



Convention on
Biological Diversity



BURKINA FASO



Ministère de l'Environnement et
du Développement Durable

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“Establishment of Environmental Accountability in Burkina Faso: Experience of the pilot project on environmental accounting”

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We will address ...



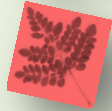
Project description



Methodological approach



Environmental pilot accounts

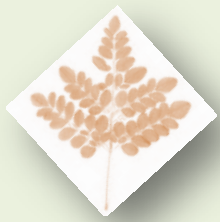


Main difficulties



Conclusions and perspectives

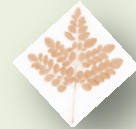




Project description



Cost : ~ 400 000\$ US + National counterpart



Duration: 2,5 years (April 2006 to December 2008)



Rush : PNUD, APEFE (NGO from Belgium)



Beneficiary structure : SP-CONEDD/MEDD

(National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development)



Team: **01** National director, **02** national experts (national accounts statisticians) **01** Secretary



Supports: (technical, administrative and material support) from SP/CONEDD, technicians from the Ministries



Project targets



Global target

Improve the importance of natural resources and environment contributions in socio-economical developpement with a view to fight against poverty.




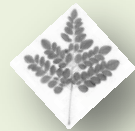
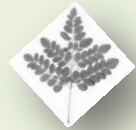
Specific targets

- 1. Establish a national system for environmental accountability (EA);**
- 2. Strengthen the national capacities in EA;**
- 3. Raise awareness among the main partners;**
- 4. Develop pilot accounts for some natural resources**





Methodological approach

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- Research and exploitation of methodological documentation
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- Identification, collection and processing of available data
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- Development of pilot accounts





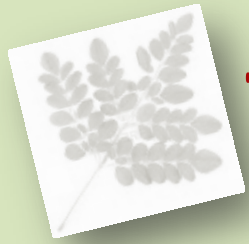
Method for physical accounts of natural resources

Initial stock (t1)

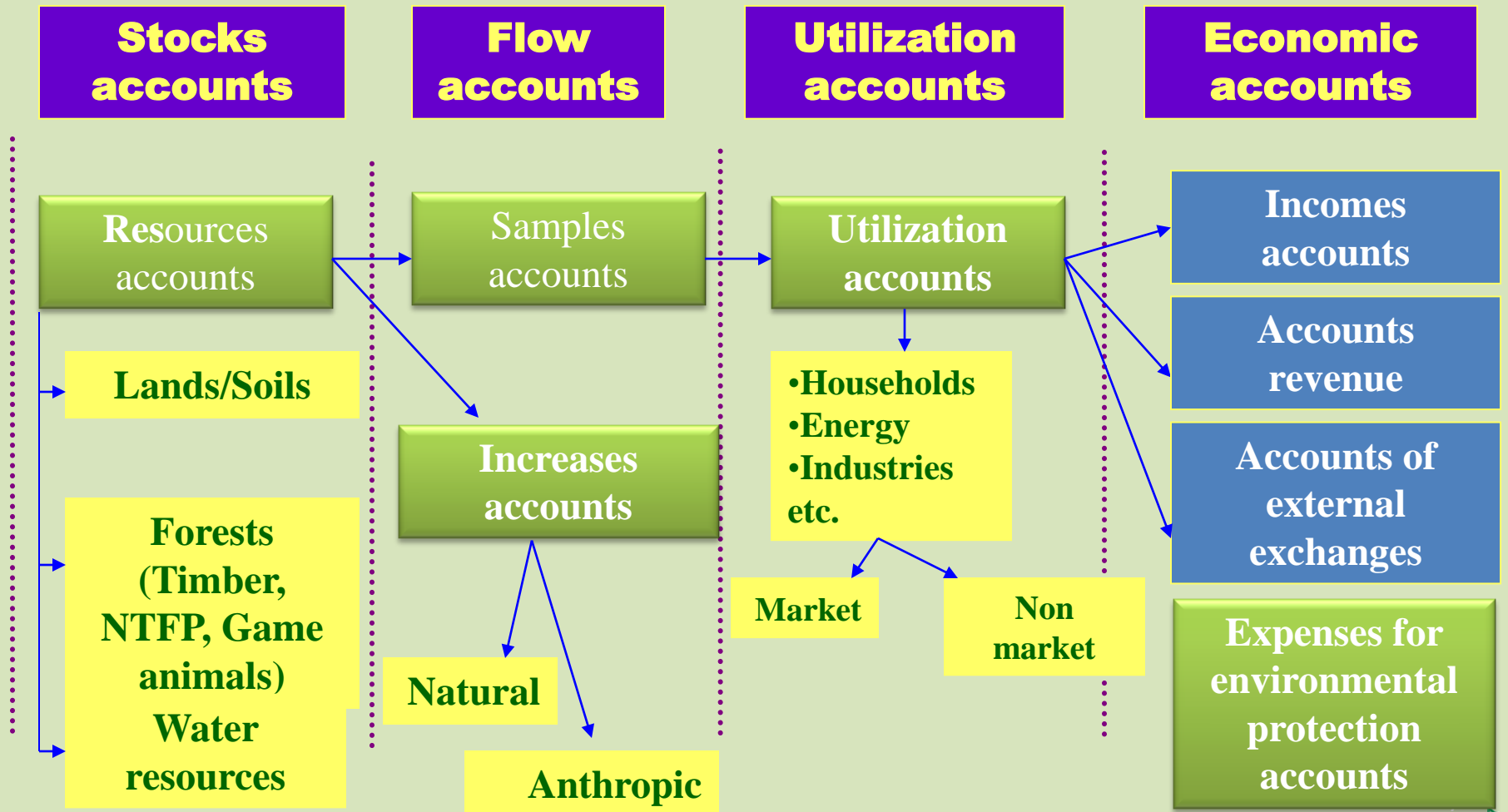
Stock variations: collection, depletion, degradation, economic use, natural growth, mortality, effects of natural phenomena

Final stock (t2)








Typology of natural resources accounts





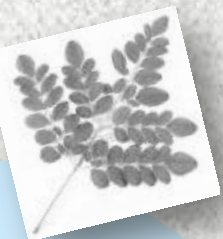
Main data used

- The Database of lands occupation (1992 et 2002) → **Lands and forests accounts**
 - Inventory and report on water resources (2000) → **Water resources accounts**
 - Survey Results + administrative sources → **Expenses for environmental protection accounts**
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Land occupation account

in hectares



	Artificial Territories	Agricultural territories	Forests and semi-natural wetlands	Humid zones	Water surface
Opening stocks (1992)	64 767	12 568 861	14 447 077	93 207	122 018
Other accumulations	911	1 451 207	-1 449 212	-1 243	-1 663
Other changes in volume	1 995	-393 758	366 493	-2 558	27 828
Closure Stocks (2002)	67 673	13 626 310	13 364 358	89 406	148 183
Balance (2002-1992)	2 906	1 057 449	-1 082 719	-3 801	26 165





Agricultural lands accounts

in hectares

	2. Agricultural territories	2.1. Annual crops	2.2. Permanent crops	2.4. Heteroge- neous agricultural areas
Opening stocks (1992)	12 568 861	7 233 252	13 001	5 322 608
Other accumulations	1 451 207	571 610	2 077	877 520
Other changes in volume	-393 758	32 147	1 863	-427 768
Closure stocks (2002)	13 626 310	7 837 009	16 941	5 772 360
Balance	1 057 449	603 757	3 940	449 752





Forests and semi-natural habitats accounts

En hectares



	Forests	Environment Shrub and/or herbaceous	Open spaces, without or with few vegetation	Forests and semi-natural habitats
Opening stocks (1992)	897 942	9 316 929	4 232 206	14 447 077
Other accumulations	-19 906	-1 226 948	-202 358	-1 449 212
Other changes in volumes	-1 060	296 183	71 370	366 493
Closure stocks (2002)	876 976	8 386 164	4 101 218	13 364 358
Balance	- 20 966	- 930 765	- 130 988	- 1 082 719

Strong pression on forests and semi-natural habitats



Water accounts in 2000

Offre de ressources en eau	Watersheds				Total
	Comoé	Nakambé	Mouhoun	Niger	
Renweable resources users	760	1 660	1 590	730	4 750



Millions of m3

Demande économique en eau	Watersheds				Total
	Comoé	Nakambé	Mouhoun	Niger	
Consumer demand	117,7	143,7	191	52,8	505,2
Households demand	3,3	47,9	34,9	17,8	103,9
Livestock demand	3	24,8	21,6	22,3	71,7
Irrigation demand	107,9	69,7	133,2	12,3	323,1
Industrial demand	3,5	1,3	1,3	-	6,1
Mines demand	-	-	-	0,4	0,4
Non consumer demand	91	2 000	-	-	2091
Hydroelectrical demand	91	2000	-	-	2091
Total water demand	208,7	2143,7	191	52,8	2 596,2

More than half of the available water is usable by the economics¹²





Environmental protection expenses accounts (EPEA)

- EPE : any expenditure relating to shares and/or activities aiming primarily the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution and any other degradation of the environment





EPEA Targets

- The EPEA has described :
 - **resources that a nation spends** on environmental protection (NEEP);
 - **sources of funding for this expenses** and the financial burden related to environmental protection;
 - **the production of goods and services** of environmental protection.






Main results

- ◆ The efforts of environmental protection in terms of expenses **concern essentially corporations and external funding;**
- ◆ **Areas** of environmental protection the most supported include: **sewage management and other wastes, and the protection of sites, landscapes and biodiversity**



NEEP and TEEP



	2004		2005		2006	
	In millions of FCFA	In %	In millions FCFA	In %	In millions FCFA	In %
National funding (NEEP)	11 429	81%	12 423	74%	18 597	74%
External funding (Rest of the world)	2 696	19%	4 430	26%	6 676	26%
Total funding (TEEP)	14 124	100%	16 853	100 %	25 274	100 %
TEP/PIB	0,53%		0,59%		0,84%	

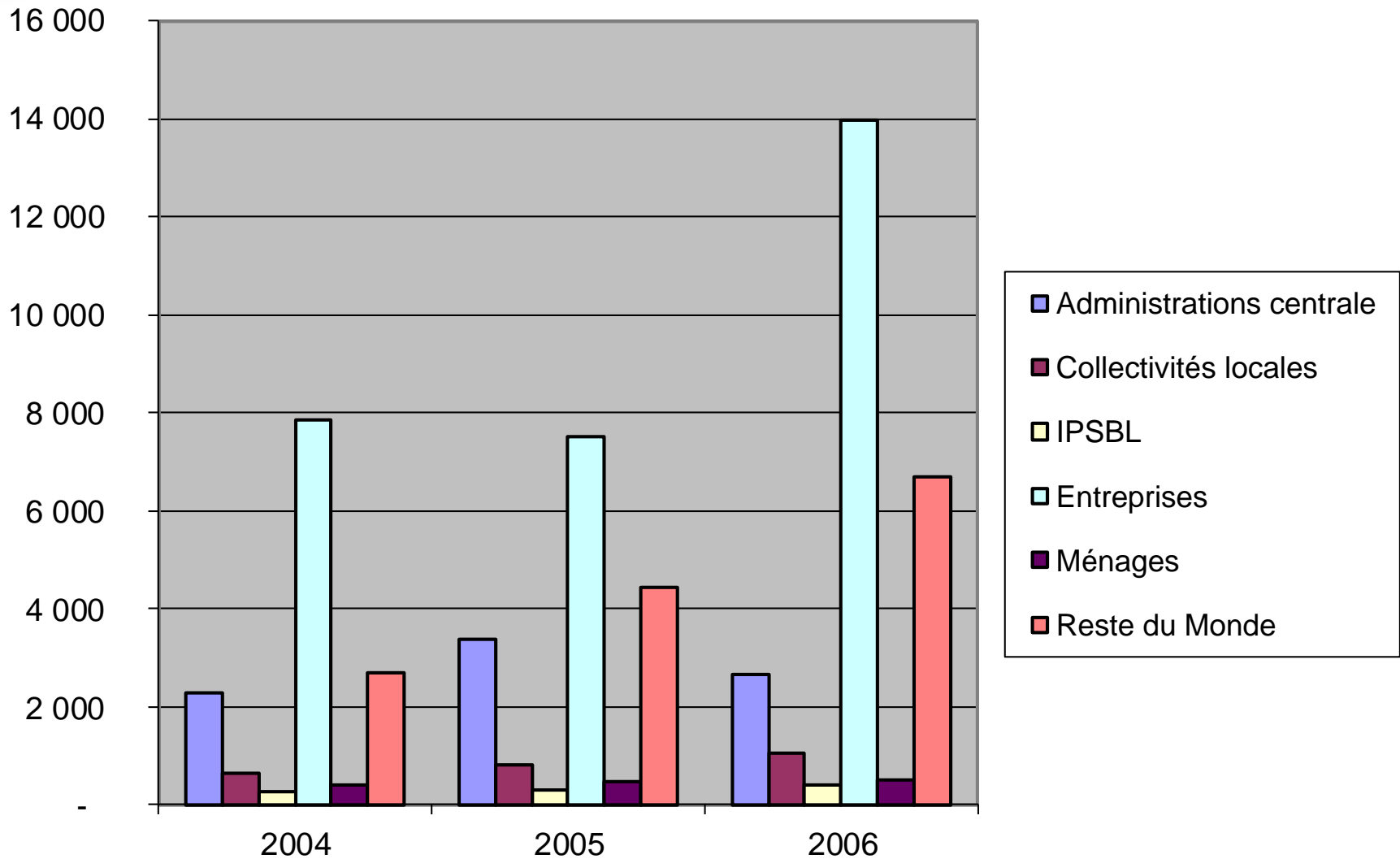
Total expense for environmental protection (2004-2006) : 56.2 milliards of FCFA (0.65% du PIB) of which :

- National Funding: 42.4 billion FCFA between 2004 and 2006 (75%)
- External Funding: 13.8 billion FCFA (25%)



Expenses for protection by economic sectors

Dépenses en millions FCFA






Environmental protection expenses by environmental areas

En millions de FCFA

Areas	2004	2005	2006
Air and climate protection	145	258	4 056
Waste water management	1 085	853	2 056
Management of other wastes except radioactive waste (solid, chemical, etc.)	1 534	1 852	2 888
Protection of soil and groundwater	493	246	531
Noise and vibration (except protection of workplaces)	119	5	12
Protection of sites, landscapes and biodiversity	1 731	2 718	3 182
Other protection activities	9 017	10 921	12 549
Together	14 124	16 853 ⁸	25 274





Difficulties faced



Technical difficulties

- The novelty of the discipline
- The national statistical system weakness in general and specifically the environmental one



Institutional difficulties

- The limited human resources and the project duration (2,5 years) ;
- The lack of financial and logistical resources for data collection ;
- The late release of funds ;
- The difficulty to construct partnership with specialized institutions





Conclusions and perspectives

Despite the constraints mentioned above, pilot accounts have revealed the following facts:

Physical accounts for natural resources :

- The analysis of the **land occupation** account shows a **strong anthropogenic pressure** (agriculture, urbanization) **on natural areas** (forests and semi-natural areas) converted at an accelerated pace over the period 1992-2002.
- **stocks of renewable available water resources** also face **strong pressure due to various human uses** (for household, livestock, industry, hydropower and administration)





Conclusions et perspectives

Regarding the EPEA, we note:

- **The importance of external financing** which has almost tripled between 2004 and 2006 from **2,7 milliards to 6,7 milliards**, reflecting the growing interest of the international community to protect the environment;
- However, **some areas** of environmental protection receive little funding: **air and climate, protection of soil and groundwater, noise and vibration**;





Conclusions et perspectives

In terms of **perspectives**, we recommend the following actions :

At the technical level :

- conduct further investigations (additional data collections, estimates, ...) in order to make more complete the developed accounts;
 - Consider the **firewood, NTFPs and wildlife products** ;
 - **Make the water account more dynamic;**
- Pursue the thinking on the integration of the EPEA in national accountability
- Undertake reflection on monetarization of physical accounts



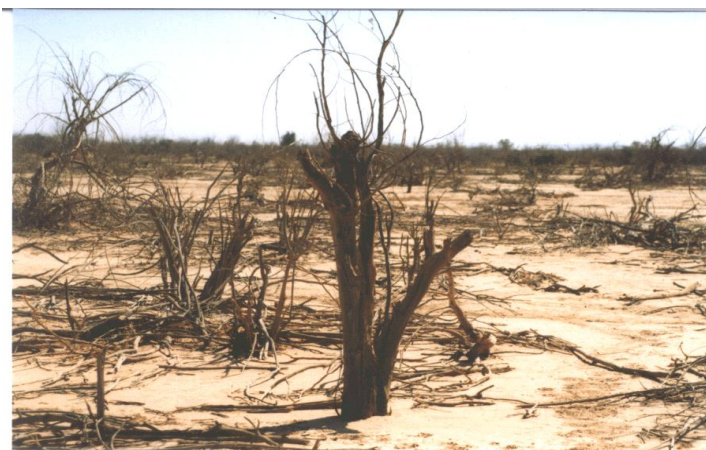
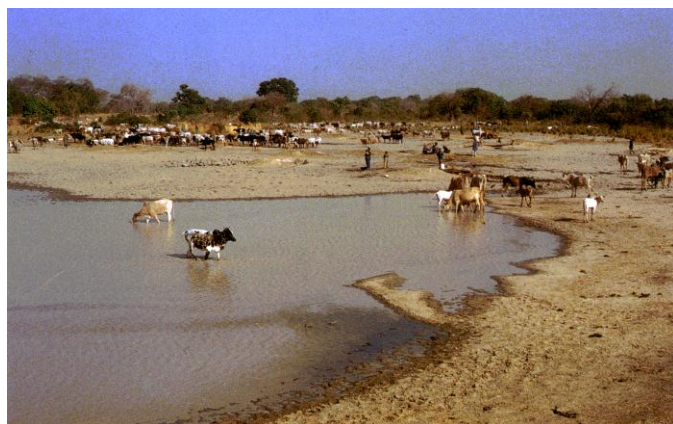


Conclusions and perspective

At the institutionnal level:

- continue to advocate the mobilization of substantial resources for the institutionalization of environmental accounts;**
- strengthen the national system of environmental statistics production and improve its integration into the national system of statistics .**





Thank you
for your
kind
attention!



Questions? Comments?

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