Convention on Biological Diversity

UNDP

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: BURKINA FASO

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GLOSSARY

AZEs	Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GD-PAME	Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
ICCAs	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Area (may also be referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or "territories of life")
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OECM	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PPA	Privately Protected Area
ProtConn	Protected Connected land indicator
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
TEOW	Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WD-OECM	World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures

Disclaimer

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This country dossier is compiled by the UNDP and SCBD from publicly available information. It is prepared, within the overall work of the Global Partnership on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Party concerned and other national stakeholders to facilitate the verification, correcting, and updating of country data. The statistics might differ from those reported officially by the country due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Furthermore, the suggestions from the UNDP and SCBD are based on analyses of global datasets, which may not necessarily be representative of national policy or criteria used at the national level. The analyses are also subject to the limits inherent in global indicators (precision, reliability, underlying assumptions, etc.). Therefore, they provide useful information but cannot replace analyses at a national level nor constitute a future benchmark for national policy or decision-making.

The preparation of this dossier was generously supported by: the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GMbH*; the European Commission; the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and the Government of Japan (Japan Biodiversity Fund). The dossier does not necessarily reflect their views.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides information on the coverage of protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), as currently reported in global databases (the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM)). It also includes details on the status of the other qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 based on this data. These statistics might differ from those reported officially by countries due to difference in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage, differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory, or if global datasets differ from the criteria and indicators used at the national level. Where available, data from national statistics for the elements of Target 11 are included alongside records from these global databases. This dossier also provides a summary of commitments made under Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and a summary of potential opportunities regarding elements of the target for future planning.

The dossier has been developed in consultation with the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), which manages the WDPA, WD-OECM and Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME). Parties to the CBD are requested to contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org with any updates to the information in these databases.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Elements: Current status and opportunities for action

Coverage

- **Status:** as of May 2021, terrestrial coverage in Burkina Faso is 45,403.1 km^2 (16.4%).
- **Opportunities for action:** opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

Ecological Representativeness

- **Status:** Burkina Faso contains 2 terrestrial ecoregions: the mean coverage by reported PAs and OECMs is 45.0%; all terrestrial ecoregions have at least partial coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Burkina Faso to increase protection in terrestrial ecoregions that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs.

Areas Important for Biodiversity

- **Status:** Burkina Faso has 10 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean coverage of KBAs by reported PAs and OECMs is 78.9%; all KBAs have at least partial coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.

- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Burkina Faso to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs, and to focus on effective management for those that already have adequate coverage.

Areas Important for Ecosystem Services

- **Status:** coverage of areas important for ecosystem services: In Burkina Faso, 19.5% of aboveground biomass carbon, 46.3% of belowground biomass carbon and 21.2% of soil organic carbon is covered by PAs and OECMs.

- **Opportunities for action:** for carbon, there is opportunity for Burkina Faso to increase PA and OECM coverage in terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.

- For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

Connectivity and Integration

- **Status:** coverage of protected-connected lands is 8.1%. There are several corridors in the south-central part of the country, though they are currently without status. Implementation is planned for the “PONASI” Project, covering Po National Park, Nazinga CF and Game Ranch, part of the Sissili CF, the Po-Nazinga and Po-Border corridors of Ghana.

- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for a targeted increase in connecting PAs or OECMs and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation. Continue implementation of corridor projects, like the “PONASI” Project.

- As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).

Governance Diversity

- **Status:** protected areas in Burkina Faso fall under the responsibility of the State, Decentralized Communities, Local Communities, and the private sector.

- **Opportunities for action:** increase efforts to report the governance types for the 97.3% of sites that do not have their governance type listed in the WDPA. If applicable, explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation.

- There is also opportunity for Burkina Faso to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

Protected Area Management Effectiveness

- **Status:** there has been progress in improving the effectiveness of biodiversity management in Burkina Faso, even if there are some difficulties related to lack of financial and technical means and the impacts of climate change. To date, 6.4% of terrestrial PAs have completed Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessments reported.

- **Opportunities for action:** the 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs, therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations to achieve the target.

- There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.

INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan from 18-29 October 2010. The vision of the Strategic Plan is one of "Living in harmony with nature" where *"By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people"* (CBD, 2010). In addition to this vision, the Strategic Plan is composed of 20 targets, under five strategic goals. Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 states that *"By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes."*

With the conclusion of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020, Target 11 on area-based conservation has seen success in the expansion of the global network of protected areas (PA) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The negotiation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its future targets provide an essential opportunity to further improve the coverage of PAs and OECMs, to improve other aspects of area-based conservation, to accelerate progress on biodiversity conservation more broadly, while also addressing climate change, and the Sustainable Development Goals. This next set of global biodiversity targets are to be adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. These new targets must aim to build upon lessons learned from the last decade of progress to deliver transformative change for the benefit of nature and people, to realize the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity have developed the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossiers, which provide countries with an overview of the status of Target 11 elements, opportunities for action, and a summary of commitments made by Parties over the last decade. Each dossier can support countries in assessing their progress on key elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and identifying opportunities to prioritize new protected areas and OECMs.

This dossier provides an overview of area-based conservation in Burkina Faso. Section I of the dossier presents data on the current status of Burkina Faso's PAs and OECMs. The data presented in Section I relates to each element of Target 11. Section I also presents the PA and OECM coverage for two critical ecosystem services: water security and carbon stocks. In addition, the dossier presents potential opportunities for action for Burkina Faso, in relation to each Target 11 element. The analyses present options for improving Burkina Faso's area-based conservation network to achieve enhanced protection and benefits for livelihoods and climate change. Section II presents details on Burkina Faso's existing PA and OECM commitments as a summary of existing efforts towards achieving Target 11. This gives focus not only to national policy and actions but also voluntary commitments to

the UN. Furthermore, where data is available, this dossier provides information on potential OECMs, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs; also, often referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or "territories of life") and Privately Protected Areas (PPAs) and the potential contribution they will have in achieving the post-2020 targets.

The information on PAs and OECMs presented here is derived from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM). These databases are joint products of UNEP and IUCN, managed by UNEP-WCMC, and can be viewed and downloaded at www.protectedplanet.net. Parties are encouraged to provide data on their PAs and OECMs to UNEP-WCMC for incorporation into the databases (see e.g., Decisions 10/31 and 14/8). The significant efforts of Parties in updating their data in the build up to the publication of the Protected Planet Report 2020 (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2021) were greatly appreciated. UNEP-WCMC welcomes further updates, following the data standards described here (www.wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual), and these should be directed to protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org. The statistics presented in this dossier are derived from the May 2021 WDPA and WD-OECM releases, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Readers should consult www.protectedplanet.net for the latest coverage statistics (updated monthly).

Some data from the WDPA and WD-OECM are not made publicly available at the request of the data-provider. This affects some statistics, maps, and figures presented in this dossier. Statistics provided by UNEP-WCMC (terrestrial and marine coverage) are based upon the full dataset, including restricted data. All other statistics, maps, and figures are based upon the subset of the data that is publicly available.

Where data is less readily available, such as for potential OECMs, ICCAs and PPAs, data has also been compiled from published reports and scientific literature to provide greater awareness of these less commonly recorded aspects. These data are provided to highlight the need for comprehensive reporting on these areas to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM. Parties are invited to work with indigenous peoples, local communities and private actors to submit data under the governance of these actors, with their consent, to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM.

Overall, PAs and OECMs are essential instruments for biodiversity conservation and to sustain essential ecosystem services that support human well-being and sustainable development, including food, medicine, and water security, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The data in this dossier, therefore, aims to celebrate the current contributions of PAs and OECMs, whilst the gaps presented hope to encourage greater progress, not just for the benefit of biodiversity and the post-2020 GBF, but also to recognize the essential role of PAs and OECMs to the Sustainable Development Goals and for addressing the climate crisis.

SECTION I: CURRENT STATUS

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 refers to both protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). This section provides the current status for all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 where indicators with global data are available. Statistics for all elements are presented using data on both PAs and OECMs (where this data is available and reported in global databases like the WDPA and WD-OECM). It is recognized that statistics reported in the WPDA and WD-OECM might differ from those reported officially by countries due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Details on UNEP-WCMC's methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage area available here. The global indicators adopted here for presenting the status of other elements of Target 11 may also differ from those in use nationally. Where available, results from national reporting are also included.

COVERAGE

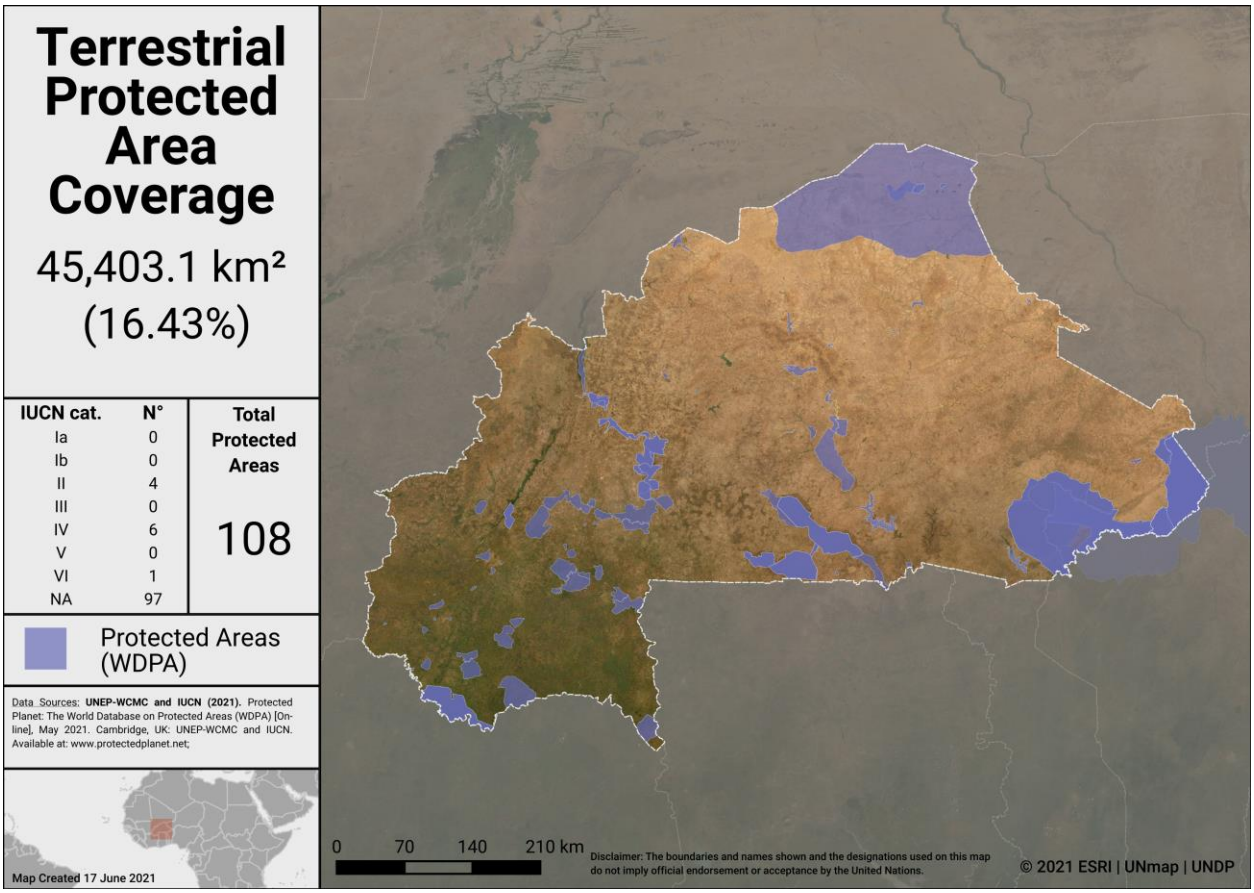
As of May 2021, Burkina Faso has **110** protected areas reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). 2 UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserves are not included in the following statistics (see details on UNWP-WCMC's methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage **here**).

As of May 2021, Burkina Faso has **0** OECMs reported in the world database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

Current coverage for Burkina Faso:

- 16.4% terrestrial (108 protected areas, 45,403.1 km^2)

PAs in Burkina Faso consist of National Parks, Classified Forests and Village Hunting Zones.



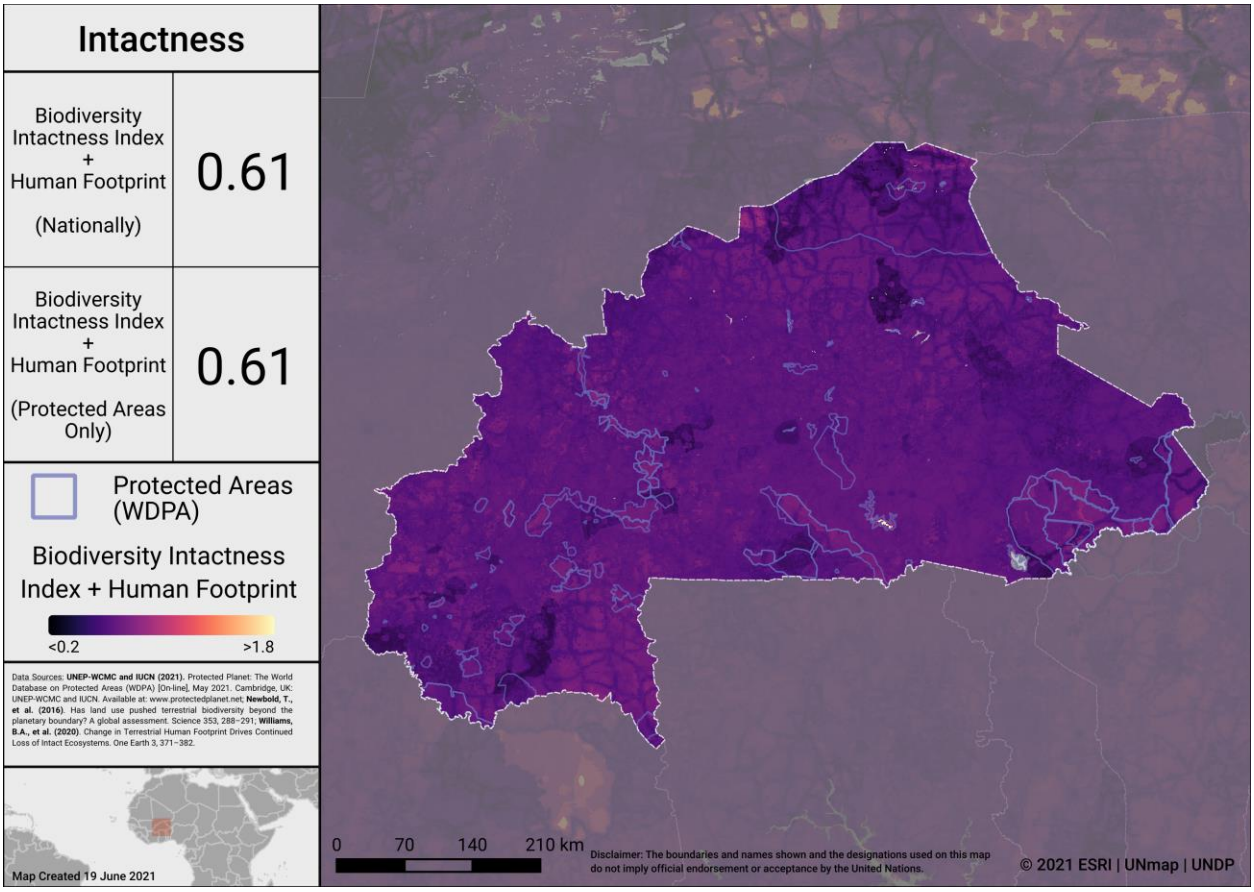
Terrestrial Protected Areas in Burkina Faso

Potential OECMs

There are currently no potential OECM examples for Burkina Faso.

Opportunities for action

Opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, as Burkina Faso considers where to add new PAs and OECMs, the map below identifies areas in Burkina Faso where intact areas are not currently protected. Focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.



Intactness in Burkina Faso

To explore more on intactness visit the UN Biodiversity Lab: map.unbiodiversitylab.org.

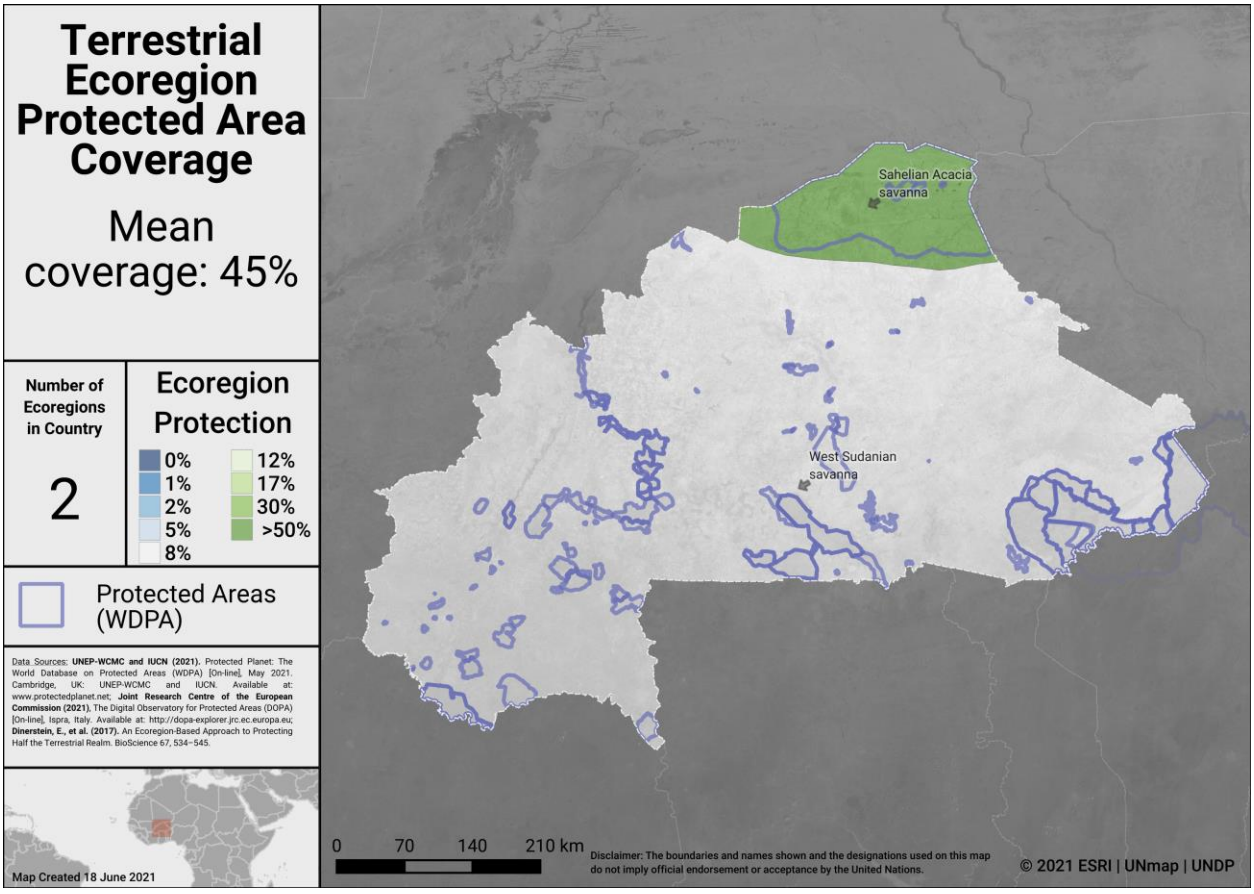
ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS

Ecological representativeness is assessed based on the PAs and OECMs coverage of broad-scale biogeographic units. Globally, ecoregions have been described for terrestrial areas (Dinerstein et al, 2017), marine coastal and shelf ecosystems (to a depth of 200m; Spalding et al 2007) and surface pelagic waters (Spalding et al 2012).

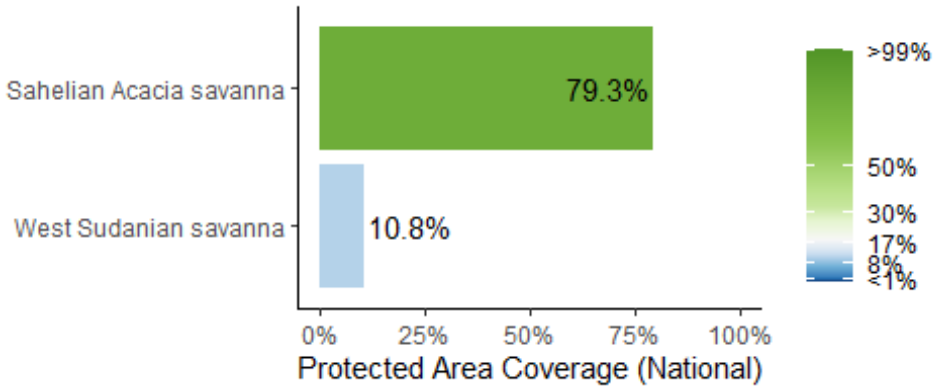
Burkina Faso has 2 **terrestrial** ecoregions. Out of these:

- All 2 ecoregions have at least some coverage from PAs and OECMs.
- 1 ecoregion has at least 17% protected within the country.
- The average terrestrial coverage of ecoregions is 45.0%.

A full list of ecoregions in Burkina Faso is available in Annex I.



Terrestrial ecoregions in Burkina Faso



Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Burkina Faso

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Burkina Faso to increase protection in terrestrial ecoregions that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs.

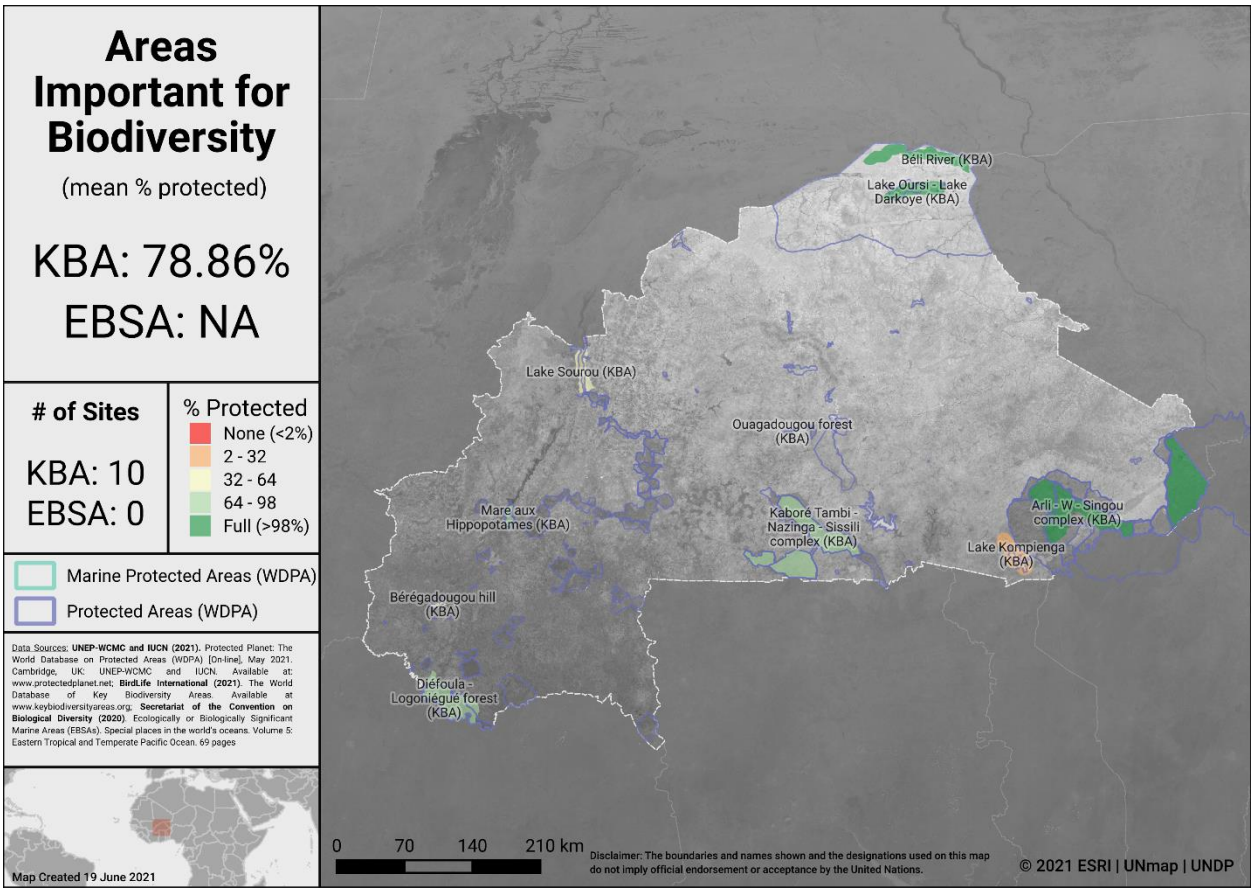
AREAS IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

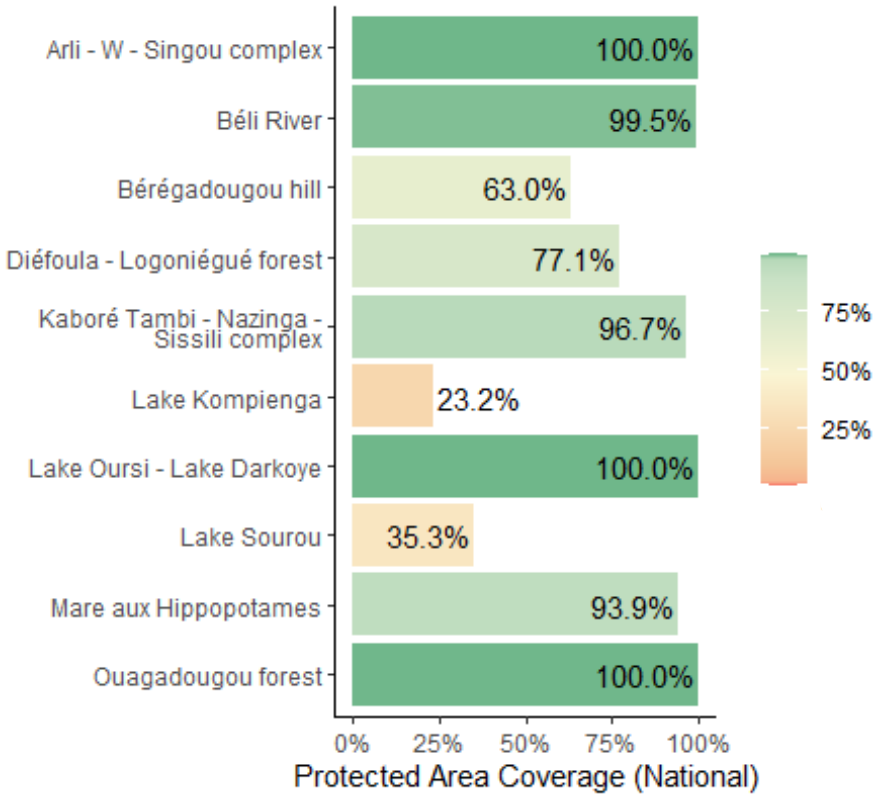
Protected area and OECM coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) provide one proxy for assessing the conservation of areas important for biodiversity at national, regional and global scales. KBAs are sites that make significant contributions to the global persistence of biodiversity (IUCN, 2016). The KBA concept builds on four decades of efforts to identify important sites for biodiversity, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and KBAs identified through Hotspot ecosystem profiles supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. Incorporating these sites, the dataset of internationally significant KBAs includes Global KBAs (sites shown to meet one or more of 11 criteria in the Global Standard for the Identification of KBAs, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and irreplaceability), Regional KBAs (sites identified using pre-existing criteria and thresholds, that do not meet the Global KBA criteria based on existing information), and KBAs whose Global/Regional status is Not yet determined, but which will be assessed against the global KBA criteria within 8-12 years. Regional KBAs are often of critical international policy relevance (e.g., in EU legislation and under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), and many are likely to qualify as Global KBAs in future once assessed for their biodiversity importance for other taxonomic groups and ecosystems. To date, nearly 16,000 KBAs have identified globally, and information on each of these is presented in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas: www.keybiodiversityareas.org.

Burkina Faso has **10** Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

- Mean percent coverage of all KBAs by PAs and OECMs in Burkina Faso is **78.9%**.
- **4** KBAs have full (>98%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **6** KBAs have partial coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **0** KBAs have no (<2%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.



Areas Important for Biodiversity in Burkina Faso



Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Burkina Faso

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Burkina Faso to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs, and to focus on effective management for those that already have adequate coverage.

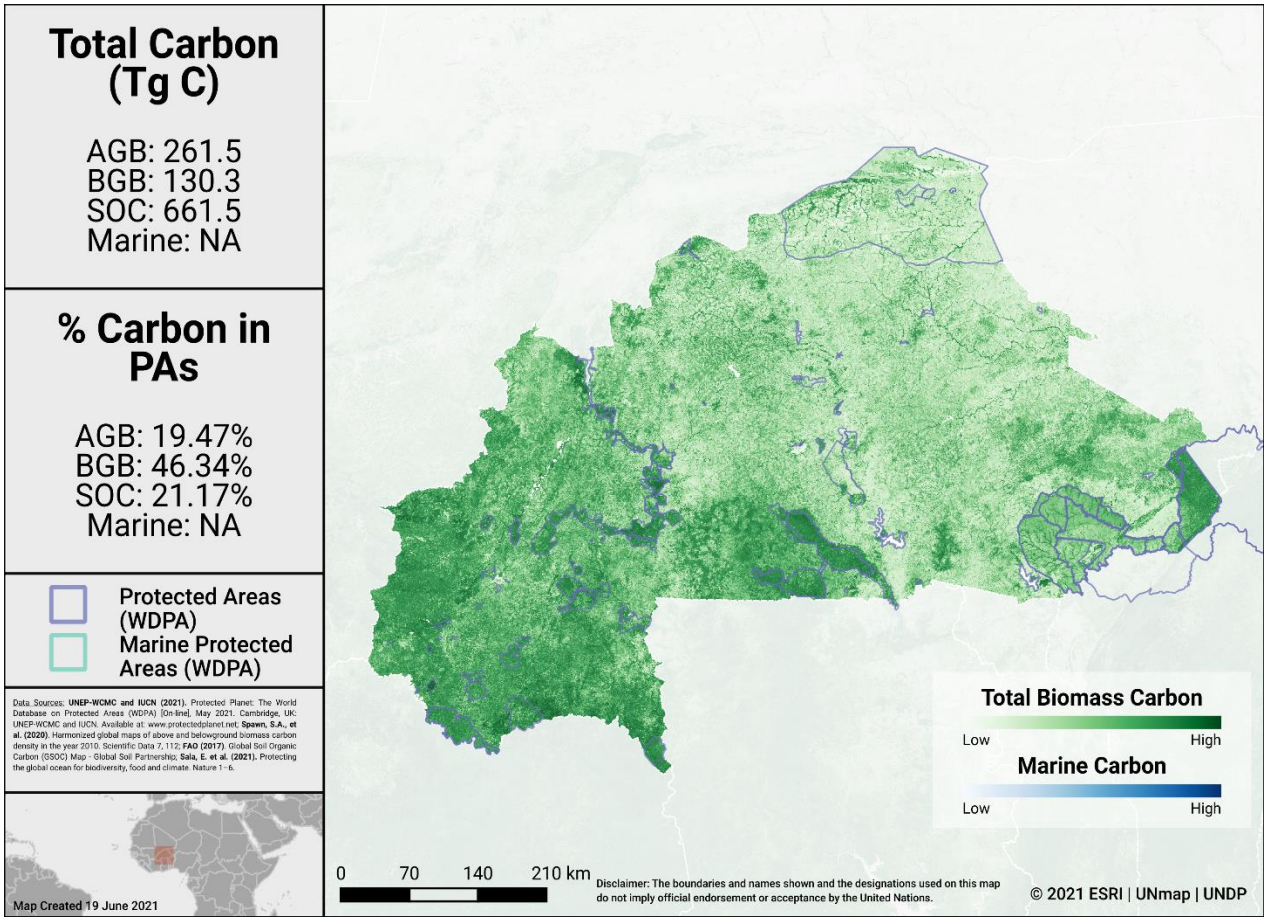
AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

There is no single indicator identified for assessing the conservation of areas important for ecosystem services. For simplicity, two services with available global datasets are assessed here (carbon and water). In future, other critical ecosystem services could be explored.

Carbon

Data for biomass carbon comes from temporally consistent and harmonized global maps of aboveground biomass and belowground biomass carbon density (at a 300-m spatial resolution); the maps integrate land-cover specific, remotely sensed data, and land-cover specific empirical models (see Spawn et al., 2020 for details on methodology). The Global Soil Organic Carbon Map present an estimation of SOC stock from 0 to 30 cm (see FAO, 2017 for details).

The map below presents the total carbon stocks in Burkina Faso and the percent of carbon in protected areas. The total carbon stocks is 261.5 Tg C from aboveground biomass (AGB), with 19.5% in PAs; 130.3 Tg C from below ground biomass (BGB), with 46.3% in PAs and 661.5 Tg C from soil organic carbon (SOC), with 21.2% in PAs.



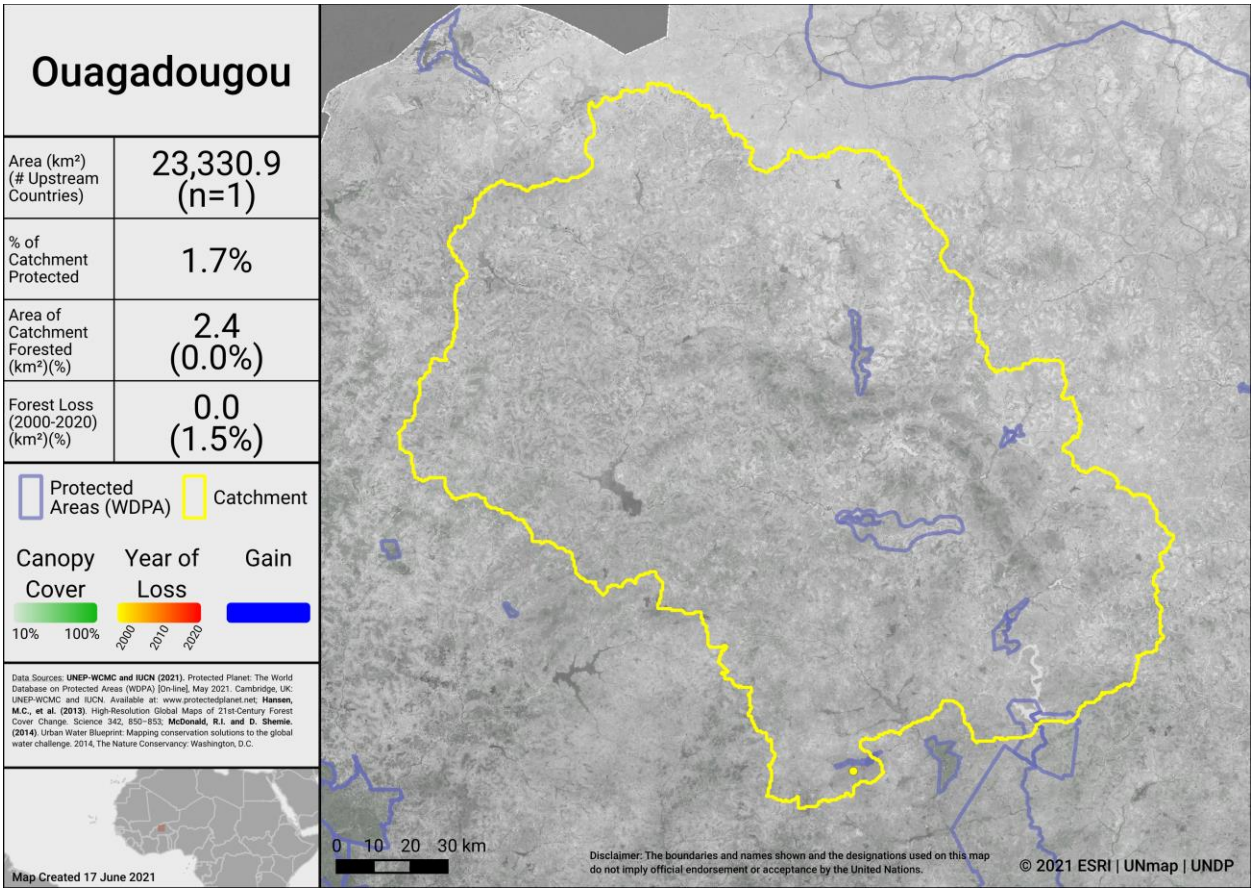
Carbon Stocks in Burkina Faso

Water

Information on the water sources for 534 cities is available via the City Water Map (CWM) and provides details on the catchment area of the watershed that supplies these cities (see McDonald et al., 2014 for details on methodology).

Forests support stormwater management and clean water availability, especially for large urban populations. Research that has examined the role of forests for city drinking water supplies shows that of the world's 105 largest cities, more than 30% (33 cities) rely heavily on the local protected forests, which provide ecosystem services that underpin local drinking water availability and quality (Dudley & Stolton, 2003)

Drinking water supplies for cities in Burkina Faso may similarly depend on protected forest areas within and around water catchments. The map below shows the percentage forest and PA cover and the forest loss from 2000-2020 in the most heavily populated water catchment of Burkina Faso. Intact catchments can support more consistent water supply and improved water quality.



Water supply area for the city of Ouagadougou

Opportunities for action

For carbon, there is opportunity for Burkina Faso to increase PA and OECM coverage in terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks, as identified in the map above. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.

For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

CONNECTIVITY & INTEGRATION

Two global indicators, the Protected Connected land indicator (ProtConn; EC-JRC, 2021; Saura et al., 2018) and the PARC-Connectedness indicator (CSIRO, 2019), have been proposed for assessing the terrestrial connectivity of PA and OECM networks (to date there is no global indicator for assessing marine connectivity).

Protected Connected Land Indicator (Prot-Conn)

As of January 2021, as reported in the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission's Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) (JRC, 2021), the coverage of protected-connected lands (a measure of the connectivity of terrestrial protected area networks, assessed using the ProtConn indicator) in Burkina Faso was 8.1%.

PARC-Connectedness Index

In 2019, as assessed using the PARC-Connectedness Index (values ranging from 0-1, indicating low to high connectivity), connectivity in Burkina Faso is 0.45. This represents no significant change since 2010.

Corridors and integration into the wider landscape

There are several corridors in the south-central part of the country, though they are currently without status.

Initiative are being taken, with the "PONASI" Project in the south-central part of the country; implementation is planned in the coming months. This project covers the Po National Park, the Nazinga Classified Forest and Game Ranch, part of the Sissili Classified Forest, the Po-Nazinga and Po-Border corridors of Ghana.

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for a targeted designation of PAs or OECMs in strategic locations for connectivity and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Improving connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation. Continue implementation of corridor projects, like the "PONASI" Project.

As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).

GOVERNANCE DIVERSITY

There is a lack of comprehensive global data on governance quality and equity in PAs and OECMs. Here, we provide data on the diversity of governance types for reported PAs and OECMs.

As of May 2021, PAs in Burkina Faso reported in the WDPA have the following governance types:

- 1.8% are governed by **governments** (by federal or national ministry or agency)
- 0.9% are under **shared** governance (by joint governance)
- 0.0% are under **private** governance
- 0.0% are under **IPLC** governance
  - 0.0% by Indigenous Peoples
  - 0.0% by local communities
- 97.3% **do not** report a governance type

There is a need to update information on governance types for Burkina Faso in the WDPA. Currently: zones in Burkina Faso fall under the responsibility of the State, Decentralized Communities, Local Communities, and the private sector (for example Yacouba SAWADOGO in the North of the country).

OECMs

As of May 2021, there are **0** OECMs in Burkina Faso reported in the WD-OECM, therefore there is no data available on OECM governance types.

Privately Protected Areas (PPAs)

There is currently no data available on PPAs for Burkina Faso (see Gloss et al., 2019, and Stolton et al., 2014 for details).

Territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCAs)

There is currently no data available on ICCAs for Burkina Faso (see Kothari et al., 2012 and the ICCA Registry for further details).

Other Indigenous lands

Lands managed and/or controlled by Indigenous Peoples cover an area of 275,093.0 km^2, of which 233,878.0 km^2 falls outside of formal protected areas. Indigenous lands with a human footprint less than 4 (considered as 'natural landscapes') cover an area of 13,281.0 km^2 (for details on analysis see Garnett et al., 2018).

For Burkina Faso, evidence for the presence of Indigenous Peoples comes from: Indigenous Work Group on Indigenous Affairs. Indigenous World 2017 (Indigenous Working Group on Indigenous Affairs, 2017).

Boundaries of the lands Indigenous Peoples manage or have tenure rights over come from: Harrison, A. Fulfulde Language Family Report (SIL International, 2003); Dersso, S. Egypt: Constitutional, legislative and administrative provisions concerning Indigenous Peoples (International Labour Organization, 2009).

Opportunities for action

Increase efforts to identify the governance types for the 97.3% of sites that do not have their governance type reported. If applicable, explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation.

There is also opportunity for Burkina Faso to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. Examples of existing tools and methodologies include: Governance Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (Franks & Brooker, 2018), Social Assessment of Protected Areas (Franks et al 2018), and Site-level assessment of governance and equity (IIED, 2020). As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

Equator Prize Projects

The Equator Initiative brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses and grassroots organizations to recognize and advance local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities.

The Equator Prize projects provide examples of unique and locally based governance of natural resources. Burkina Faso has the following Equator Prize winners that showcase examples of local, sustainable community action:

Organization	Year	Project Description
Association Zoramb Naagtaaba (AZN, Zoramb Naagtaaba Association)	2014	Developed in response to water scarcity, environmental degradation, declining agricultural yields and high rates of poverty, Association Zoramb Naagtaaba (AZN, Zoramb Naagtaaba Association) brings together 10 villages to restore degraded land through the reintroduction of traditional agricultural approaches. In demonstration plots set up by local farmers, sorghum yields have tripled, and space has been created for farmers to learn first-hand about pond and hedge techniques that restore land and improve productivity. In 2013 plant production increased by 55 percent and sales increased by 153 percent compared to 2012. Hedgerows have been used to recover storm water without any further erosion to the land. Tree-planting efforts are improving soil fertility and reducing runoff and degradation. Solar electric fences are used to protect crops from grazing livestock, while agricultural extension services are provided to reach farmers working their own land.

Photo from Equator Prize Project: Association Zoramb Naagtaaba

PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

This section provides information on the coverage of PAs and OECMs with completed protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments as reported in the global database (GD-PAME). The proportion of terrestrial and marine PAs with completed PAME assessments is also calculated and compared with the 60% target agreed to in COP-10 Decision X/31.

There has been progress in improving the effectiveness of biodiversity management in Burkina Faso, even if there are some difficulties related to lack of financial and technical means and the impacts of climate change.

Protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments

As of May 2021, Burkina Faso has 110 PAs reported in the WDPA; of these PAs, 3 (2.7%) have management effectiveness evaluations reported in the global database on protected area management effectiveness (GD-PAME).

- 1.0% (2,915 km^2) of the terrestrial area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
  - 6.4% of the area of terrestrial PAs have completed evaluations.

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs.

As of May 2021, there are 0 OECMs in Burkina Faso reported in the WD-OECM and no information available on the management effectiveness of potential OECMs.

Opportunities for action

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs, therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations to achieve the target.

There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.

SECTION II: EXISTING PROTECTED AREA AND OECM COMMITMENTS

PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM 2015-2016 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

National priority actions for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 were provided by Parties following a series of regional workshops in 2015 and 2016. The Capacity-building workshop for Africa on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 took place 21 - 24 March 2016 in Entebbe, Uganda. Progress towards the quantitative targets for marine and terrestrial coverage has been assessed based on data reported in the WDPA and WD-OECM as of 2021. For more information, see the workshop report at: https://www.cbd.int/meetings/

The following actions were identified during the workshops:

Terrestrial coverage: Opportunities to delineate other terrestrial protected areas exist given the existing potential (forest formations characteristic areas, …) and especially the context of decentralization of natural resource management to local authorities.

Areas Important for biodiversity and ecosystem services:

1) Canvas 3 other categories of important areas for biodiversity
2) Ensure full protection 2 considered areas and 3 others to be surveyed. 3
3) Extend protection to three important areas of essential services provided by ecosystems

Management effectiveness: Extend the management assessment to 10 other protected areas in Burkina Faso.

Integration into the wiser landscape: Conduct a study on the integration of PAs in the landscape.

OECMs:

1) Classification of new rural spaces dedicated to safeguarding biodiversity areas
2) Contribution to the sustainable management of biodiversity
3) Creation of green jobs and income generating activities for the poorest especially women

No actions were identified for the following elements of Target 11: Ecological Representation; Connectivity; Governance and Equity

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)

Burkina Faso has submitted an NBSAP during the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (most recent NBSAP is available at: https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/).

2.2.1 Conservation of Biological Diversity

Action 1: Improving the participation of local populations in conservation actions; special attention should be paid to the participation of women as the main users of biological resources, but above all because of their usual availability to engage in local development actions and their role as a privileged channel in the transfer of knowledge particularly for the benefit of young people.

Action 6: Development of conservation areas within the framework of the decentralization process:

a) Develop the creation and management of conservation areas;
b) Strengthen the responsibility of local authorities in the sustainable management of conservation areas

Action 7: Registration and demarcation of classified areas and conservation areas on behalf of the State, local authorities and private individuals

Action 8: Preservation of ecosystems, habitats and species fragile or threatened or of interest (global and / or national) pronounced:

a) Protect ecosystems of global interest
b) Protect fragile or threatened ecosystems, habitats and species
c) Inventory and characterize all the ecosystems, habitats and species of the country

Action 10: Strengthening the land use planning and management process as well as planning

APPROVED GCF PROTECTED AREA PROJECTS

Approved Green Climate Fund (GCF) Protected Area-related biodiversity projects

The Green Climate Fund's investments listed as approved projects as of May 2021 were considered. The GCF supports paradigm shifts in both climate change mitigation and adaptation that may impact quality of PAs or contribute to better integration within the wider land- and seascapes around PAs. Only projects with result areas for either or both *Forest and Land Use and Ecosystems and Ecosystem Services result areas* were included.

GCF ID	Project theme	Result area	Target 11 element
FP092	Cross-cutting	Forest and land use	Effectively managed; Integration

OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS

Commitments for PAs and OECMs from Other National Policies

Policy document	Ecosystem	Policy text
Nationally Determined Contribution	Forest ecosystems	Avoided woodfuel harvest: 2.04 Mt CO2e/yr
Nationally Determined Contribution	Wetland ecosystems	Avoided peat impacts: 0.03 Mt CO2e/yr
Nationally Determined Contribution	Forest ecosystems	Production and distribution of improved cook stoves in urban and semi-urban areas [Note: linked to avoided woodfuel harvesting]
Nationally Determined Contribution	Wetland ecosystems	Improved protection of water resources against filling and invasive aquatic plants
National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Forest ecosystems	Diversify energy sources (solar, wind, biogas
National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Forest ecosystems	Increase the use of biomass (harvest residues) in the form of briquettes
National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Forest ecosystems	Increase sustainable exploitation of non-timber forest products
National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Wetland ecosystems	Apply water and soil conservation methods (stone barriers, small dikes, filtering dikes, terraces, half-moons, agroforestry, dune fixing etc.)
National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Grasslands & Agricultural systems	ight bushfires in order to prevent destruction of dry season grazing reserves
National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan	Forest ecosystems	Conserve plant species at risk
National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan	Grasslands & Agricultural systems	Protect fragile soils

UPDATES ON PROGRESS TOWARDS COMMITMENTS

Creation of new conservation areas:

- 9,941 ha of biodiversity conservation area created in 2017
- 50% of wildlife protection areas under development in 2016 and
- 55% in 2017
- 44.7% of forests under management in 2017

Recovery of degraded land in conservation areas:

- Adoption of the soil conservation and recovery strategy in 2018
- 186,165 ha of land in agricultural production areas were recovered between 2014 and 2018 by CES / DRS Water and Soil Conservation methods
- 674 ha in 2017 and 895 in 2018 were recovered in pastoral areas

Technical and financial support to local authorities for the creation of biodiversity conservation areas:

- 64 communities received support from the central administration for the creation of their conservation areas
- Adoption of the methodological guide for the design and implementation of the forest resource management strategy for the common benefit

Promotion of participatory management of protected areas:

- Adoption of decree 2008- 312 / PRESS / PM / MECV / MATD / MEF of June 9, 2008 on the conditions for the creation and management of village areas of hunting interest;
- Availability of the methodological guide for the creation and management of conservation areas by local authorities
- Establishment of village and inter-village structures for the management of forests, wildlife and fishery resources: AGEREF (Inter-village association for the management of natural resources and wildlife and CAF (Forest development worksite

Securing of certain protected areas:

- 1.3% of classified areas in Burkina Faso were registered until 2017
- 104 Village Areas of Hunting Interests (ZOVIC) identified in 2017
- 77,526 forest and wildlife police exits to secure classified areas of the State, local authorities and forest and wildlife resources over the period 2014-2018

ANNEX I

FULL LIST OF ECOREGIONS

Ecoregion Name	Area (km^2)	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km^2)	% Protected in Country
Sahelian Acacia savanna	22,973.0	0.6	8.4	18,209.1	79.3
West Sudanian savanna	250,274.1	15.3	91.6	26,914.3	10.8

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