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Aligning to Target 2

BURKINA

FASO

National Dialogue

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Kunming - Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



With the technical cooperation of
**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**



KEY MESSAGES

Strengthened Partnerships and Interoperability:



Launch a Collaborative Information Campaign: National Observatory on Environment and Sustainable Development (ONEDD), in partnership with key stakeholders producing data on restoration, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), should initiate an information campaign aimed at signing collaboration protocols to streamline data flows.



Formalize Data Consultation Framework: Establish a formal framework for regular consultation among data holders to facilitate database interoperability and streamline data sharing.

Monitoring Restoration and Biodiversity Indicators:



Ensure Regional Data Validation: Strengthen the process for effective data feedback by formalizing the validation of collected data at the regional level before its transmission to the central level for national reporting.



Enhance the Data Chain: Strengthen the entire data value chain, including collection, processing, and reporting mechanisms, to improve accuracy and efficiency in monitoring efforts.



Conduct Annual Indicator Reviews: Perform annual reviews to assess the relevance and effectiveness of biodiversity indicators at the national level, ensuring alignment with evolving national and international goals.

Synergy and Interoperability of Databases:



Promote Database Synergy: Foster and enhance collaboration between ONEDD and existing data platforms, such as the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM), the Great Green Wall (GGW) Initiative, and the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), to ensure interoperability and coordinated data efforts.

About the Target 2 Pilots

As a scientific partner and lead for the Target 2 Pilots Project, The Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF) spear headed the organization and agenda-setting for four national dialogues, working in close collaboration with lead agencies, ministries, and custodian agencies in four pilot countries—**Kenya, Burkina Faso, Peru, and Viet Nam**, with FAO leading the national dialogue in **Brazil**. These national-level dialogues have been pivotal in ensuring the involvement of relevant agencies, working groups, and non-state actors. The primary objectives of these dialogues are to align efforts on operationalizing Target 2 and to provide training on the Framework for Economic Restoration and Monitoring (FERM) platform, the official monitoring tool for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and used in support of the Kunming-Montreal-Global Diversity Forum (KM-GBF) Target 2.



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INTRODUCTION

The national dialogue in Burkina Faso took place from April 22–26, 2024, in Koudougou, bringing together 30 national stakeholders from data-producing institutions and agencies responsible for processing and disseminating environmental information.

The dialogue was organized by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP-CNDD), with financial support from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and technical backing from the Center

for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF).

The main objective of the dialogue was to assist Burkina Faso in revising its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to align with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), with a specific focus on Target 2 on ecosystem restoration.

This dialogue facilitated productive exchanges among national stakeholders involved in monitoring and reporting on restoration and biodiversity, as well as those engaged in regional and global initiatives

such as the **GGW**, **AFR100**, and the **United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration**. Discussions also centered on aligning efforts with the KM-GBF's monitoring mechanisms, particularly regarding Target 2.

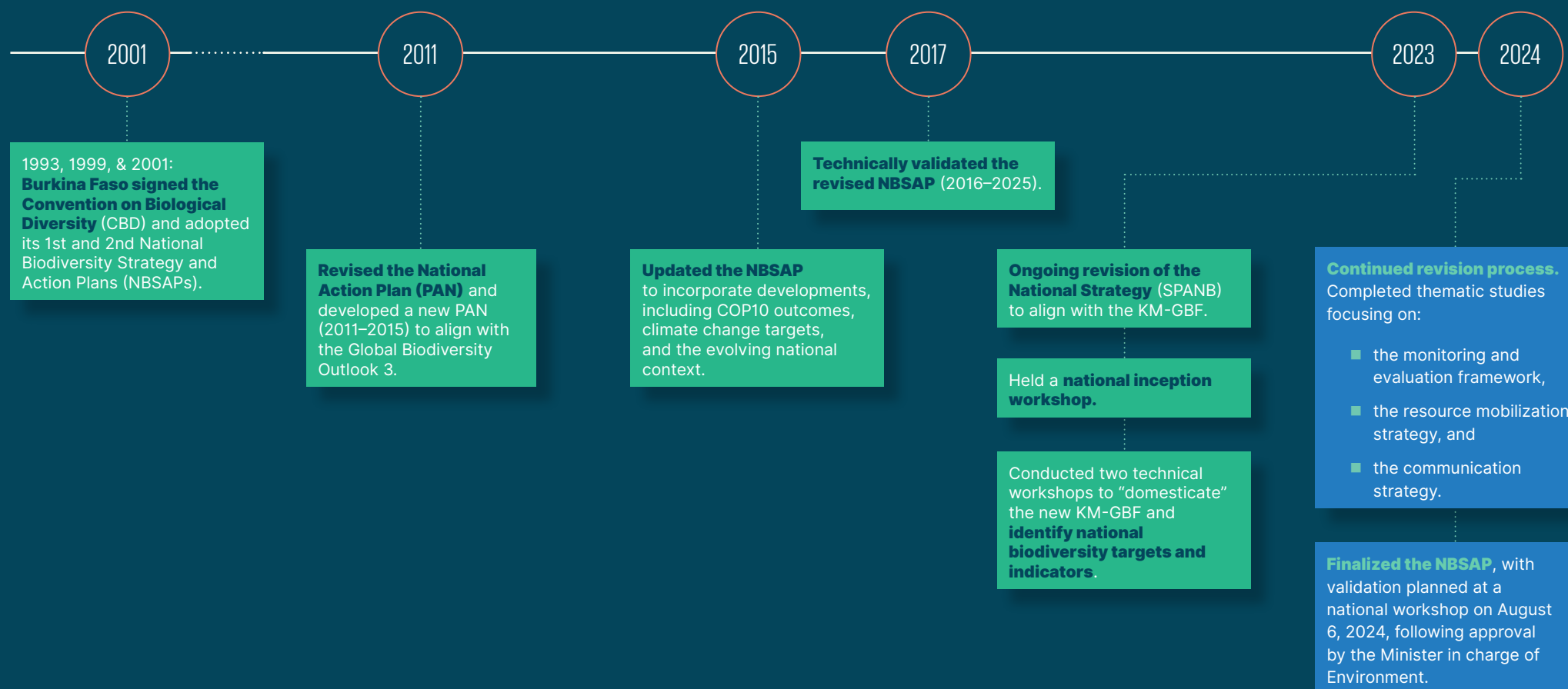
A key achievement for Burkina Faso was the advancement of **ONEDD's biodiversity indicators**, representing a pivotal step in the revision of the **NBSAP** and strengthening the country's capacity for comprehensive biodiversity monitoring.

01

UPDATE OF THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND RESTORATION OBJECTIVES

The new NBSAP is nearing completion, with adoption set for August 6, 2024.

Timeline of Key Actions in Burkina Faso's NBSAP Review Process (2023-2024)



02

Building a Unified Vision for Restoration and Biodiversity

STRENGTHENING THE POLICY LANDSCAPE

The NBSAP process in Burkina Faso is grounded in Law 034-2018/AN, which governs development planning, and the National Guidelines for Sectoral Policy Formulation. The country has also committed to international agreements, including the Rio Conventions, and regional initiatives such as the GGW and AFR100.

Key Issues

Despite strong political commitments to land restoration and biodiversity through the NBSAP process, implementation heavily depends on external donor funding, with minimal financial support from the national budget. This funding gap exacerbates the lack of synergy between national commitments and local-level actions, limiting effective collaboration with stakeholders on the ground.

Challenges**Data Collection Limitations:**

- **ONEDD's Infrastructure:** ONEDD lacks its own data collection infrastructure and relies on focal points within sectoral ministries to supply data from their respective sectors. This raises concerns about data integrity, traceability, and verification.
- **Verification Gaps:** ONEDD does not have a system for verifying the data it receives, and data collection formats are not standardized across ministries, resulting in inconsistencies at the national level.

**Coordination and Terminology:**

While data-sharing protocols exist between government bodies, greater coordination is needed to harmonize terminologies and indicators. Regional initiatives like AFR100 and GGW offer an opportunity to adopt a consensus-based approach to ecosystem monitoring.

Opportunities:**Interoperability**

Enhancing interoperability by aligning national indicators and operationalizing them within ONEDD's system presents a significant opportunity. Strengthened data integration can improve ecosystem monitoring and reporting.

**Data-Sharing Agreements**

Ongoing discussions between ONEDD and NGOs, supported by AFR100 and GGW, provide a pathway to formalize data-sharing agreements, fostering better coordination.

**Strengthening National Data Systems**

Significant potential exists to enhance interoperability between ONEDD's national data system and existing platforms, such as AFR100, GGW, FERM, and national bodies like ANAM and INSD. This would create a more cohesive and efficient data ecosystem.



03 POLICY GAPS AND KEY CHALLENGES

Affecting restoration implementation

While there is strong political commitment to biodiversity and land restoration in Burkina Faso, policy gaps and lack of coordination across different levels of governance significantly hinder effective implementation.

The **NBSAP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** has identified 34 organizations, 8 ministerial departments, and 416 biodiversity-related indicators, with 38 of these indicators being monitored by two governmental bodies. However, a substantial portion of contributions from NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), and community-based organizations (CBOs) is excluded from the reporting system of the National Environmental Information System (**ONEDD**).

This exclusion stems from several systemic challenges:

- **Absence of a comprehensive national system** to document and consolidate biodiversity-related initiatives.
- **Weak ownership by stakeholders of global frameworks**, such as the KM-GBF and CBD.
- **Lack of cross-sectoral collaboration**, particularly with sectors like agriculture and forestry, which play a pivotal role in land restoration.
- **Insufficient material and financial resources** for effective data collection and monitoring.
- **Absence of an automated data collection system**, leading to inefficiencies and gaps in reporting.

These challenges are further compounded by the fact that, although the NBSAP is in its final stages of completion and validation, no budget has been allocated for its implementation. The national budget remains focused on other development priorities.

Data Monitoring System and Operational Gaps

The Ministry in charge of Environment hosts the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD), which oversees the implementation of the CBD and monitors progress in land restoration and biodiversity across several sectors. The SP/CNDD houses ONEDD, which serves as the data management unit responsible for monitoring NBSAP implementation.

ONEDD's operations rely on a network of national and sub-national focal points established within relevant sectoral ministries and directorates. Data sharing is coordinated through the National Network for the Management of Environmental Information (PNGIM), whose members provide data to ONEDD. ONEDD processes this data and disseminates results as needed.

However, several gaps hinder the system's efficiency:

- Lack of standardized data collection formats.
- Inadequate verification mechanisms.
- Limited integration with key initiatives such as AFR100 and the GGW.

Addressing these gaps is critical to:

- Strengthening the synergy between national and local efforts.
- Improving data accuracy and inclusivity.
- Ensuring the successful implementation of restoration goals in alignment with global frameworks.



04 INDICATORS OF PROGRESS

Monitoring Restoration Efforts for Target 2

There is an urgent need to harmonize data formats, collection methods, and reporting frequencies among partners in the PNGIM network. While the SP/CNDD has signed data-sharing protocols with these partners, challenges persist in monitoring, reporting, and ensuring data quality and traceability. Additionally, access to key data from non-state actors such as CSOs and CBOs remains limited.

Gaps in Target 2 Monitoring

ONEDD currently uses the Pressure-State-Impact-Response (PIER) system for monitoring, managing 190 indicators across 10 themes and 41 criteria. Theme 6, related to biodiversity, includes 30 indicators and 42 parameters on plant and animal diversity, ecosystems, and protected areas.

- **Indicator Selection:** A national map of restoration areas is lacking, with information scattered across departments and projects. ONEDD has yet to monitor this indicator, and clear methodologies for data collection are still missing

■ **Headline Indicators:**

- Change in land cover through sustainable management
- Total degraded land in forest and agroforestry ecosystems
- Annual surface area under restoration (water, forest, agroforest, pastoral)

■ **Complementary Indicators:**

- Biodiversity Habitat Index
- Red List Index and Ecosystems
- Areas restored through sustainable land and water management (forest, agriculture, watersheds, pastoral land)

Key Gaps



Data Access & Synergy: Limited collaboration between data producers (NGOs, CSOs, CBOs) and sources like GGW, AFR100, and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) results in interoperability challenges, data leaks, and double counting.



Format & Reporting Issues: Lack of standardization in data formats and collection/reporting tools.



Unmonitored Indicators: Key areas such as soil, aquatic fauna, gene banks, and plant genetic resources are missing from the current indicator set. A headline indicator for ecosystem connectivity is also needed to better track restoration progress.



Resource Mobilization: ONEDD faces challenges in securing resources for a functioning national data system.



Data Fragmentation: Data are scattered, unverified, and not harmonized at the national level.



Capacity Building: A strong need exists for training in data collection and analysis tools, as well as improved mobility for government staff to collect reliable data.

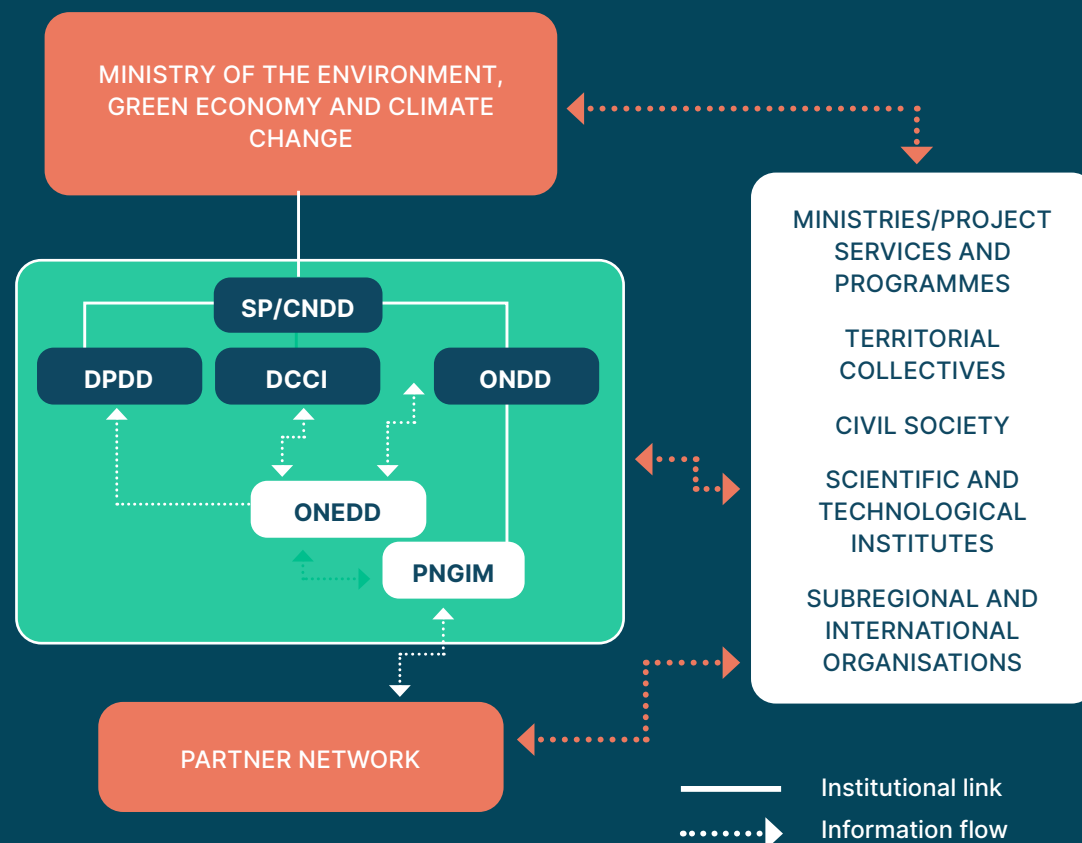
CASE STUDY

Institutional Arrangements for Monitoring Biodiversity and Land Restoration in Burkina Faso

Since signing the CBD in 1993 and adopting its first NBSAP in 1999, Burkina Faso has initiated numerous efforts to align with international policy frameworks and fulfill its commitments. Through an inclusive dialogue process, the country successfully completed and validated its new NBSAP in August 2024, in alignment with the KM-GBF. To avoid duplicating monitoring efforts, Burkina Faso will leverage the existing ONEDD, which operates under the SP/CNDD, a technical advisory body within the Ministry responsible for the environment.

ONEDD has established data-sharing agreements with a network of partner organizations through the PNGIM, encompassing governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations within the SPONG coalition. Focal points in various ministries and at the sub-national level are tasked with collecting and relaying restoration data to ONEDD for aggregation, analysis, and reporting.

Additionally, ONEDD has signed collaboration protocols with major restoration programs such as the GGW and AFR100, both of which are currently underway. However, to strengthen data collection and monitoring, there is a pressing need for greater synergy with non-state actors, including CBOs and civil society organizations CSOs, to ensure comprehensive and inclusive reporting on restoration initiatives.





05 CAPACITY

Transforming Knowledge into Action

To enhance the effectiveness of restoration efforts, it is crucial to strengthen the capacities of field actors in several key areas:



Support the SP/CNDD and ONEDD to establish a national working group, bringing together actors and stakeholders involved in restoration efforts: The working group would foster collaboration, across sectors to share and harmonize data collection, ensure the use of complementary indicators and interoperability of data systems. This cohesive approach will improve the effectiveness and coordination of efforts for ecosystem restoration in Burkina Faso.



Data Collection: Provide training on the use of digital tools to ensure efficient and accurate data collection.



Database Management: Equip stakeholders with skills in constructing, managing, and analyzing databases.



Training Initiatives: Improve training capabilities for restoration monitoring tools, such as the FERM and Global Restoration Observatory for Unified Data (GROUND), targeting personnel responsible for data collection and monitoring.



Technology Upgrades: Modernize IT infrastructure, including servers, to support robust data operations and ensure system reliability.



Addressing Collection Challenges: Mitigate difficulties related to data collection at sub-national focal points by implementing systematic, harmonized, and digitalized processes. Expand the use of tools like the Kobo Toolbox, which is already utilized by some focal points, to streamline and standardize data collection.

A Collaborative Roadmap for Effective Restoration in Burkina Faso

- 1 Support the SP/CNDD and ONEDD in establishing a national working group that brings together actors and stakeholders involved in restoration efforts. This group should align with existing initiatives such as AFR100 and the GGW.
- 2 By fostering collaboration, stakeholders can share data, harmonize and complement indicators, and ensure interoperability among databases. This cohesive approach will enhance the effectiveness and coordination of restoration efforts in Burkina Faso.

AIM4Forests



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