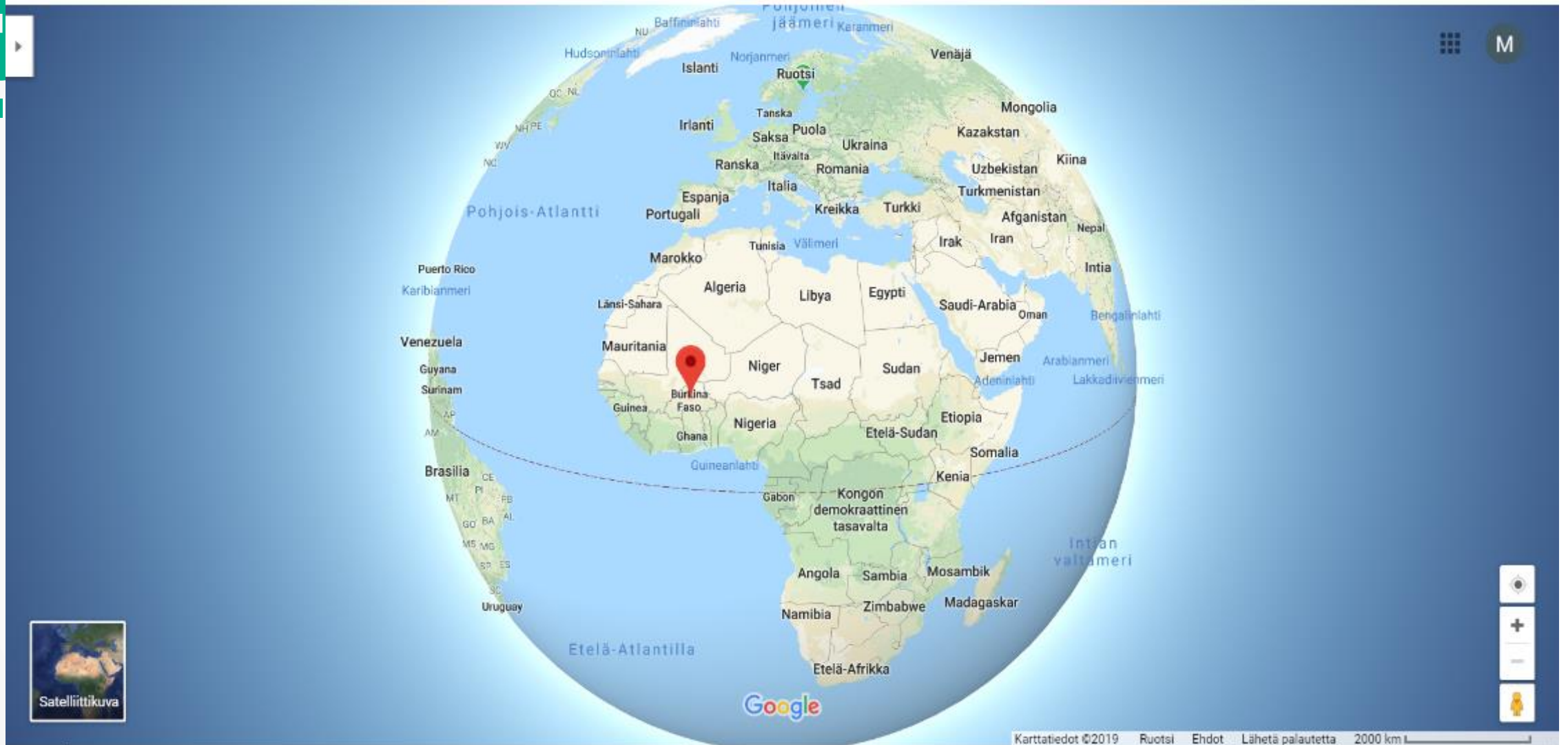
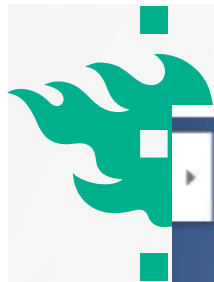
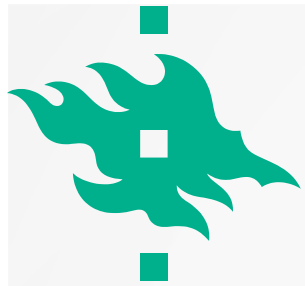


COUNTRY CONTEXT BURKINA FASO

Mawa Karambiri
University of Helsinki
mawa.karambiri@helsinki.fi,





COUNTRY CONTEXT

National forest laws and decrees

- acknowledge local people' rights of to forests for their livelihoods and economic development;
- encourage the creation of forest areas for conservation and sustainable management;

National forest policies and programs

- Make forest management plan mandatory, invites environmental projects,
- Facilitate forest conservation activities by national and international organizations (e.g. NGOs)



COUNTRY CONTEXT

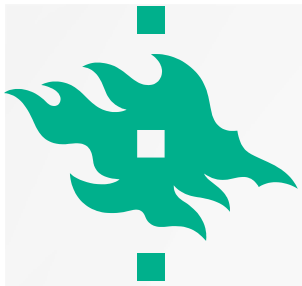
Agrarian Reforms (Rural Land laws)

- “Land belongs to the State”, so people can migrate and settle anywhere in the country (internal migration) however, it is not enforced in rural areas dominated...

...by the customary rules that regulate the daily access rights and control over forest resources,

Decentralization law (in 2004)

- transfer forest management authority from the State to municipalities (local governments) however not effective in forest sector because of the government’s policy of “progressive decentralization”
- CAF created before decentralization therefore conflict between local government and the existing CAF management and benefit sharing structures



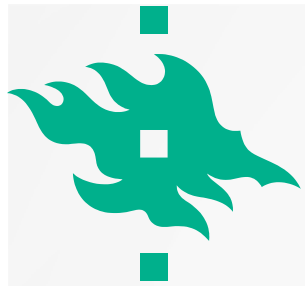
SPECIFIC POLICY ARENAS....

On Gender:

- Ministry of gender and family affairs:
- National gender policy
- ratification of international conventions on human rights and discrimination based on gender, sex, etc...
- gender equality imposed on political parties regarding male and female candidates

On Climate change:

- the country is engaged in REDD+ , Forest Investment Program (FIP) processes but still in construction



DEFINING THE CAF ...

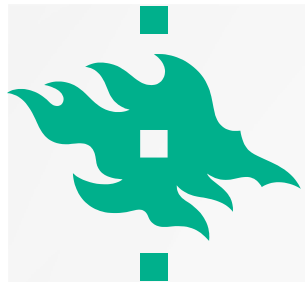
What ?

The community managed forest or (Chantier d'Aménagement Forestier - CAF) is a socio-ecological system paired with multilevel governance architecture implemented in the country since 1980 by FAO-state led projects: 7 CAFs created from 1986-1998 in Southern Burkina Faso for a total of 252,118 ha (Sawadogo 2006; IUCN-PACO 2012; MEDD 2015)

Why ?

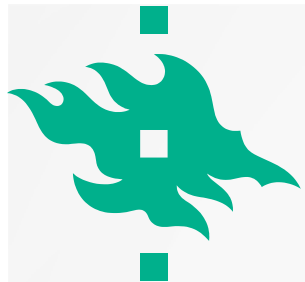
Ecological and socio-economic objectives: improve the local peoples' livelihoods by implementing a forest management plan while organizing fuelwood exploitation.





Lue village
landscape

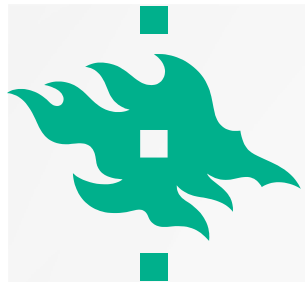




Morning in
Vrassan
village

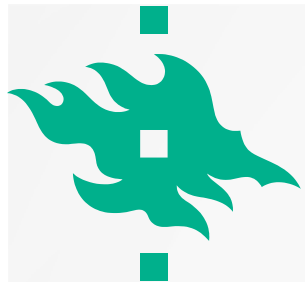
HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI





Fuelwood pile in the CAF of Cassou





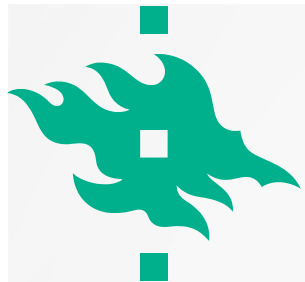
A local leader in Vrassan explaining customary land conflicts within the CAF of Cassou





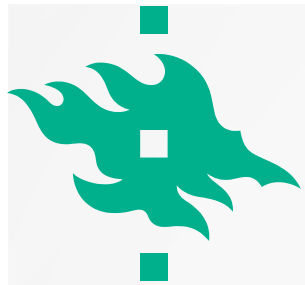
Wood market in the capital Ouagadougou





A truck of fuelwood
arriving in the market in
the capital
Ouagadougou





CREATION OF THE CAF

Constitution of the **ecological system**: land negotiations with autochthons

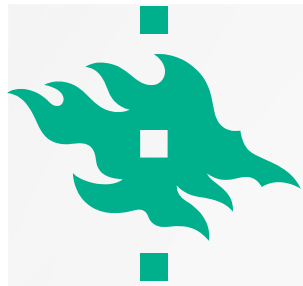


“they [the CAF project leaders] told us that our forest contains money, a lot of money. The blind man sees nothing he can walk on money without even knowing”
Quote 48:1 FGD

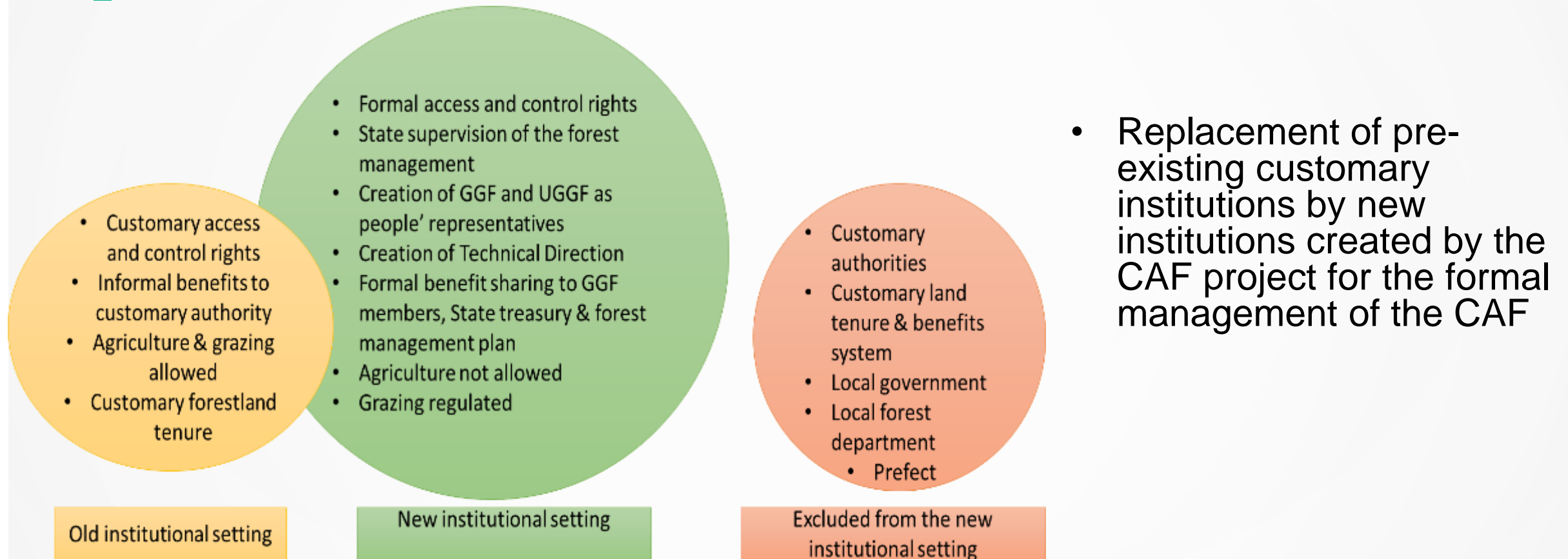
“That if we agree, they will bring us a project so that we can exploit fire wood while protecting our forest”
Quote 51:2 FGD

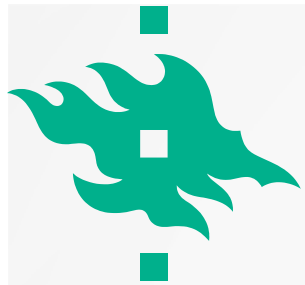
NB: fragile CAF from inception

- unclear land tenure of the created CAF
- Unclear land negotiation terms
- Villages land merging future sources of land conflicts



ASSEMBLING THE CAF INSTITUTIONS AND ACTORS



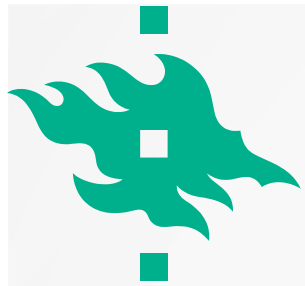


CAF MANAGEMENT

- Elaboration of a forest management plan,
- Concession contract transferring forest management rights from the CAF project to local people (i.e. forest users' groups)
- Benefits based on fuelwood sales (about 4 euros/m³ of wood) from the CAF and shared between
 - the logger or GGF member (50%),
 - 27% for forest management fund,
 - 19% for the State and 12% for village development fund

New forest management architecture of the CAF

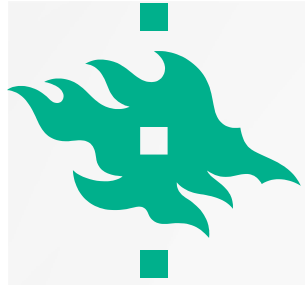




CURRENT CHALLENGES

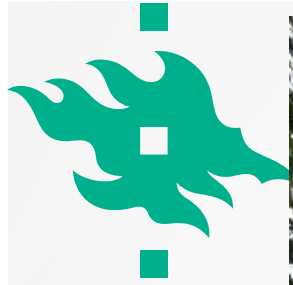
2 decades later.....

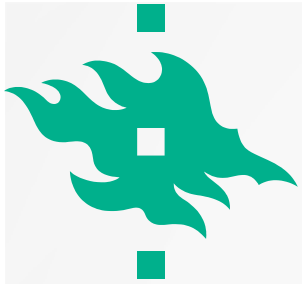
- ❖ High annual deforestation rate of 0.83% (FIP 2012)
- ❖ Governance, forest conversion, conflicts (Thieba 2003, Yoni & Sedogo 2015)
- ❖ Malthusian approach to forest land use change (Ouedraogo 2015; Etongo 2015)
- ❖ Problematic of public participation limited only to GGF members
- ❖ Issues of local people' being represented by the GGF a socio-professional, interest group and not binding by accountability duty to the whole community



Farmland inside the
forest in the CAF
of Cassou







GENDER ISSUES IN THE CAF

CAF procedures and regulations are gender neutral

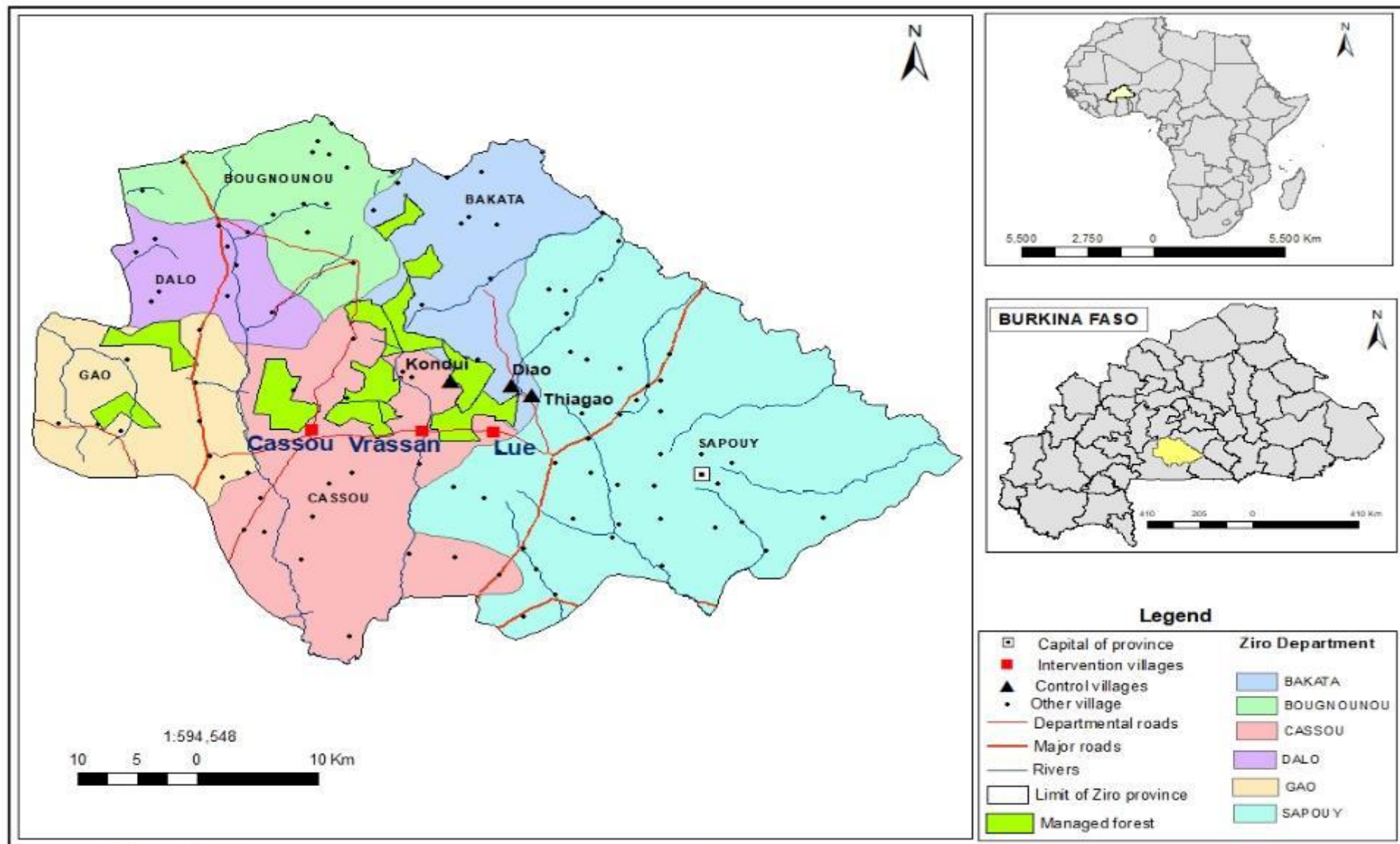
However in practice participation in the CAF's management and decision making is highly dependant on

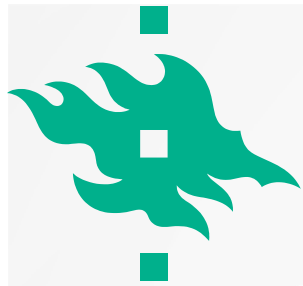
- gender: male dominated with no meaningful female participation
- Ethnicity and status of residence: autochthons involved as opposed to migrants

CASE STUDY CONTEXT: CAF OF CASSOU



□ CAF of Cassou 33 000 ha

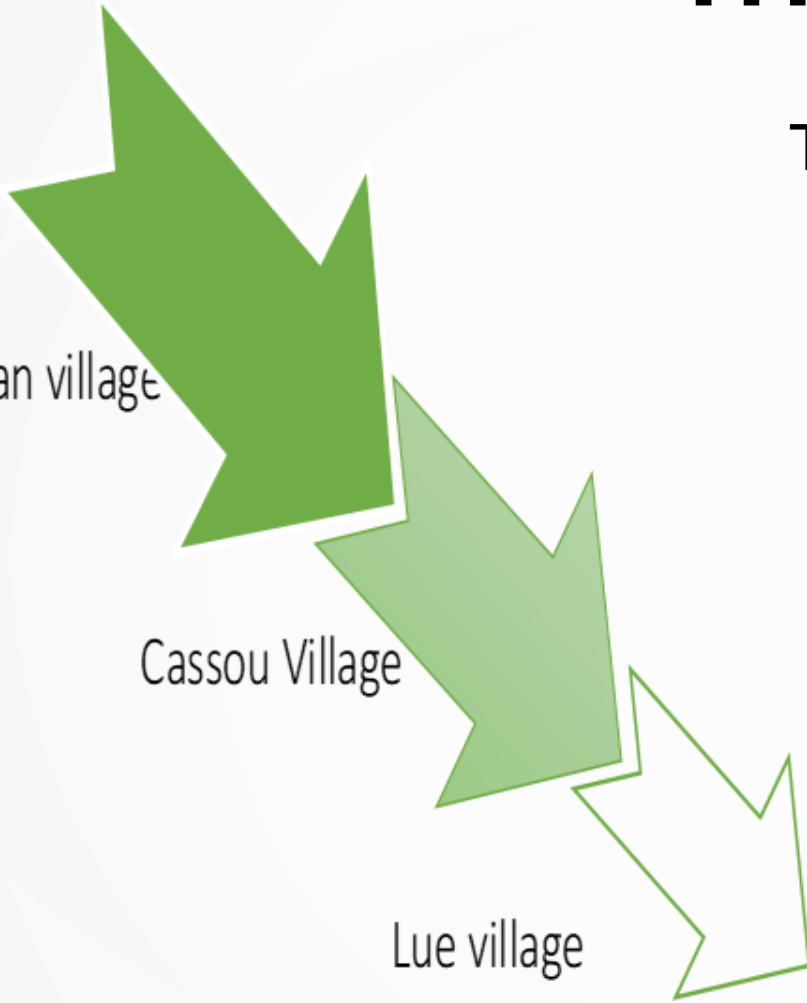




THE CASE

The case of 3 neighboring villages under:

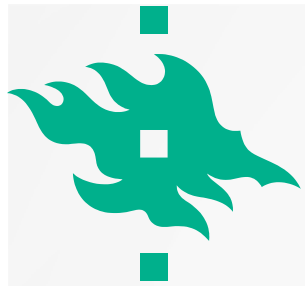
Vrassan village



- **Same conditions** (same municipality, 30 km radius around the forest and 16 km from each other, high in migration, population pressure)
- **Similar circumstances** (voluntarily released land to create the forest in 1990, set up a forest management group, under the same forest regulations)
- **Similar customary structures** (same ethnicity *Gourounsi* the autochthons and *Moose, Fulbe* as migrants...)

Yet,

Produce different changes trajectories in the forest institutions and resources: from partial to full forest conversion and sale.



RESEARCH DESIGN

Research question

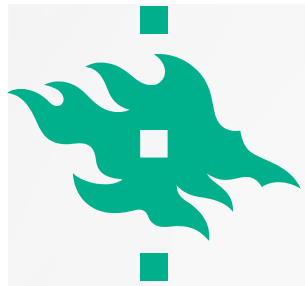
- ❖ What drives institutional change in the community forest management in Burkina Faso?
- ❖ What explain the difference of change trajectories between the villages?

Theoretical framework:

❖ **Critical institutionalism** : “critical realist thinking which recognizes the **diversity** in social phenomena, the potentially **creative** effects of individual agency and the **influence** of social structures in shaping individual **behavior** and the patterning of **outcomes**” (Cleaver & de Koning 2015)

❖ **Institutional bricolage**: the ongoing creative and innovative artisanship of the “bricoleur” piecing together and making use of materials at hand to pursuit a preferred goal.

(Cleaver 2002) => **Power, agency & networks**



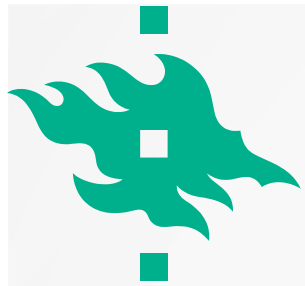
FIELD WORK

Qualitative research methods

Data collection:

- July-September 2017,
- recording of 116 individual semi structured interviews 54 in Cassou, 33 in Lue and 24 in Vrassan, 5 in other locations,
- 15 Focus Group Discussion segregated by gender, residence status and youth groups
- Timeline exercise





DATA ANALYSIS...

1/

Transcription, coding/analysis in Atlas.ti 8, discourse analysis.

DATA CORPUS:

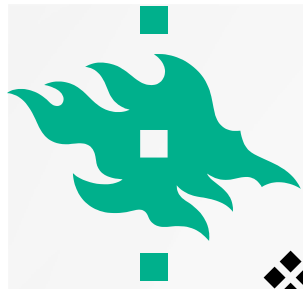
- ❖ 3 STUDY VILLAGES
- ❖ 131 SEMI STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS
- ❖ ~ 65 HOURS OF RECORDING
- ❖ ~ 524 PAGES OF TRANSCRIPT (TEXT)

DATA CODING

25 CODE CATEGORIES

- ❖ 1941 QUOTATIONS

Open coding: 24 code categories
Clustered into: 12 categories and
3 thematic group

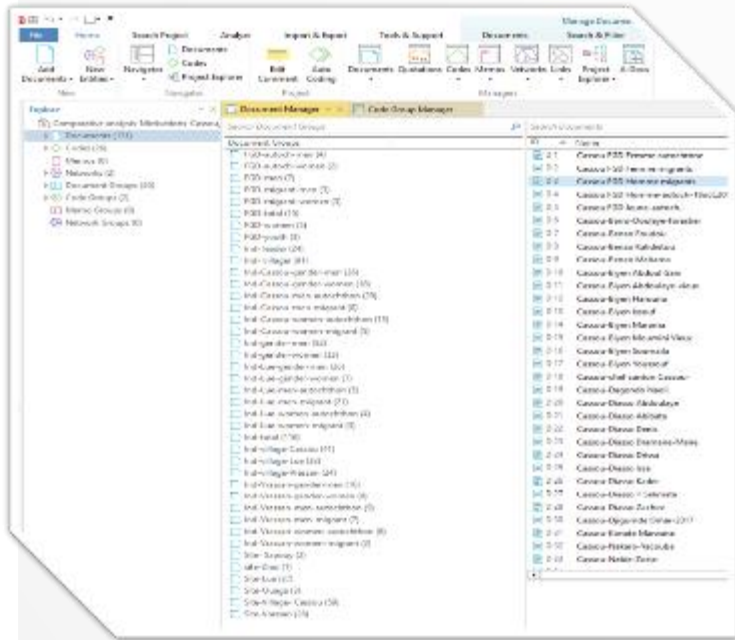


DATA CODING ...

❖ Data analysis : transcription, coding/analysis in Atlas.ti 8, discourse analysis

Transcript documents

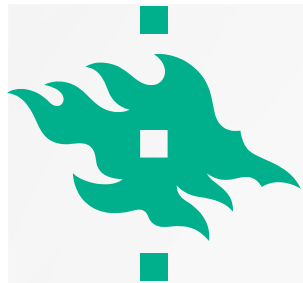
Codes identified



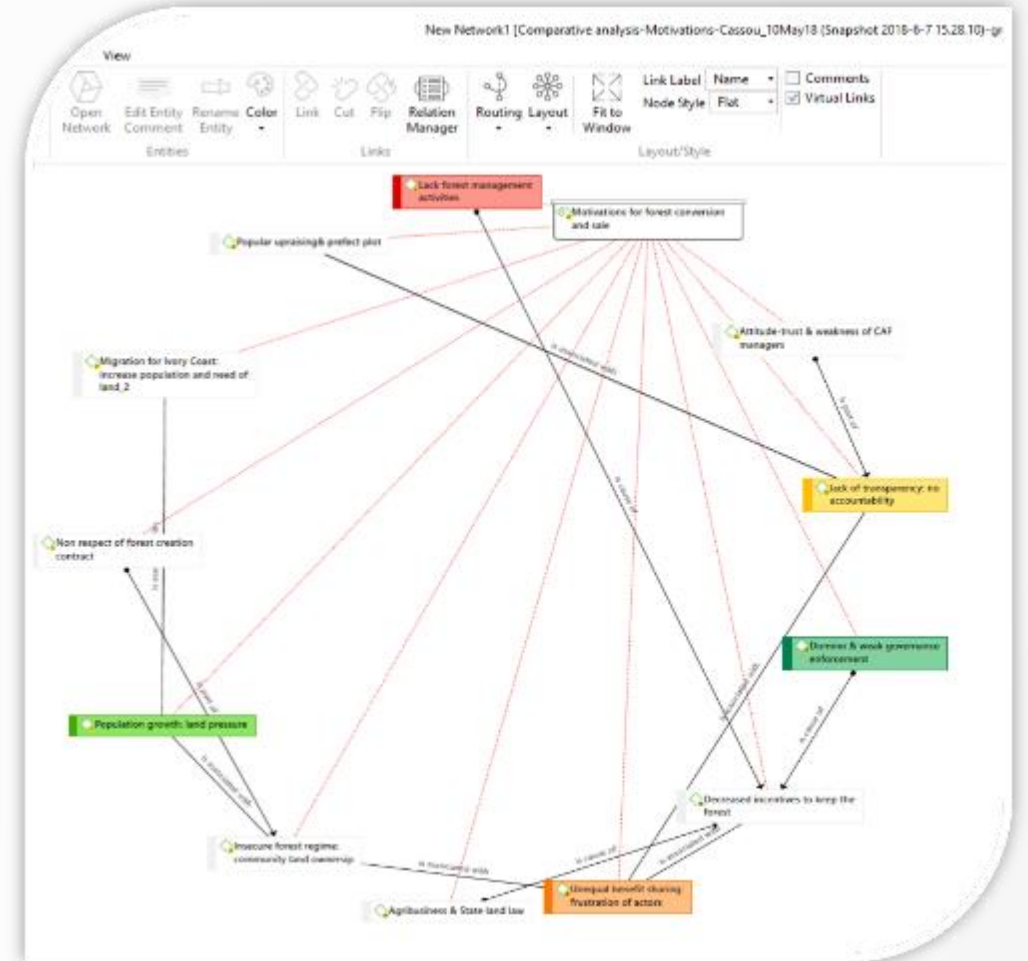
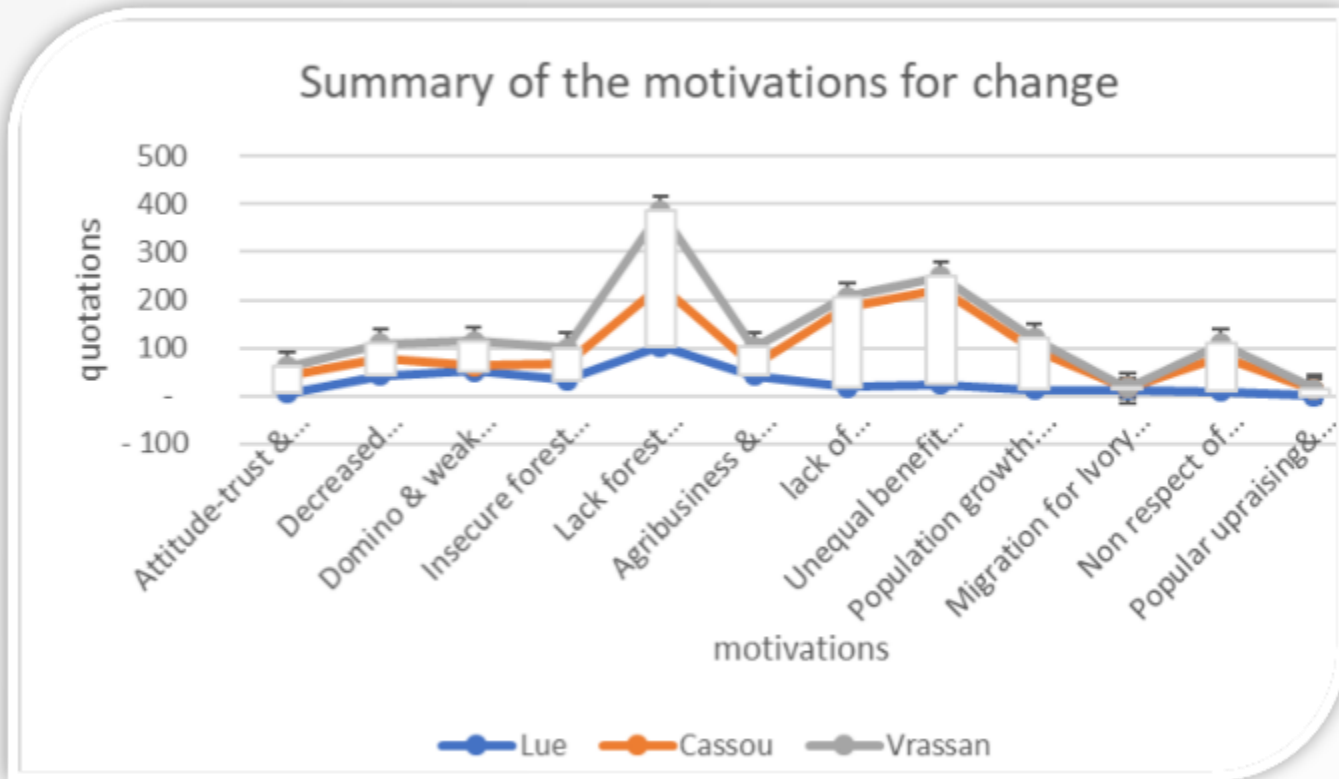
Code Manager [Comparative analysis-Motivations]

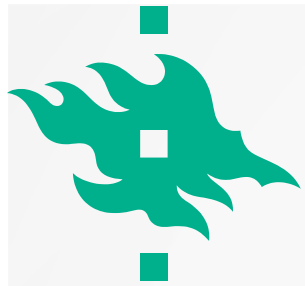
Search Code Groups: Contextual and supporting elements (13), Motivations for forest conversion and sale (12)

Name	Grounded	Density
Lack forest management activities-	420	1
Unequal benefit sharing: frustration of actors-	267	3
Lack of transparency: no accountability-	212	3
Population growth: land pressure-	126	2
Domino & weak governance enforcement-	121	1
Non respect of forest creation contract-	114	1
Decreased incentives to keep the forest-	112	4
Agribusiness & State land law-	109	1
Insecure forest regime: community land ownership-	102	3
Attitude-trust & weakness of CAF managers-	70	1
Migration for Ivory Coast: increase population and need of land_2-	17	1
Popular uprising& prefect plot-	17	1

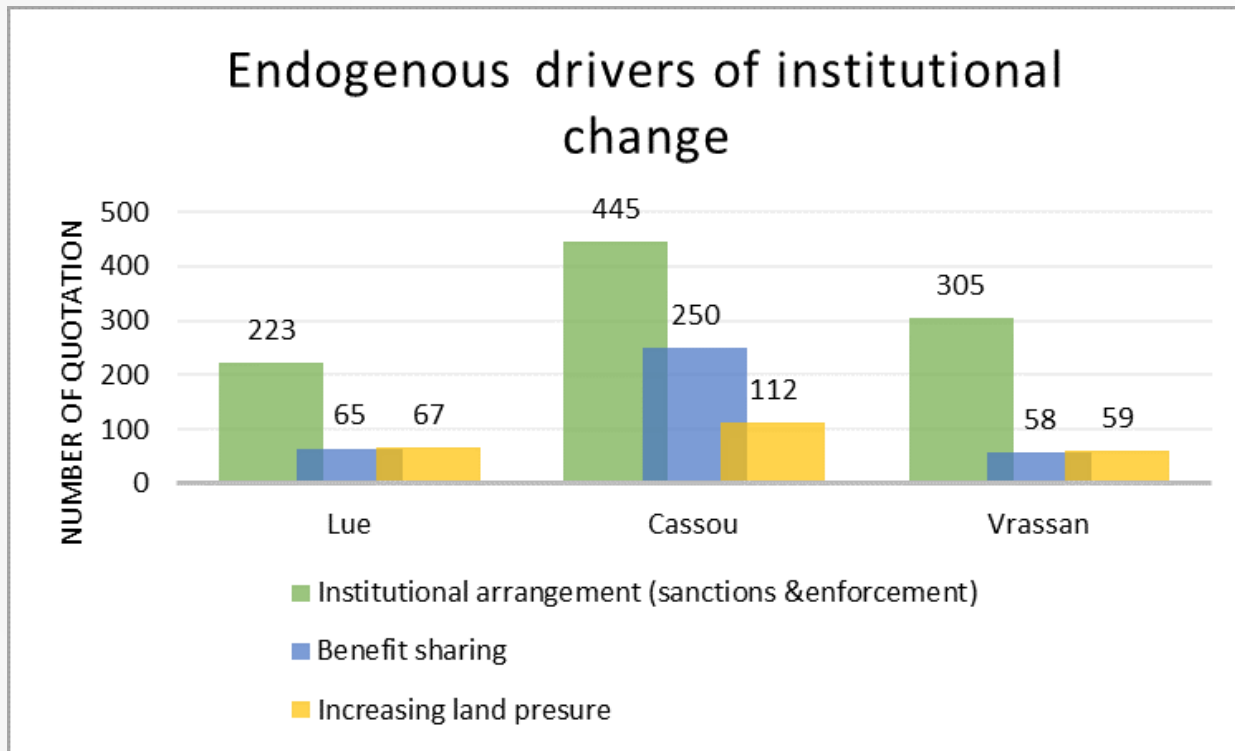


ANALYSIS IN ATLAS.TI 8 SOFTWARE



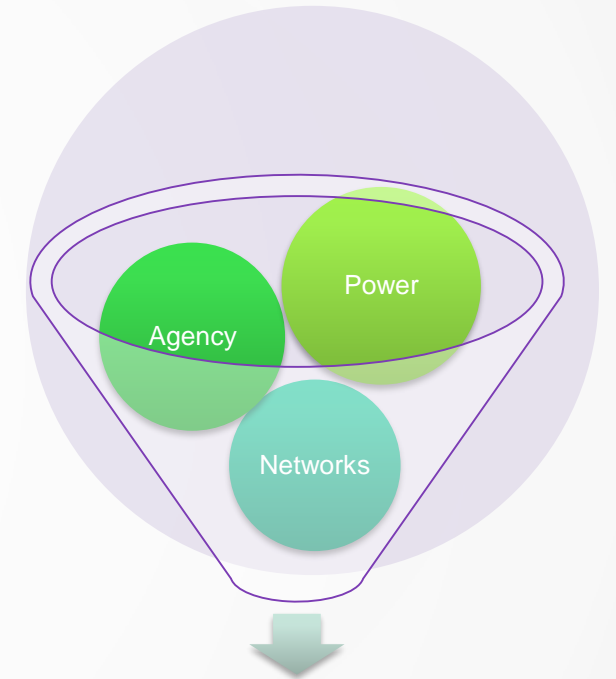
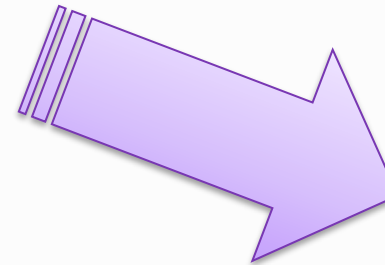


DRIVERS OF CHANGE



Exogenous

Rural land law
Decentralization
Food security politics
Political crisis in Ivory Coast



Dominant discourses
narratives & institutional
change patterns



SOME REFERENCES

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thank you for your attention

