

BURKINA FASO

FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAMME



PRESENTATION OF THE INVESTMENT PLAN

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Burkina Faso

FIP Sub-Committee Meeting
Istanbul, November 5th 2012

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Part 1:** Introduction
- Part 2:** Review of the Investment Plan preparation process
- Part 3:** The revised Investment Plan
- Part 4:** Expected impacts of the FIP
- Part 5:** Institutional Arrangements and partnerships
- Conclusion**



Part 1: Introduction



RATIONALE FOR CHOOSING BURKINA FASO



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

- It is representative of **semi-arid forests** covering more than **500 million ha hectares in the world** → Important **replication potential** (The experience with the Brazilian Cerrado will allow exchange of experience and cross-fertilization)
- **Long-lasting commitment to sustainable forest management** that could be leveraged by the FIP
- **Sustainable Landscapes: Forestry – Agroforestry – Agriculture Nexus**, consistent with the green growth and food security focus of the last Rio Summit
- Triple win **Mitigation-Adaptation-Poverty reduction**

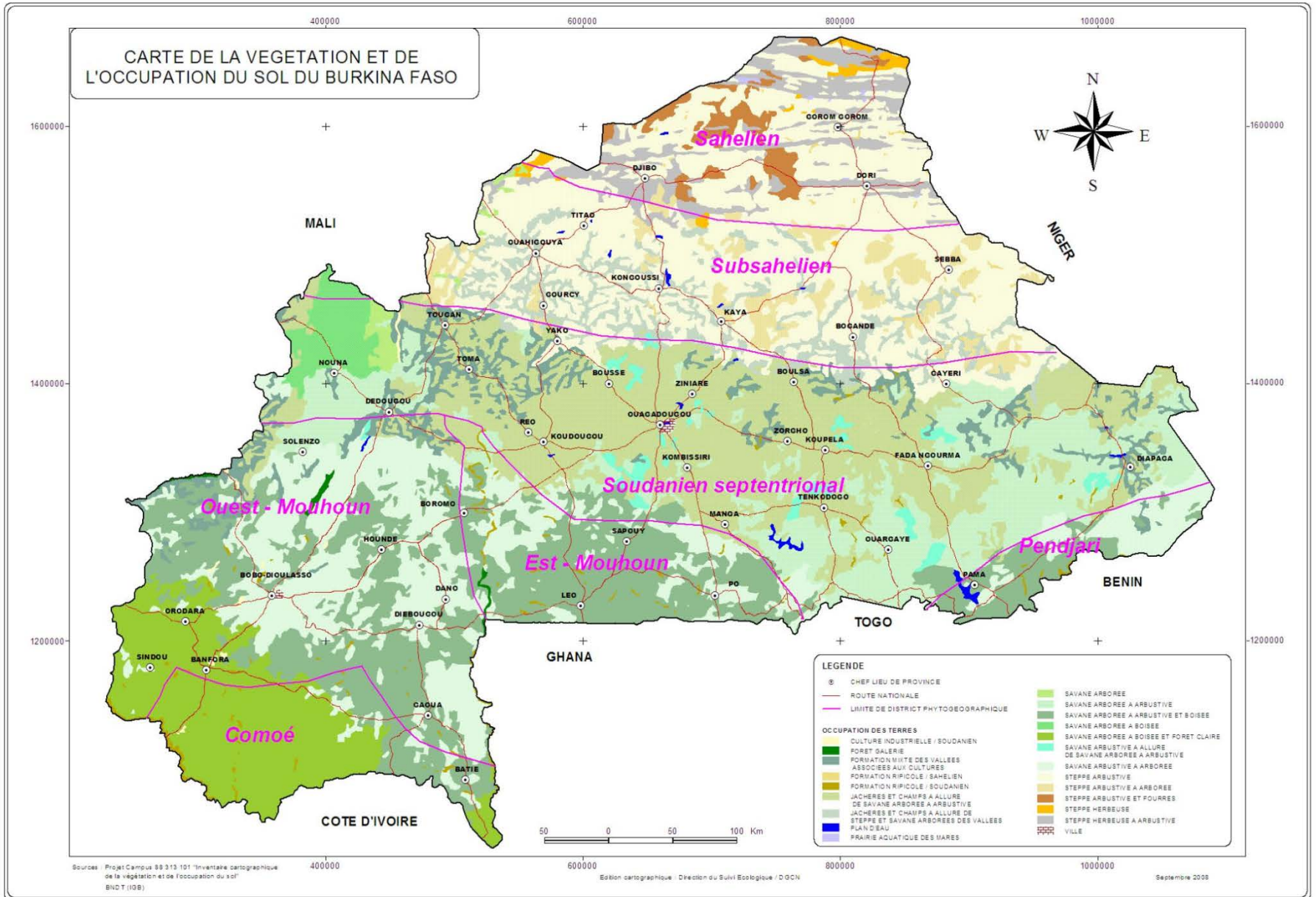
The FIP/IP is an instruments that seems particularly suited to help Burkina Faso implement its REDD+ agenda

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



- **Woodlands** in Burkina mainly include woody and bushy savannah lands, which represent the total of **13.3 million ha** and a stock of about **1 330 million tons of carbon (above ground carbon)** with at least as much below ground carbon (based on similar contexts such as Brazil and Ghana).
- The **agricultural lands** with significant woodland cover comprise an additional 12.6 % of the total land area, and **agro-forestry covers 8.45%**.
- **Important economic contribution** of the forest sector to GDP (Fees, taxes, permits ...) → **5.6% of GDP**. **NTFP (non timber forest products)** → Important socio-economic contribution in terms of revenue (collection and transformation), employment, food security and health

LAND OCCUPATION MAP OF BURKINA FASO (2008)



Part 2: Review of the Investment Plan preparation process



Steps since March 2010

- 2010 - 2011 : A scoping mission, two joint missions and consultations with civil society all along
- 2011 : Endorsement in principle of the Investment Plan in Cape town conditional upon addressing the following six points raised by the s/committee:
 - more information on how the interventions address the drivers of deforestation;
 - more information on the mitigation potential of the proposed interventions;
 - estimates of replication and scalability potential and how the plan would affect national forest cover;
 - how the investments will catalyze self-sustaining, economically viable models for REDD+ at scale;
 - information on the enabling environment, including institutional and regulatory frameworks, to support the proposed investment plan; and
 - more information on lessons learned from previous initiatives

Steps since June 2011

- Oct 2011, Burkina Faso launched the preparation of a R-PP (Readiness Preparation Proposal), which addressed, in particular, the drivers of deforestations and included a discussion on forest governance aspects.
- June 2012, in Santa Marta (Colombia), the R-PP was submitted to the FCPF Participants Committee which issued a very favorable statement regarding its quality.
- On the basis of this R-PP, the Investment Plan was revised and submitted to an internal review process by the World Bank and African Development Bank.

Part 3: The revised Investment Plan



A STRONGER ANALYSIS OF THE DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- The drivers of deforestation:

Direct Drivers	Indirect Drivers
Agricultural expansion	Rapid increase of the rural population
Overgrazing	Weaknesses in Land use management
Wood removal from forests – fuel wood consumption	Low technical capacity (in forestry, agro-forestry, or agriculture)
Bush fire	Poor fire management
Overexploitation of Non-Timber Forest Products	Weaknesses in Forest governance (law enforcement)
Mining	Lack of financial capacity

- Direct drivers depend strongly upon climatic zones and social contexts, which requires to adapt the approach to the targeted areas.

A STRONG LINKAGE WITH THE REDD+ APPROACH



- The FIP approach is consistent with the initial REDD+ strategy, in particular through focusing on the following aspects :
 - 1) Land use planning (underlying driver for all direct causes),
 - 2) Land titling (underlying driver),
 - 3) Agro-sylvo-pastorales practices (underlying driver for almost all direct causes),
 - 4) Capacity building and institutional framework (underlying driver for non enforcement of laws and regulations and deeper cause for weakness of institutions and thus of all direct causes)
- Need to focus both on governance (at the central and local level) and concrete investments with the participation of communities.
- It is important to note here that the specific interests of local communities will be further taken into account through activities financed by the DGM (dedicated grant mechanism) for which an amount of 4.5 million US\$ has been allocated for Burkina Faso.

BURKINA FASO FIP/ IP OBJECTIVE



To meet these challenges, the objectives of the FIP have been defined as follows:

- Objective 1 : Improve the legal/regulatory framework and forest governance
- Objective 2 : Decrease net deforestation and degradation* (a) in the state forests and (b) in other woodlands (communal forests, fallows, private lands)
- Objective 3 : Reinforce capacities and improve knowledge sharing in order to stimulate similar investments in the country and in other countries as well.

* Corresponding emission reduction would be in the order of 8 to 20 MtC/year over the next 10 year period

PROPOSED INVESTMENT PROJECTS



<p>Project 1 : The decentralized management of forestry resources and wooded spaces (PGDDF)</p> <p><i>Budget : 18 millions \$US</i></p> <p><i>Executing Agency : World Bank</i></p>	<p>Component 1 (implementation of R-PP) : Development of a REDD+ strategy and public consultations (<i>Budget : 5 millions \$US</i>)</p> <p>Component 2 : Support to landscape approach (<i>Budget : 9 millions \$US</i>)</p> <p>Component 3 : Forest products, value chain (<i>budget: 2 millions \$US</i>).</p> <p>Component 4 : Sharing of information, coordination of program activities and lessons learned and research (<i>Budget : 2 millions \$US including project management cost</i>)</p>
<p>Project 2 : participatory management of state forest project (PGPFD))</p> <p><i>Budget : 12 millions \$US</i></p> <p><i>Executing Agency: AfDB</i></p>	<p>Component 1 : Baseline REDD+ and development of MNV (integrated in the implementation of the R-PP) (<i>Budget: 2 millions \$US</i>)</p> <p>Component 2 : Governance of forests and lands(<i>Budget: 4 millions \$US</i>)</p> <p>Component 3 : Management of state forests (<i>Budget: 6 millions \$US</i>)</p>

Part 4: Expected Impacts of the FIP program



EXPECTED IMPACTS FROM THE FIP



Innovative → integrated approach mixing governance, institutional/regulatory and on the ground investment focus

Transformational → Landscape approach with realistic objectives will impact local development choices. Catalytic approach will enhance results on the ground, inspire institutional/regulatory framework changes and inform decision making.

Strong potential as a climate change adaptation/mitigation tool → REDD+ approach reconciling local development and forest protection could lead to reduction of emission for deforestation and degradation in the order of 8 to 20 MtC over a period of 10 years.

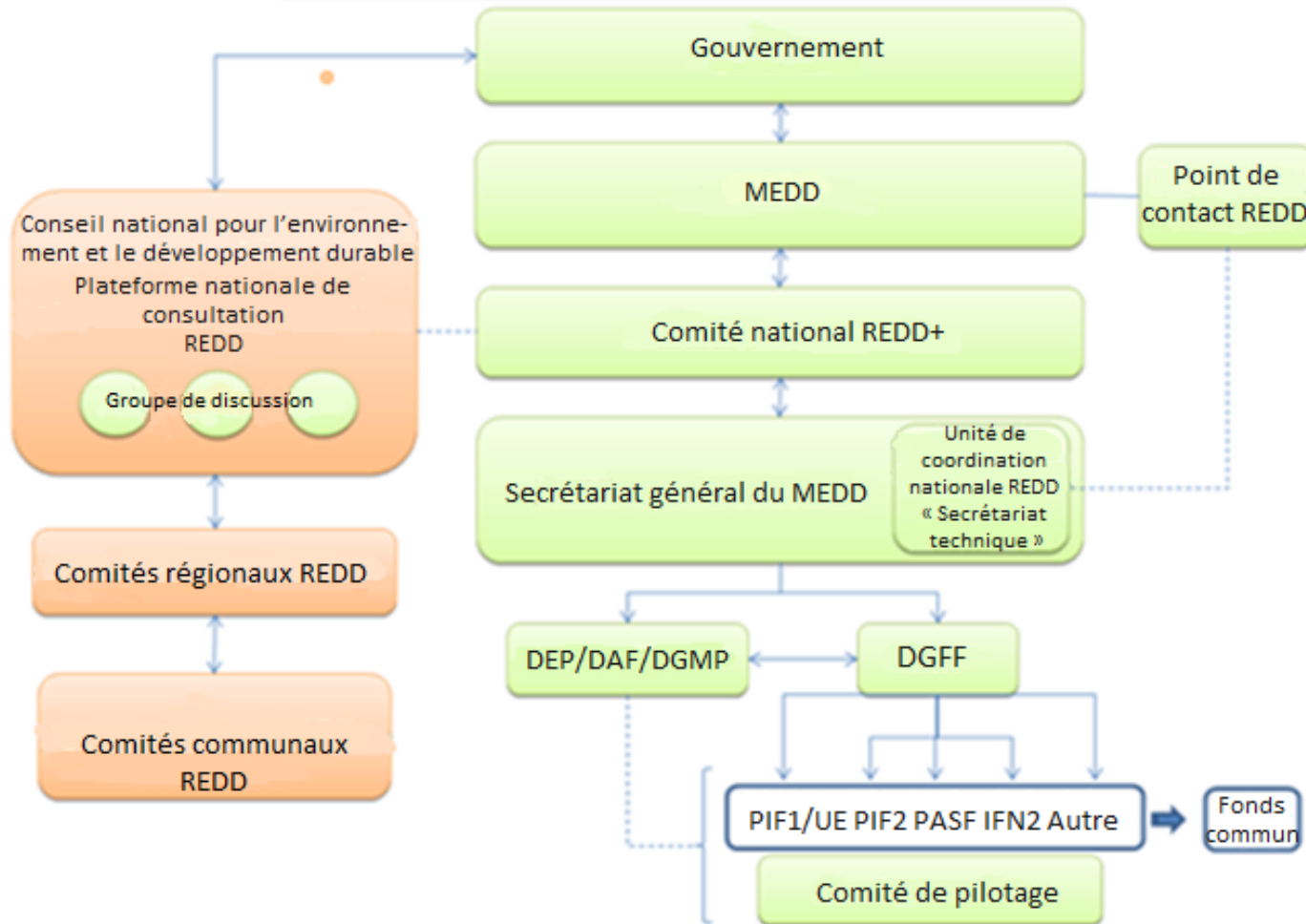
Strong replicability potential → at the local but also at the international level

Part 5: Institutional aspects and partnerships



OVERALL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Structure organisationnelle du REDD BURKINA FASO



CO-FINANCING AND PARTNERSHIPS

Total financing available for implementation of FIP related investments and activities is estimated at **US\$ 103 million**. In addition to the US\$ 30 million FIP grant funding requested, several partners are very interested to align their activities with the FIP and they are in the process of confirming their support. In particular, the European Union has announced its willingness to link an 8 million Euro grant to the PGDDF through a trust fund arrangement between the EU and World Bank.

CONCLUSION

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

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



THANK YOU