach consists in proposing alternative solutions to the riparian communities of the forests where the PGFC / REDD + intervenes through investments in the districts in order to avoid leaks. This latter approach is supported by the Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project for REDD + (PGDFEB). In addition to these direct investments at the local level, the FIP also carries out actions at the central level through the strengthening of the governance framework and the regulatory framework and the capacity building of stakeholders (public administration, civil society and the private sector). Thus, local changes will be supported by actions targeting regulatory and legal frameworks at the national level.

The FIP is structured around the four (04) main lines of the country's initial REDD + strategy, as conceived in the R-PP, which pays particular attention to the causes of deforestation and forest degradation. Thus, the PGFC / REDD + will tackle the progression of the direct factors of pressure on the forest resources while the DWCPB with the underlying causes constituting the four (04) strategic axes of the REDD + in Burkina Faso. The transformational nature of the FIP is also based on the adoption of a landscape approach that can bring together actors with conflicting objectives around the same resource by combining forest and woodland conservation, agroforestry, agriculture and sylvo-pastoralism, as well as valuation of forest products and services. Finally, the FIP in Burkina Faso has been designed to optimize the replication potential at the national level (representativeness of different ecosystems and local situations) and offers significant replication opportunities at the international level, by piloting the implementation of REDD + in dry forests and achieving the triple bottom line mitigation, adaptation and poverty reduction.

2. Please assess how well the theory of change and underlying assumptions described in the endorsed investment plan are playing out in practice, what can be learned, and whether corrective measures need to be taken.

The hypotheses indicated in 1) will be followed through the indicators of the 3 intermediate results of the program. Indeed, the transformational change comes from the fact that the FIP Burkina Faso intervenes:

By actions at local level (Intermediate Result 2 "**Deforestation and degradation are reduced in the gazette forests and wooded areas in the 5 regions covered by the program.**") In this respect, the following actions can be cited:

In terms of forest management and planning:

- updating of the 11 Forest Management and Management Plans;
- demarcation of forests in progress;
- ongoing development of a burn plan;
- planting of 49,500 plants in the 12 forests;
- acquisition of 12 multifunctional platforms;
- the acquisition of 900 hives and the construction of 118 bio digesters

- the organization of regional forest days and the handover of forest harvesting and maintenance equipment to forest management committees.
- forest monitoring
- the strengthening of the CGF (beekeeping technique)

In Local Development

- holding of a high-level workshop presenting REDD + tools and investing in municipalities;
- elaboration of a methodological guide for planning and securing the use of communal lands in the context of REDD;
- development of a simplified manual for the development, implementation and monitoring of the PDIC / REDD +; -
- The ongoing development of 32 PDIC / REDD +;
- the training of 469 actors (STD, APDL, environment and local development committee managers and representatives of the regional chambers of agriculture) on agro-sylvo-pastoral good practices of sustainable land management.

At the national level at the policy and regulatory environment level (Intermediate Result 1: "**The regulatory environment and national strategies are improved to include the REDD + dimension**").

In developing the national REDD + strategy

- definition of the forest in the context of REDD + in Burkina Faso, as well as the reference year and the historical period;

By strengthening the capacities of stakeholders in the management of forest resources (Intermediate result "**The governance of natural resources is strengthened**"). The intermediate results of the program will be noticeable at the end of the 5-year program period.

FIP FORM 3. 2

THEME 3.2: CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL REDD+ AND OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND UPTAKE OF FIP APPROACHES

Level: Investment plan

Please describe how FIP enhanced and/or advanced the national REDD+ process (including REDD+ readiness and performance-based mechanisms) and relevant development strategies.

The particularity of PIF Burkina Faso is that it allows:

- a. to carry out the entire process of developing of the national REDD + strategy including the tools of the national REDD + process: The FIP Burkina Faso constitutes the operational framework for the development of the national REDD + strategy. The development of this strategy is supported by the experts recruited for the implementation of the FIP and its support services (contract and procurement unit). This harmonization makes it possible to make consistent investments and to make economies of scale as far as the recruiting of experts is concerned. The REDD + secretariat (REDD + body in charge of developing the national REDD + strategy) is housed within the FIP and its activities are carried out under the coordination of the National FIP Coordinator.
- b. To make certain priority investments that derive from the strategy but which had already been identified at the R-PP stage and the preparation of the FIP: The two projects of the FIP namely PGFC / REDD + and PGDFEB finance activities in the field. Framework for the development of the national REDD + strategy. These include the development of the Measurement, Notification and Verification System and Reference Level for the PGFC / REDD + case. For the DWCMP, it is the multi-benefit information system, the REDD + mainstreaming guide in the sector benchmarks, the REDD + legal and regulatory framework and some activities of the consultation plan and capacity building.
- c. to use the results and experiences of the pilot projects that are being implemented to feed the national REDD + strategy as well as its implementation: The FIP provides lessons for the development of mechanisms such as the conflict management mechanism through the complaints and grievance management mechanisms under the Forest-Dependent Populations Support Project (PAPF) and the benefit sharing mechanism through the socio-land-use diagnoses carried out at the level of FIP districts. The FIP also conducts land tenure security studies in rural areas that will clarify land rights as part of the national REDD + strategy.
- d. To rely on the experience of the FIP to better choose the jurisdictional zone of emission reduction: The choice of the jurisdictional zone for the program of reduction of the emissions of Burkina Faso was done by extrapolating the zones of intervention of the FIP. e. to converge serenely on the third phase of the REDD + process which is that of performance-based payments thanks to lessons learned and good practices: The experiences of the FIP make it possible to gradually define the intervention approaches of the future jurisdictional program of Burkina Faso. Currently, four (04) approaches have been identified:
 - A governance approach: this approach will deal with policies and regulations with a focus on public administration;
 - A decentralized approach: this approach will address the direct drivers of deforestation and will target local and regional authorities;
 - A community-based approach: this approach will encourage entrepreneurship through REDD + calls for projects; and
 - A value chain approach: this approach will focus on de-carbonizing value chains with high pressure on forest resources and will target the private sector.

Thus, the FIP in Burkina Faso is a bridge between phase 1 of REDD + (preparation phase with the development of a national REDD + strategy) and phase 3 (phase of performance-based payments through implementation a jurisdictional program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the AFOLU sector).

FIP FORM 3.3

THEME 3.3: SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM OTHER PARTNERS INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Level: Investment plan

1. Please describe how bi- and multilateral development partners supported the interaction of FIP and other REDD+ activities.

The Coordination FIP- Burkina Faso leads concomitantly the implementation of two investment projects that are GCF / REDD + worn by the African Development Bank (ADB) and the PGDFEB supported by the World Bank and the European Union and the development process of the national REDD + strategy, funded by the Partnership Fund for Forest Carbon Facility (FCPF). In addition, some REDD + readiness activities like MRV and baseline scenario are funded by the African Development Bank. In addition, the construction of the National Training Centre for REDD + (CENAFO / REDD +) is financed by the AFDB. The integration of REDD + in the sectoral reference systems (PNSR II, PNDES, PCD ...) is supported by the World Bank

2. Please describe how the (formal and informal) private sector actors have taken up good practices demonstrated through FIP. Please describe challenges encountered in involving the private sector in FIP.

The adoption of good practices demonstrated by the FIP at the level of private actors (formal and informal) is as follows:

- Adoption of good sustainable land management practices by 320 producers;
- Development of ongoing strategies
- shea butter production project with zero deforestation through the construction of modern shea-fines processing units. This project is supported by a consortium of actors in the shea sector (AgriTech, Karikis, ImpactAgri and the Shea Table).
- promotion of good agroforestry and organic production practices.

3. Please describe how civil society organizations and other stakeholders have been involved in FIP implementation.

Civil society with more than 60 organizations grouped in the National Platform of Civil Society Organizations on REDD + and Sustainable Development (PN-OSC REDD +) implements a project to support local populations dependent on the forest (PAPF) and thus actively participates in FIP and REDD + activities at the national and international levels. During the past period, the following major achievements can be recorded under the contribution of civil society:

- **Participation in the REDD + institutional framework:** a collaboration protocol with the FIP exists and is implemented; member of the steering committee of the FIP; member of consultative bodies set up for the development of the national REDD + strategy; member of the consultative bodies (REDD + National Platform, REDD + regional and communal consultation committees) and steering committee (National REDD + Committee); member of the drafting committee of the CIF report; a complaint and grievance mechanism common to the FIP and PAPF.
- **Capacity building:** civil society contributed or participated in capacity building actions that benefited more than 1000 people including 30% women and one hundred (100) actors of the national education on the themes of REDD + (30 associations); environmental education (5 schools), environmental and social safeguards, and grievance and complaint management issues (192 people). Also, the PN-OSC REDD + through the PAPF supported the participation of local communities (20 of which 10 women) in national and international meetings dealing with REDD + (2 COP, REDD + training in Ghana).
- **Implementation of income-generating activities (micro-projects and sustainable management of natural resources):** 53 micro-projects with the aim of strengthening the participation of local communities in the activities of the FIP and REDD + at the

country level. At this level an investment of nearly 600 million FCFA managed by civil society has generated a real craze among beneficiary populations.

- **Implementation of natural resource management activities (subprojects):** 32 subprojects have been identified in an integrated manner to the FIP PDIC / REDD + to strengthen forest management and REDD + at the country level. The subprojects concern the 32 intervention communes of the FIP.

FIP FORM 3.4

THEME 3.4: LINK OF DEDICATED GRANT MECHANISM FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (DGM) TO INVESTMENTS FROM GOVERNMENT'S POINT OF VIEW

Level: Investment plan

Please provide comments on the complementarity of DGM and its contribution to the FIP investment plan. What have been the collaboration and synergies between the FIP focal point office and DGM?

In Burkina Faso, there is a good synergy of intervention between the Coordinators of Burkina Faso's Forest Investment Program and the Support Project for Local Populations Dependent on the Forest (PAPF / DGM). Indeed, a protocol of collaboration between this two coordination's was signed in August 2017. The intervention districts are identical. The consultation is permanent between these two units of coordination. When each of them organizes a training session for the benefit of its actors, it also associates some actors of the other. The Focal Points of the PAPF / DGM and the Experts of the PIF work in synergy in the districts. In addition, it was agreed that the complaints and grievance mechanism that has been put in place as part of the PAPF / DGM activities should also be used by the FIP. In addition, the PFP / DGM Co-ordination and the National Platform of Civil Society Organizations on REDD + and Sustainable Development participate in the sessions of the FIP Steering Committee, in the preparation of the FIP annual reports and in the various sessions of the FIP trainings or meetings organized by the FIP coordination.

In addition, the PAPF / DGM Focal Points participated in the local community consultations that were conducted in the villages (Fora villagers) as part of the REDD + national strategy development process. They also participated in the training session of municipal actors on environmental and social safeguards applicable to the investments of the PGDFEB.

The Focal Point FIP and the DGM participate together in several international meetings and share the information. In 2017, they participated together in COP 23 in Bonn, Germany.

FIP FORM 3.5

THEME 3.5: HIGHLIGHTS/SHOWCASES OF PARTICULARLY OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT(S) TO SHARE

Level: Investment plan

1. Please provide examples of particularly outstanding achievements or key successes.

Particular achievements in the framework of the FIP include:

- the holding of a high-level workshop on the presentation of implementation tools for CIDPs and REDD +;
- the land security of the site hosting the National Training Center on REDD + (CENAFO / REDD +);
- the internalization of the EX-ACT tool for calculating carbon equivalents of investments;
- the launch of the PADA / REDD +;
- strengthening the synergy of action with different partners

2. Please provide examples of outstanding achievements in gender mainstreaming:

- What have been the most important achievements and impacts in terms of gender mainstreaming in FIP investments?

The involvement of women in the production and maintenance of plants and beekeeping. Indeed, these activities were formerly conducted mainly by men. The transformation of NWFPs is of interest to both men and women.

Women were involved in seedling production, promoting improved beekeeping. They are stakeholders in the Forest Management Committees. The achievements mentioned above have helped to create jobs for women, increase their income and finally help improve their living conditions

Are there any lessons learned or good practices regarding integration of gender into these investments?

It has been found that plants maintained by women have a better survival rate. Also, the income earned by women allows them to contribute also to household needs (schooling and child care, improving the family's diet, etc.). In addition, the involvement of women leads to the support of the entire family population to project activities.

FIP FORM 4.1

CATEGORY 4: OTHER REPORTING TYPES

Level: Investment plan

Please attach or provide links to photos, videos, events, publications, and/or creative media and platforms, such as blogs, videos, or webinars, illustrating responses to the following questions:

1. What are the main achievements of the country program coordination and synergies between different FIP investments?

The main achievements are among others:

- The holding of the mid-term revival of the FIP in June 2017;
- The launch of the project of development of the cashew nut sector in the Comoé basin for REDD + (PADA / REDD +) for the benefit of the private sector in October 2017;
- Participation in the steering committees of the FIP respectively in March and December 2017;
- Participation in the development of the 2018 Annual Work Plan and Budget of the FIP in December 2017;
- Implementation at various national workshops and field activities.

2. What are the main achievements of the ongoing stakeholder participation/involvement?

Stakeholders are involved and involved in all the activities listed in the report. This participation takes into account the specificity of the activities.

3. How is the investment plan implemented in the context of broader national policies?

The development objective of the Burkina Faso-IPP is to help the country reduce deforestation and forest degradation in order to enhance their carbon sequestration capacity by reducing pressures on forest ecosystems through better governance, development of socio-economic environment and sustainable management of forest resources and woodlands. This objective is consistent with Axis 3 of the National Economic and Social Development Plan: boosting growth sectors for the economy and jobs and Strategic Objective (SO) 3.1: sustainable development of an agro-silvo-pastoral sector, productive and resilient fish and wildlife, more market-oriented and based on the principles of sustainable development. In addition, the development of the national REDD + strategy is a structural reform of the PNDES, one of whose targets is the sequestration of 8 million tons of CO₂ in 2020.

The FIP -Burkina is also part of the implementation of axis 3 of the Second National Rural Sector Program entitled: Environmental Governance, Promotion of Sustainable Development and Management of Natural Resources

4. What are the outstanding achievements in terms of knowledge exchange and management?

Sharing the exchange meetings, in May 2017, the Investment Program organized a high-level workshop to present the intervention mode of the program at the municipal level. This meeting co-chaired by the Minister of the Environment of the Green Economy and Climate Change and the Minister of Territorial Administration and Decentralization brought together the 32 mayors of the program's partner municipalities and the governors of the four regions (East, Centre-West, South-West, Boucle du Mouhoun) in which the FIP intervenes. On this occasion the "Communal Integrated Development Project for REDD +" (PDIC / REDD +) approach was presented to the participants. This meeting allowed the local partners (at the municipal level) of the FIP to better understand the approach and the role of each actor in the development and implementation of the PDIC / REDD +. Following this meeting, operators were recruited to develop the PDIC / RDDD +. Regarding knowledge management, a number of achievements

were made in 2017 in accordance with the communication plan of the Forest Investment Program. The actions carried out are divided into four (04) areas of intervention. As part of the improvement of internal communication, we note the following achievements:

- subscription of a telephone fleet for the benefit of the agents of the FIP,
- staffing of FIP agents in telephone and dial-up modem,
- animation of a bulletin board.
- In order to increase the visibility of the Program, the following activities were carried out:
- design, construction and animation of the FIP website;
- Publishing and printing of the official leaflet of the FIP in 2000 copies. This pamphlet served as a tool for communication and promotion of the program during the major activities that recorded numerous presences;
- Publishing and printing a 1000 copies REDD + flyer promoting all FIP windows. This pamphlet served as a communication and promotional tool at the international level;
- 1000 copies of a flip book / flap folder for the high-level workshop on FIP interventions at the municipal level;
- development of a forest-based social mobilization strategy as part of the GFCP;
- Signing of agreements with five (05) local and forest-based community radio stations in which the FIP intervenes to produce and broadcast programs on sustainable forest management;
- the organization of two (02) regional forest days (Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre Ouest);
- In terms of valuation and capitalization of assets, the following activities were carried out:
- production and dissemination of TV spots on the high-level workshop;
- production of an infomercial report on the high-level workshop;
- production of an infomercial report on the return of the study on Socio-land and Participatory Planning (PPD);
- intensification of media coverage of FIP activities. During the year 2017, the communication department recorded about twenty publications relating to the activities of the FIP in the newspapers of the place. Also, the activities of the FIP were the subject of reports at the level of audio-visual press organs (RTB-TV / Radio and Radio Omega);
- Publishing and printing the first issue of the FIP newsletter, called "REDD + INFO". Two issues were published and printed during the year 2017;
- production of a DVD box on the whole of the high-level workshop on the investments of the FIP at the municipal level.

5. Is there any analytical work or public communications (evaluative studies, evidence-based learning, articles, etc.) about your FIP Investment plan to share?

The links below allow to consult our achievements.

<https://vimeo.com/208921777/a409b965d4> (REDD+)

The film archived in this link presents the Burkina Faso REDD+ process in a context of climate change.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eIFD2dOAVd4> (high level workshop)

The film archived the link below is the result of the high-level workshop on the presentation of the mode of intervention of the FIP in the 32 municipalities concerned.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUsZOCBOvrc> (MNV)

the film archived in the link below deals with the basic elements on which the experts agreed to set up the measurement notification and verification system.

Another film on the general presentation of the FIP has been produced and will soon be posted online on the forest investment program website (FIP)

www.pif-burkina.org : PIF website is regularly updated

SUMMARY OF THE FIP ANNUAL STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

1. Which stakeholder groups were invited to the annual workshop (organizations and number of people for each)? Please attach the list of participants, including the name of the organizations they represent.

This question has been answered under point 5 of Category 4.

2. How did you ensure stakeholder participation in the workshop? Which methodologies were used to integrate all stakeholders' views during the workshop? (For example, did you break down the stakeholders into groups to discuss a topic depending on their expertise? How did you reach a consensus for the reported data?)

For the preparation of the 2017 report, the FIP set up a technical committee made up of the heads of the themes, which are illustrated in the reporting template (see list of attendance in the appendix). Based on the 2017 FIP project activity report and the results framework, this committee produced a draft report for submission to the national workshop.

The national validation workshop of the 2017 PIF report was held on 22 June in the presence of the members of the Program Steering Committee, extended to the participation of technical partners and resource persons (see Attendance list attached).

The participatory and interactive method was prioritized at the national workshop. Indeed, an introductory presentation on the interim report and illustrated themes was made first to allow all participants to have a similar understanding of the themes and to be more effective. Next, participants were divided into four (4) groups to review the content of the draft report. The working groups were overseen by the Strategic Advisor, the REDD + Focal Point and the Program Monitoring and Evaluation Expert.

Finally, the results of the group work were returned in plenary followed by exchanges between participants and validation. These validated results were fully taken into account to consolidate the final report.

3. What were the key issues raised during the workshop?

The filling of the 2017 reporting framework did not have any particular difficulties because of the good appropriation of the canvas. However, participants noted the need to:

- integrate other actors in the report development committee;
- capitalize the related FIP efforts due to its participation / contribution to partners' activities;
- support the synergy of action between the FIP and its partners, particularly the DGM and the private sector in the direction of pooling efforts and optimizing the resources allocated to investments.

APPENDIX 1: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFDB: African Development Bank

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

BMD: Multilateral Development Bank

CGF: Forest Management Committee

CIF: Climate Investment Fund

RMC: Performance Measurement Framework

CNSF: National Forest Seed Center

COP: Conference of the Parties on Climate Change

DGEF: Directorate General of Water and Forests

DGFOMR: General Directorate of Land and Rural World

FIE: Investment Fund for the Environment

FIP / PIF: Forest Investment Program

TDM: Sustainable Land Management

GHG: Greenhouse Gas

GGF: Forest Management Group

MNV: Monitoring Notification Verification

ONEDD: National Observatory of the Environment and Sustainable Development

PADA-REDD +: Project Supporting the Development of the Cashew Industry in the Comoé Basin

PAG: Development and Management Plan

PAPF: Support Project for Forest-Dependent Populations

PDIC / REDD +: Integrated Municipal Development Project

NTFP: Non-Timber Forest Product

PGDFEB: Decentralized Management Project for Forests and Wooded Areas

PNDES: National Economic and Social Development Plan

PNSR: National Rural Sector Program

REDD +: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

RNA: Natural Regeneration Assisted

R-PP: REDD + Readiness Plan

SNSIF: National Forest Information System Service

SP / CNDD: Permanent Secretariat of the National Conference on the Environment and Sustainable Development

TOR: Terms of Reference

ANNEX 2: LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE



ATELIER D'ELABORATION DU RAPPORT PROVISoire DU PIF A TRANSMETTRE AU CIF PAR LE COMITE TECHNIQUE

Liste de présence

Jour 1/3

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	REF. CNIB	Signature
01	ZEBA Ali	Adjoint Sub-Économiste PIF	Tél.: 72097517 Email: zeba.6520@gmail.com	B3821499 du 29/01/2010 ONI - Ouaga.	
02	GEORGES KUATE	ATI/REDD+ - PIF	Tél.: 56601529 Email: ggkuate@gmail.com	Bourgnon 0577678 du 28/02/2017 Youndé	
03	BATIENE Mamadou	PF/PIF REDD+	Tél.: 70332124 Email: batiemamadou5@yahoo.fr	B0888105 del 16/09/2008 ONI - Ouaga	
04	DABIRE Jean-Louis	Responsable SE PADA/REDD+	Tél.: 70153862 Email: jeanlouisdabire@yahoo.fr	B1257542 del 10/06/09	
05	SAVANGOU Bourkany	Expert en Forêts UCP/PIF	Tél.: bourkany. 70-23-92-92 Email: bourkany.savangou@yahoo.fr	B.3090636 du 31-05-2010 ONI - Ouaga.	
06	Seynou Oumarou	Coordinateur PAF UICN - BF	Tél.: 70235640 Email: oumarou.seynou@uicn.org	B4525855 du 09/06/2014 ONI - Ouaga	

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Koudougou, le 29 mai 2018

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ATELIER D'ELABORATION DU RAPPORT PROVISOIRE DU PIF A TRANSMETTRE AU CIF PAR LE COMITE TECHNIQUE

Liste de présence

Jour 1/3

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	REF. CNIB	Signature
07	So Jean. Bosco	Expert Aménagement Forêtier du PIF	Tél.: 70.25.45.16 Email: jeanbosco@hotmail.com	B0571973 du 11/09/2008 ONF/Ouaga	
08	BATHIRE Ronald Xavier	Expert MNV	Tél.: 766113 87 Email: xavier_bah23@yahoo.fr	B2921260 du 01/04/2010	
09	Ouednaogo Thierry R.	Expert Communication	Tél.: 70-03-46-55 Email: thierreda@hotmail.com	B1200828 du 24/04/2009 ONF-Ouaga	
10	BARRY Koutouma	DCPP/DGESS	Tél.: 70 36 02 55 Email: kouty08@yahoo.fr	B1600593 du 02/07/09 ONF Ouaga	
11	Ouednaogo Touendé	Expert National Social	Tél.: 78 2210 70 Email: touende@yahoo.fr	B8516624 du 06/04/16 ONF Ouaga	
12	YAMEOGO Thomas	Environnementaliste PIF	Tél.: 76431734 Email: yamethom@yahoo.fr	B9697870 du 30/08/2017 ONF Ouaga	

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Koudougou, le 29 mai 2018

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ATELIER D'ELABORATION DU RAPPORT PROVISOIRE DU PIF A TRANSMETTRE AU CIF PAR LE COMITE TECHNIQUE

Liste de présence

Jour 1/3

N°	NOM ET PRENOM (S)	FONCTION/STRUCTURE	ADRESSE	REF. CNIB	Signature
13	Jamelop Pauline	SE / PIF	Tél. : 70 73 72 -91 Email : jamber_pauline@yahoo.fr	B52039943 du 06/05/18	
14	TOUGMIA S. Bernard	Expert SIG	Tél. : 46 02 38 41 Email : tougma_bs@yahoo.fr	B5204032 du 10/06/2018 ONI 0050	
15			Tél. : Email :		
16			Tél. : Email :		
17			Tél. : Email :		
18			Tél. : Email :		

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Koudougou, le 29 mai 2018

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APPENDIX 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE 2017 NATIONAL REPORT VALIDATION WORKSHOP

LIST OF STRUCTURES AND PARTICIPANTS WHO TOOK PART TO THE 2017 NATIONAL ANNUAL REPORT VALIDATION WORKSHOP OF FIP-BURKINA TO BE TRANSMITTED TO CIF ON FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 2018.

N	NAME / SURNAME	STRUCTURES/FUNCTION
1	M. OUEDRAOGO Kimsé	Study Officer/ Representing the Secretary General (MEEVCC)
2	Mme BARRY Koutoumou	Representing the Directorate General of the Economy of the Sectoral Statistics/ (DGESS/MEEVCC)
3	M. OUEDRAOGO Mathias	Representative of the directorate general for water and forests (DGEF/MEEVCC)
4	M. BATIENE Mamadou	Focal point/PIF-REDD+/MEEVCC
5	Mme. OUEDRAOGO/BICABA Naomie	SP/CNDD/MEEVCC
6	Mme MANDE Odile	
7	M ZINGUE Kamou	Representative of the directorate-general for the green economy and climate change (DGEVCC /MEEVCC)
8	M. SANOU Dupont	Representing the national forest information system service (SNSIF/MEEVCC)
9	M. TRAORE Adama	Representing the national forest seed center (CNSF/MEEVCC)
10	M. OUEDRAOGO Siméon	Representing the national environmental assessment office (BUNEE/MEEVCC)
11	M. TAPSOBA W. Thierry Camille	Representing the geographical institute of Burkina (IGB/Ministère des Infrastructures)
12	M. ZOUGOURI Remi	Representing the national observatory of sustainable development (ONDD/ MEEVCC)
13	Mme SOME/SOME Cécilia	AMIFOB
14	M. SOMPTORE Etienne	Responsible for study SP/CPSA
15	M. OUEDRAOGO Lassané	CPF
16	M. DANGO Obou	Representing the national federation of unions of forest management groups (FENUGGF)
17	M. SEYNOU Oumarou	DGM
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19	M. OUEDRAOGO Saïdou	Representing the national soil office (BUNASOLS)
20	M. KAMBIRE W. Hermann	CIFOR
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22	Professeur BOUKOUGOU Albert	Resource person
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24	M. NAGALO N. Jérémie	Regional directorate for the environment of the green economy and climate change (West Central Region) / Regional coordinator
25	Mme TOYE/ZABRE Gèneviève J.	Regional director for the environment, of the green economy and climate change (South central region)
26	M. DRABO Simon	Regional director for the environment, of the green economy and climate change (South West Region) regional coordinator of PIF
27	M. SABA David	Regional director for the environment, of the green economy and climate change (Region Boucle du Mouhoun/ Regional coordinator of PIF
28	M. YEYE Samuel	Advisor /Strategic of PIF PIF-Burkina Faso
29	M. SVADOGO Boukary	Land expert/PIF-Burkina
30	M. TOUGMA Bernard	SIG expert /PIF-Burkina
31	Mme YAMEOGO/ZABA Pauline	Expert in monitoring and evaluation /PIF-Burkina
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36	M. NIKIEMA Rasmané	Accountant/PIF-Burkina
37	M. YAMEOGO Thomas	Environmental expert/PIF-Burkina
38	M. OUEDRAOGO Touendé Bernard	Expert in social issues/PIF-Burkina
39	M. ZEBA Ali	Assistant monitoring evaluation/PIF-Burkina