Project Idea Note (PIN)
Community CAF Cassou
(3C)

Contents

Key information

Project title	3C (Community CAF Cassou) CAF stands for Chantier d'Amenagement Forestier (Forest management project)
Project location (country and region/district)	The project is located in Cassou district, Ziro province, in the Centre-South Region of Burkina Faso (11°42'N - 2°03'W)
Project coordinator & contact details	Djiguimdé Omar (caf_cassou@yahoo.fr) Tel: +226 70 25 69 65 / 78 17 39 18 Issa Ouedraogo (i.ouedraogo@cgiar.org) Tel: +226 70 31 71 85 12 BP 33 Ouaga 12 Ouagadougou Burkina Faso Developed under ICRAF's BIODEV project (building biocarbon and rural development in West Africa).
Summary of proposed activities (max 30 words)	Three main direct activities will be implemented in selected sites: 1. Afforestation/reforestation: participants will plant trees on degraded lands. 2. Restoration/assisted regeneration: self-seeding native tree seedlings and enrichment planting will be managed and protected from grazing and fire. 3. Agroforestry: farmers will plant trees species selected for shade, fruits/nuts, and nutrient flow. Indirect activities that contribute to food security, income generation, soil restoration and women's empowerment will be linked to natural resource management.
Summary of proposed target groups (max 30 words)	The Plan Vivo project activities will be carried out by communities in the villages of: Cassou, Kou, Vrassan, Pro, Kondui, Ouayou, Gao and Dao. The project will be extended to neighboring village communities as opportunities arise. Four main ethnic groups are living in the area: Gourounssi, Mossi, Fulani and Wala. The communities depend on subsistence farming and livestock husbandry for their income. The main environmental concern in villages is increasing forest degradation linked to rapid population growth.

Part A. Project objectives

A1. Overall objective

The overall objective of the project is to reduce deforestation and forest/land degradation in the tropical dry forest in Cassou, Burkina Faso through rural livelihood improvement. Restoring degraded forest and land in the Cassou landscape will be achieved by supporting local people to adopt sustainable forestry and agroforestry practices.

A2. Immediate objectives

The project will:

1. Empower local communities to better manage their forests by providing technical and financial assistance
2. Increase the resilience of local people to climate variability through participation in organized, climate smart, natural resource conservation activities.
3. Encourage good land management and strengthen the food crop production capacity of the rural poor by encouraging the adoption of conservation agriculture practices
4. Improve economic sustainability through income diversification and by reducing the exposure of subsistence farmers to crop price fluctuations. This will involve increasing micro enterprises and locally marketing of products.

Reforestation, agroforestry and land restoration will build local green infrastructure and provide more natural resources, including fuel wood fruit, and NTFPs. Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) will provide an additional income and will increase the availability of cash within local communities.

Part B. Proposed project area

B1. Physical description

The project sites are located the Ziro province, in the Centre-South Region of Burkina Faso (11°42'N - 2°03'W) (Figure 1). In 1985, a forest management area was established in the Ziro province to meet the increasing demand for fuel wood in the capital city (Ouagadougou). This forest management area, called CAF covers 30000 ha allocated in three of the six districts of the province (Cassou, Gao and Bakata) (Figure 2). The 3C project will focus on the CAF area covering 30000 ha. It could be extended to other zones outside the CAF in the long run. In 2014 and 2015, all activities (afforestation/reforestation, assisted natural regeneration and agroforestry) have been carried out within the CAF areas, in degraded zones and illegal farmlands inside the CAF. Plantation in degraded areas benefit from irrigation during the dry season, from appropriate management to avoid threats from fires and grazing while the entire CAF benefit from intensified patrols to reduce illegal wood cutting.

The Ziro area is characterised by a low relief with an average altitude of 300 m a.s.l. Cassou lies within the south-Sudanian ecological zone (Fontes and Guinko, 1995) and receives between 900 to 1200 mm rainfall annually. The unimodal rainy season lasts for about six months, from May to October. The natural vegetation comprises a mixture of mostly dry forest and tree

savannah types. In 1985, multiple forest management units were created in Cassou to contribute to sustainable wood energy supply in the capital city, Ouagadougou (Thieba, 2003; Coulibaly-Lingani et al., 2011). According to the FAO's soil classification system (Driessen et al., 2001), the most frequently encountered soil type in southern Burkina Faso is Lixisol (tropical ferruginous soil), which is poorly to fully leached, overlying sandy, clayey-sandy and sandy-clayey material.

The four forest types in Cassou (Ouedraogo et al, 2015) are: gallery forest, wood savannah, shrub savannah and grass savannah. Farmers practice a type of traditional agroforestry on their land by conserving tree species that have economic value for fruits or fodder. Table 2 shows common tree species found in each vegetation cover type.

Figure 1. Location of the Ziro province in Burkina Faso in West Africa

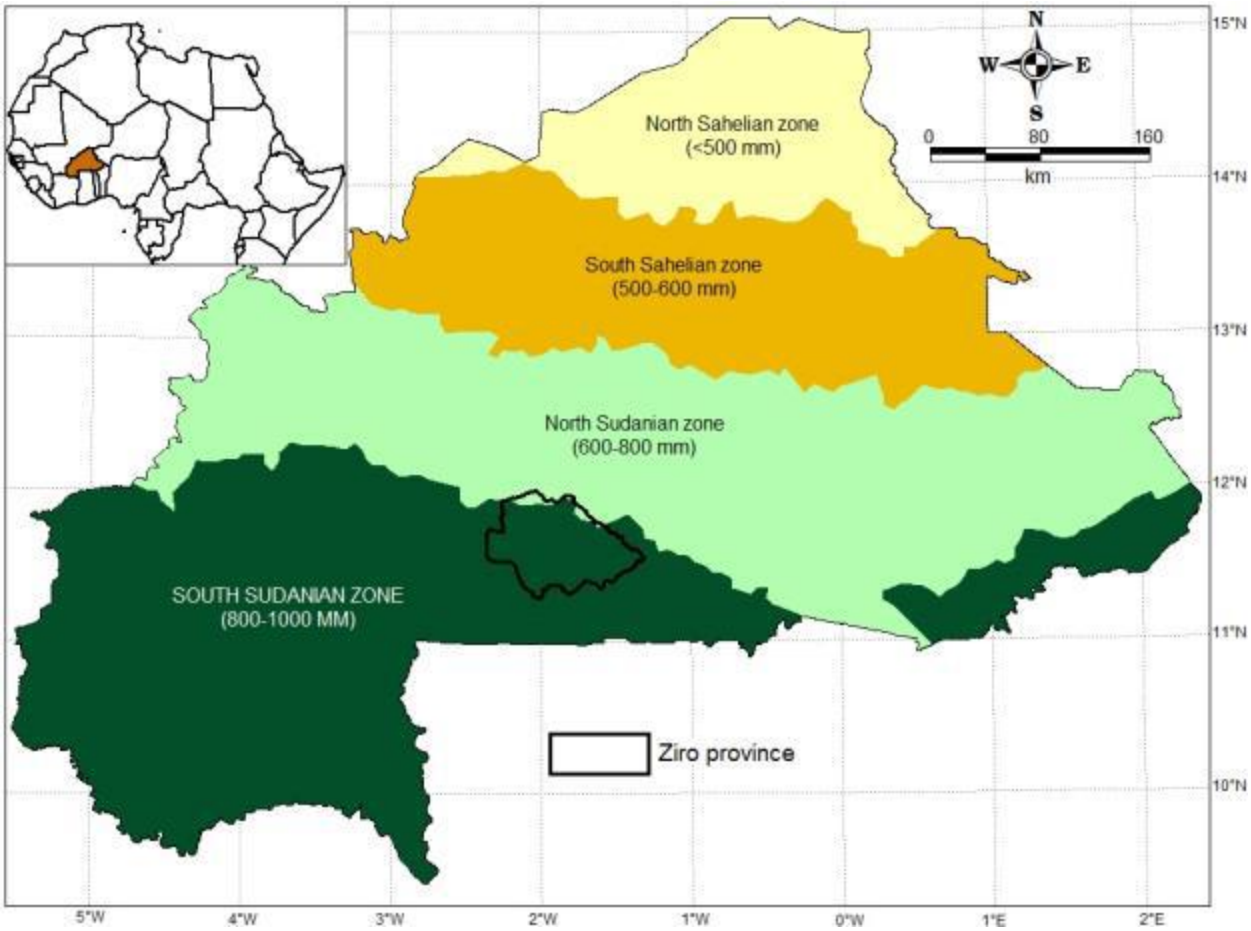


Figure 2. Localisation of the 3C project sites

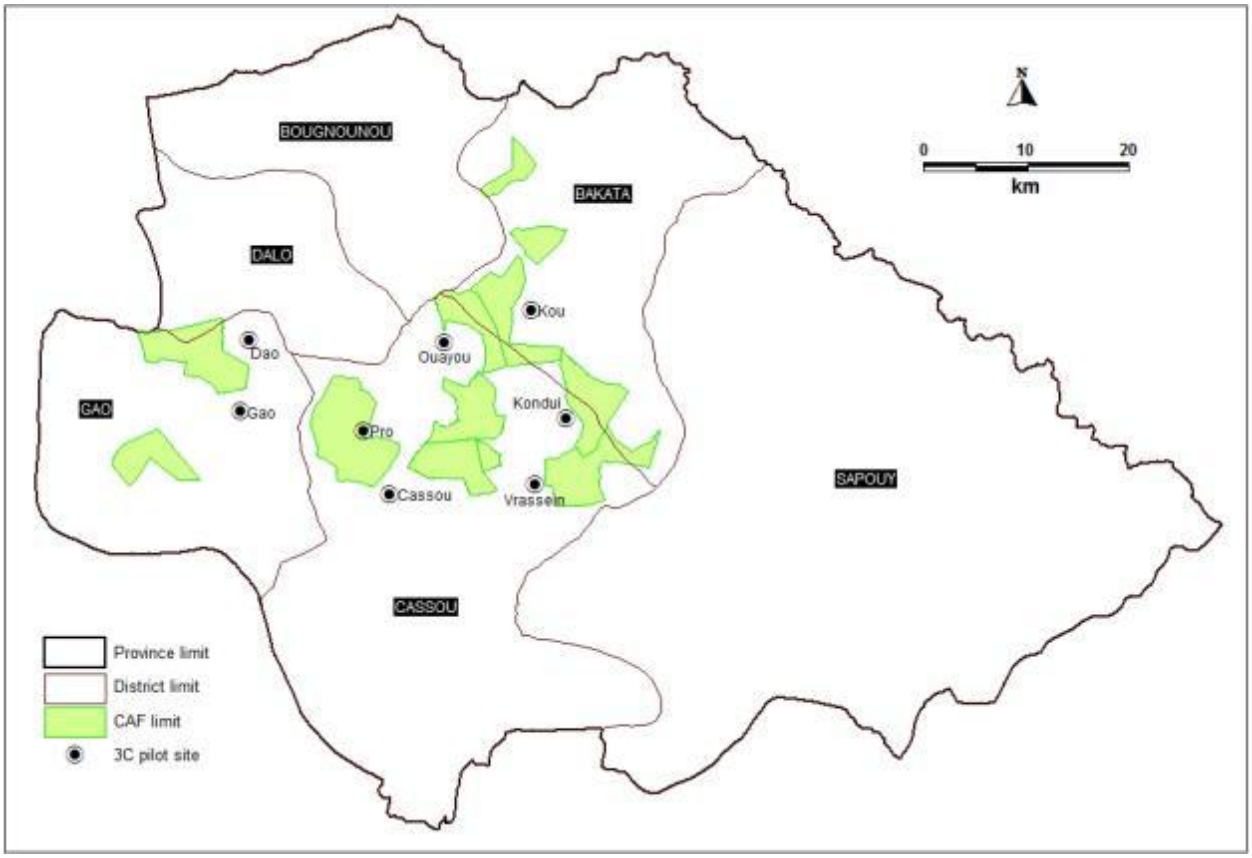


Table 1: Vegetation cover types and dominant species in Cassou in Burkina Faso, West Africa

Forest cover types	Tree species composition
Cropland	*Vitellaria paradoxa, Detarium microcarpum, Terminalia macroptera, Piliostigma reticulatum, Combretum glutinosum, Acacia macrostachya*
Gallery forest	*Mitragyna inermis, Anogeissus leiocarpus , Acacia macrostachya, Mimosa pigra, Acacia nilotica, Lannea acida, Piliostigma thonningii, Terminalia macroptera, Combretum glutinosum*
Grass savannah	Grassland with very sparse shrubs
Shrub savannah	*Detarium microcarpum, Piliostigma thonningii, Terminalia macroptera, Bombax costatum, Vitellaria paradoxa, Acacia macrostachya, Diospyros mespiliformis, Afzelia africana, Crosopterix febrifuga, Isoberlinia doka, Parkia biglobosa, Ximenia americana*
Wood savannah	*Vitellaria paradoxa, Anogeissus leiocarpus, Terminalia macroptera, Pterocarpus erinaceus, Ximenia americana, Gardenia SP, Isoberlinia doka, Guiera senegalensis, Grewia flavescens, Crossopteryx febrifuga, Strychnos pinosa, Bombax costatum*

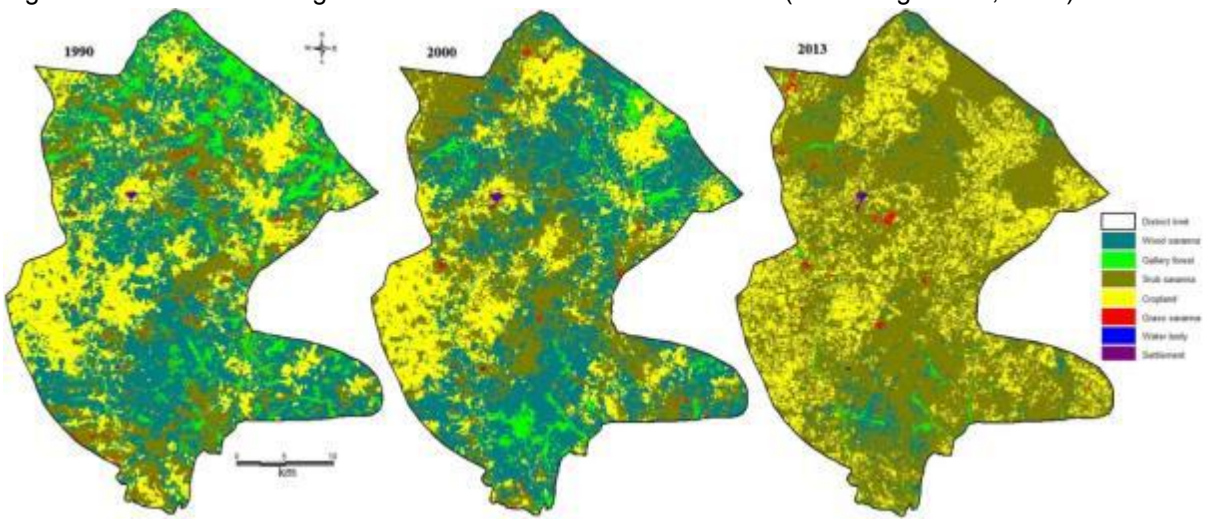
B2. Land degradation

Land cover change (Table 2 and Figure 3) in the Cassou district is characterized by a decrease in the area of gallery forest and wood savannah, and an increase in cropland and shrub savannah (Ouedraogo et al, 2015). The reasons for change are linked to; shifting cultivation, rapid population growth amplified by immigration, high demand for fuel wood, illegal woodcutting and farming, seasonally intense bush fires and over grazing.

Table 2. Proportions of landscape cover change (%) in Cassou between 1990 and 2013 in Burkina Faso, West Africa

	Cover change			Net change		swap	
Cover schemes	1990	2000	2013	1990-2000	2000-2013	1990-2000	2000-2013
Built up area	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Cropland	26.24	23.05	25.03	-3.19	1.98	15.84	8.08
Gallery forest	8.87	4.54	1.11	-4.33	-3.42	5.63	1.24
Grass savanna	0.75	0.55	0.51	-0.20	-0.04	1.01	0.93
Shrub savanna	20.19	28.65	67.71	8.46	39.06	23.92	16.40
Water body	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Wood savanna	43.84	43.07	5.49	-0.76	-37.59	39.55	3.64

Figure 3. Land cover change in Cassou district from 1990 to 2013 (Ouedraogo et al., 2015)



B3. Socio-economic environment

B3.1. Poverty level and income sources

More than 90% of Burkina Faso's population is engaged in subsistence farming; one of the few other significant economic activities in Burkina is mining. Copper and manganese are mined and the country is amongst the foremost gold producers in Africa. Nationally, 47% of the population is below the international poverty line (USD 1.25 per day), in rural areas the figure is higher at 53% and breaks down by gender with 52% of women and 48% of men.

The CAF area contains some 25 communities. These communities have experienced rapid growth with the population increasing from 25,000 in 1985 to more than 60,000 in 2013, giving a population density of some 35 people per km^{-2} (INSD, 2007). The Nuni ethnic group was the dominant ethnic group in the district; however this has changed due to severe droughts in the 1980s. The droughts prompted mass migration into the area of Mossi and Fulani farmers from drought affected zones in the north and central zones of Burkina Faso (Howorth and O'Keefe, 1999; Henry *et al.*, 2003; Ouedraogo *et al.*, 2009; Ouedraogo *et al.*, 2010; Ouedraogo *et al.*, 2011a).

The dominant farming system involves; the cultivation of cereals (such as sorghum, millet and maize), tubers (yam and sweet potatoes), and animal husbandry. Over the last decade, there has been intense competition between traditional farming systems and more lucrative production systems, involving cash crop production (cotton and cashew nut) and ranching (Paré *et al.*, 2008; Ouedraogo *et al.*, 2010). Trees are cut by local people for commercial fuel wood and for construction poles and the CAF provides nearby cities such as Ouagadougou and Koudougou with fuel wood and charcoal.

B3.2. Governance structure

The country is divided into 13 regions, 45 provinces, 352 districts and more than 8000 villages/communities (Table 3). The CAF area, which covers portions of Cassou, Bakata and Gao districts is managed by representatives from the local communities under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment. Government is represented at different levels of administration: Regional office of Environment (Centre-Ouest Region), provincial office of environment (Ziro province) and district office of environment (Cassou district).

Table 3. Administrative and technical organization in Burkina Faso

Level	number	Administrative organization	Technical organization
Region	13	Governor	Regional director
Province	45	High commissioner	Provincial director
District	352	Prefect	District director
Villages	>8000	Council	-

Part C. Identify target groups/communities

C1. Population, cultural, ethnic and social groups

The first phase of the project will work with 8 communities: Cassou, Kou, Vrassan, Kondui, Dao, Pro, Ouayou and Gao. These communities have been selected using criteria that include:
- Level of engagement and membership of the community forest initiative.
- Accessibility of the community to market opportunities
- Proximity of the community to the Rural Resource Centres (RRC).

Most people in these communities live in poverty, on less than USD 1.25 per day (Human Development Report 2013) and rely on subsistence farming for their livelihoods. They are the main target group in this project and they are ethnically, culturally and spiritually diverse (Table

4). The project will put an emphasis on women, youth, vulnerable and marginalized groups (Figures 4, 5 and 6).

Table 4. Population figures in the 8 villages in 2014

Communities	Population in 2006	Native group	Dominant migrants group
Vrassan	1301	Nuni	Mossi
Pro	1022	Nuni	Mossi
Cassou	4975	Nuni	Mossi
Kondui	2796	Nuni	Mossi
Gao	3074	Nuni	Mossi
Dao	2550	Nuni	Mossi
Kou	2474	Nuni	Mossi
Ouayou	3331	Nuni	Mossi

Source : INSD, 2007

Figure 4. Discussion with Cassou community members on the forest and cropland dynamics as revealed by the remotely-sensed data (June 2014)

Figure 5. Meeting with the Vrassan community to inform about the benefits of the Bio-C project with BRD (Vrassan Rural Resource Centre, January 2015)

Figure 6. Meeting with community members in Dao to discuss the Implementation of the C-project activities (Dao Rural Resource Centre, April 2015)

C2. Gender and age equity

Table 5. Population, household and gender data in 2006

Village	House-hold	men	women	Total	% women	0-14	15-64	>65
KOU	269	913	1,010	1,923	52.52	1,014	886	18
CASSOU	662	1,977	1,890	3,867	48.88	1,758	1,954	138
KONDUI	320	1,082	1,091	2,173	50.21	1,028	1,059	45
OUAYOU	408	1,262	1,327	2,589	51.26	1,245	1,246	82
PRO	130	401	393	794	49.50	403	357	32
DAO	258	915	1,067	1,982	53.83	1,016	881	81
GAO	344	1,108	1,281	2,389	53.62	1,208	1,099	78
VRASSAN	155	498	513	1,011	50.74	503	484	22

Source: INSD, 2007

C3. Local organization capacity

The target communities live in poverty and mainly rely on natural resources for their livelihoods. They practice small-scale subsistence farming of staple crops (maize, millet, and sorghum), cash crops (cotton, sesame, cashew, yam and sweet potatoes) and livestock husbandry (cow, sheep and goats).

Many group associations linked with natural resource management exist in the communities: crop production, forest management, nurserymen groups, wood cutting/harvesting, hunting, fishing, seed collection, shea butter production, animal breeding associations etc. These associations will be the lead local organizations for forest restoration related activities in the selected villages. To facilitate the agroforestry, afforestation and restoration activities, the BIODEV project has built and equipped four Rural Resource Centres (RRCs) (training hall,

store, office, fountain, training plot, etc.) in Cassou, Vrasaan, Dao and Kou villages which constitute the main platform for community mobilisation and trainings (figures 7 and 8). A management groups for the RRCs were created in each of the four villages to implement the activities in the training plots (lists of members in Annexe 2). Those members will be the trainers for the other people inside and outside the four villages who did not directly benefit from the initial trainings.

Figure 7. Rural Resource Centre (Cassou)

Figure 8. Tree nursery in the training plot

Part D. Ownership of carbon rights and land-tenure

Administratively, the CAF is under the control of the ministry of environment (Diarra, 1993) and co-managed with the local communities (forest management groups). The organization in charge of the CAF is the Union of the Forest Management Groups (UFMG), which obtained its legal status in 2003 (Annex 1). The UFMG was created in 1991 and has an office in Cassou. The union is comprised of 27 Forest Management Groups (FMG) coordinated by a management council. Local communities have full control of the area around the CAF (farmland, grazing, settlement, etc.). They can also collect non timber forest products inside the CAF. However, with the increasing immigration, some migrant farmers have illegally cleared portions of the CAF to make their farmlands (Ouedraogo et al, 2014). This has led to conflicts within farmers and between forest services and migrant farmers in recent years. In general, these conflicts are addressed by the chiefs of the villages and by the prefects at the district level.

In 2014, the BIODEV (ICRAF's BIODEV project concerns building biocarbon and rural development in West Africa). project has mapped the illegal farmlands within the CAF management units (Figure 9) and the owners of those farmlands have been identified. The project, in collaboration with the CAF Director has initiated discussions with the illegal farmers to find an agreed solution for the restoration of the degraded areas due to the farming activities in the CAF management units. The farmers have accepted to progressively leave their farmlands (in 2 to 3 year span) while allowing plantation and assisting the seedling to grow in their farms. In July 2014, 15 ha of illegal farmlands received 15000 local tree species seedlings. Between July and August 2015, about 800 ha of illegal farmlands were restored through planting of 300000 seedlings (Figure 10) and direct sawing of local tree species.

Figure 9. Illegal farming zones within the CAF

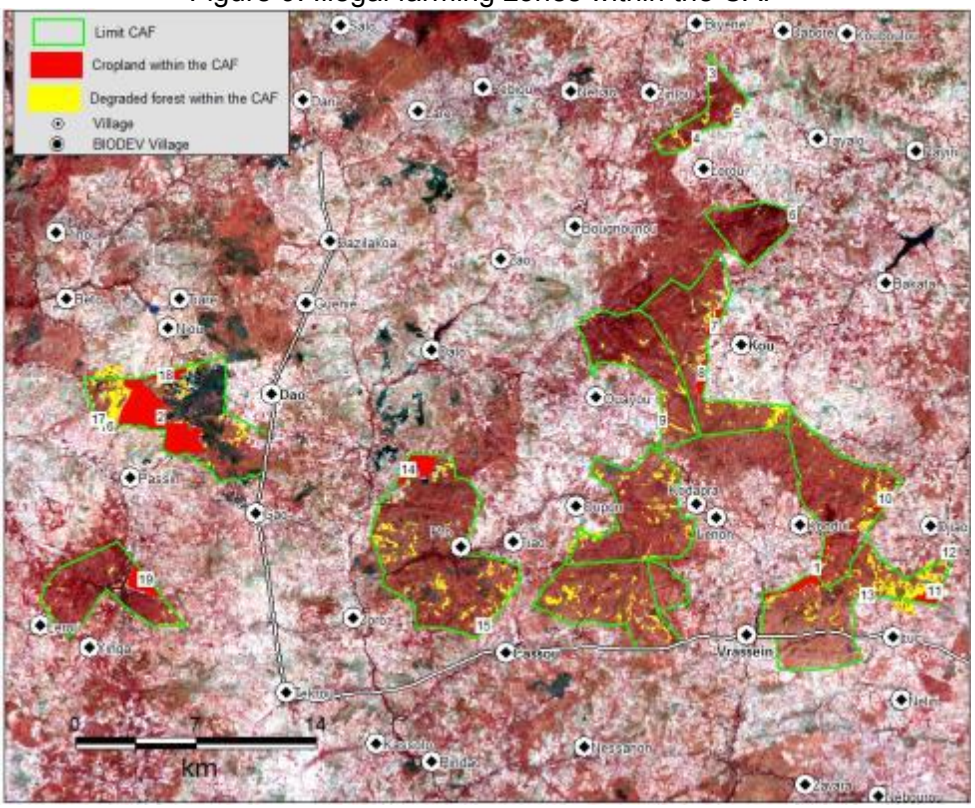


Figure 10. tree nursery in the Cassou Rural Resource Centre led by local communities(April 2015)

D1. Land tenure and rights

Local communities own the land surrounding the CAF. In general, there is a coexisting state law and traditional rules on land and natural resource tenure in Burkina Faso. Consequently, rights, control and ownership of the forest and the resources it provides are ambiguous (Coulibali-Lingany et al., 2009). The land law states that all land is considered state property and anyone seeking for land for farming must apply for land right. Prevailing land law does not recognize customary land rights. Local communities do not recognize State ownership and regard themselves as landowners by virtue of their ancestral rights.

For the particular case of the CAF, there is no ambiguity in the tenure system. The CAF of Cassou, similarly to the other forest management zones in the country is a community classified forest according to the local authority general code promulgated by the government in 2004 following the decentralisation. To make sure local communities will own the carbon rights, the management team of the CAF, the provincial environment office and BIODEV project have submitted an application to the ministry of environment in September 2015 to request for an official document certifying that the CAF is a community owned forest. This certificate will be available in the course of the first quarter of 2016. Also, the ministry of environment, the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD) and the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) have been regularly informed of development of the Bio-C project since its initial stage. They have attended the first workshop of the 3C project in January 2015 and have contributed to improve the project. They have also been invited to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Rural Resource Centres in Cassou, in June 2015.

D2. Participation to CAF management

There is no gender restriction on the participation of local people in the CAF forest management in fact the participation of women is positively encouraged. Participation is voluntary; provided you live within local villages, respect the rules and regulations of the CAF. Legitimate participation in the forest management program is restricted to members of Forest Management Groups (FMGs) for each Forest Management Unit (FMU). All FMGs form an umbrella association called Union of Forest Management Groups (UFMG). Each group is administrated by a management board of trustees, a monitoring committee and a technical staff. The board of trustees (representative of FMGs) is responsible for the general administration of the FMU. The monitoring committee (representatives of forest service, traditional authorities and ministry in charge of forest) is responsible for checking the implementation of the management plans within the FMU. The technical staff (forest engineers and technicians) is responsible for the implementation of the management plans within the FMUS belonging to the same UFMG. The director of the board of trustees and the monitoring committee are appointed by the general assembly of the FMGs (Coulibaly-Lingany et al., 2011; Kabore, 2005; Diara, 1993; MECV, 2009).

Participants are entitled to forest products (dead wood, NTFP) and benefits from the shared revenues (management and village investment funds) from the sale of fuelwood.

Part E. Project interventions and activities

E1. Activities

The Cassou Community Forest (CAF) was created in 1985 following local concern that the demand for fuel wood in the capital city (Ouagadougou) was increasing and becoming unsustainable. The primary role of CAF is to manage the forest on behalf of and for the benefit of local people. About 30,000 ha of forest were formally adopted into community management in Cassou and this area was split into 12 management units. Each unit was further subdivided into harvesting coupes, which are managed on a rotation period of 15 years. The CAF has been facing challenges to sustainable management, principally from illegal farming, over harvesting of fuel wood, shortening rotations of cutting and little or no reforestation in the expanding areas of degraded forest.

Initial project activities in the CAF are afforestation/reforestation by plantation, agroforestry and restoration by regeneration.

Afforestation/reforestation

Participants will plant mixed native species in degraded forest zones. These plantations are for domestic use such as firewood and building material (poles), and once established are anticipated to reduce harvesting pressure on mature forest trees.

Restoration/assisted natural regeneration

Farmers will preserve and protect seedlings and young plants inside and outside forest areas. Regenerating areas will be protected from grazing, fire and harvesting. Selected native species will be planted into areas of natural regeneration to enrich and bulk up seedling numbers, and to increase numbers of locally important tree species, such as *Vitellaria paradoxa* and *Parkia biglobosa*. Degraded zones next to settlements and croplands will be restored using commercial tree species such as cashew trees.

Agroforestry

Farmers will introduce on-farm plantations composed of nitrogen fixing and soil improving tree species that are anticipated to enhance crop productivity. Agroforestry contributes to biodiversity and ecosystem resilience and function and it can assist households to diversify diet and income.

The afforestation/reforestation, agroforestry and restoration activities use native tree species which provide (Table 6):

- Fruits, leaves, bark and roots for local food stuffs and medicine, and for processing and marketing as cosmetics and other export commodities
- Soil fertility improvement (nitrogen fixing trees)
- Erosion control
- Fodder and fuel wood

Table 6. Selected tree species and their functions

Tree species	Functions
Parkia biglobosa	Fruit, nuts, wood
Vitellaria paradoxa	Fruit, nuts, wood
Adansonia digitata	Fruit, nuts
Saba senegalensis	fruits
Detarium microcarpum	Fruits, wood
Khaya senegalensis	wood
Afzelia africana	Wood, fodder
Bombax costatum	Flowers, wood

Part F. Non-eligible activities

The non-eligible activities are indirect activities that will be implemented are:
Income generation from non-timber forest products

- Sale of cashew nuts from the cashew plantations
- Sales and marketing of sumbala
- Sales and marketing of shea butter
- Collection and sale of native tree seeds

Increasing agricultural crop productivity through soil and water management activities

- Composting
- Irrigation of fruit trees with water bottles

women's empowerment activities

- Assist women to participate in and control key local producer groups and organisations

Build land management, agricultural and product capacities amongst local people

- Developing new skills and competencies among participants
- Conduct training and information sharing/ framer exchange beyond the project area

Part G. Long-term sustainability drivers

G1. Sale of shea butter, soumabala and cashew nuts

In the long run, the products from Vitellaria (shea butter), Parkia (sumbala) and cashew (cashew nuts) will make the project self-sustaining. These species will start producing after 6 to 10 years and will continue for many years. About 150 ha of degraded land have been planted with cashew trees (1500 seedlings) in 2014 and about 300000 mixed native seedlings are planned to be planted in 2015. Shea butter, soumbala and cashew nut are already produced and sent to markets by some participants in the project area.

G2. Agroforestry and other sound agricultural practices

The participants are encouraged to attend the training sessions in the rural resource centres. The agroforestry systems, the use of compost and chemical fertilizers are included in training modules for the targeted communities. If these technologies are adopted and efficiently practiced the result will be an improvement in crop productivity.

Part H. Description of applicant organisation(s) and proposed governance structure

The project coordinating entity is a local organisation, Community CAF Cassou (3C). Project partners are from CAF, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), BioClimate, Centre for International Forest Research (CIFOR), Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles of Burkina Faso (INERA), University of Eastern Finland and University of Helsinki in Finland. The partners and affiliates organisations are described in the following paragraph and the organisational diagram is presented in Figure 11.

(A) : Chantier d'Amenagement Forestier de Cassou (CAF), Cassou (Burkina Faso)
Contacts person: Omar Djiguimde (forester), Luc Nignan (forester), Jachee Diasso (technician in forest management), Drissa Diasso (forest technician), Benao Seydou (president of the Union of Forest Management Groups, UGGF) and Zio Maimouna (Accountant).
Description: the CAF is a community forest management organisation whose overall objective is to manage the forest in such a way that local communities benefit from fuelwood revenue generated by sustainable harvesting and export of fuelwood. The CAF team and Director are based in Cassou and are responsible for planning and coordinating forest management. They work intimately with the communities to plan and execute all aspects of forest management; including benefit sharing of fuel wood revenues amongst local community members. Under the 3C program, the CAF team is gaining forest management and forest product marketing expertise from ICRAF, CIFOR and INERA.

By the end of the BIODEV project, a new structure of 3C will be made to ensure the continuity and the success of the project. In 2016, ICRAF through BIODEV will train the CAF staff including new comers to enhance the project management capacity of CAF.

(B): The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF, Ouagadougou/Burkina Faso and Bamako/Mali)
Contact persons: Cheikh Mbow, Issa Ouedraogo, and Jerome Tondoh.
Description: ICRAF is one of a network of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). As a global leader in agroforestry research and development, ICRAF's ultimate purpose is to improve human welfare by reducing poverty, increasing cash income, improving food and nutritional security, and increasing environmental resilience through improved agroforestry systems. The 3C is initiated under the ICRAF's BIODEV project (building biocarbon and rural development in West Africa). ICRAF has made key investments in Cassou in respect of; community organisation, training in forestry and agroforestry, participatory development initiatives within the Rural Resources Centres (RRCs), development of a common vision and finding ways to achieve their goals trough innovation platforms and value chains

initiatives. RRCs are equipped with basic equipment for capacity building (training room, office, store, fountain, nursery, etc.) in the four sites. ICARF is responsible for the research and development activities on local governance and market institutions, agroforestry and farm interventions and, carbon stock measurement.

(C): Bioclimate Research & Development, Scotland
Contact: Willie McGhee, www.bioclimate.net
Description: Bioclimate Research & Development has experience in developing and managing community based projects that are designed to support communities to improve management of their natural resources and financial resources. Bioclimate has expertise relating to Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES), including CO2 certification, and their staff have supported the development of a number of PES projects in Burkina Faso, including the SocieTrees Plan Vivo project and Tree Aid's Women's Forest Livelihood Project (WFLP).

(D): Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR, Ouagadougou/Burkina Faso)
Contact person: Michael Balinga
Description: CIFOR is recognized as a global center of excellence on forest management, which is known for its high quality research and wide-ranging network of partners. Under the BIODEV project, CIFOR is in charge of the forest interventions and is supporting 3C with plantation of selected tree species in the forest and the improvement of the CAF management plans.

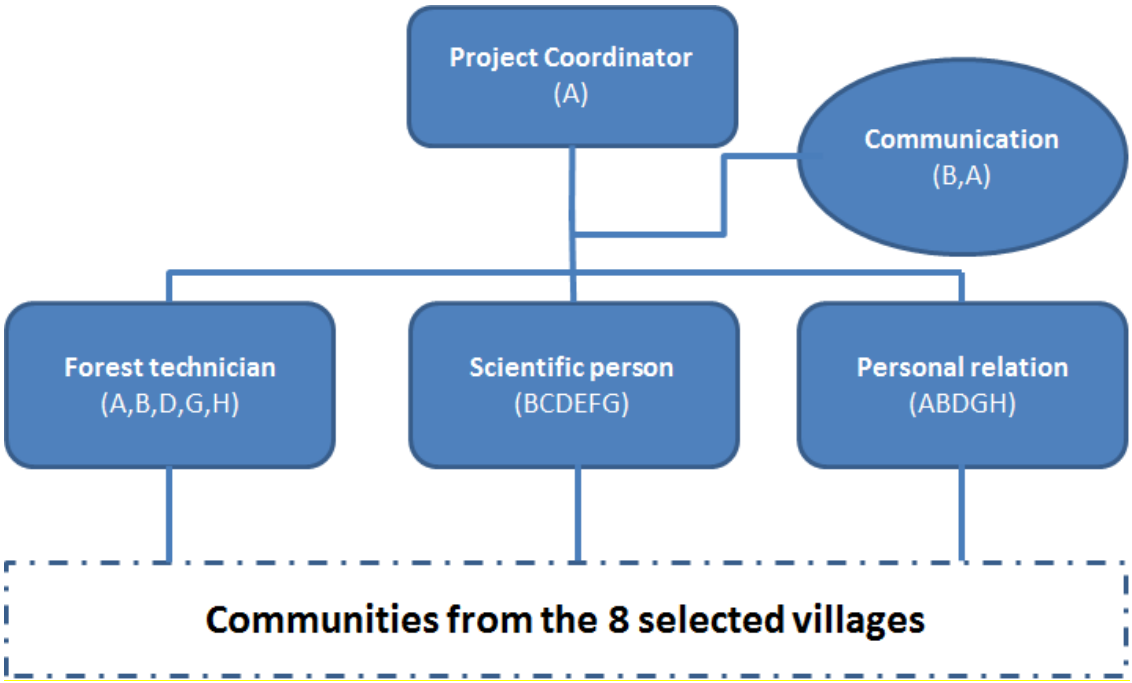
(E): The University of Helsinki, Finland
Contact person: Fobissie Kalame
Description: the University of Helsinki has long experience in tropical forest and tree management, notably through the Viikki Tropical Resources Institute (VITRI). VITRI, within the Department of Forest Sciences. It brings a wealth of experience in development projects in Africa from drylands to humid areas, integrating technical, institutional, and policy approaches. Under the 3C project, the University of Helsinki is in charge of the local capacity building on mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

(F): The University of Eastern Finland, Finland
Contact person: Sari Pitkannen
Description: The University of Eastern Finland plays a key role in 3C as a partner institution with significant experience in sustainable wood energy. This component is vital for a successful biocarbon approach since woodfuel is by far the largest forest activity in Cassou. The University of Eastern Finland is assisting 3C in providing sustainable woodfuel management, training women on improved cook stove making while suggesting alternative energy sources.

(G): Istitut de l'environnement et de la recherche Agricole (INERA)
Contact person: Jonas Sanou
Description: INERA is the national institute for environmental and agricultural research of Burkina Faso. INERA is playing the role of facilitator between the various institutions and local communities. INERA is also proving a technical assistance in community mobilization, training and tree species selection.

(H): Direction Régionale de l'Environnement et de Ressources Halieutiques (DRERH)
Contact person: Directeur Regional
Description: The DRERH is in charge of all environmental related issues in Centre West Region (Sanguie, Boulkiemde, Sissili and Ziro provinces). The DRERH has experience and skills in forest inventory, protection and management which will be a contribution to the present carbon project.
It is intended that CAF Cassou Carbon will become a stand-alone organisation by 2016 as the BIODEV project draws to a close.

Fig. 11. Project management structure



A stands for Chantier d'Amenagement Forestier de Cassou (CAF); B for World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), C for Bioclimate Research & Development (BRD), D for Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), E for University of Helsinki, F for University of Eastern Finland, G for Institut de l'Environnement et de la Recherche Agricole (INERA) and H for Direction Regionale de l'Environnement et de Ressources HAlieutiques (DRERH).

The organisation making the application (the 'applicant') must provide the following information about itself:

- Legal status of CAF

The CAF has obtained its legal status on March 2003 from the High Commissioner of Ziro province (Annex 1).

- Long-term objectives of the CAF

The CAF has been operating autonomously since 1995 and it covers three communes (districts): Cassou, Bakata and Gao. The management and marketing techniques have benefited not only local communities but also the State through taxes and benefit sharing from the sale of the woodfuel. The CAF has contributed to an increase in local government revenues

within the three communes. The long term objective of the CAF is to improve the livelihoods of the local communities in villages bordering the CAF units through sustainable forest management.

- Brief history and achievements

The organization in charge of the CAF is the Union of the Forest Management Groups (UFMG), which obtained its legal status in 2003. The UFMG was created in 1991 and has an office in Cassou. The union is comprised of 27 Forest Management Groups (FMG) coordinated by a management council. The main activities of the UFMG are to supervise the fuelwood removal based on the rules and regulations set (cycle, diameter, species selection, etc.), and to shea butter production.

Among achievements, the CAF has;

- ✓ Restored degraded lands using local tree species
- ✓ Improved forest management practices
- ✓ Restored 2 ha of bare land to forest
- ✓ Maintained 31,823 ha of forest
- ✓ Provided Cassou with clean water using solar energy
- ✓ Provided the health centers in Cassou, Bakata and Gao with motor-ambulances
- ✓ Contributed to the maintenance of dugouts for the 27 villages
- ✓ Provided schools with tables and housing for teachers.

- Summary of current activities including details of scale and range

CAF is cutting fuelwood in 12 managed plots. This activity will end on March 31 2015. The members of the forest management groups (FMG) are now collecting plant seeds for the next planting season, to be planted into cut plots (July 2015). In addition, CAF in collaboration with the 3C partners are planning to raise some 500,000 seedling by July 2015 for afforestation/reforestation, forest restoration and agroforestry. CAF is actively engaged in assisting local communities to produce seedlings in the fenced off compounds in the four rural resource centres. Finally, CAF is undertaking fieldwork to protect the forest and planted areas from late bush fires: creating buffer zones, patrolling and sensitizing people to understand the dangers of bush fires.

Part I. Community-led design plan submitted

Since 2012, the communities from the 8 selected sites (Cassou, Vrassan, Dao and Kou, Kondui, Pro, Ouayou and Gao) have been involved in participatory research and development activities. The research activities are aimed at increasing local people's awareness and to equip the BIODEV teams with an understanding of livelihoods, activities and needs of the local population. Topics covered include; environmental degradation and protection (land use dynamics, social mapping, participatory GIS, drivers of change), livelihood enhancement (value chain development, focus group discussion and interviews) and risk assessment (vulnerability to climate change, yield gap assessment). Examples of these participatory works are given in Figures 12, 13 and 14.

Development activities and the provision of community resources are aimed at building the capacity of local communities to carry out environmental protection without compromising their livelihoods. Resource provision includes the creation of Rural Resource Centers with wells; development activities include agricultural training, seedling production, agroforestry, and tree planting and protection (Figures 15).

Participatory techniques have resulted in good community engagement and positive buy in to the project by local people who wish to participate in afforestation/reforestation, agroforestry and forest restoration activities. During the meeting, the description of the payment for ecosystem services (PES) process within the Plan Vivo context is made to help communities understand the principles of the carbon project. On January 2015, the communities of Vrassan, Cassou and Dao had opportunity to meet with Bioclimate Research & Development (BRD) staff (Figure 16) who provided more explanations on Plan Vivo standards and processes. CAF Cassou Carbon will conduct further participatory meetings to agree implementation details with farmers, women's groups and other participants and to elicit feedback that can be used in an adaptive project design process. Participation in all activities is voluntary.

The BIODEV project has in total seven work packages (WPs). Each WP (Table 7) has its own target research and development activities with the different communities in the villages. Since 2012, there have been at least two to five field activities with the communities in a month. There is a permanent accommodation facility in Cassou where researchers and students always stay.

Table 7. Detailed BIODEV activities in the ground

WP	Lead institution	Focus	Activities
1.1	ICRAF	Local governance and market institutions	• Women empowerment • Local market improvement • Innovation platforms development • Value chain development
1.2	ICRAF	Agroforestry and farm interventions	• Tree nursering and plantation • Construction and maintenance of equipment • Soil water conservation techniques development • Agroforestry methods development
1.3	CIFOR	Forest Interventions	• Community forest management techniques • Revision of the CAF management plans • On forest plantation and direct sawing • Ecosystem services assessment
1.4	UEF	Sustainable wood energy	• Assessment of local wood energy and efficiency • Improved wood stove development • Research of alternative sources of energy
1.5	ICRAF	Measurement, monitoring and verification systems	• Carbon stock measurement • Tree density assessment
2	ICRAF	Replicable tools and models of High Value Biocarbon	• Land use dynamics and transition assessment • Land use driver assessment • Climate variability studies • Vulnerability assessment • Carbon project development
3	UH	Policies and capacity for scaling up	• Capacity building in terms of training staff and local people

Figure 12. Participatory GIS with local people in Kondui (June 2014)

Figure 13. Vulnerability assessment in Vrassan using CRiSTAL tool (April 2015)

Figure 14. Rural resource map as drawn by the population in Dao during a focus group discussion for the scoping study in 2012

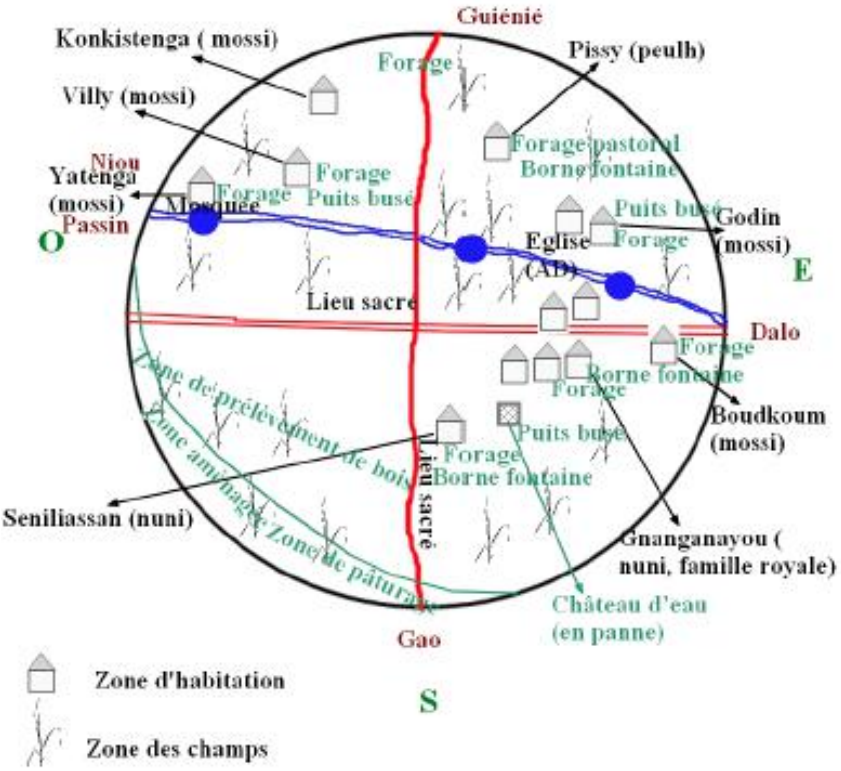


Figure 15. Women gardening activities in Cassou RRC (April 2015)

Figure 16. BRD and ICRAF staff discussing PES issues in Vrassan (19 January 2015)

Part J. Additionality analysis

Afforestation/reforestation and tree planting and forest protection/management activities would not have occurred in Cassou in the absence of the project.

CAF Carbon Cassou will work with smallholder farmers in the Cassou landscape to prepare sustainable land management plans that include on-farm tree planting (agroforestry) and increase tree/forest cover through afforestation/reforestation and restoration/assisted regeneration. Because much of the land surrounding the CAF area is under cultivation, any increase in land under trees would decrease crop production with a consequent impact on livelihoods. In order to place trees into this landscape, the economic and subsistence benefits from the trees need to equal or exceed with the value of harvested crops.

The main challenges to equipping framers with economically beneficial trees is the lack of availability of tree seedlings, and farmers being unable to afford to buy the seedlings, and a lack of resources to acquire fencing to prevent livestock from browsing and damaging seedlings and young trees.

Despite constraints and barriers, local people have expressed a strong interest in planting and managing trees. However, there is a pressing need for financial and other resources to be made available. Communities also require technical assistance and capacity strengthening measures, and a supportive institutional framework to plant, nurture and own trees (tenure rights). The CAF

Carbon project through BIODEV will implement measures to overcome a number of these barriers:

Finance: funding is secured to cover project development costs and make a modest initial tranche of ecosystem service payments in order to test project processes

Technical assistance: Rural Resource Centers (RRC) will improve the project's ability to increase local community development and natural resource management capacity. The recruitment and training of project staff with a view to transfering coordination, administration, technical, financial and data management skills are ongoing.

Institutional empowerment: facilitation and training will be done by BIODEV to guide and strengthen community groups and structures and to provide them with the ability to organize and implement project activities.

Part K. Compliance with regulations and notification of relevant bodies

The CAF Carbon project will notify all relevant national and international regulatory bodies about the project. Government awareness and support for the CAF Carbon project is being elicited through a series of meetings with officials from the central and subnational administration and Forestry Department (Minister, extension services in Koudougou, Sapouy and Cassou). Additionally we are in dialogue with the national REDD/REDD+ Focal Point, the Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (CONEDD), the national research institute (INERA), the CAF bodies, relevant NGOs (TreeAid, SOS Sahel, TiiPaalga), the prefect and the Mayor of Cassou, Bakata and Gao. Project activities are aligned with current regulations and policy in respect of community involvement in participatory forest management. The project will dovetail with the National Plan on Adaptation, which underlines the importance of forest activities for better livelihoods in vulnerable communities.

All the relevant institutions regularly participate in the project's meetings and training workshops (Figure 17). A sample of letters of invitation is provided in Annex 3.

Figure 17. Inaugural ceremony of the Cassou RRC (June 2015).
Representatives of the ministry of environment, ministry of research, CONEDD and FIP

Part L. Sources of start-up funding identified

The project is being developed under the umbrella of the BIODEV project, through which initial development funding from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland through World Agroforestry Centre has been made available. This will lay the foundation for Plan Vivo activity in Burkina Faso and take the project to a point where ecosystem service payments (carbon finance) can flow towards land management interventions. There is a clear requirement for additional capital for ecosystem service payments (carbon finance) so that participation opportunities can be extended to as many communities and smallholders as possible.

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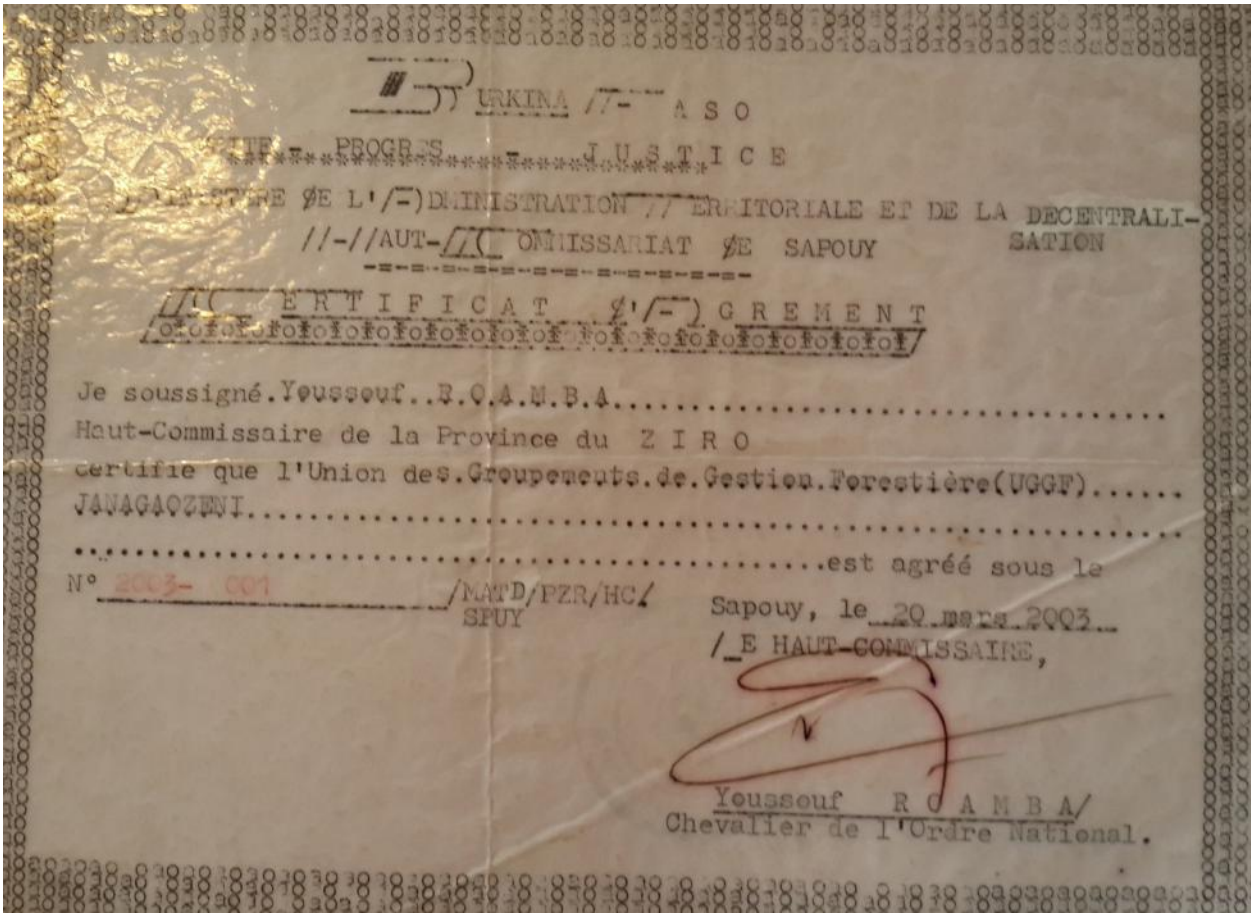
Annex 1. CAF legal status



BURKINA FASO

UNITE - PROGRES - JUSTICE

MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE ET DE LA DECENTRALISATION

HAUT-COMMISSARIAT DE SAPOUY

CERTIFICAT D'AGREMENT

Je soussigné. Youssouf..R.O.A.M.B.A.....
Haut-Commissaire de la Province du Z I R O
certifie que l'Union des.Groupements.de.Gestion.Forestière(UGGF).....
JANAGAOZENI.....
.....est agréé sous le
N° 2003- 001 /MATD/PZR/HC/SPUY

Sapouy, le 20 mars 2003

LE HAUT-COMMISSAIRE,

Youssouf R O A M B A/
Chevalier de l'Ordre National.

Annex 2. Members of RRCs management

Members of RRC in Cassou			
N°	Nom	Prenom	Fonction
1	AWI	Alimata	Membre
2	BAGA	Amidou	Membre
3	BARRY	Aïsseta	Membre
4	BENAO	Idrissou	Président
5	BENAO	Assana	Membre
6	BENAO	Kessou	Membre
7	BENAO	Ourata	Membre
8	BENAO	Alidjata	Membre
9	BIYEN	Marara	Membre
10	BIYEN	Amina	Membre
11	BIYEN	Afissatou	Membre
12	BOLY	Aïsseta	Membre
13	BOLY	Aminata	Membre
14	BOLY	Binta	Membre
15	BOLY	Abibou	Membre
16	BOLY	Fatimata	Membre
17	DABO	Ouroukie	Membre
18	DABO	Nafissetou	Membre
19	DABO	Zoenabou	Membre
20	DAGANON	Aminata	Membre
21	DIASSO	Zachée	Sécretaire
22	DIASSO	Job	Membre
23	DIASSO	Boureima	Membre
24	DIASSO	Drissa	Membre
25	DIASSO	Assamadou	Membre
26	DIASSO	Djalia	Sécretaire
27	DIASSO	Mariam	Membre
28	DIASSO	Awa	Membre
29	DIASSO	Aïsseta	Membre
30	DIASSO	Alassane	Membre
31	DIASSO	Kassoume	Membre
32	DIASSO	Mariam	Membre
33	DIASSO	Falilatou	Membre
34	DIASSO	Salimata	Membre
35	KABRE	Damata	Membre
36	KAFANDO	Bibata	Membre
37	KONATE	Mariama	Membre
38	KONATE	Barkissou	Membre
39	KONATE	Zourata	Membre
40	KONATE	Salimatou	Membre
41	KONATE	Awa	Membre
42	KONOMBO	Mariam	Membre
43	NACRO	Amaman	Membre
44	NAMORO	Barkissou	Membre
45	NAPON	Sita	Membre
46	NEBIE	Katiou	Membre
47	NEBIE	Afita	Membre
48	NESSAO	Maliatou	Membre
49	NESSAO	Aminata	Membre
50	NESSAO	Makobi	Membre
51	NIANGAO	Salimata	Membre
52	NIANGAO	Adissa	Membre
53	NIGNAN	Luc	Membre
54	NIGNAN	Adissa	Membre
55	NIGNAN	Lela	Membre
56	NIGNAN	Salimata	Membre
57	NIGNAN	Lamoussa	Membre
58	NIGNAN	Zaha	Membre
59	NIGNAN	Awa	Membre
60	NIGNAN	Aïssata	Membre
61	NIGNAN	Kacobi	Membre
62	OUEDRAGO	Marguerite	Membre
63	SAWADOGO	Sarata	Membre
64	SENI	Adissatou	Membre
65	SENI	Mariam	Membre
66	SIENOU	Miminatou	Membre
67	SIENOU	Aïsseta	Membre
68	SIENOU	Fatimata	Membre
69	SIENOU	Salimata	Membre
70	SIENOU	Aminata	Membre
71	TAGNAN	Djalia	Membre
72	TAGNAN	Alima	Membre
73	TAGNAN	Marie	Membre
74	TAGNAN	Alimata	Membre
75	TAGNAN	Djalia	Membre
76	TAGNAN	Ourama	Membre
77	ZIBA	Assana	Membre
78	ZIBA	Zara	Membre
79	ZONGO	Mariam	Membre

Members of RRC in Dao			
N°	Nom	Prenom	Fonction
1	BARRY	Baleo	Membre
2	BOLLY	Idrissa	Membre
3	DIALLA	Alidou	Membre
4	GUIRA	Issa	Membre
5	GUIRA	Boukary	Membre
	KABORE	Ibrahim	Sécretaire
6	KABORE	Oumarou	Membre
7	KABORE	K Ourama	Membre
8	KABORE	Moussa	Membre
9	KABORE	Abibou	Membre
10	KABORE	Mariam	Membre
11	KABORE	Boureima	Membre
12	KABRE	Fati	Membre
13	KABRE	Wahoureta	Membre
14	KOANDA	Amidou	Membre
15	NANA	Yvette	Membre
16	NEBIE	Batiamio	Membre
17	NEBIE	Batiebié	Membre
18	NESSAO	Katiou	Membre
19	NIGNAN	Katiou	Sécretaire
20	NIGNAN	Kalibi	Membre
21	OUEDRAOG(	Tanga	Membre
22	OUEDRAOG(	Souleymane	Membre
23	OUEDRAOG(	Fatimata	Membre
24	PANANTIGRI	Aimée	Membre
25	SANA	Oumarou	Membre
26	SAWADOGO	Moussa	Membre
27	SAWADOGO	Souleymane	Membre
28	SAWADOGO	Tasséré	Membre
29	SAWADOGO	Souleymane	Membre
30	SAWADOGO	Boureima	Membre
31	SENI	Batiebié	Membre
32	SENI	Guiénié	Membre
33	SORE	Abibou	Membre
34	TAGNAN	Bitiou	Membre
35	TAGNAN	Boubié	Président
36	TIONO	Mamounata	Membre
37	ZALLE	Azeta	Membre
38	ZIBA	Bintou	Membre
39	ZONGO	Tanga Amido	Membre
40	ZONGO	Nogma	Membre
41	ZONGO	Minime	Membre
42	ZONGO	Kandwaogo S	Membre
43	ZONGO	Zarata	Membre

Members of RRC in Kou			
N°	Nom	Prenom	Fonction
1	BENAO	Katibié	Membre
2	BOLY	Amidou	Membre
3	DEMTEOGO	Sayouba	Membre
4	ILBOUDO	Harouna	Membre
5	ILBOUDO	Boureima	Membre
6	KABORE	Issa	Membre
7	KABORE	Mamounata	Membre
8	NEBIE	Batiétié	Président
9	NEBIE	Bouma	Membre
10	NEBIE	Kakouma	Membre
11	NEBIE	Babou	Membre
12	NEBIE	Kabou Marie	Membre
13	NEYA	Kessou	Membre
14	NEYA	Kougoua Made	Membre
15	NIGNAN	Ayouba	Membre
16	NIGNAN	Béli	Sécrétaire
17	NIGNAN	Katié	Membre
18	NIGNAN	Kabou	Membre
19	SANKARA	Lassané	Membre
20	SANKARA	Issaka	Membre
21	SANKARA	Souleymane	Membre
22	SONDE	Assane	Membre
23	TAGNAN	Katian	Membre
24	TARMIAKA	Soumaïla	Membre
25	ZIBA	Kakoara	Membre

Members of RRC in Vrassan			
N°	Nom	Prenom	Fonction
1	BAGNAN	Aminata	Membre
2	BAGNAN	K Aminata	Membre
3	BARRY	Safoura	Membre
4	BARRY	Alimata	Membre
5	BARRY	Zalissa	Membre
6	BARRY	Ouroukiatou	Membre
7	BARRY	Riyanata	Membre
8	BARRY	Azeta	Membre
9	BARRY	Fatimata Binta	Membre
10	BARRY	Kariam	Membre
11	BARRY	Saïdou	Membre
12	BENAO	Ouahabou	Président
13	BENAO	Sinalé	Sécretaire
14	BENAO	Abdoulaye	Membre
15	BENAO	Dramane	Membre
16	BENAO	P Issaka	Membre
17	BENAO	B Issaka	Membre
18	BENAO	Ousmane	Membre
19	BENAO	Dramane	Membre
20	BENAO	Kader	Membre
21	BENAO	Oumarou	Membre
22	BENAO	Alimata	Membre
23	BENAO	Kakoara	Membre
24	BENAO	Salimata	Membre
25	BENAO	Kassibié	Membre
26	BENAO	Alimata	Membre
27	BENAO	Sibiri	Membre
28	BENAO	Kakoara	Membre
29	BIYEN	Assana	Membre
30	BONKOUGOU	Sanata	Membre
31	BORE	Salimata	Membre
32	BOUGMA	Aminata	Membre
33	DABO	Ourama	Membre
34	DAM	Zoenabou	Membre
35	DIAMYAN	Alimata	Membre
36	DIAMYAN	Salimata	Membre
37	DIAMYAN	Lizeta	Membre
38	DIANDA	Riyanata	Membre
39	DIASSO	Zoenabou	Membre
40	DIASSO	Fatimata	Membre
41	GANSONRE	Bibata	Membre
42	ILBOUDO	Rakiata	Membre
43	KABORA	Bibata	Membre
44	KABORE	Alimata	Membre
45	KABORE	Pauline	Membre
46	KABORE	Mariam	Membre
47	KABRE	Aminata	Membre
48	KABRE	Tifata	Membre
49	KABRE	Saoudata	Membre
50	KABRE	Marata	Membre
51	KOLOGO	Zarata	Membre
52	KOULA	Zarata	Membre
53	KOUMOLA	Awa	Membre
54	KOUTILKOUSSO	Mariam	Membre
55	NESSAO	Kayimin	Membre
56	NIANGAO	Aïsseta	Sécretaire
57	NIANGAO	Afissatou	Membre
58	NIANGAO	Assana	Membre
59	NIGNAN	Aminata	Membre
60	NIGNAN	Aïsseta	Membre
61	NIGNAN	Adjarata	Membre
62	NIGNAN	Aïsseta	Membre
63	NIGNAN	Aïsseta	Membre
64	NIGNAN	Alizatou	Membre
65	NIGNAN	Adissa	Membre
66	NIKIEMA	Awa	Membre
67	NIKIEMA	Korotimi	Membre
68	NIKIEMA	Safiatou	Membre
69	NIKIEMA	Beatrice	Membre
70	NIKIEMA	Marie	Membre
71	NIKIEMA	Odette	Membre
72	NIKIEMA	Mariata	Membre
73	NIKIEMA	Maïmouna	Membre
74	NIKIEMA	Sdata	Membre
75	NIKIEMA	Tifata	Membre
76	NIKIEMA	Aïssa	Membre
77	NIKIEMA	Michel	Membre
78	NIKIEMA	Tasséré	Membre
79	OUEDRAOGO	Salimata	Membre
80	OUEDRAOGO	Zarata	Membre
81	OUEDRAOGO	Bibata	Membre
82	OUEDRAOGO	Adjira	Membre
83	OUEDRAOGO	Mariam	Membre
84	OUEDRAOGO	Fati	Membre
85	OUEDRAOGO	Binta	Membre
86	OUEDRAOGO	Aminata	Membre
87	OUEDRAOGO	Salimata	Membre
88	OUEDRAOGO	Saoudata	Membre
89	OUEDRAOGO	Kalizeta	Membre
90	OUEDRAOGO	Aïsseta	Membre
91	OUEDRAOGO	Rasmata	Membre
92	OUEDRAOGO	Aminata	Membre

Annex 3. Copies of invitation letters to relevant national bodies: Minister of Agriculture, Environment (including Forest Investment Program) and minister of research and innovation

World Agroforestry Centre

N/ref. Admin/057/02/15/NL

Bamako, le 05 Février 2015

A

Monsieur le Ministre de l'Agriculture
Burkina Faso,

Objet : Invitation à l'atelier de formation sur le changement climatique, la science, la vulnérabilité, l'adaptation et l'atténuation au changement climatique du 16 au 20 février 2015 à l'Hôtel Palm Beach, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Excellence,

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la composante « Politiques, stratégies et méthodes de mise à échelle des pratiques du bio-carbone en Afrique de l'Ouest pour un développement local durable» du projet BIODEV, l'ICRAF organise un atelier de formation de haut niveau sur « La science du changement climatique, de la vulnérabilité, de l'adaptation et de l'atténuation » **du 16 au 20 février 2015 à l'Hôtel Palm Beach de Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso**.

L'objectif de cette formation est d'améliorer la compréhension et la connaissance des stagiaires sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et la science de l'atténuation, les politiques et pratiques avec un accent particulier sur l'agriculture, l'agroforesterie, la foresterie et le bois-énergie.

Pour des questions de logistiques, nous vous prions de bien vouloir confirmer votre participation au plus tard le 10 février 2015 au Dr Jérôme E. Tondoh (j.e.tondoh@cgiar.org) avec copie à Mme Nia Lansiry-Toé (n.lansiry@cgiar.org).

Pour toutes fins utiles, veuillez noter que les frais liés à votre participation (billet d'avion ou autre, perdiem, hôtel) seront à la charge de l'ICRAF. Vous trouverez également en documents joints, les termes de références et le programme dudit atelier.

Tout en comptant sur votre présence à cette importante rencontre, je vous prie de recevoir, Excellence, nos sincères salutations.

09/02/2015

Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques de l'Assainissement et de la Sécurité Alimentaire (MARHASA)
Courrier Arrivée Ordinaire
ENREGISTRE A L'ARRIVEE
Le .....
Sous n° .....

Antoine Kalinganire
Représentant ICRAF-WCA/Sahel

ICRAF WEST AFRICA AND CENTRE
BP E5118 – Bamako, Mali.
Tel:(223) 2070 9220, Fax:(223) 4490 1807

World Agroforestry Centre

N/ref. Admin/054/02/15/NL

Bamako, le 05 Février 2015

A

Monsieur le Directeur National
des Eaux et Forêts
Burkina Faso,

Objet : Invitation à l'atelier de formation sur le changement climatique, la science, la vulnérabilité, l'adaptation et l'atténuation au changement climatique du 16 au 20 février 2015 à l'Hôtel Palm Beach, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Monsieur,

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la composante « Politiques, stratégies et méthodes de mise à échelle des pratiques du bio-carbone en Afrique de l'Ouest pour un développement local durable» du projet BIODEV, l'ICRAF organise un atelier de formation de haut niveau sur « La science du changement climatique, de la vulnérabilité, de l'adaptation et de l'atténuation » **du 16 au 20 février 2015 à l'Hôtel Palm Beach de Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso**.

L'objectif de cette formation est d'améliorer la compréhension et la connaissance des stagiaires sur l'adaptation au changement climatique et la science de l'atténuation, les politiques et pratiques avec un accent particulier sur l'agriculture, l'agroforesterie, la foresterie et le bois-énergie.

Pour des questions de logistiques, nous vous prions de bien vouloir confirmer votre participation au plus tard le 10 février 2015 au Dr Jérôme E. Tondoh (j.e.tondoh@cgiar.org) avec copie à Mme Nia Lansiry-Toé (n.lansiry@cgiar.org).

Pour toutes fins utiles, veuillez noter que les frais liés à votre participation (billet d'avion ou autre, perdiem, hôtel) seront à la charge de l'ICRAF. Vous trouverez également en documents joints, les termes de références et le programme dudit atelier.

Tout en comptant sur votre présence à cette importante rencontre, je vous prie de recevoir, Monsieur, nos sincères salutations.

le 09-02-2015

SAM Etienne
Préposé des Eaux et Forêts

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable – Direction Régionale des Eaux et Forêts – Le Directeur Régional

Antoine Kalinganire
Représentant ICRAF-WCA/Sahel

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World Agroforestry Centre

CIFOR

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND

World Agroforestry Centre

N/ref. Admin/056/02/15/NL

Bamako, le 05 Février 2015

A

Monsieur le Coordinateur du Programme d'Investissement Forestier (PIF)
Burkina Faso,

Objet : Invitation à l'atelier de formation sur le changement climatique, la science, la vulnérabilité, l'adaptation et l'atténuation au changement climatique du 16 au 20 février 2015 à l'Hôtel Palm Beach, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

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Reçu le 9/02/2015
Par Mme BARRY Aïssa

Antoine Kalinganire
Représentant ICRAF-WCA/Sahel

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World Agroforestry Centre

N/ref. Admin/087/02/15/NL

Bamako, le 05 Février 2015

A

Monsieur le Directeur Général du RSI
Burkina Faso,

Objet : Invitation à l'atelier de formation sur le changement climatique, la science, la vulnérabilité, l'adaptation et l'atténuation au changement climatique du 16 au 20 février 2015 à l'Hôtel Palm Beach, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

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Antoine Kalinganire
Représentant ICRAF-WCA/Sahel

Reçu le 09/02/2015
Secrétariat DGRSI

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