



Forest co-management policy and transformational adaptation in Burkina Faso

Denis Gautier , Houria Djoudi, Bruno Locatelli, Mathurin Zida

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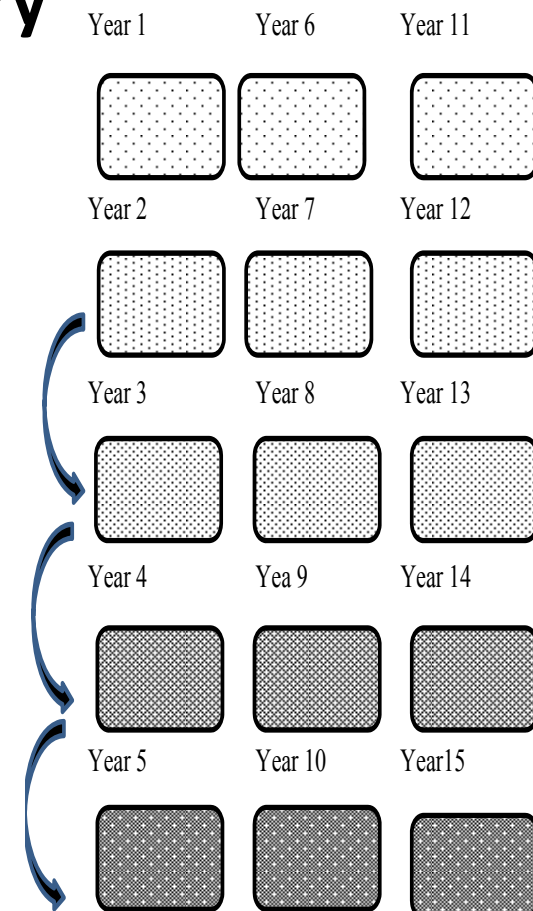
Theoretical foundations

- Adaptation to climate change largely envisioned as increments of individual adjustments
- However, for some systems, vulnerabilities and risks may require *transformational adaptations*
- *Transformational adaptation* relates to a social process in which political-economic dynamics and social relations determine individuals "adaptive capability." ([Watts 1983](#)).
- *Can experiences of forest co-management facilitate transformational adaptation in the face of global changes?*



Major change in forest gouvernance in the 80s: community managed forestry

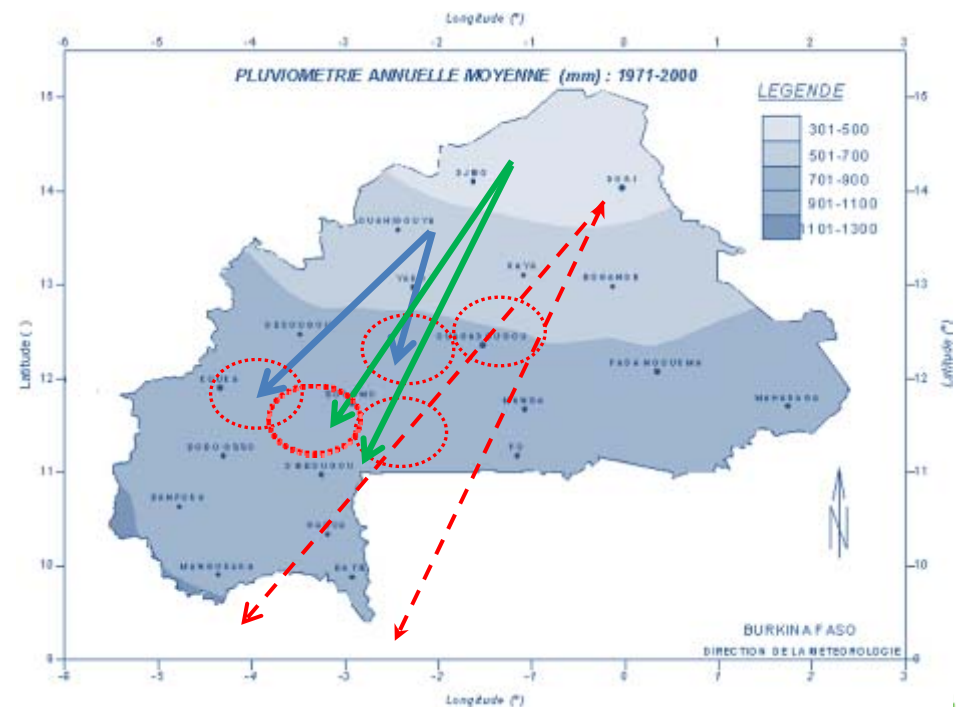
- In the 80s, a community based management of classified forests, where communities get licensee for fuel wood harvesting through the *Chantier d'Aménagement Forestier (CAF)*
- Creation of **GGF's (Groupement de Gestion Forestière)**. Officially a voluntary membership is postulated
- No migrant belonging to the GGF's





Three types/waves of inter provincial migration:

- Transhumance /sedentarisation
- Drought induced migration (1973 until now)
- Agricultural migration (1980 until now)

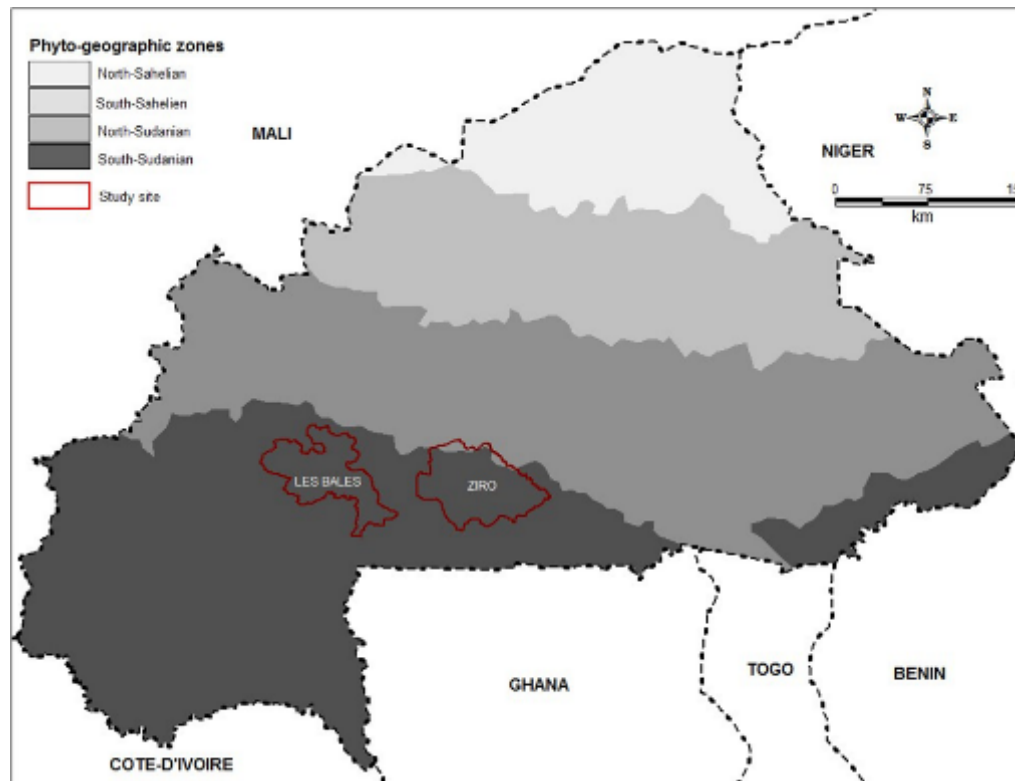


Objectives, sites and approaches

- To understand the impact of this forest co-governance system on communities adaptation to CC and CV
- To assess if there is a transformational process ongoing through this experience of forest co-management



Objectives, sites and approaches and methods



- Two regions (the **Ziro** and the **Bale** in Burkina Faso).
- The Ziro is the region where forest co-management was introduced
- Bale the management of forest is business as usual



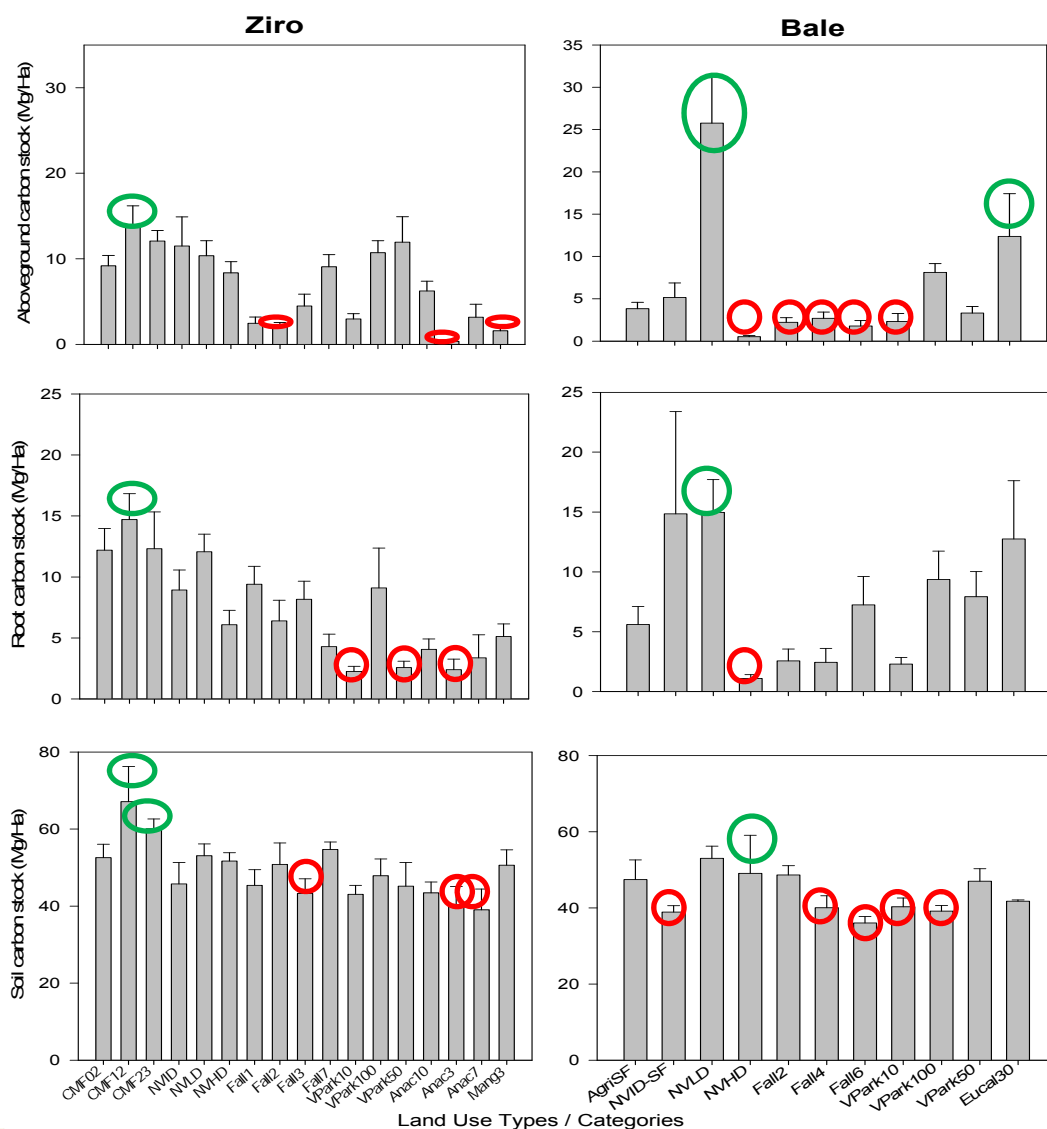
Objectives, sites and approaches

- We used three levels to assess the changes due to the forest co-management implementation:
 - The ecosystem level
 - The institutional level
 - The household level
- 60 group discussions (60) and 716 vulnerability surveys in 5 villages: 3 in the Balés; 2 in Ziro with a CAF



Transformation at the ecosystem level: Carbon stock

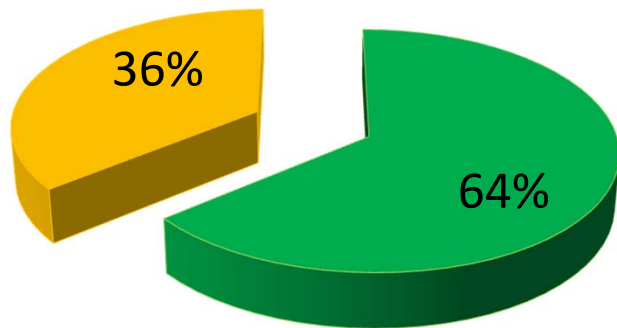
AG-C + BG-C + Soil C



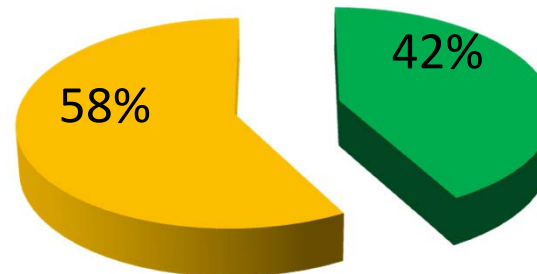
Ziro		Balé	
Land Use	C stock (Mg/ha)	Land Use	C stock (Mg/ha)
CMF02	73.95	AgriSF	56.84
CMF12	95.71	NVID-SF	58.9
CMF23	84.46	NVLD	93.74
NVLD	75.49	NVHD	50.67
NVID	66.2	Fall2	53.43
NVHD	66.14	Fall4	45.17
Fall1	57.27	Fall6	45.09
Fall2	59.36	VPark10	44.91
Fall3	55.94	VPark100	56.65
Fall7	68.05	VPark50	58.25
VPark10	48.31	Eucal30	66.88
VPark100	67.67		
VPark50	59.7		
Anac10	53.78		
Anac3	43.05		
Anac7	45.57		
Mang3	57.33		

Transformation at the institutional level: Participation in collective associations

Villages where CF was not introduced

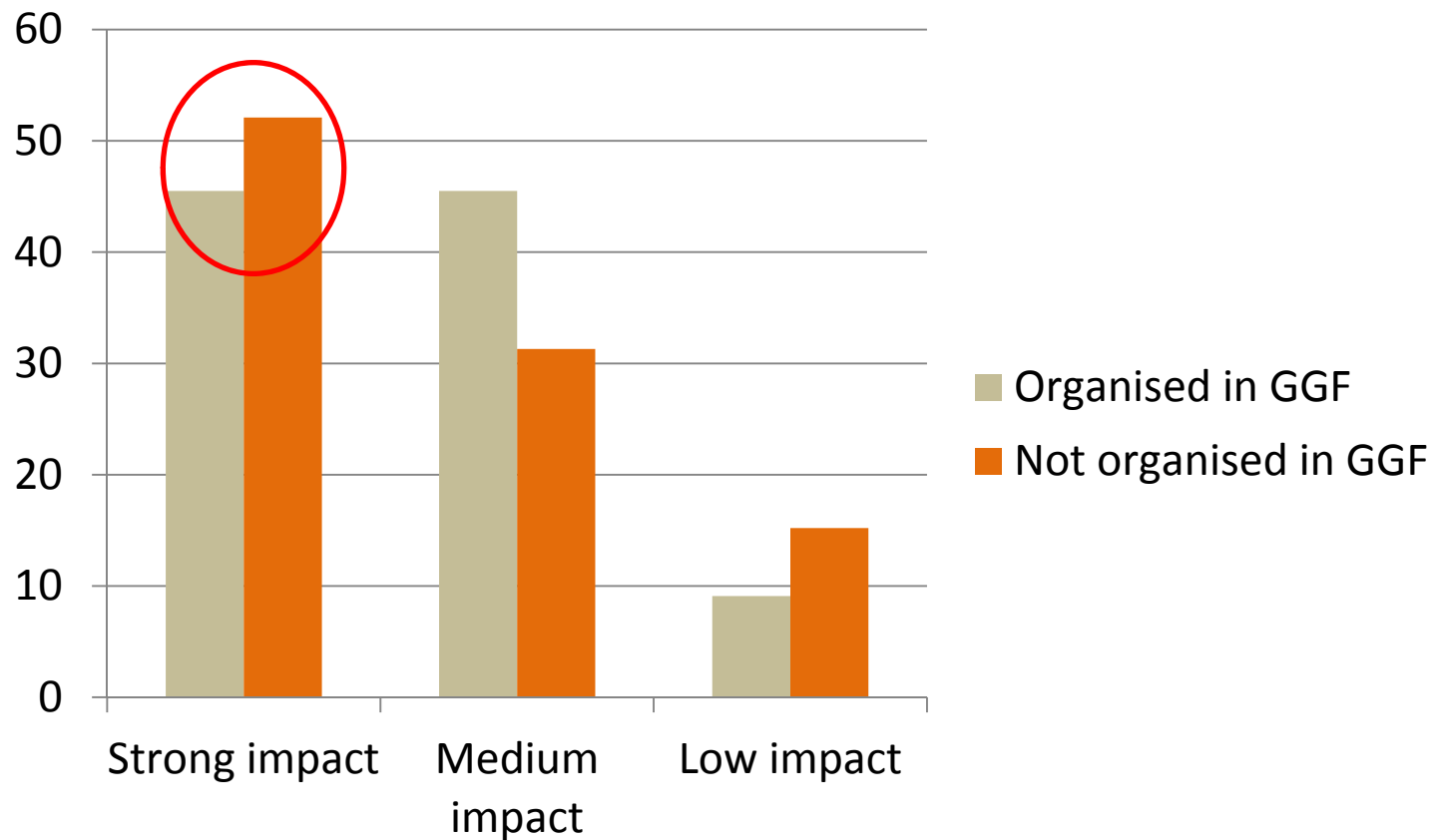


Villages where CF was introduced

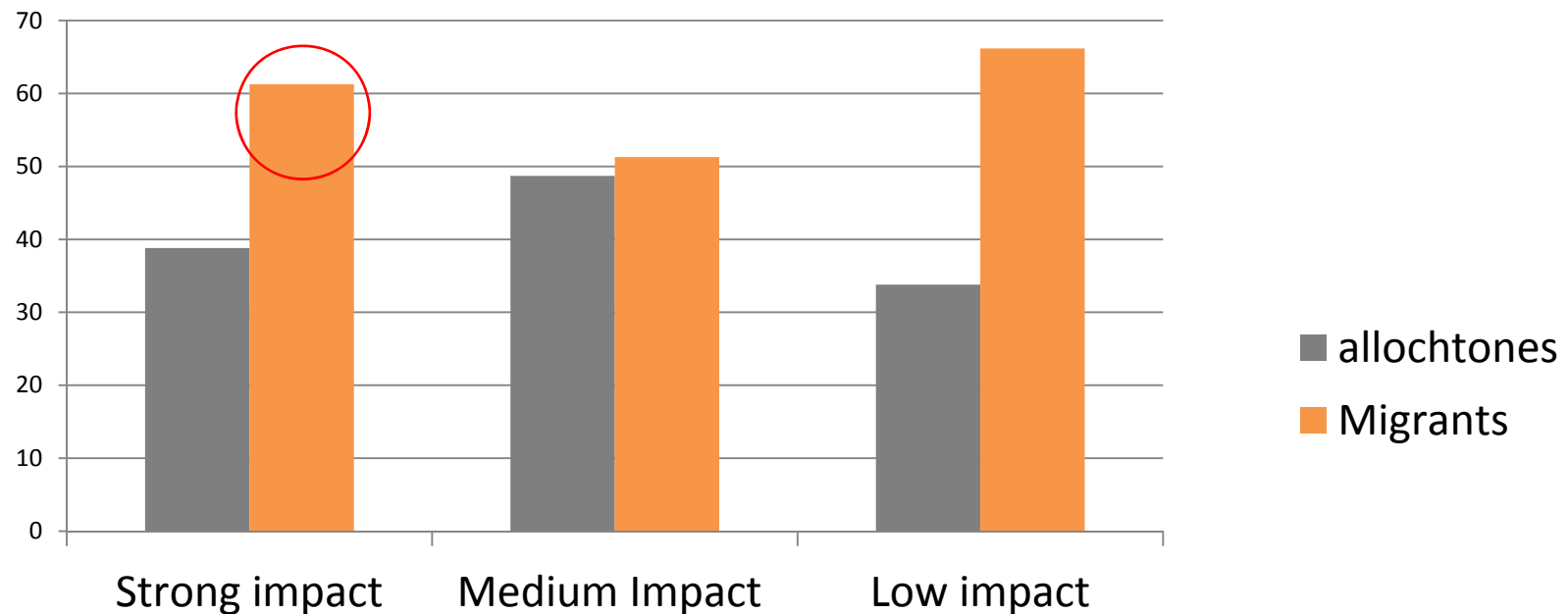


- Participation in collective associations
- No participation in collective associations

Transformation at the household level: Droughts impacts on HH (occurred last 10 years)



Impacts of extreme events on HH (occurred last 10 years)



- Migrant and non migrant experience different impacts
- The initiative excluded the most vulnerable people
- **Transformative adaptation????**

Conclusion: forest co-management = Transformational adaptation???

- Do efforts to transform socio-ecological systems through CF lead to a TA ?
- *Not sure...*because:
 1. This is a transfer of power over resources, but only for autochthonous
 2. Power relationship at the community level are not taken into account by policies and science





Thank you..

