

**International Conference on  
Combating Desertification**



**Desertification Challenge:  
case study of Burkina Faso**

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**PLAN OF PRESENTATION**

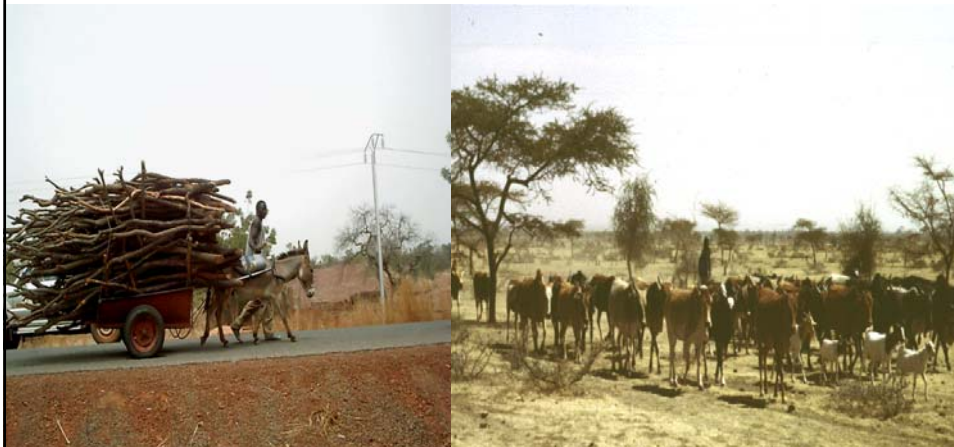
- **SITUATION OF THE DESERTIFICATION OR LAND DEGRADATION**
- **CAUSES OF DESERTIFICATION OR LAND DEGRADATION**
- **CONSEQUENCES/ OBSTACLES OF DESERTIFICATION OR LAND DEGRADATION**
- **RESPONSES TO THE DESERTIFICATION /LAND DEGRADATION TO BURKINA FASO**
- **CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE MAGEMENT OF LAND**
- **CONCLUSION**

## **Situation of the Desertification or /LD**

- They threaten the means of existence of more than 900 million people in 99 countries, including Burkina Faso
- Affect 25 % of the terrestrial surface and seems to accelerate everywhere in the world. Affect 25% of its land and seems to Affect.
- In Africa 66% of the agricultural drylands are already degraded.
- In economic terms, the annual losses caused by the phenomenon are estimated by UNDP to 42 billion \$ US in the world and to 9 billion \$ US in Africa.
- In Burkina Faso, nearly 250,000 ha of natural formations are cleared to satisfy the need for firewood, crop land, pasture.
- 30% of the arable lands of country (92 345 km<sup>2</sup>) know a degradation advanced to very advanced.
- The degradation of this capital "lands" for a number of reasons puts in danger all the economy and therefore, all the stability socio-policy of our countries

## **Anthropic Causes major of D/ LD**

**The increased needs of the population and livestock and the increasing pressure on land around the strategic resources (protected areas, rivers and lakes, etc.)**



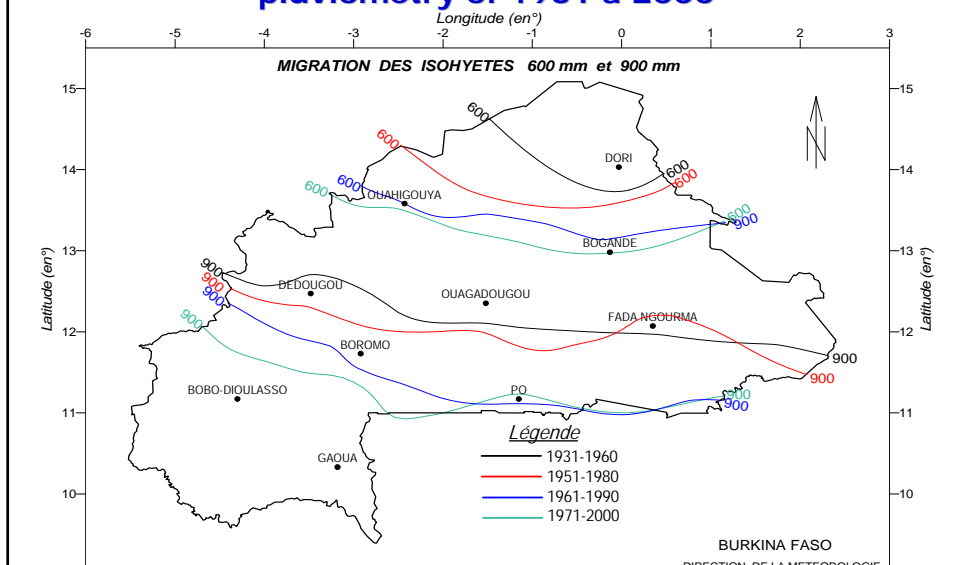
## Anthropic Causes major of D/ LD

Inadequate methods and techniques of exploitations of the resources as well as policies and legislation



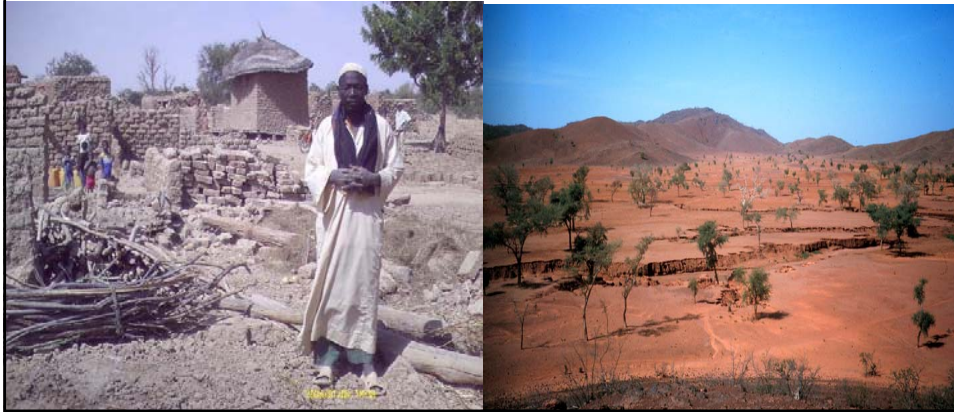
## Major Causes climatic:

Climatic Change marked in Burkina Faso by a downward trend of the Variability in time and space of the pluviometry of 1931 à 2000



## Major Causes climatic :

**Climatic Change et aggressiveness** marked in Burkina Faso by **erosion, of the recurring drynesses and floods**

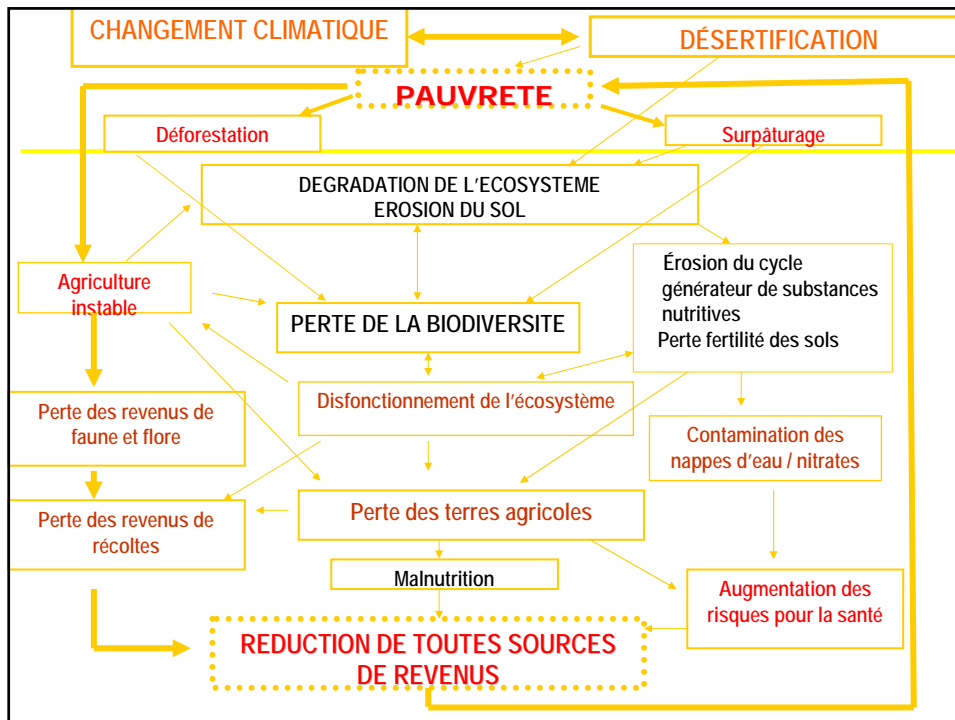


## Conséquences de la D/DT

- Reduction / loss of fertility
- Regression or disappearance of vegetation cover and fragile ecosystems
- Loss of biodiversity
- Aggravation of the climatic Changes
- Food insecurity, reduction of the incomes and poverty
- Conflicts between farmers and herders and movements of people and livestock (migration, transhumance, nomadism)

## Obstacles and barriers to CD/SLM

- **The insufficient coordination of development activities**
- **Land tenure insecurity** generated by the absence of a national land policy that allows control and the holding of land in rural areas
- **Low capacity of the actors** (in competences and means of work)
- **The deterioration of the economic terms of trade**



## Responses to the D/LD to Burkina Faso

Following the example of other countries, a number of actions have been conducted so far by our country, to deal with desertification / land degradation:

- Ratification of the Rio Convention (CCD, CBD, UNFCCC) and developing their national instrument of implementation.
- Preparation of a Plan of Environment for Sustainable Development, 2004 to replace the National Action Plan for the Environment (NEAP)
- Review of PRSP in 2003 incorporating environmental concerns.
- Adoption of the Rural Development Strategy in 2003
- Contribution to the environmental initiatives of the SRAP / CILSS, NEPAD, ECOWAS...

## Responses to the D/LD to Burkina Faso

- Development (through investment projects) techniques and local knowledge of CES and AGF participating in CD / SLM and adaptation to climate change, such as: the zai; the stone and earth bunds; half-moons; ploughs Delfino and Treno; settings in défens and Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA); the plantations of fruit tree and hedges; application of organic manure, improved seeds.
- Mainstreaming SLM / CD in the planning tools in a progressive way on the different levels (municipal development plans, schematics spatial...).
- Exploitation of mechanisms for consultation and coordination to accompany formal actions CD / SLM.
- Exploitation of existing financing mechanisms and specific for CD / SLM.

## Challenges and systémic prospects for SLM

### NATIONAL

- To conceive and implement programmes that integrate the concerns of management of the national and global environment (ie related to conventions CCD, UNFCCC, CBD...): PNRCE, CPP, PANA.
- Focus on mainstreaming, ie to integrate the principles of SLM in the tools of sectoral planning, local development, regional planning, Strategic Framework for the Reduction of Poverty, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.
- Prioritise the creation or adaptation of financing mechanisms for sustainable and decentralized support the implementation of the concerns of SLM.

### INTERNATIONAL

- To conceive programs integrating the concerns of management of the national and global environment (i.e. linked to conventions CCD, and UNFCCC...) and of sustainable development.
- To Create or adapt sustainable funding mechanisms to support the implementation of national programmes integrated management of the national and global environment and SD

## **Challenges and institutional prospects for SLM**

### **NATIONAL**

- Promote frameworks for dialogue and advocacy (through appropriate national institutions) for the mobilization of funding environmental and adaptation procedures of technical and financial partners.
- Focus on the establishment of the unique implementation of the conventions of the Rio generation and sustainable development (Burkina).
- Focusing if necessary the creation of frameworks for consultation / coordination or anchored to the existing ones at different levels of intervention to support the implementation of environmental programmes (LCD, adaptation to CC.) and SD

### **INTERNATIONAL**

- Promote frameworks for dialogue and advocacy (through international and regional institutions appropriate) for the mobilization of funding environmental and relief procedures for access to existing funds for the implementation of the conventions of generation Rio
- Pursue advocacy for the establishment of a fair international trade through the appropriate international institutions

## **Challenges and individual Prospects for SLM**

### **NATIONAL**

- Strengthen the capacity of national leadership in the management of multilateral agreements.
- Develop or consolidate information systems, communications and environmental education
- Strengthening national research systems, improvement of local knowledge and transfer of clean technology.
- Update curricula for different levels of education with the knowledge relating to the sustainable management of the environment.

### **INTERNATIONAL**

- Facilitate the transfer of scientific expertise on major themes concerning the Rio conventions (see proposals of CST/COP8) to developing countries
- Focus on the synergy between the various international initiatives in the field of environment and sustainable development.

## **CONCLUSION / OUR WAITINGS**

- **The desertification and climate change, among other consequences of emissions of greenhouse gases are the foundation of the destabilization ecological, socio-economics and politics of developing countries, particularly in Africa and hence sustainable development**
- **Also, the combating desertification/SLM or adaptation to climate change is one of the gateways to manage the national and global environment, to achieving the Millennium Development Goals**
- **In view of the limited funding for their implementation, all local funding opportunities, bilateral and multilateral should be used to consolidate the SLM and the environment, particularly in Africa**

## **CONCLUSION /OUR WAITINGS**

- **In addition to the exploitation of financing mechanisms provided for different levels: local, national and international (including the GEF, the adaptation fund...), advocacy for the establishment of an international trade fair will be consolidated to promote private investment to sustainable land management / Combating Desertification**
- **It is the place to greet here recent measurements of the GEF, which accepted to allocate approximately 50 % of the resources of its program of SLM for the GEF 4, to sustainable land management in sub-Saharan Africa. These resources still below the needs deserve to be consolidated**
- **We hope that this conference will help to adopt recommendations relevant to this effect for submission to the 16th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.**





**Je vous remercie**

