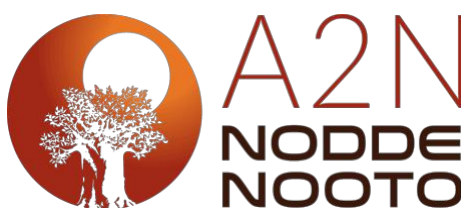


# **Rehabilitation and sustainable management of degraded pastures in the Kougari pastoral zone in the community of Dori, Burkina Faso**



## **Project Idea Note (PIN) Plan Vivo Application**



Version: 2.0

Date: September 2020

## Contents

Abbreviations and acronyms .....	3
Figures.....	3
Tables .....	3
Key Information .....	4
1. Project Aims & Objectives.....	4
2. Proposed Project Area.....	5
2.1. Description of Project Location.....	5
2.2. Description of Socio-Economic Context.....	8
3. Identification of Target Groups & Communities.....	9
4. Land Tenure & Carbon Rights.....	11
5. Project Interventions & Activities .....	12
6. Identification of Any Non-Eligible Activities .....	14
7. Long-Term Sustainability Drivers.....	15
8. Applicant Organization & Proposed Governance Structure .....	15
9. Community-Led Design Plan .....	18
10. Additionality Analysis.....	19
11. Notification of Relevant Bodies & Regulations.....	19
12. Identification of Start-Up Funding.....	20
References.....	20
Annex 1: Signed statement of REACH Italia.....	21
Annex 2: Letter to DNA.....	22
Annex 3: Presence list of community meetings .....	22

## Abbreviations and acronyms

CVD	Comité Villageois de Développement
MRAH	Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the Kougari pastoral zone in the country .....	5
Figure 2: Location of the pastoral zone of Kougari in the Sahel region.....	5
Figure 3: Location of the pastoral zone of Kougari in the municipality of Dori.....	6
Figure 4: Villages surrounding the Kougari pastoral zone .....	6
Figure 5: Migration of isohyets since 1931.....	7
Figure 6: Land use in the Kougari pastoral zone .....	8
Figure 7: Official installation of the CFV and CCFV in Balandagou.....	12
Figure 8: Degraded land before rehabilitation in the pastoral zone of Kougari.....	12
Figure 9: Use of the Delfino plow to break up the compacted soil .....	13
Figure 10: A converted field .....	13
Figure 11: Recovery of grass on a rehabilitated site .....	14
Figure 12: Example of community meeting.....	18

## List of Tables

Table 1: Overview of native trees used in the project .....	14
Table 2: Additionality analysis.....	19

## Key Information

<b>Project title</b>	Rehabilitation and sustainable management of degraded pastures in the Kougari pastoral zone in the Sahel region in Burkina Faso
<b>Project Location – Country/Region/District</b>	The pastoral area of Kougari, located within fourteen administrative villages belonging to the urban municipality of Dori which are: Balandagou, Belare-Maga, Beybaye, Bouloye, Gotogou, Guidde, Hogga, Kodioloye, Korla, M'Bamga, Ouro Torobe, Ouro Longa, Pempendiangu and Tohounguel
<b>Project Coordinator &amp; Contact Details</b>	A2N Association Noode Noto CISSE Oumarou Executive director <a href="mailto:contact@noddenooto.org">contact@noddenooto.org</a>
<b>Summary of Proposed Activities</b> (Max 30 words)	Improvement of the agro-sylvo-pastoral production of the pastoral zone of Kougari: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and secure access of local and transhumant livestock to pastoral resources</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the pastoral zone of 6,500 ha</li> <li>• Facilitate access of the riparian populations of the pastoral zone to forest resources, pastoral, drinking water, credit.</li> </ul>
<b>Summary of Proposed Target Groups</b> (Max 30 words)	The 14 villages around the Kougari zone, all located in the municipality of Dori.

## 1. Project Aims & Objectives

Most of traditional livestock production systems in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso are based on an extensive use of natural pastures. However, access and sustainable management of these natural pastures are becoming more severely limited by various constraints and anthropogenic pressure. Among others, figure overexploitation of grazing resources, land insecurity limiting access for herds to pasture resources and nutritional deficits for livestock mainly during the dry season. These factors are periodically exacerbated by adverse effects associated with climate variability and climate change.

The objective of the project “Rehabilitation and sustainable management of degraded pastures in the Kougari pastoral zone in the community of Dori, Burkina Faso” is to reverse degradation of pastures, to contribute to the improvement of agropastoral production in accordance with the principles of sustainable management of natural resources and to strengthen peaceful coexistence between rural communities of the pastures in the Kougari zone of Burkina Faso. The project is part of a larger program BKF/024 “Recuperation and valorization of pastoral areas” with finance of Lux Dev aiming to rehabilitate a total pasture surface of 6,500 hectares degraded land within the Kougari pastoral zone of 39,672 ha.

## 2. Proposed Project Area

### 2.1. Description of Project Location

#### Map(s) showing overall project area(s) and boundaries

The pastoral zone of Kougari is located in the northern part of Burkina Faso. It is part of the Sahel region, more precisely in the Séno province and in the urban commune of Dori. The pastoral area of Kougari borders the municipalities of Seytenga, Sampelga and Bani.

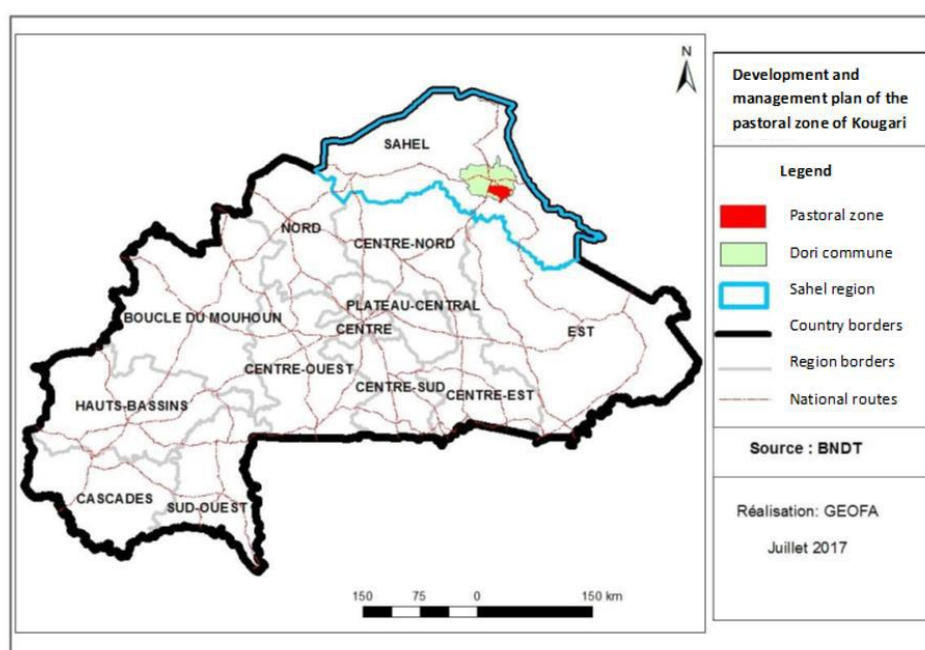


Figure 1: Location of the Kougari pastoral zone in the country

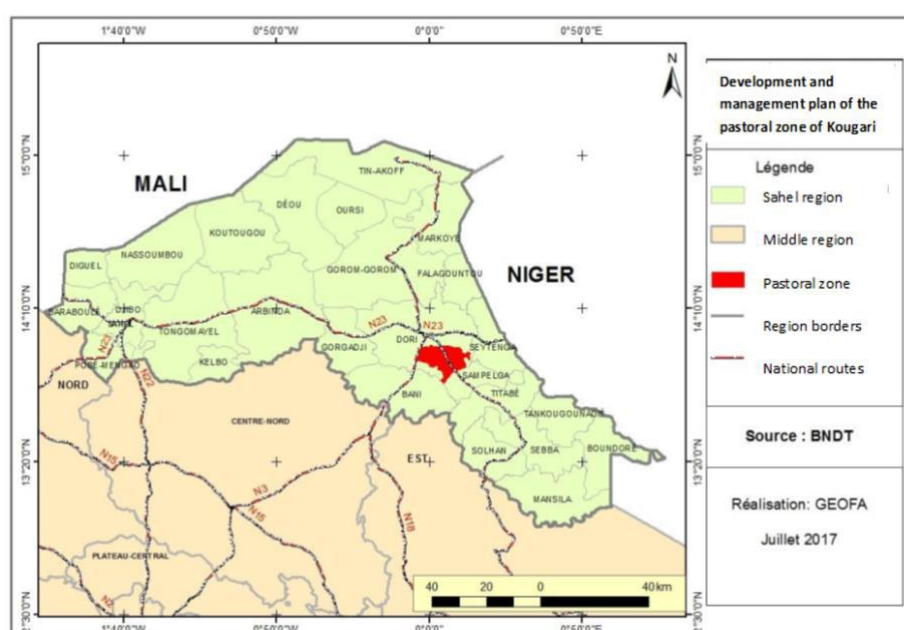


Figure 2: Location of the pastoral zone of Kougari in the Sahel region

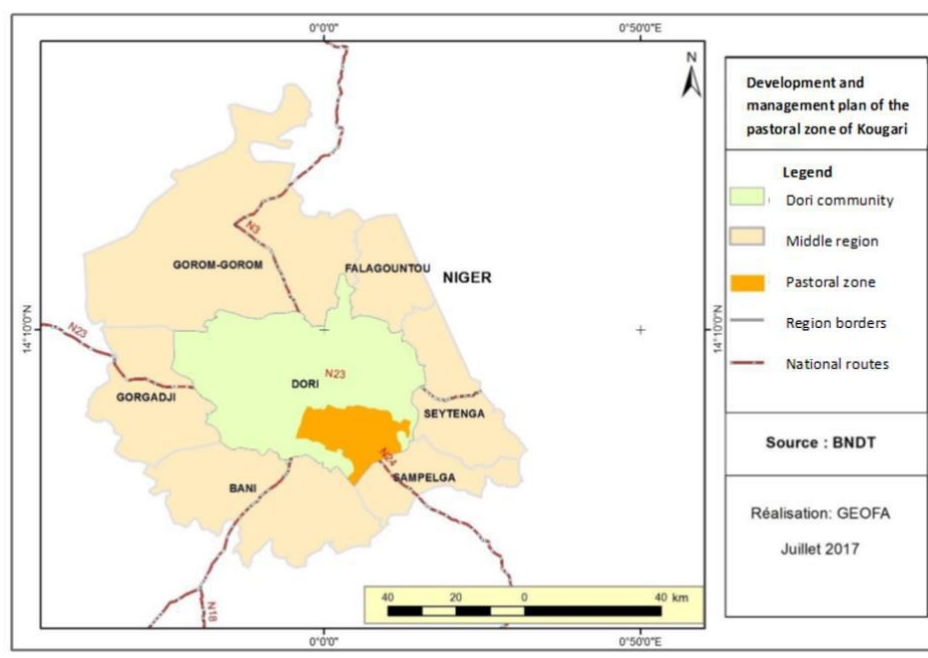


Figure 3: Location of the pastoral zone of Kougari in the municipality of Dori

The pastoral area of Kougari covers an area of 39,672 ha and with a perimeter of 108 km and is located within fourteen administrative villages belonging to the urban commune of Dori which are: Balandagou, Belare-Maga, Beybaye, Bouloye, Gotogou, Guidde, Hogga, Kodioloye, Korïa, M'Bamga, Ouro Torobe, Ouro Longa, Pempendianguou and Tohounguel.

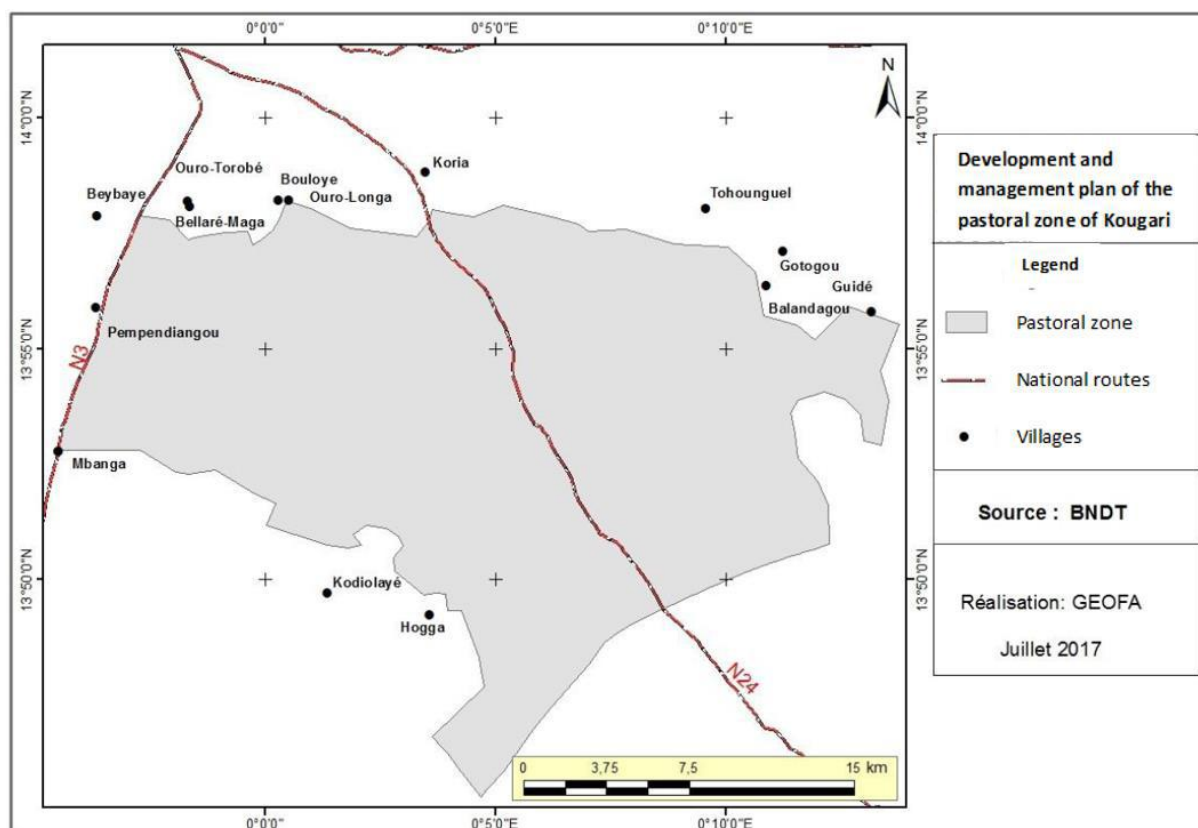


Figure 4: Villages surrounding the Kougari pastoral zone

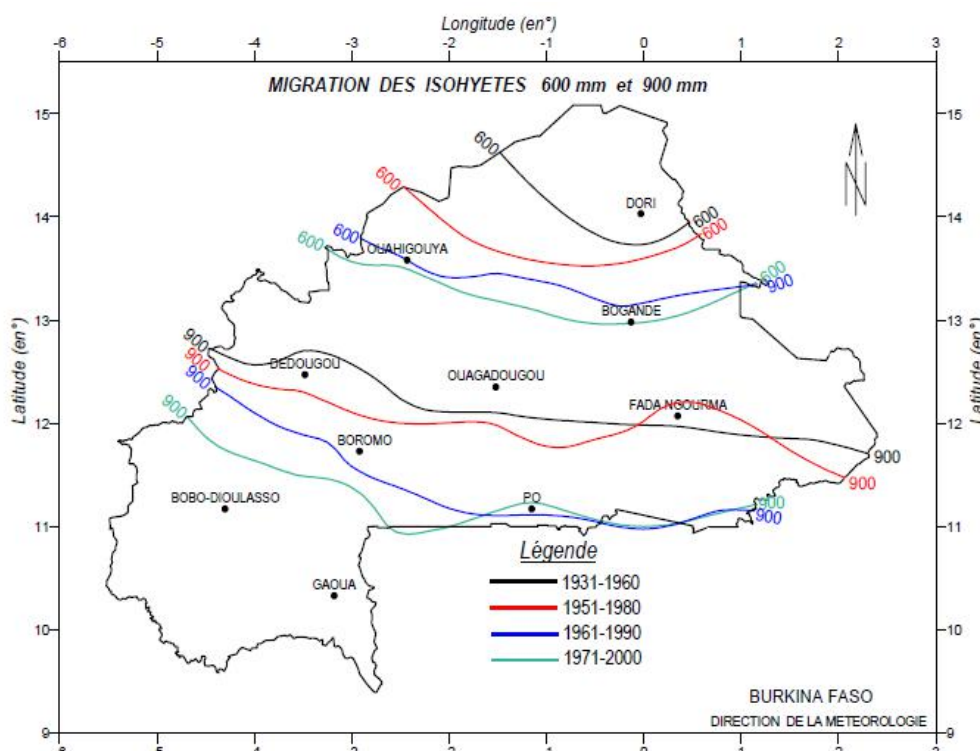


## Identification of any legally designated/protected conservation areas within, overlapping or adjacent to the project area

The proposed project area is located in the nature reserve of the Sahel in the North of Burkina Faso, denominated “Reserve sylvo-pastorale et partielle de faune du Sahel”. It covers a surface of 1.600.000 hectares and was created by Ordonnance n°70/302/PRES/AGRI-EL of 9 December 1970. In the reserve, pastoral activities are conducted on natural pastures and hunting activities are allowed.

## Physical description of the land, habitat types and land use

The province of Séno is characterized by Soudano-Sahelian climate (annual rainfall 400 to 500 mm, number of dry months 8 to 9). The climatic limiting factor for plant growth is rainfall which is generally tending to diminish, with increasing variations between years and the migration of isohyets to the South [1].



Source: NAPA Burkina Faso 2007 [1]

Figure 5: Migration of isohyets since 1931

The Kougari pastoral zone is part of the Niger watershed and has a fairly large surface water resource. These rivers are temporary and dry up in the dry season, but represent a significant potential for the development of agro-sylvo-pastoral activities [2]. The vegetation of the pastoral area is characterized by tree and shrub steppes with severe degradation. There are, however, a few gallery forests, usually located along the rivers. The pastoral zone is organized according to

the activities and the available resources. The most important land use categories can be seen on the map below (Figure 6).

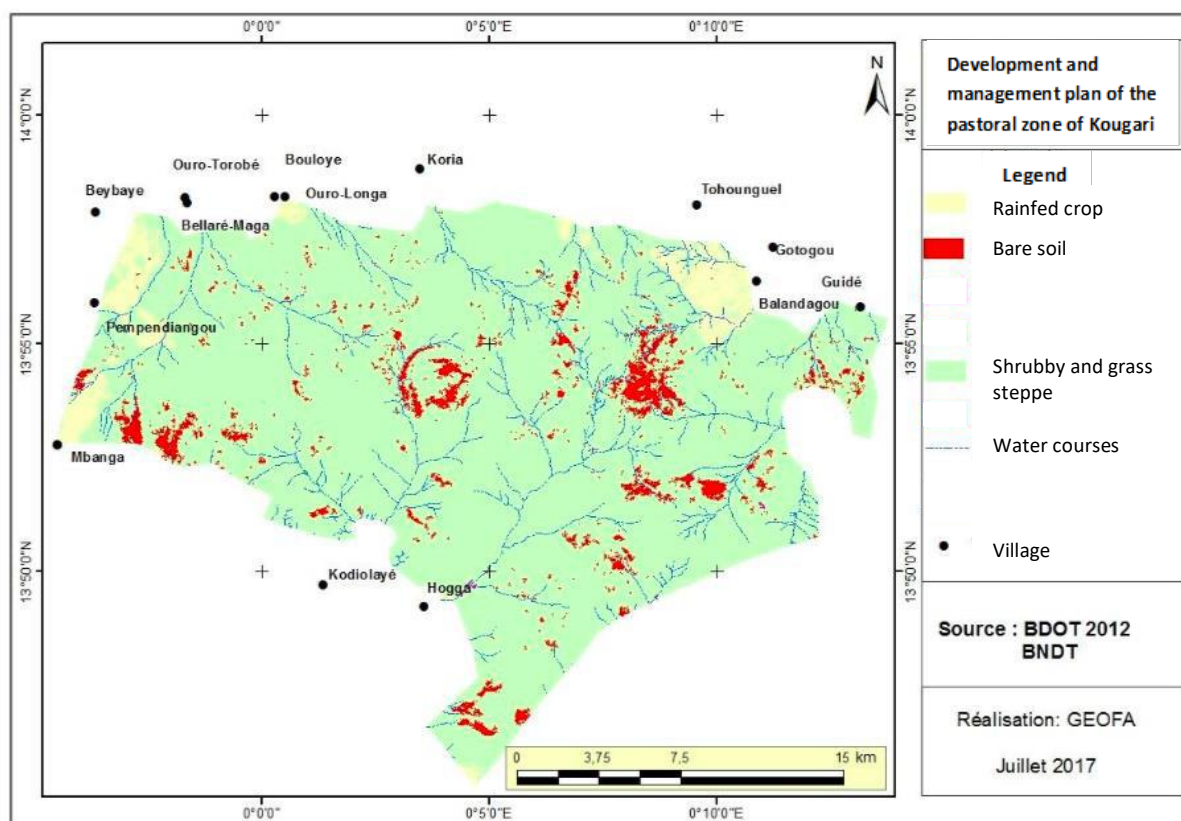


Figure 6: Land use in the Kougari pastoral zone

## Process of Land Degradation

Long-term analyzes of vegetation and the testimony of the local communities demonstrate beyond doubt the existence of local pockets of accelerated land degradation, sometimes leading to desertification. The ecosystems are considered as degraded when they partially or totally lose their resilience, i.e. their ability to return to a normal state and structure. Typical symptoms of land degradation are dwindling or disappearance of herbaceous and tree flora, the reduction in size of resistant trees, the reduction in biological activity of the soil and the increase in surface runoff and erosion [3]. The spontaneous restoration of ecosystems is compromised by the phenomenon of compaction of the top-soil, in particular on "*glacis*", i.e. soft sloping sandy-loam and clay-loam soils. Processes contributing to land degradation are among others land tenure insecurity, and unsustainable range management, logging, overgrazing and overstocking of pastures. In the Kougari zone, 6500 hectares of degraded land was identified for rehabilitation.

## 2.2. Description of Socio-Economic Context

The Sahel region takes the last place in terms of GDP / inhabitants in Burkina Faso, which is 582 US\$ PPP / inhabitant / year [4]. The main towns in the Sahel region are medium-sized cities where activities other than agriculture are poorly developed. More 85% of the populations in the Sahel are agro-pastoralists [5]. In addition, the agriculture does not benefit from an advantageous rainfall which causes migration of especially young workforce to the South [4]. Less than 2% of



the households in the Sahel region have access to electricity. More than 50% uses oil lamps as most important light source. In rural areas, lamp torches and biomass are also often used. [5]

Like elsewhere in the country and Sahel region, the main economic activities of the population of the villages bordering the Kougari pastoral zone are agriculture and livestock. In addition, other activities such as small trade and gold mining are also present. The agricultural activities are characterized by low levels of investment, technicality and equipment, and high dependency on climatic conditions and low soil productivity. Like agricultural production, livestock production remains almost traditional and lowly productive. The breeding system is extensive and semi-intensive. In the livestock system, the pastoral area Kougari plays an important role in that it constitutes an area of retreat of almost all the livestock of the surrounding villages. The animals stay there throughout the rainy season until the end of the harvest (June to December). However, during the dry season, it is only exploited in its periphery due to the lack of water. Both transhumance and sedentary breeding are practiced in the pastoral area of Kougari.

### **3. Identification of Target Groups & Communities**

The project will target the 14 riparian villages in the Kougari zone: Balandagou, Bellare Maga, Beybaye, Bouloye, Gotogou, Guide, Hogga, Kodiolaye, Koria, M'Bamga, Ouro Longo, Ouro Torobe, Pempendiangu, Tohounguel. All these municipalities are located in and around the nature reserve of the Sahel in the North of Burkina Faso, denominated "Reserve sylvo-pastorale et partielle de faune du Sahel". The population growth in the Sahel zone in 2006 (3.18%) is higher than national average in Burkina Faso (3.12%) [5]. According the latest population census (RGPH 2006) the pastoral zone counts 3,913 households with 17,470 inhabitants.

In the municipality of Dori, there are about ten socio-linguistic groups living together. The majority group remains the Peuhls who represent 70.1% of the total population. They are followed by the Mossi (8%), the Sonrhäi (5.5%), the Gourmantché (3.6%), the Djerma (3%) and the Bella (2.5%). The majority of the population in the Kougari pastoral zone is Muslim (according to field surveys of A2N) and represent about 90.7% of the total population of the commune. They are followed by Catholics and Protestants with 5.5% and 3.8% respectively.

The analysis of the situation of poverty in the Sahel zone in Burkina Faso shows that more than 33% of the households live below the poverty line [6]. The poorest households consist of agro-pastoralists who do not have cattle, agro-pastoralists looking after entrusted animals, agro-pastoralists practicing small scale transhumance, children, women and other actors of small livestock trades (like salaried shepherds and others). During the implementation of the project, attention will be paid to gender issues. The various socio-cultural groups in the Sahel have very different men – women relationships and human – animal relationships. For Fulani, the main ethnic nomad group in the Sahel, it is common that women own the animals that they received as dowry and that remain under their control. Men are taking responsibility of the herd, but the women will do the milking and are in charge of the commercialization of the milk. For other ethnic groups rearing cattle, the respective roles of women and men are less clear.

In Burkina Faso, the decentralization of state services leads to awareness and especially an increasing capacity for action at the local and regional level. Village Development Committees (Conseils villageois de Développement CVD), formally established in 2007 (Decree N° 2007-032/PRES/PM/MATD) is an official authority to give villages a unique and official structure to

organize and develop local initiatives. Organized under the auspices of the Municipal Council, which oversees its implementation, the Village Development Committee is the consolidation of all the "lifeblood of the village". It therefore represents grassroots communities that include rural populations and other development actors at the level of the village.

The implementation of the project activities is based on a participatory approach of various actors and users of the area. The villages will be responsible for the execution of pastoral development. In addition, they will provide protection, conservation, restoration, and exploitation of the resources of the zone. The local populations will be at the centre of the actions to be implemented. They will be organized into clusters of villages that have set up Breeder Groups (GE). All these organisations will be covered by the Village Development Councils (CVDs), which are the project owners of village-level activities. Municipal Councillors residing in the villages will act as an interface between the village and the Municipal Council (CM). The project management of the actions formulated in the development plan, in accordance with the principle of decentralized management of natural resources at the municipal level, belongs to the municipality of Dori through its Municipal Council which, if necessary, will hold specific sessions as part of the implementation of the development plan.

The management bodies of the Kougari pastoral area are: The General Assembly, the management committee, and the supervisory committees. The General Assembly (GA) is composed of the members of the CVD, the members of the Village Land Commissions (CFV), the consular members of the Chambers of Agriculture of each of the fourteen villages. The Management Committee is composed of fourteen (14) members appointed from the fourteen village, one person of each village. It consists of:

- A president;
- A vice-president;
- A Secretary General;
- An assistant secretary;
- A treasurer;
- A hydraulic manager and his/her deputy;
- An environmental manager and his/her deputy;
- A cattle trail manager and his/her deputy;
- A transhumance manager and his/her deputy.

The role of the management committee is to oversee informing the entire population of the existence of a Land Charter, compliance with the Charter, the organization of general assembly sessions, the implementation of surveillance activities, the finding of violations of the Charter, and the activities of securing and developing the pastoral area.

The management committee, in collaboration with the CVD, sets up specialized commissions, including supervisory committees in each village. The oversight committee is made up of five members and includes the following socio-professional groups:

- A representative of the farmers;
- A representative of the pastors;
- A representative of the foresters;
- A representative of the Village Development Council;

- A representative of the Water Users Association.

The members of the supervisory committee are chosen from the families residing in the fourteen villages, including the families closest to the pastoral area. The management bodies of the pastoral area of Kougari are placed under the Municipality of Dori, which oversees the execution of their mandates.

## 4. Land Tenure & Carbon Rights

Burkina Faso adopted a new Rural Land Tenure Law (Act. No. 034 on The Rural Land Tenure System) in June 2009. The law recognizes customary rules and practices and reinforces the decentralization and devolution of authority over land matter. The goals of the new law include: (i) ensuring equitable access to rural land; (ii) promoting investments in agriculture, forestry and pastoralism in Burkina Faso; (iii) reducing poverty in rural areas; and (iv) promoting sustainable management of natural resources. In addition to these goals, the new Rural Tenure Law is meant to protect property and land user rights, prevent and manage land conflicts, and build a framework for ensuring rural land tenure security.

The law furthers decentralization in Burkina Faso and codifies principles of customary rights by enabling communities to draft local land charters, which are local conventions based on the customs and land uses. These land charters contain rules relating to conservation of shared natural resources, the process of giving and receiving land loan, and managing land disputes. They are created at the village level in a participatory manner that includes a representative group of stakeholders (including women, forest users, pastoralists, and youth), and is aided by the state. They are adopted at the village level, validated at the municipal court, and recorded in the register of local land charters. Communities are engaged to participate in safeguarding the application of these local land charters.

Pastoralists and sedentary farmers are also sometimes in conflict. Transhumance has been practiced in the Burkinabe Sahel for centuries, and there is a clear local understanding regarding northern herding routes. Expanded cultivation is blocking traditional access routes to pasture and watering holes. Also, more pastoralists are seeking to become sedentary agro-pastoralist, and more farmers are raising livestock, exacerbating competition between the populations and minimizing complementarity. Farmers have less incentive to invite pastoralist onto their land when their own livestock have already provided manure and milk. The 2009 land Law reinforces the jurisdiction of local authorities in resolving land disputes, per procedures set forth in local land charter [2]. The rehabilitated pasture sites are managed by the Village Development Committee (or CVD) through the local land charter. Land user rights of the sites as well as the carbon rights will be formalized by the municipal council and will ensure that the carbon rights are owed by the local communities.

It is estimated that more than 18% of the pastoral area has been reduced between 1984 and 2015. Given the importance of the livestock activity, which involves more than 17,470 inhabitants in the zone of Kougari and the drastic decrease in natural pastoral resources, the population, with support of A2N, decided to draw up an Inter-Village Land Charter in order to preserve this space.



Figure 7: Official installation of the CFV and CCFV in Balandagou

## 5. Project Interventions & Activities

The project intervention consists of restoring degraded pastures in the Kougari pastoral zone by re-establishing its structure, productivity and species diversity originally present in order to enhance the productivity of the vegetation as pasture for the benefit of the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. The sites are old degraded grazing lands of which the topsoil is characterized by a clogged, hardened and impenetrable surface.



Figure 8: Degraded land before rehabilitation in the pastoral zone of Kougari

After consultation with representatives of the local population through the Village Development Committees (*Comités Villageois de Développement* or CVD), and in close collaboration with local authorities, degraded pastures are identified for restoration. The soil surface will be worked by a tractor using the Vallerani system with the Delfino plow. Due to the speed of the tractor and the

construction particularities of the plow, the compacted soil will be broken up, thereby facilitating the absorption of water. The plow creates a system of micro-basins with a volume of about 1000 liters in a “half-moon” shape, disposed along the contour-line. The micro-basins collect rainwater, over flow and other resources available like fine soil, organic matter, seeds, etc.



Figure 9: Use of the Delfino plow to break up the compacted soil

The natural regeneration of vegetation on ripped land is assisted by direct seeding of native plants whose germination and growth is possible thanks to the water collected into the micro-basins. The seed collection, conservation and direct seeding are organized with and by the local communities. The seeds must be collected from the plants at the time of their maturity and be properly maintained. Missing seeds are purchased from the National Centre for Tree Seeds (CNSF) if needed in order to better propagate pre-existing species which, because of environmental degradation, are no longer sufficient to ensure adequate dissemination.



Figure 10: Example of rehabilitated pasture land

The following native tree species are selected and propagated by the communities because of their important value for human and livestock:



**Table 1: Overview of native trees used in the project**

Scientific name	Products & uses
Balanites Aegyptiaca	(i) Fruits and oil; (ii) construction wood ;(iii) Medicinal uses; (iv) nitrogen fixation in the soil;
Ziziphus Mauritiana	(i) Fruits; (ii) Leave as forage;
Acacia Nilotica	(i) Pods and leaves as forage and fodder; (ii) Construction of hedges;
Acacia Albida	(i) Leaves and seedpods as forage; (ii) Important for raising bees; (iii) Nitrogen fixation in the soil;
Acacia Raddiana	(i) Foliage and seedpods as forage; (ii) Construction of hedges; (iii) Firewood;
Acacia Sénégal	(i) Foliage as forage; (ii) Arabic gum;
Acacia Seyal	(i) Foliage as forage; (ii) Arabic gum; (iii) Medicinal uses;
Piliostigma Reticulatum	(i) Leaves used for drinks; (ii) Bark for cordage; (iii) Twigs and leaves as forage; (iv) Medicinal uses;

The application of the local land charter based on the new Rural Land Tenure Law (Act. No. 034/2009), will enable communities to sustainably manage the restored pastures. This land charter, which is a local convention based on the custom and land uses, contains rules relating to conservation of shared natural resources.



**Figure 11: Recovery of grass on a rehabilitated site**

Carbon sequestration is estimated between 1 and 2 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha/year. There is a large uncertainty on the underground biomass. Revenue from the sale of Plan Vivo Certificate will be used for staged PES schemes based on performance indicators as seed survival and tree growth.

## 6. Identification of Any Non-Eligible Activities

The Plan Vivo project “Rehabilitation and sustainable management of degraded pastures in the Kougari pastoral zone in the Sahel region in Burkina Faso ” is part of a larger program BKF/024



“Recuperation and valorization of pastoral areas” implemented by the Ministry in charge of Animal Resources in Burkina Faso with finance of Lux Dev.

Several other activities are defined in the management plan, including informing and sensibilization of the different actors about the control and health protection of the livestock and wildlife, building of vaccination parcs, realization of hydraulic infrastructure (boreholes) and facilitate the access to credit.

Four main groups of actors are involved in the implementation of the program BKF/024 and will benefit from capacity building activities: (i) farmers and their organizations, (ii) local and grassroots communities; (iii) the Ministry in charge of Animal Resources and its decentralized structures; (iv) scientific and technical institutes.

## **7. Long-Term Sustainability Drivers**

Rehabilitation of the degraded pastures through tree planting will be reinforced through the implementation of local land charter provided by the 2009 Rural Land Tenure Law. The communities of the pastoral zone of Kougari will apply their local land charter based on the principles of customary rights, which are local conventions based on customs and land uses. This land charter contains rules relating to conservation of shared natural resources and managing land disputes. Examples among others of practices which will be forbidden on the pastures by the local land charters: (i) wood cutting; (ii) access of animals with no updated vaccinations against dominant animal diseases; (iii) practice of bush fires; (iv) practice of illegal grazing; (v) the practice of harvesting grass in pasture areas for commercial purposes. The project foresees capacity building on the application of the local land charter.

The reforested pastures will increase the forage production for the livestock, the major economic activity in the area. Sustainable management of trees on grasslands has a major positive impact on the forage production of leaves of the trees and grasses around the trees. Indeed, trees and grasses play an important role in the Sahel on the survival of the livestock. In particular, the leaves of trees provide fodder essentially during the lean season (last two to three months of the dry season). Different studies reveal an increase in herbaceous productivity with increased forage availability [7, 8]. The increase in productivity is usually confined to the under-canopy or near-canopy environments, and it results from the higher concentrations of soil nutrients, improved soil physical properties, lower temperatures and lower evapotranspiration rates occurring below tree canopies. In addition, trees provide shade for the large mammals and improve the nutritional quality of grassland in terms of increased concentrations of minerals [9].

## **8. Applicant Organization & Proposed Governance Structure**

The NGO Nodde Nooto (A2N) will act as Project Coordinator. In the project establishment phase Lux Dev, with technical assistance of CO2logic, will assist to manage the project while building the capacity of A2N. A2N is a long-standing local NGO based in the North of Burkina Faso, experienced in community facilitation, land rehabilitation and sustainable development. In order to adapt to the local context of existing partner relationships and distribution of skills and expertise, A2N will receive assistance for certain project coordinator responsibilities from Lux Dev and CO2logic

through external technical services to the project, supporting in-depth socialization of the Plan Vivo System and PDD development.

The section below highlights the key responsibilities of A2N in the Plan Vivo project:

### **Administrative**

- *Registration and recording of plan vivos and sale agreements;*
- *Managing the use of project finance in the Plan Vivo and making payments to producers*
- *Coordinating and recording monitoring*
- *Negotiating sales of Plan vivo Certificates*
- *Reporting to the Plan Vivo Foundation*
- *Contracting project validation and verification*
- *Managing project data.*

### **Technical**

- *Providing technical support and training to producers in planning and implementing project activities*
- *Developing, reviewing and updating forestry and agroforestry systems (technical specifications)*
- *Evaluating plan vivos*
- *Monitoring plan vivos*

### **Social**

- *Conducting preliminary discussions and continued workshops with communities*
- *Gathering socio-economic information for project registration and reporting purposes*
- *Helping groups/individuals to demonstrate land-tenure*
- *Advising on issues such as mobilization, setting up bank accounts, dispute resolution, etc.*

### **External Technical Support/Project Development Services**

A2N will receive technical assistance to develop certain aspects of the project from MRAH / Lux Dev and CO2logic. The areas of assistance are:

- *Negotiating sales of Plan vivo Certificates*
- *Reporting to the Plan Vivo Foundation*
- *Assisting in technical aspects of project design and development*
- *Providing training to project technicians*
- *Developing carbon/ES modeling and technical specifications*

### **Information about the Project Coordinator – A2N**

- *Legal status:* Nodde Noote (A2N) is a non-Governmental Organization, originating from the Sahel region with headquarters in Dori. It was officially recognized in Burkina Faso

following the convention No. 96/005/MATS/PSNO/HC/DR of 12/07/1996. It is active in the four provinces of the Sahel of Burkina Faso: Oudalan, Séno, Soum end Yagha.

- *Long-term objectives:* A2N is a pool of expertise for the promotion of good practices. It was created with the aim of laying the foundations for self-managed, sustainable, environmentally friendly development in line with national policies and contributes to a better balance of the land and ecological heritage by promoting community initiatives and equitable community access to natural resources.
- *Brief summary of interventions:* The interventions of A2N are focused on (i) support for local development; (ii) Management of natural resources; (iii) Sustainable food security; (iv) Literacy/education; (v) Social mobilization and (vi) Capacity building.
- *Summary of current activities including details of scale and range:*
  - (i) Resilience and economic growth in the Sahel – Accelerated Growth Program through strengthening the cowpea, small ruminant and poultry value chains in marginal agropastoral and agricultural areas in Burkina Faso and potentially increase the income for more than 50,000 households and by supporting 480 women's groups.
  - (ii) Strengthening social cohesion through the rehabilitation of school and health infrastructures (13) in the commune of Dori, Sahel Region in 11 villages.
  - (iii) Project to strengthen the resilience and social cohesion of vulnerable populations in the cross-border regions of Burkina Faso (Sahel region) and Niger (Tillabéri region) by supporting local communities and institutions in conflict prevention and strengthening of social cohesion by reinforcing the local socio-economic fabric.
  - (vi) Project to secure the livelihood of the populations of the Kougari area due to recovery of degraded land and supporting the communities for a sustainable management funded by Lux-development through the BKF/024 program. Conducted in the pastoral zone of Kougari including 14 villages, located in the municipality of Dori: recovery of 6500 ha of degraded land, re-vegetation of these sites with woody and herbaceous species, and support (training, awareness and accountability) the communities on sustainable management of the sites.
- *Personnel to be involved in the project with details of relevant skills and experience:*
  - (i) Facilitator: He has around 20 years of experience in the Sahel region, of which 16 years with A2N where he has supported the process of securing pastoral zones (Ceekol-nagge and Kougari) through mobilization and sensitization of populations, setting up management structures etc.
  - (ii) Facilitator: He has worked 4 years for A2N on behalf of the project for Strengthening Resilience and Economic Growth in the Sahel where he was the regional program manager and specialized in livestock feed and fodder crops. Now he is a part of the Sahel Regional Directorate of Animal and Fishery Resources and works on the implementation of the Ministry's policy on the development and management of grazing areas.

Technical assistance will be provided by Lux DEV and CO2logic. Lux Dev is responsible for the implementation of the larger program BKF/024 "Recuperation and valorization of pastoral areas", of which the proposed Plan Vivo project "Rehabilitation and sustainable management of degraded pastures in the Kougari pastoral zone in the Sahel region in Burkina Faso" is part of. CO2logic, a carbon consultancy company based in Brussels, has lots of experience with the development of carbon projects mainly in Africa.

Annex 1 shows the signed statement on behalf of A2N that the PIN was submitted with their full consent. The executive director, Oumarou Cisse, can be contacted through: [contact@noddenooto.org](mailto:contact@noddenooto.org).

## 9. Community-Led Design Plan

Community participation represents a key factor for the achievement of the expected results and to guarantee sustainability to the project. Participation will be fostered through the empowerment of already existing structures like the Village Development Committees, the Village Land commissions (CFV) and the village Land Conciliation Commissions (CCFV). Communities are highly involved in the selection of tree and herbaceous species according to their needs; like native species, species with specific utility and use for local population such as Gum Arabic and forage or erosion control species. The selection is realized through consultation and participatory design process. This design process will include capacity building on the collection and treatment of seeds and on the technique of direct seeding. Afterwards, the communities will be involved in the direct seeding of the rehabilitated lands.

The communities were highly involved in the development of the local land charter, which contains the local conventions on the usage of the natural resources based on the customs and land uses. This land charter contains rules relating to conservation of the pastures.

The communities will also be in charge of forest inventory. The direct involvement of community members in monitoring is a fundamental measure for enhancing project ownership and improving the effectiveness. The forest inventory will be organized in close collaboration with the Village Development Committee.

A community meeting where, among others, the representatives of the 14 villages of the pastoral zone of Kougari were present, was held at Dori on 19/03/2020 discussing the objectives of setting up a Plan Vivo project. The complete attendance list can be found in Annex 3.



Figure 12: Example of community meeting

## 10. Additionality Analysis

The project “Rehabilitation and sustainable management of degraded pastures in the Kougari zone in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso” is not the product of a legislative degree. Project activities aim to reverse degradation of pastures, foster sustainable land management of the pastures, and could not be considered a commercial land-use initiative that would be economically viable in their own right. The revenues related to Plan Vivo certificates will allow to put in place an incentive mechanism to sustain sustainable pasture management.

Barriers to sustainable management of pastures and how the proposed project will overcome them are presented in the Table 4.

Table 2: Additionality analysis

Barrier	Action to overcome the barrier
<b>Financial</b> Target communities lack financial resources to support rehabilitation and sustainable land management of pastures. Poverty is still forcing many resource users to embark on short-term coping strategies rather than long-term investment in land and resources.	Finance from program BKF-024, funded by Lux Dev, is used to support the establishment of project activities and PV certification. The sales of Plan Vivo certificates provides a potential source of support to foster sustainable management of pastures in the longer term, that will deliver quantifiable climate benefits.
<b>Technical</b> Target communities lack knowledge of practices that could improve land management and/or the technical expertise to implement them.	Rehabilitation and land management practices will be introduced to communities during participatory land use planning workshops exercises. Reseeding activities will be organized, allowing communities to achieve the targets defined in the PES agreements.
<b>Institutional</b> The implementation of the Land Tenure Law has been difficult. It has been argued that the rules and regulations for securing property rights and promoting sustainable management of natural resources are not really known by local communities.	Capacity building regarding the application of Local Land Charters based on consultation with the full range of rural actors is foreseen in the project. Facilitation and training to guide and strengthen community groups and structures like CVD will allow ensuring rural land tenure security.

## 11. Notification of Relevant Bodies & Regulations

The letter in Annex 2 shows a notification letter of the project proposal that has been sent to the national focal point on climate change (SP/CONEDD or Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development).

Additionally, the project will comply with all relevant national and international regulations.

## 12. Identification of Start-Up Funding

The project is part of a larger program BKF/024 “Recuperation and valorization of pastoral areas” implemented by the Ministry in charge of Animal Resources in Burkina Faso with finance of Lux Dev. Funds are foreseen till the end of the first quarter of 2022 to set up the Plan Vivo project. Operational costs after 2022 are foreseen to be financed through the sales of the Plan Vivo certificates.

## References

- [1] MECV (2007) « *Programme d'action national d'adaptation à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques (Pana du Burkina Faso)* »  
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/bfa01f.pdf>
- [2] A2N (2018) « *Plan d'aménagement et de gestion de la zone pastorale de Kougari dans la commune de Dori* »
- [3] TOUTAIN B., GUERVILLY T., LE MASSON A., ROBERGE G., Sécheresse 2006, 17 (1) : 72-75, « *Leçons de quelques essais de régénération des parcours en région sahélienne* »
- [4] PNUD (2012) « *Rapport National sur le Développement Humain Burkina Faso 2012* »  
[http://www.bf.undp.org/content/burkina\\_faso/fr/home/library/human\\_development/rapnatdh12/](http://www.bf.undp.org/content/burkina_faso/fr/home/library/human_development/rapnatdh12/)
- [5] INSD (2006), « *Monographie de la région du Sahel* »
- [6] MECV (2002) « *Schéma régional d'aménagement du territoire du Sahel (1998 – 2025)* »
- [7] MRA (2005) « *Initiative Elevage Pauvreté et Croissance (IEPC)* »  
[http://hubrural.org/IMG/pdf/burkina\\_iepc.pdf](http://hubrural.org/IMG/pdf/burkina_iepc.pdf)
- [8] CONEDERA M., et. al., Bois et Forêts des Tropiques (2010) N° 304 (2), “*Reconstitution des écosystèmes dégradés Sahéliens* »
- [9] GROUZIS M., NIZINSKI J., AKPO E., IVe Congrès International des Terres de Parcours Montpellier – France – 22-26 Avril 1991, « *L'arbre et l'herbe au Sahel : Influence de l'arbre sur la structure spécifique et la production de la strate herbacée, et sur la régénération des espèces ligneuses* »
- [10] BELSKY A.J., Tropical Grasslands (1992) Volume 26, 12 – 20, “*Effects of trees on nutritional quality of understorey gramineous forage in tropical savannas*”



## Annex 1: Signed statement of A2N



Ouagadougou, le 04 mars 2020

Monsieur le Conseiller Technique Principal,  
Projet BKF/024 Récupération et valorisation des  
espaces pastoraux

OUAGADOUGOU

Réf/N° : 2020-01/A2N-DE/03

**Objet :** *Accord favorable pour la coordination du projet Plan VIVO*

Monsieur le Conseiller,

Suite à votre sollicitation pour la coordination du projet VIVO « Sécurisation des moyens d'existence des populations de la zone de Kougari dans la commune de Dori, région du Sahel, Burkina Faso », nous vous remercions pour la confiance placée à notre Association.

Ce faisant, nous venons par la présente vous notifier notre acceptation et disponibilité à jouer le rôle de coordinateur dudit projet. Aussi, nous approuvons le contenu de la note d'information y relatif.

Veuillez croire, Monsieur le Conseiller en l'assurance de notre collaboration.

Le Directeur Exécutif

Oumarou CISSE

Association Nodde Nooto (A2N)  
ONG de droit Burkinabè reconnue d'utilité publique  
Numéro DPSP : ONG : 0147  
01 BP 30 Dori, BURKINA  
Tél. : +226 24 46 03 01 • Fax : +226 24 46 00 14  
Email : nodde@fasonet.bf  
[www.noddenooto.bf](http://www.noddenooto.bf)

## Annex 2: Letter to DNA



Dori, le 29 Mai 2020

**Monsieur le Secrétaire Permanent**  
du Conseil National du Développement Durable  
SP/CNDD

**OUAGADOUGOU**

Réf/N° 2020-0199/A2N-DE/05

**Objet :** *Information sur la mise en place du projet Plan Vivo*

**Monsieur le Secrétaire Permanent,**

Je venais par la présente vous informer que l'Association Nodde Nooto (A2N), une ONG de droit burkinabè reconnue d'utilité publique qui intervient dans la gestion des ressources naturelles dans les régions du Centre-Nord et du Sahel, a mis en place un projet de séquestration de carbone dénommé ***Projet Plan Vivo de sécurisation des moyens d'existence dans la zone de KOUGARI dans la commune de Dori***,

La mise en place de ce projet a été possible grâce à l'appui technique et financier de l'agence Luxembourgeoise pour la coopération et le développement (LuxDev) à travers le projet BKF/024 de récupération et valorisation des espaces pastoraux.

Tout en comptant sur l'appui et le soutien de votre institution, je vous prie d'agréer, **Monsieur le Secrétaire Permanent**, l'expression de ma déférente considération.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Le Directeur Exécutif



*Oumarou Cissé*  
**Oumarou Cissé**

Association Nodde Nooto (A2N)  
ONG de droit Burkinabè reconnue d'utilité publique  
Numéro DPSP - ONG : 0147  
01 BP 30 Dori, BURKINA  
Tél. : +226 24 46 03 01 • Fax : +226 24 46 00 14  
Email : nodde@fasonet.bf  
www.noddenooto.bf