



# Institutional mapping

BURKINA FASO MRV RAPID ASSESSMENT



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The institutional mapping of Burkina Faso's MRV systems clearly puts the emphasis on the following institutions:

- i. The governing bodies (the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP-CNDD) and the General Directorate of Green Economy and Climate Change (DGEVCC)), focal points with regard to climate and the environment, with nationally recognized authorities to prepare reports in response to obligations resulting from conventions and other agreements on the climate;
- ii. Entities with transversal skills (National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD), Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE)), whose skills are very little used for the development of reporting obligations. These entities have the legal and regulatory arrangements to fulfill their mandates within the framework of a national Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. These two structures are under the supervision of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID);
- iii. Sectoral Ministries have specialized Directorates General, leaders of the sectors and/or categories, and are the depositories of a certain authority. They have the necessary influence to involve the sectoral actors in the national MRV system, including data sharing to enable the facilitation of GHGI. These ministries also have Sectoral Statistics Directorates (DSS) within the Directorate General of Sectoral Statistics (DGESS). These

- iv. DGESSs can monitor climate indicators, but also monitor the progress of all sectoral projects. The Administrative and Financial Directorates (DAF) are also able to monitor monetary flows in the form of a budget line on national budget financing or in the form of a program budget for international funding.
- iv. Actors and suppliers should be aware and informed of climate challenges and issues, as well as of the opportunities that are available in the NDC's mitigation measures, but above all be sensitized to share their activity data, or even to autonomously do the GHGI of their own structures;
- v. Universities and research centers own the resources needed to improve the methodology and develop country-specific parameters.
- vi. The Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) allocate funding to certain projects and technically support the development of local skills.

All the institutions necessary for an effective MRV system are present and fulfill their mandate in the socio-economic organization of Burkina, but these institutions are compartmentalized and, therefore, cooperate and communicate little among themselves.

The Country would benefit from formalizing the necessary institutional arrangements and expanding the governing structure with representatives from each group.

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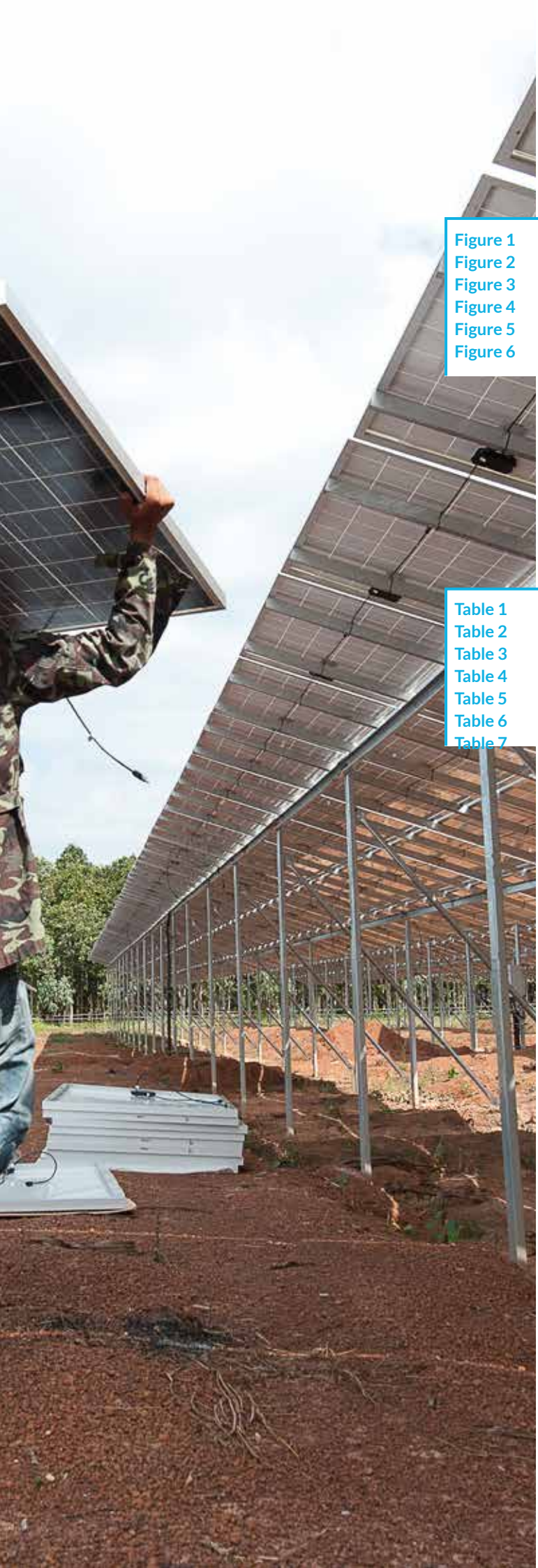
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# ACRONYMS

<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AFD</b>	Agence Française de Développement
<b>AFOLU</b>	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
<b>AGRHYMET</b>	Regional Center for Agriculture, Hydrology and Meteorology
<b>ASEA</b>	Agri-consulting Europe SA (private sector)
<b>ASDI</b>	Agence internationale de développement Suédoise
<b>BOAD</b>	West African Development Bank
<b>BMU</b>	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety
<b>BUNASOL</b>	National Soils Office
<b>CBIT</b>	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
<b>CC</b>	Climate Change
<b>CG-DD</b>	General Commission for Sustainable Development
<b>CILSS</b>	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
<b>CNAN-CC</b>	National Assembly National Committee on Climate Change
<b>CSP-E&amp;DD</b>	Special Advisor to the President for the Environment and Sustainable Development
<b>CSP-DD</b>	Special Advisor to the President on Sustainable Development Goals
<b>CTCN</b>	Climate Technology Center & Network
<b>DAF</b>	Administrative and Financial Directorates
<b>DANIDA</b>	Danish International Development Agency
<b>DGA</b>	General Directorate of Sanitation
<b>DGAHC</b>	General Directorate of Architecture, Housing and Construction
<b>DGC</b>	General Directorate of Trade
<b>DGCOOP</b>	General Directorate of Cooperation
<b>DGD</b>	General Directorate of Decentralization
<b>DGDI</b>	General Directorate of Industrial Development
<b>DGEC</b>	General Directorate for Conventional Energy
<b>DGEF</b>	General Directorate for Water and Forests
<b>DGESS</b>	General Directorate of Studies and Sector Statistics
<b>DGEVCC</b>	General Directorate for Green Economy and Climate Change

<b>DG &amp; D</b>	General Management and Decentralized Management
<b>DGM</b>	General Directorate of Mines
<b>DGPA</b>	General Directorate of Animal Production
<b>DGPE</b>	General Directorate for Environmental Protection
<b>DGPV</b>	General Directorate of Plant Production
<b>DGRS</b>	General Directorate of Scientific Research
<b>DGSp</b>	General Specialized Directorate
<b>DGTTM</b>	General Directorate of Land and Maritime Transport
<b>ECC</b>	Entity with Centralized Competence
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EG</b>	Governing Entity
<b>EPE</b>	Public State Establishment
<b>Exec</b>	Executive
<b>FIDA</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>FIE</b>	Environmental Intervention Fund
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GGGI</b>	Global Green Growth Institute
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas
<b>GHGI</b>	Greenhouse gas Inventory
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>Gouv-DR</b>	Governance for Rural Development
<b>IGB</b>	Geographical Institute of Burkina Faso
<b>INSD</b>	National Institute of Statistics and Demography
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPP</b>	Independent Power Producer
<b>IPPU</b>	Industrial Processes and Product Use
<b>KFW</b>	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
<b>MAAH</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Developments
<b>MATDCS</b>	Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Social Cohesion
<b>MCIA</b>	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts
<b>ME</b>	Ministry of Energy

<b>MEA</b>	Ministry of Water and Sanitation
<b>MESRSI</b>	Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Innovation
<b>MEEVCC</b>	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
<b>MI</b>	Ministry of Infrastructure
<b>MINEFID</b>	Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development
<b>MMC</b>	Ministry of Mines and Quarries
<b>MRAH</b>	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
<b>MRV</b>	Measurement Reporting and Verification
<b>MTMUSR</b>	Ministry of Transportation, Urban Mobility and Road Safety
<b>MHU</b>	Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>ONDD</b>	National Observatory for Sustainable Development
<b>REDD+</b>	Is an international and transnational initiative launched in 2008. It aims to combat global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions caused by the degradation, destruction, and fragmentation of forests
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SE-FVC</b>	Executive Secretariat for the Green Climate Fund
<b>SNV</b>	Non-profit international development organization based in the Netherlands
<b>TFP</b>	Technical and Financial Partner
<b>SODIGAZ</b>	African Gas Distribution Company
<b>SONABEL</b>	National Society of Electricity of Burkina Faso
<b>SONABHY</b>	Burkinabe National Hydrocarbon Company
<b>SP-CNDD</b>	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
<b>Tree Aid</b>	International development organization that focuses on unleashing the potential of trees to reduce poverty and protect the environment in Africa. It is a registered charity in the United Kingdom
<b>U&amp;CR</b>	University and Research Center
<b>UICN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature

<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Program
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>USAID</b>	US Agency for International Development



# INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING METHODS AND APPROACHES

Institutional mapping refers to a methodological approach that attempts to conceptualize institutional relationships in a particular context, at a particular time, and with the objective of promoting inclusive relational efficiency and improved synergy.

We have grouped the stakeholders according to their areas of expertise and the sectors of economic activity in which they are involved, in order to be able to represent them graphically with greater clarity, and improve the understanding of existing or future relationships in an improved framework.

The different groupings are as follows:

- i. Executive (Exec);
- ii. Governing Entity (EG);
- iii. Centralized Competence Entity (ECC);
- iv. Specialized General Directorate (DGSp);
- v. General and Decentralized Directorate (DG & Dd);
- vi. Actor;
- vii. Supplier.
- viii. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO);
- ix. Universities and research centers (U&CR);
- x. Development partners providing technical and/or financial assistance (TFP).

The definitions of groupings are as follows:

- i. Executive: Functions at the level of the Presidency or the Prime Minister, whose activities are linked to the issue of climate change.

- ii. Governing Entity(ies): they are responsible for organizing, directing, and coordinating activities relating to the country's climate commitments.
- iii. Entity(ies) with centralized skills (ECC): they have specialized technical skills which apply to all economic sectors and the country.
- iv. Specialized General Directorates (DGSp): present at sectoral ministries, their functional responsibilities apply to the sectoral economic activities.
- v. General Directorates and Deconcentrated Directorates (DG & Dd): they are present in all ministries, and with similar responsibilities.
- vi. Actors: stakeholders whose activities are sources of GHG emissions or absorption. Among the actors, there are also Associations and/or unions and/or cooperatives of actors with identical or similar economic activities; these various associative groups are classified under the name "Grouping ...";
- vii. Suppliers: they have the monopoly, or the quasi-monopoly, the raw material's supply to actors or distributors.
- viii. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO): non-profit associations, of public interest, which do not report to the State or to international institutions.
- ix. Universities and research centers (U&CR);
- x. Development partners providing technical and/or financial assistance (TFP).

Note: In the context of this report, the following terms are synonymous of institutions: stakeholders; players; suppliers; entities; structures; the ministries, their directorates, and their attached structures, etc.



# INSTITUTIONS WITH CROSS CUTTING ACTIVITIES

Within the framework of MRV systems, institutions with transversal activities are those which intervene in all the economic sectors.

## 2.1 The Executive

At the head of the State - the Presidency - we noted the functions of: the Special Advisor of the President on Environment and Sustainable Development (CSP-E&DD), and that of the Special Advisor of the President on Sustainable Development Goals (CSP-ODD). At the Prime Minister's Office, we have noticed the existence of three structures below:

- i. The Executive Secretariat for the Green Climate Fund;
- ii. The rural development governance department; and
- iii. The General Commission for Sustainable Development.

Additionally, the National Committee of the National Assembly on Climate Change (CNAN\_CC) was mentioned to us at the National Assembly.

**QUESTION 1:** What structures / functions / responsibilities exist within the President's Office, the Prime Minister's Office, and the National Assembly that deal with the challenges of climate change?

## 2.2 Governing Entities

Governing bodies are key state institutions at the central level that manage, lead, and coordinate all government activities within the framework of climate conventions, agreements, and protocols.

In Burkina Faso, the governing bodies are the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable - SP-CNDD) and the General Directorate of Green Economy and Climate Change (Direction Générale de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique - DGEVCC), both are attached to the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and

Climate Change (Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique - MEEVCC).

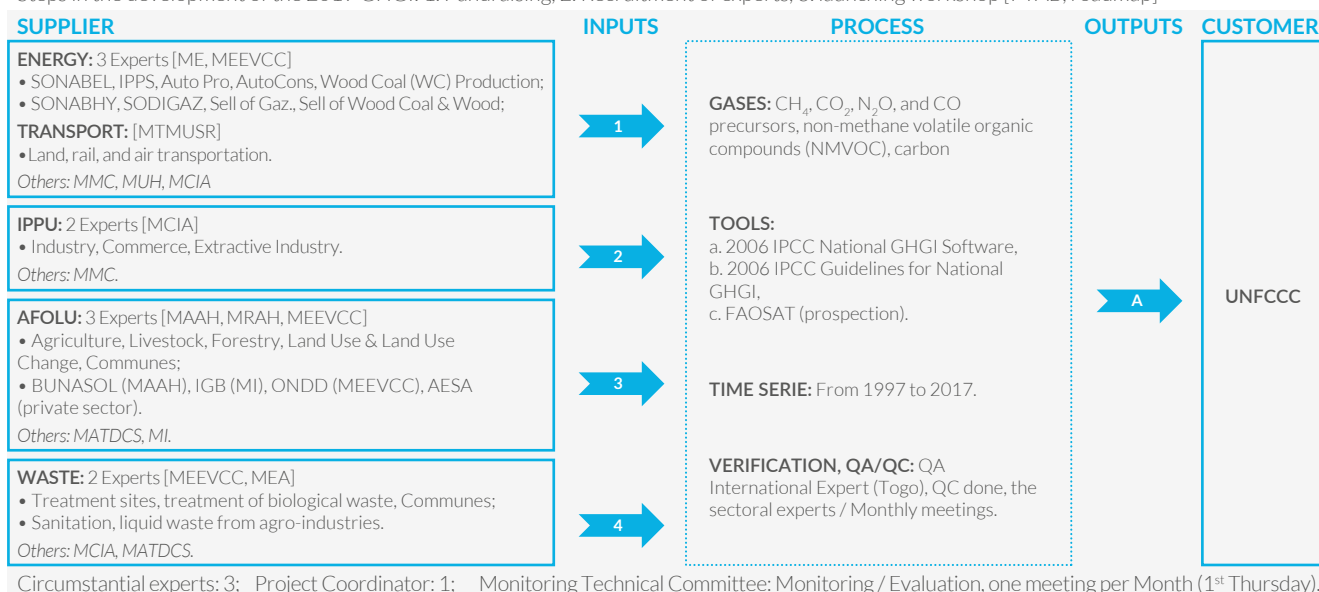
DGEVCC coordinates activities related to REDD + and contributes to reporting obligations.

SP-CNDD is responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing UNFCCC, including reporting obligations.

The figure below shows the involved structures and their relationships, during the development of 2019's GHGI, under the governance of the SP-CNDD.

**FIGURE 1** Interactions during the development of the 2019 GHGI

Steps in the development of the 2019 GHGI: 1. Fundraising, 2. Recruitment of experts, 3. launching workshop [PTAB, roadmap]



## 2.3 Entities with Centralized Competencies

Among the entities with centralized powers, the following state institutions are distinguished:

- The Directorate General of Cooperation (Direction Générale de la Coopération – DGCOOP);
- The Environmental Intervention Fund (Fonds d'Intervention pour l'Environnement - FIE);
- The National Institute of Statistics and Demography (Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie – INSD).

The DGCOOP coordinates the search for financing and organizes negotiations within the framework of economic, technical, and financial cooperation relations.

It ensures the management of economic, technical, and financial cooperation relations with TFPs and NGOs. It is also responsible for informing, coordinating, guiding, and facilitating the execution of the actions of the NGOs and Associations working in Burkina Faso. The DGCOOP is under the supervision of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development (Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Développement - MINEFID).

The FIE is a financial tool responding to the country's environmental challenges; intended to mobilize additional

national funding, as well as additional external funds, related to the environment, sustainable management of natural resources and climate change. The FIE has the status of a Public State Establishment (Établissement Public de l'État - EPE), classified in the category of State Funds. It is under the technical supervision of MEEVCC and the financial supervision of MINEFID.

The INSD is responsible for the establishment of an integrated national system for the collection of economic, demographic, social, and environmental statistics; by exploiting data from the public and private sectors. It is under the supervision of MINEFID.

INSD is the only state institution empowered, by a legal and regulatory framework, to collect data from the public and private sectors.

**QUESTION 2:** How does the FIE ensure the distribution of funds to rights holders (sectoral ministries and others)?

**QUESTION 3:** How and who carries out monitoring and evaluation (different levels of controls and verifications) of the use of funds by financed projects?

Note: The other entities are addressed in the economic sectors, paragraph 3.



# THE ECONOMIC SECTORS

## 3.1 The Energy Sector

In the energy sector, there are two main categories which are significant sources of GHG emissions: stationary combustion and mobile combustion.

In the category of stationary combustion, which mainly corresponds to the production of electricity and heat, the main actors are: the National Society of Electricity of Burkina Faso (Société Nationale d'Électricité du Burkina Faso – SONABEL), independent producers of electricity (IPPs), self-producers (extractive industries and other industries), self-consumers (trade and housing), and those whose activity is the production of coal from wood.

In the category of mobile combustion, which mainly corresponds to transport, the players are: heavy goods vehicles, cars, motorcycles, rail transport, and air transport.

All of the players in the energy sector are supplied with fuel by suppliers. These include: Burkinabe National Hydrocarbon Company (Société Nationale Burkinabé des Hydrocarbures – SONABHY), African Gas Distribution Company (Société de Distribution de Gaz Africain – SODIGAZ), gas stations, the parallel gas market (for motorcycles), and sellers of charcoal and firewood.

The following ministries and branches are involved in this sector:

- i. The Ministry of Energy (Ministère de l'Énergie - ME) with the General Directorate of Conventional Energy (Direction Générale de l'Énergie Conventionnelle - DGEC), the General Directorate of Sectoral Statistical Studies (Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles - DGESE), and the Directorate of Financial Administration;
- ii. The Ministry of Mines and Quarries (Ministère des Mines et des Carrières - MMC) and its following departments: General Directorate of Mines (Direction Générale des

Mines – DGM), General Directorate of Sectoral Statistics (Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles – DGESE), and Administrative and Financial Directorates (Direction de l'Administration et des Finances – DAF);

- iii. The Ministry of Transport, Urban Mobility and Road Safety (Ministère des Transports de la Mobilité Urbaine et de la Sécurité Routière - MTMUSR) through the following departments : General Directorate of Land and Maritime Transport (Direction Générale des Transports Terrestres et Maritimes – DGTMM), DGESE and DAF;
- iv. The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy, and Climate Change (Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique – MEEVCC) ; through the General Directorate for Water and Forests (Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts – DGEF), DGESE and DAF;
- v. The Ministry of Town Planning and Housing (Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat - MUH), through the General Directorate of Architecture, Housing and Construction (Direction Générale de l'Architecture, de l'Habitat, et de la Construction – DGAHC), the DGESE, and the DAF; and
- vi. The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts (Ministère du Commerce de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat - MCIA), with the directorates of the General Directorate of Industrial Development (Direction Générale du Développement Industriel – DGI), the General Directorate of Trade (Direction Générale du Commerce – DGC), the DGESE and the DAF.

The primary data for this sector is available at the level of actors and suppliers, but also at the level of sectoral DAFs. Secondary data (if they exist) should be available at DGESE level.

The customs services constitute an appreciable source of data, not only for the energy sector but also for the IPPU.

**FIGURE 2** Energy Sector stakeholders

	ENERGY (Stationary Combustion)	TRANSPORT (Mobile Combustion)
<b>ACTORS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SONABEL</li> <li>• IPPs</li> <li>• Auto Pro.</li> <li>• Auto Cons.</li> <li>• Wood Coal Production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy Trucks</li> <li>• Auto &amp; Moto</li> <li>• Rail</li> <li>• Air</li> </ul>
<b>SUPPLIERS</b>	• [MCIA]: SONABHY, SODIGAZ, Gas Stations, Gas informal market, Sales of Wood & Wood Coal	
<b>STATE INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>ME</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGEC</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul> <b>MMC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGM</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>	<b>MEEVCC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGEF</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul> <b>MUH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGAHC</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>

**Acronyms:** DAF: Administrative and Financial Directorates; DGC: Directorate General for Trade; DGD: Directorate General for Industrial Development; DGEC: General Directorate for Conventional Energy; DGESE: General Directorate of Studies and Sector Statistics; DGAHC: General Directorate of Architecture, Housing and Construction; DGD: General Directorate of Industrial Development; DGM: General Directorate of Mines; DGTMM: General Directorate of Land and Maritime Transport; IPP: Independent Power Producers; MCIA: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts; ME: Ministry of Energy; MEEVCC: Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change; MMC: Ministry of Mines and Quarries; MTMUSR: Ministry of Transportation, Urban Mobility and Road Safety; MUH: Ministry of Town Planning and Housing.

## 3.2 The IPPU Sector

The Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector is a source of GHG emissions by the transformation of materials, chemically or physically (industrial processes), and by the use of GHGs (use of products) in applications (refrigerators, foams, aerosols, etc.).

The actors are mainly the extractive industries, other industries, trade and housing (data related to housing is widely scattered, so it will be easier to obtain data relating to the use

of the products at the level of trade and/or customs services). These actors often include suppliers as well.

The ministries and directorates involved in this sector are:

- The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts (MCIA), through the DGD, the DGC, the DGESE and the DAF;
- The Ministry of Mines and Quarries (MMC) and its following departments: the DGM, the DGESE, and the DAF.

**FIGURE 3** IPPU Sector stakeholders

	IPPU
<b>ACTORS &amp; SUPPLIERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry</li> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Extractive Industry</li> </ul>
<b>STATE INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>MCIA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGD &amp; • DGC</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul> <b>MMC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGM</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>

**Acronyms:** DAF: Administrative and Financial Directorates; DGC: General Directorate of Trade; DGESE: General Directorate of Studies and Sector Statistics; DGD: General Directorate of Industrial Development; DGM: General Directorate of Mines; IPPU: Industrial Processes and Product Use; MCIA: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts; MMC: Ministry of Mines and Quarries.

### 3.3 The AFOLU Sector

The AFOLU sector includes Agriculture, Livestock, Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry.

The actors in this sector are farmers, breeders, foresters, and their groups (Associations/Cooperatives/Unions).

The data holders are structures such as the National Soils Office (Bureau national des Sols – BUNASOL), the Geographical Institute of Burkina Faso (Institut Géographique du Burkina – IGB), and (Observatoire National du Développement Durable – ONDD); the EASA is from the private sector.

The state institutions involved in this sector are:

- i. The Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Developments (Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricoles – MAAH), with the General Direction of Plant Production (Direction Générale des Productions Végétales - DGPV), the DGESS, the DAF, and BUNASOL.
- ii. The Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques – MRAH), with the General Direction of Animal Production (Direction Générale de la Production Animale - DGPA), the DGESS, and the DAF;
- iii. The MEEVCC, through the Directorate General of Water and Forests (DGEF), the DGESS, the DAF, and the ONDD);
- iv. The Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Social Cohesion (Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale de la Décentralisation et de la Cohésion Sociale – MATDCS), through the municipalities, the General Directorate of Decentralization (DGD), the DGESS, and the DAF;
- v. The Ministry of Infrastructure (Ministère des Infrastructures – MI), through the IGB, the DGESS and the DAF.

**FIGURE 4** AFOLU Sector stakeholders

	AFOLU		
<b>ACTORS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Land Use &amp; Land Use Change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry</li> </ul>
<b>SUPPLIERS &amp; DATA OWNERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BUNASOL (MAAH)</li> <li>• IGB (MI)</li> <li>• AESA (Private Sector)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ONDD (MEEVCC)</li> </ul>	
<b>STATE INSTITUTIONS</b>	<p><b>MAAH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGPV</li> <li>• DGESS</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul> <p><b>MATDCS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGD</li> <li>• DGESS</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>	<p><b>MRAH</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGPA</li> <li>• DGESS</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul> <p><b>MI</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGESS</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>	<p><b>MEEVCC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGEF</li> <li>• DGESS</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>

**Acronyms:** AESA: Agri-consulting Europe SA; AFOLU: Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Other Land Use; DAF: Direction de l'Administration et des Finances; DGD: General Directorate of Decentralization; DGEF: General Directorate for Water and Forests; DGESS: General Directorate of Studies and Sector Statistics; DGPA: General Directorate of Animal Production; DGPV: General Directorate of Plant Production; IGB: Geographical Institute of Burkina Faso; MAAH: Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Developments; MATDCS: Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Social Cohesion; MEEVCC: Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change; MRAH: Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries; MI: Ministry of Infrastructure; ONDD: National Observatory for Sustainable Development.

### 3.4 The Waste Sector

The waste sector includes:

- i. Solid waste treatment.
- ii. Treatment of biological waste;
- iii. Open burning of waste; and
- iv. Wastewater treatment and discharge.

The players in this sector are solid waste treatment sites, biological waste treatment, municipalities, sanitation infrastructure, and treatment / discharge of liquid waste from agro-industries.

In this sector, the municipalities and the specialized General Directorates hold information from the community.

The state institutions involved are:

- i. The MEEVCC, through the Directorate General for Environmental Protection (Direction Générale de la Préservation de l'Environnement – DGPE), the DGESS, and the DAF;
- ii. The Ministry of Water and Sanitation (Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement – MEA), through the Directorate General of Sanitation (Direction Générale de l'Assainissement - DGA), the DGESS and the DAF;
- iii. The MCIA, through the Directorate General of Industrial Development (Direction Générale du Développement Industriel - DGD), the DGESS, and the DAF;
- iv. The MATDCS, through the involvement of the municipalities, DGD, the DGESS, and the DAF.

**FIGURE 5** Waste sector's stakeholders

	WASTE		
<b>ACTORS &amp; SUPPLIERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• T.S.</li> <li>• Communes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bio. T.</li> <li>• Sewage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ind. Sewage</li> </ul>
<b>STATE INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>MEEVCC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGPE</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul> <b>MATDCS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGD</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>	<b>MEA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGA</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>	<b>MCIA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGDI</li> <li>• DGESE</li> <li>• DAF</li> </ul>

**Acronyms:** DAF: Administrative and Financial Directorates; DGA: General Directorate of Sanitation; DGD: General Directorate of Decentralization; DGDI: General Directorate of Industrial Development; DGESE: General Directorate of Studies and Sector Statistics; DGPE: General Directorate for Environmental Protection; Ind.: Industrial; MATDCS: Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Social Cohesion; MCIA: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts; MEA: Ministry of Water and Sanitation; MEEVCC: Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change; T.S.: Treatment Sites for solid waste; Bio.T.: Biological Treatment





# INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING

The figure below is an illustration of the mapping of the institutions of the MRV systems in Burkina Faso.

From top to bottom, we distinguish, at the executive level:

- i. From the President's Office: The Special Advisor of the President on Environment and Sustainable Development (Conseiller Spécial du Président pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable - CSP-E&DD), and the Special Advisor of the President on Sustainable Development Goals (Conseiller Spécial du Président pour les Objectifs du Développement Durable - CSP-ODD);
- ii. From the Prime Minister's office: The Executive Secretariat for the Green Climate Fund (Secrétariat exécutif pour le fonds vert climat - SE-FVC), the Governance Department of the Rural Development (Gouvernance du développement rural - Gouv-DR), and the General Commission for Sustainable Development (Commissariat Général du Développement Durable - CG-DD); and
- iii. From the National Assembly, the National Committee on Climate Change (Comité Nationale de l'Assemblée Nationale sur le Changement Climatique - CNAN-CC)

Next come the governing bodies, the SP-CNDD and the DGEVCC; monitoring of entities with centralized powers, the DGCOOP and the INSD. It should be noted that these two entities are under the supervision of MINEFID, the FIE is under the dual supervision of MEEVCC for the technical aspect and the MINEFID for the financial aspect.

The FIE, the recipient of the funds, is supposed to redistribute them to the DAFs of the sectoral ministries, which is represented by the blue dashed line from the FIE to the DAFs.

**QUESTION 4:** It remains to be confirmed in what form these funding allocations are made, is it through budget lines or by allocation in NDC program budgets?

The second aspect concerns the monitoring and evaluation system (MRV) of the FIE and the beneficiary structures, and what institutional arrangements are put in place to ensure the performance and sustainability of the relations between the FIE and the beneficiary structures.

From the point of view of collecting data for the GHGI and/or other information required to meet the reporting obligations of the UNFCCC; the SP-CNDD, following the establishment of an operational project structure, comes into contact with the structures involved (sectoral ministries and/or actors in the respective sectors), through the members of said operational project structure, to participate in data collection and processing. This relationship is represented in the figure below by the black arrow from the governing bodies to the specialized Directorates-General.

In the top right-hand corner of the figure is the INSD box. This structure is the only one, due to the existence of a legal and regulatory framework, which is authorized to collect national data from both the public and private sectors for statistical analysis. Solid green lines indicate potential sources of primary data, while dotted lines indicate potential sources of secondary data.

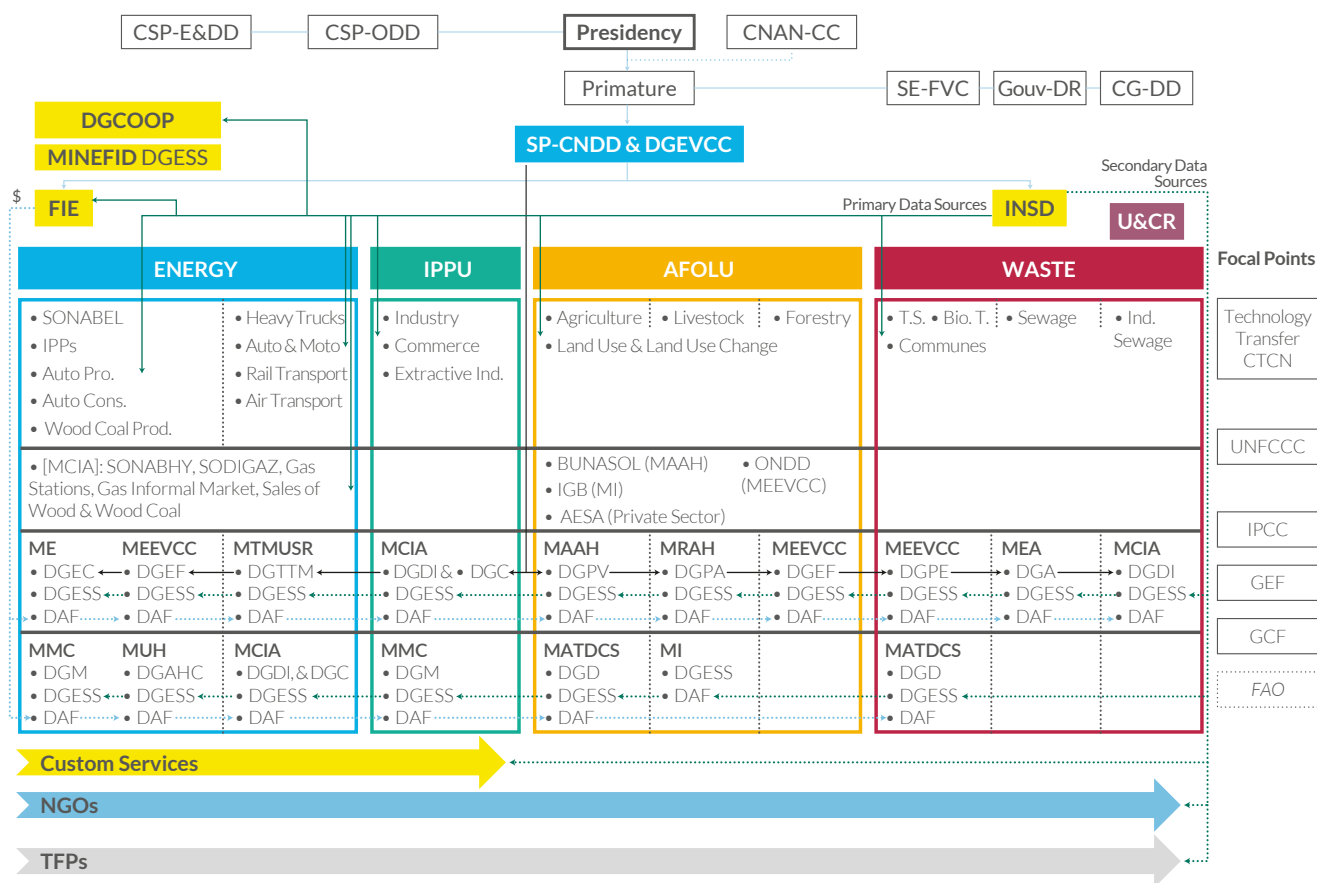
As a result, the INSD has the necessary authorization to collect the data necessary for the purposes of reporting obligations in the context of climate change, but also to monitor performance indicators for the State of Burkina.

At the level of sectoral ministries, the DAFs and the DGESSs are able to collect and process climate data and process it as needed.

To improve inventory methodologies and data processing, Universities and Research Centers (U&CR) can make their contributions.

Two support structures, the TFPs and the NGOs, are also able to provide data and make their technical and/or financial contributions.

**FIGURE 6** Institution mapping of Burkina Faso's MRV Systems



**Acronyms:** AFOLU: Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, & Other Land Use; Bio.T.: Biological Treatment of Solid Waste; CGDD: General Commission for Sustainable Development; CNAN CC: National Assembly National Committee on Climate Change; CSP E&DD: Special Advisor to the President for the Environment and Sustainable Development; CSP DD: Special Adviser to the President on Sustainable Development Objectives; CTN: Climate Technology Center and Network; DAF: Administrative and Financial Directorates; DGA: General Directorate of Sanitation; DGC: General Directorate of Trade; DGCOOP: General Directorate of Cooperation; DGEC: General Directorate for Conventional Energy; DGEF: General Directorate for Water and Forests; DGESS: General Directorate of Studies and Sector Statistics; DGEVCC: General Directorate for Green Economy and Climate Change; DGAHC: General Directorate of Housing; DGD: General Directorate of Industrial Development; DGM: Directorate General of Mines and Quarries; DGPA: General Directorate of Animal Production; DGE: General Directorate for Environmental Protection; DGRS: General Directorate of Scientific Research; DGPV: General Directorate of Plant Production; Food and Agriculture Organization; FIE: Environmental Interventi on Fund; Ind.: Industrial; IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; GCF: Green Climate Fund; GEF: Global Environment Facility; Gouv DR: Governance for Rural Development; INS: National Institute of Statistics and Demography; IPP: Independent Power Producers; MAAH: Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro agricultural Developments; MCIA: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts; MEA: Ministry of Water and Sanitation; MINEFID: Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development; MES RS: Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Innovation; MEEVCC: Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change; MMC: Ministry of Mines and Quarries; MRAH: Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries; MTMUSR: Ministry of Transportation, Urban Mobility and Road Safety; M HU: Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing; NGOs: Non Governmental Organizations; SE FVC: Executive Secretariat for the Green Climate Fund; TFPs: Technical and Financial Partners; T.S.: Treatment Site of Solid Waste; U&CR: Universities & Research Center; UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.





# CONCLUSION

The above institutional map gives a good overview of the different institutions involved in Burkina Faso's MRV system. It should be the basis, the starting point for an inclusive consultation of the partners, which will allow to verify the accuracy of the above presented information, and proceed, possibly to their update; but also, to identify areas for improvement.

All the institutions necessary for an effective MRV system are present and fulfill their mandate in Burkina Faso's socio-economic organization, but these institutions are more or less compartmentalized and, therefore, cooperate and

communicate little among themselves.

Burkina Faso would benefit from improving cooperation and communication among stakeholders, formalizing institutional arrangements, and expanding the governing structure with representatives from each group.

# ANNEX 1 — STAKEHOLDERS' LIST

## Governing Entities

**TABLE 1** List of governing entities

STRUCTURES	RESPONSIBILITY	REFERENCE
Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil national du développement Durable - SP-CNDD)	Planning, coordination, and implementation of the UNFCCC, including reporting obligations.	Decree no 2017-0459 supporting organizations and attribution of the CNDD Organizational chart and decree no 2018-009 supporting organizations and attribution of the SP-CNDD Organizational chart.
General Directorate for Green Economy and Climate Change (Direction Générale de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique - DGEVCC)	Coordination of REDD + related activities and contributes to reporting obligations.	Order No. 2018-010 on the powers and organization of the DGEVCC.

## Entities with Centralized Competencies

**TABLE 2** List of Entities of Centralized Competencies

STRUCTURES	RESPONSIBILITY	REFERENCE
General Directorate of Cooperation (Direction Générale de la Coopération - DGCOOP)	Coordinates the search for funding and organizes negotiations within the framework of economic, technical, and financial cooperation relationships.  It manages economic, technical, and financial cooperation relationships with TFPs and NGOs.  It is also responsible for informing, coordinating, guiding, and facilitating the execution of the actions of NGOs and Associations intervening in Burkina Faso.	DGCOOP attribution and mandate.

Environmental Intervention Fund (Le Fonds d'Intervention pour l'Environnement - FIE)	Financial tool responding to the country's environmental challenges; intended to be a new lever of funding to mobilize additional national funding, as well as additional external funds, related to the environment, sustainable management of natural resources and climate change.	Created by Decree n° 2015 - 838/PRES-TRANS/PM/MEF/MERH of July 13, 2015, the FIE is a financial instrument designed to be a lever for national and international funding.  The FIE has the status of a Public State Establishment (EPE) classified in the category of State Funds. It is under the technical supervision of MEEVC and the financial supervision of MINEFID.
National Institute of Statistics and Demography (Institut National des Statistiques et de la Démographie - INSD)	Responsible for the establishment of an integrated national system for the collection of economic, demographic, social, and environmental statistics; by exploiting data from the public and private sectors.	Law No. 012-2007 / AN of May 31, 2007 on the organization and regulation of statistical activities.  Order No. 2016-401 relating to the organization and operation of the INSD (Decree No. 2007-252/PRES/PM/MEDEV of May 11, 2007, while its organization and operation by Order No. 2008-157/MEF/SG/INSD of September 4, 2008).

## Sectoral Ministries

**TABLE 3** List of Sectoral Ministries

N°	STRUCTURES	DOMAINS
1	Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Developments (Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydro-agricole - MAAH)	Impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security; Contribution of good adaptation practices (restoration of degraded land) to the reduction of GHG emissions.
2	Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Social Cohesion (Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale de la Décentralisation et de la Cohésion Sociale - MATDCS)	Importance of the General Directorate of Civil Protection in disaster risk management related to the climate (devices linked to ORSEC plans).
3	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicrafts (Ministère du Commerce de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat - MCIA)	
4	Ministry of Energy (Ministère de l'Energie - ME)	Impacts of climate change on the energy and mining sector; Contribution of renewable energies to GHG reduction.
5	Ministry of Water and Sanitation (Ministère de l'Eau de l'Assainissement - MEA)	Impacts of climate change on water resources and water development; Reduction of emissions induced by sanitation actions.
6	Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development (Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et du Développement - MINEFID)	Impacts of climate change on the economy; Importance of finance for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions.
7	Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Innovation (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche Scientifique, et de l'Innovation - MESRSI)	Importance of research in the fight against the harmful effects of climate change and the reduction of GHG.
8	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique - MEEVCC)	SP-CNDD institutional leadership in coordination of IGES, BURs and NCs; Impact of climate change on natural resources; Contribution of reforestation actions, the restoration of degraded soils and the preservation of forests to the reduction of carbon emissions/sequestration.
9	Ministry of Infrastructure (Ministère des Infrastructures - MI)	Impacts of infrastructure in preserving the environment.
10	Ministry of Mines and Quarries (Ministère des Mines et des Carrières - MMC)	
11	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (Ministère des Ressources Ainales et Halieutiques - MRAH)	Impacts of climate change on animal and fishery resources. Contribution of the biodigester program to reducing GHG emissions.

12	Ministry of Transportation, Urban Mobility and Road Safety (Ministère du Transport de la Mobilité Urbaine et de la Sécurité Routière - MTMUSR)	Role of the transport sector in terms of carbon emissions; Role of the National Meteorological Agency in the fight against climate change.
13	Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing (Ministère de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme - MHU)	Impacts of climate change on housing and urban planning. Innovations on energy savings.
14	Ministry of Health (Ministère de la santé)	Impacts of climate change on health.
15	Ministry of Communication (Ministère de la communication)	Importance of information and awareness for adaptation, resilience to climate change.
16	Ministry of National Education and Literacy (Ministère de l'éducation nationale et de l'alphabétisation)	Importance of integrating climate change into teaching modules.
17	Ministry in charge of humanitarian action and national solidarity (Ministère en charge de l'action humanitaire et de la solidarité nationale)	Importance of the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) in disaster preparedness and response.

## Burkina Faso Focal Points

**TABLE 4** Focal Points List of Burkina Faso

N°	STRUCTURES	DOMAINS
1	Mr Pamoussa Ouedraogo, Representing General Director of Nature Conservation	Focal Point CRTC/CTCN Technology transfer
2	Mr Nebnoma Alain Combassere, Environmental Inspector	Focal Point UNFCCC
3	Mr Ulrich Jacques Diasso, National Agency of Meteorology	Focal Point GIEC/IPCC
4	SP/CNDD – MEEVCC	Focal Point FEM (GEF)
5	General Directorate of Cooperation – Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID)	Focal Point FEM (GEF)
6	Mr Mamadou Honadia, Certified Forester, Prime Minister	FVC (GCF)

## Universities & Research Centers (U&CR)

**TABLE 5** List Universities & Research Centers

N°	STRUCTURES	DOMAINS
1	Research institutes - Environmental Institute for Agricultural Research (Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles - INERA), Institute for Research in Applied Sciences and Technologies (Institut de Recherche en Sciences Appliquées et Technologies - IRSAT), Institute of Social Sciences (Institut des Sciences des Sociétés - INSS), Institute for Research in Health Sciences (Institut de Recherche en Sciences de la Santé - IRSS)	
2	University Joseph Ki-Zerbo of Ouagadougou	Laboratories, Institutes and UFR dealing directly or indirectly, among others, with research related to climate change.
3	University (Ouaga 1, Bobo-Dioulasso Koudougou)	
4	University Ouaga II	CEDRES of UFR/SEG, and Research on environmental law and Risk Management at UFR/SJP.
5	University Norbert ZONGO of Koudougou	Climate projections modeling laboratory.
6	University NAZI BONI of Bobo-Dioulasso	Research laboratory related to the implications of climate change for the rural sector (agriculture, forestry, livestock, etc.).
7	National Center for Scientific and Technological Research (Centre National de Recherche Scientifique et Technologique)	Research in the various institutes (INERA, IRSAT, INSS, IRSS).
8	National Forest Seed Center (Centre National de Semences Forestières)	Research and production of forest seed seeds adapted to the needs of reforestation activities.
9	Center for the Analysis of Economic and Social Policies (Centre d'Analyse des Politiques Economiques et Sociales - CAPES)	Design and Analysis of State Economic and Social Policies in the Medium and Long Term.
10	Polytechnic University of Bobo Dioulasso	Laboratories, Institutes and UFR dealing directly or indirectly, among others, research related to climate change.
11	Institute for Applications and Popularization of Science (Institut d'Applications et de Vulgarisation en Sciences - IAVS)	Capacity building related to climate change.

# Technical & Financial Partners (TFP)

**TABLE 6** List of TFPs

N°	STRUCTURES	AREA OF INTERVENTION / CENTER OF INTEREST
1	DANIDA	Capacity building for development actors and the agriculture sector.
2	FEM / Fonds CBIT	Strengthening the climate transparency system in connection with adaptation and mitigation.
3	USAID	Strengthening the resilience of populations in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sectors.
4	GGGI	Prospect of setting up an MRV system in connection with industrial processes and energy.
5	ASDI	Stakeholder training program, financing of mitigation and adaptation actions.
6	GIZ	Disaster risk reduction.
7	GEF	Community capacity building.
8	AFD	Development of adaptation policies and projects related to forests.
9	Luxembourg cooperation	The protection and sustainable development of forest and wildlife resources in a dynamic of environmental governance and sustainable development.
10	UNDP	Capacity building for development actors and adaptation of agro sylvo pastoral sectors, support for the preparation/revision of policy documents related to the climate.
11	UNEP	Assessment of the cost of the impacts of climate change on natural resources.
12	European Union	Environment, climate change, and green economy.
13	Gouvernement Indien	Green economy and climate change.
14	GCF	Adaptation and reduction of GHG emissions in the rural development and energy sectors.
15	AfDB	Agro-forestry.
16	World Bank	Capacity building of development actors and adaptation of agro-sylvo-pastoral sectors.
17	SNV	Biomass energy (NAMA).
18	KfW	Biomass Energy (NAMA).
19	BMU	Biomass energy (NAMA).
20	UICN/Programme Burkina	Capacity building of stakeholders, reduction of the vulnerability of agro-sylvo-pastoral sectors.
21	Tree Aid	Agro-forestry.
22	CILSS	Capacity building of stakeholders, reduction of the vulnerability of agro-pastoral sectors to change, Consideration of climate change in policy documents.
23	AGRHYMET	Climate modeling, capacity building of stakeholders, contribution to seasonal forecasting, planning or integration tools for climate change in policies.
24	ECOWAS	Strengthening of the regulatory system for disaster risk reduction, Actions to reduce the vulnerability of water resources to climate change.
25	BOAD	Capacity building in the area of MRV.
26	FIDA	Capacity building of stakeholders for the development of specific methods for quantifying GHGs. budget support.
27	GEF	AFOLU.
28	Swedish cooperation	Budget support for the development of MRVs in the energy sectors, industrial process transport of products.
29	Canadian cooperation	Capacity building of member countries in the area of MRV.

## ANNEX 2 — QUESTIONS

**TABLE 7** List of follow up Questions

#	QUESTION	PAGE / PAR.	ANSWER
1	What structures/functions/responsibilities exist within the Presidency and the Prime Minister's Office that deal with the challenges of climate change?	7 / 2.1	
2	How does the FIE ensure the distribution of funds to rights holders (sectoral ministries and others)?	8 / 2.3	
3	How and who carries out monitoring and evaluation (different levels of controls and verifications) of the use of funds by finance projects?	8 / 2.3	
4	Does the DGEESs have jurisdiction to collect data outside the perimeter of their respective ministry, if in the same economic sector, for example the private sector?		
5	Is there a General Directorate of Air Transport?		

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The Global Green Growth Institute  
19F Jeongdong Building, 21-15,  
Jeongdong-gil, Jung-gu,  
Seoul, Korea 100-784

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