

**Proposal Submission in response to Call for Proposals (CFP) issued by  
LEAF Coalition on April 22, 2021**

**Dated: August 2, 2021**

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1. **Authorized party.** You represent and warrant that you are an authorized representative of the company that employs you and which is a participant in the LEAF Coalition (Company) and, in that capacity, can bind Company to the terms herein.
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By accessing this Submission, to protect and further the interests of the LEAF Coalition, if you intend to negotiate an ER transaction contemplated by this Submission within the next twelve months, you agree to work in good faith to reach mutually agreeable terms to transact under the LEAF Coalition, and agree to be transparent about and seek to resolve any complicating issues with the LEAF Coalition. If complications cannot be resolved after good faith efforts, you agree for the next six months to provide prior written notice to Emergent and members of the LEAF Core Advisory Group before you initiate discussions directly or indirectly with the Host Jurisdiction responsible for this Submission with respect to a potential emission reduction transaction contemplated by this Submission outside of the LEAF Coalition.

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# PART 1 of Burkina Faso Proposal

# The LEAF Coalition

Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance

*Jurisdictions are invited to provide a cover letter template in their proposal submission.*

*Please note that in signing this form, you recognize that at a future stage, we will negotiate in good faith with a view to mutually fair and acceptable terms of a transaction through an Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) with the LEAF Coalition participants via Emergent, acting as coordinator of Coalition.*

*Please note that the terms of the LEAF Call for Proposals (CFP) does not include removals due to the fact that ART/TREES 2.0 has not been finalized yet. Once the final version is published, all provisions therein will apply, and thus removals are expected to be eligible, and corresponding information will be requested of interested jurisdictions.*

*At this stage, jurisdictions are encouraged to provide succinct and clear responses with relevant links to this template. The LEAF Coalition participants recognize that the timeline for submission is short and as such does not expect complete and thorough explanations. Rather, we seek indication of willingness and ability to provide emission reductions to LEAF Coalition contributors according to the terms specified in the CFP. Please note that these answers are considered preliminary. If selected, Emergent will follow-up with further questions on a case-by- case basis.*

Proposal submitted by (Name of Jurisdiction) (referred to as "Supplier" in this document)

Burkina Faso Emissions Reduction Program

Institution name: REDD+ National Technical Secretariat

Country: Burkina Faso

Focal point's name, title:

Mailing Address:

Email address:

Telephone:

Brief description of legal authority to represent country or jurisdiction:

The REDD+ Focal Point is appointed by order of the Minister in charge of environment. He is responsible for supervising the REDD+ process as well as knowledge sharing with other countries engaged in the REDD+ process at regional and international level. Its mission is also to ensure international advocacy on Burkina Faso's experience in REDD+.

Please check applicable category that best defines your institution:

- National government**
- Sub-national government(s)**(please specify applicable administrative level of government. If more than one subnational jurisdiction, please specify)

Please confirm that:

- The boundaries of a subnational accounting area correspond with the entire area of one or several administrative jurisdictions no more than one level down from national level and one or several recognized indigenous territories;
- Total forest area of at least 2.5 million hectares;
- The national government will provide the participant with a letter from the relevant national entity authorizing the Participant's application to and participation in ART.

- Recognized indigenous communities (TBC – depending on inclusion under the finalized ART TREES 2.0)<sup>1</sup>**

Please confirm that:

- The boundaries of a subnational accounting area correspond with the entire area of the territory/ territories;
- Participating territories must be comprised of a total area (forest and non-forest) of at least 2.5 million hectares;
- The national government will provide the participant with a letter from the relevant national entity authorizing the Participant's application to and participation in ART.

#### Expression of Consent

- The Supplier, by checking the box, agrees to negotiate in good faith towards entering into an Emission Reductions Purchasing Agreement (ERPA) with interested LEAF Coalition participants if the proposal is assessed as eligible.

Please note: if a proposal overlaps geographically with another proposal, the LEAF Coalition will require a plan for how the two potential Suppliers will distribute benefits amongst themselves as well as the Supplier Country's authorization in the form of a letter, in accordance with ART/TREES.

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<sup>1</sup> Under the proposed draft of TREES 2.0, "Participants shall be national governments (i.e., the highest level of government that exists in the country), subnational governments no more than one level down from national level, or recognized indigenous communities provided the requirements in section 3.1.1 are met." The ultimate eligibility of Indigenous communities' jurisdictions will depend on the definition of jurisdiction under the finalized ART TREES 2.0.

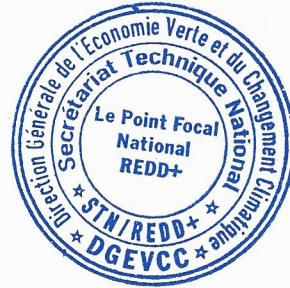

Date of submission

July 30th, 2021

Name of authorized representative

REDD+ Focal Point, BATIENE Mamadou

Signature



# BURKINA FASO

*Unité-Progrès-Justice*



## BURKINA FASO PROPOSAL

### General:

#### 1. Forest Emission Reduction Targets

Burkina Faso loses an average of 247,145 ha of forests per year mainly due to agricultural expansion, overexploitation of fuelwood, overgrazing, bad mining practices, bush fires and bad NTFP exploitation practices ([Report on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, 2019](#)). Burkina Faso plans to stop this trend over 10 years and again observe an increase in its vegetation cover by 2032 as foreseen by the targets of its strategic options (options strategiques reformulées, 2020).

#### 2. Progress towards, or readiness to meet (non-safeguards elements of) ART/TREES requirements

Burkina Faso has made significant progress since joining the REDD + process. With reference to the four pillar of preparation for REDD +, Burkina Faso has an institutional framework for REDD + adopted by decree in the Council of Ministers. It has a draft 1 of its national strategy, its forest reference level has been submitted, validated and is available on the UNFCCC website ([NRF, 2020](#)) and an institutional framework for its national forest monitoring system has been developed. All this work was carried out according to the recommendations of the FCPF in relation to the thirty four criteria of preparation for REDD +. In addition to the progress of the preparation phase, Burkina Faso has benefited from the Forest Investment Program which enabled the to successfully implement pilot projects and draw lessons for the third phase, that of payments based on the results. The forest reference level was developed following the guidelines of the IPCC.

In its REDD+ vision, Burkina Faso has planned the implementation of a large jurisdictional program to reduce emissions with the objective of integrating the carbon fund of the FCPF. It is with this in mind that the country has prepared a first draft of its program idea note for emissions reduction. On the basis of its pilot experiences, the country will promote, through its ER-Program, a nested approach which will mobilize a multitude of actors around a common objective of emission reduction and which will develop gradually over time as new actors integrate the process.

Burkina Faso's ER-PIN will serve as the basis for the preparation/submission of a concept note and/or registration document for ART. As the ART methodology is quite similar to that of the FCPF carbon fund, and the latter being closed, Burkina Faso already has the material for submission during the last quarter of 2021.

### **3. Capacity building/technical assistance needs (500 words excluding links and appendices)**

ART/TREES methodology will be carried out through the MRV system for REDD+.

Activities related to the MRV and the FRL were conducted in parallel to ensure consistency and coherence between their development. For instance, the national guidelines for MRV also set the requirements for the FRL, the firm in charge of the MRV was also in charge of the FRL, the contracts and protocol with national entities like the national office of soils (BUNASOLs), Burkina Faso's Geographic Institute (IGB), and The national service of the forest information system (SNSIF) were solicited for the MRV and the FRL, etc. Setting up the national MRV system started with the elaboration of the MRV Action Plan.

The developments in the methodology have been centered on the elaboration of national guidelines for MRV and the FRL, which presents a sequential approach for the assessment of activity, data, and emission factors for the REDD+ process. The document is based on generic guidelines in GOFC GOLD, GFOI that is customized to reflect country-specific elements. It provides the definition of forest and establishes which activities are eligible under REDD+ based on national circumstances, presents and defines thematic classes for mapping, as well as analysis of key categories. (NRF, 2020).

Several institutions such as the SNSIF which is currently developing allometric equations, the General Direction of Studies and Sectorial Statistic (DGESS) responsible to disseminate sectoral statistic on programs and projects, BUNASOLs, IGB, research and the implementation bodies of the REDD+ institutional framework are involved in the implementation of the MRV (rapport sur le SNSF).

Capacity needs are the following:

- Support to REDD+ national technical secretariat (STN/REDD+) to institutionalize the MRV system and facilitate the connection with the international reports. In particular, an in-depth assessment to insure alignment of methodologies between the NDC and the REDD+ program is needed.
- With the elaboration of the MRV guidelines and the clarification of roles and responsibilities of the various institutions involved in the MRV, and the assessment of human and infrastructure capacity to perform their duties, the focus will switch to addressing institutional capacity, human resource and infrastructural capacity of the key institutions.
- Create and operationalize a geomatics laboratory (equipment, geoportal, capacity building ...). The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) has two systems, the MRV and the monitoring system. The geomatics laboratory will allow the country to have a strong and complete monitoring system to monitoring REDD+ activities and other forest related activities in the country.

#### **4. High Forest Low/Deforestation (HFLD): N/A**

#### **5. Estimate of ART/TREES crediting level (non-binding)**

The estimations are coming from the report on the FREL/NRF of Burkina Faso ([NRF, 2020](#)). Burkina Faso, a Sahelian country admitted to the REDD+ process, has adopted the national scale with regional declination for the development of the FREL/NRF, proceeding step by step and gradually improving the precision of the data that are used for the development of the FREL/NRF. Thus, the methodological approach in the construction of the FREL/NRF, the set of data on the scope, activities and emission factors will be refined as more precise data becomes available.

The data currently available for this emission estimation are the following:

- Land use database (BDOT 1992, 2002 and 2014);
- Division of the Country into phytogeographic zones;
- Geolocation of inventory plots, and associated dendrometric values;
- BUNASOLS Database for Organic Soil Carbon;
- Data on bushfires from the AFOLU team in charge of developing the Third national communication (TCN) of Burkina Faso.

The main characteristics of the Forest Reference Level for Burkina Faso are as follows:

- Scale: National (total area 27.3 million hectares)
- Typology: Forest Reference Level (NRF). This not only considers the gross emissions linked to deforestation and forest degradation but also absorptions linked to forest land dynamics.
- National definition of forest: Forest is understood to mean land with a minimum surface area of 0.5 ha, with a forest cover of at least 10% (tree stratum) and trees of minimum height of 2 m. This includes tree plantations for forestry purposes.
- Forest strata selected for MRV/REDD+ are as follows:
  1. Clear forest
  2. Forest gallery
  3. Tree savannah
  4. Shrub savanna
  5. Tree steppe
  6. Forest plantations

Activity data: Production of three land use databases (BDOT) from 1992, 2002 and 2014 and two vegetation cover change maps for the historical periods 1992-2002 and 2002-2014. The data processing method for the 1992, 2002 and 2014 MNV/REDD+ BDOTs was based on supervised processing of Landsat 4, 5, 7 and 8 satellite images, images with a resolution of 30 m. The minimum mapping threshold (MMU) retained is 0.8 ha or 8,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

#### **• Dynamics of forest cover change for Burkina Faso FRL**

- Deforestation: Conversion of forest land into non-forest land. Tier 3
- Forest degradation: Loss of stock observed for forest land remaining land forest. May also include loss of biodiversity. Tier 3
- Reinforcement of stocks: Increase of stocks by artificial regeneration (forest plantations) or natural (regeneration of fallows). Tier 3



- **Emissions factors / Carbon reservoirs**

- Living above-ground biomass: 2012 National Forest Inventory (NFI 2) results based on 5,850 samples of ground. Reference year 2012-2013. Tier 2.
- Deadwood: 2012 NFI 2 results based on 5,850 field samples. Tier 2.
- Root biomass: For the moment, Tier 1 estimates have been adopted.
- Soil Organic Carbon: The SOC content was determined for each stratum on the BUNASOLS database (1397 soil samples and morpho-soil). The COS was estimated in the first 30 cm of depth. Tier 2.
- Greenhouse gas selected: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O.
- Reference period: 1995- 2017.

- **Results**

Between 1992 and 2014, 52.5% of forest land remained stable, while 47.5% of forests changed destination, notably 38.6% was converted to cultivated land, 7.9% to grassland, 0, 4% in wetlands, 0.5% in human settlements and 0.1% in other lands. Burkina Faso has therefore lost almost half of its forests in 22 years. The shrub savannah is the category that has suffered by far the most significant losses with less than 262,000 ha per year converted mainly to annual crops.

At the same time, for the same period, there was a modest growth in forest areas (+ 5.8%), of which 4.0% came from cultivated land, 1.7% from grasslands and 0.1% from wetlands. For the period 1992-2014, net forest emissions are 6.65 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year, including 7.6 million tonnes of emissions and 0.95 million tonnes of sequestration per year.

Most emissions (75%) are related to conversion of forest land to cropland, followed by conversion to grassland (10%), conversion to human settlements (6%), wetlands (3%) and others land (2%). A minor fraction of emissions, 0.25 million tonnes per year (3%) is linked to forest land remaining forest land which may qualify as forest degradation.

At the same time, we are also witnessing phenomena of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration, i.e 0.95 million tonnes per year (12.5% of the total), mainly linked to the conversion of cultivated land and meadows into forest land by natural or artificial regeneration.

About 51.5% of emissions are attributable to emissions linked to the conversion of woody biomass while CO<sub>2</sub> emissions linked to soil organic carbon represent about 48.5%.

Forestry emissions are largely concentrated in the Sudanese areas, respectively North Sudan (63% of the total) and South Sudan (35%). These two phytogeographic regions account for 98% of annual emissions. Emissions from Sahelian zones are marginal (2% of the total).

The AFAT experts of the Third National Communication (TNC), provided a historical series (1995-2017) on the observations of bush fires obtained from the MESA/ONDD station. The GHGs considered are CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O. In order to be able to integrate the various GHGs into the NRF calculations, they were converted into tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, equivalent.

Bush fires are a major source of GHG emissions for the forestry sector. The annual average for the period 1995-2017 is 3,353 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

The historical series of NRF (woody biomass, COS) can be integrated with those of bushfire emissions.

For the harmonization of historical periods, the data available allowed the period 1995-2017 to be chosen, which is also in line with the requirements of the TNC.

The average NRF including bushfires is 10,218 Gg/year and bushfires constitute 35% of total forest emissions.

- **Estimation of uncertainties**

The calculated uncertainties are  $\pm 8\%$  for the activity data,  $\pm 5.5\%$  for the average volume per hectare and  $\pm 2.8\%$  for the average COS per hectare.

The statistical combination of these parameters gives a total uncertainty level of  $\pm 4.2\%$  for the NRF.

Base on the FRL, the lesson learned of the pilot projects of the FIP (étude du PGFC et PGDFEB) and the projects under formulation, the ART/TREES crediting will be 10 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> eq. The propose baseline year will be 2017 for ART/TREES standard.

## 6. Annual target ERs (non-binding)

Delivery by the end of (year)	Quantity (range, in metric tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent)	Crediting year (Jan 1 <sup>st</sup> – Dec 31 <sup>st</sup> )
2022	1	2022
2023	1.5	2023
2024	2	2024
2025	2.5	2025
2026	3	2026

## 7. Policies and Measures

The REDD+ Strategic Options (OS-REDD+) are organized into 7 planning sectors and cross-cutting areas specific to the National REDD+ Strategy (SN-REDD +), i.e. the i) forestry, ii) agriculture sectors, iii) livestock, iv) mines, and areas such as v) governance, vi) financing and vii) land use planning and land tenure security. Their implementation depends on several ministerial departments that are generally assimilated to planning sectors, or sub-sectors (agriculture, livestock, environment, etc.).

There are also the planning sectors defined within the framework of the National Development Referential (RND), of which the division does not take into account the competence limits of the ministerial departments, a ministry being able to be involved in several sectors.

Other “sectors” are defined in relation to “thematic” and/or more or less transversal policies or strategies, such as the National Industrialization Strategy, the National Food and Nutrition

Security Policy (PNSAN) or the National Program of Rural Sector (PNSR) for example. These divisions do not take into account the limits of the ministries' missions either.

The 10 ministerial departments identified as contributing to the implementation of OS-REDD+ are as follows:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Hydro-agricultural Development and Mechanization (MAAHM);
- Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD);
- Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism (MCAT);
- Ministry of Energy, Mines and Quarries (MEMC);
- Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MEA);
- Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC);
- Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation (MESRSI);
- Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development (MINEFID);
- Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Civic Promotion (MJDHPC);
- Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources (MRAH).

Some of these departments are heavily involved, while others are only marginally, such as those in charge of justice or tourism.

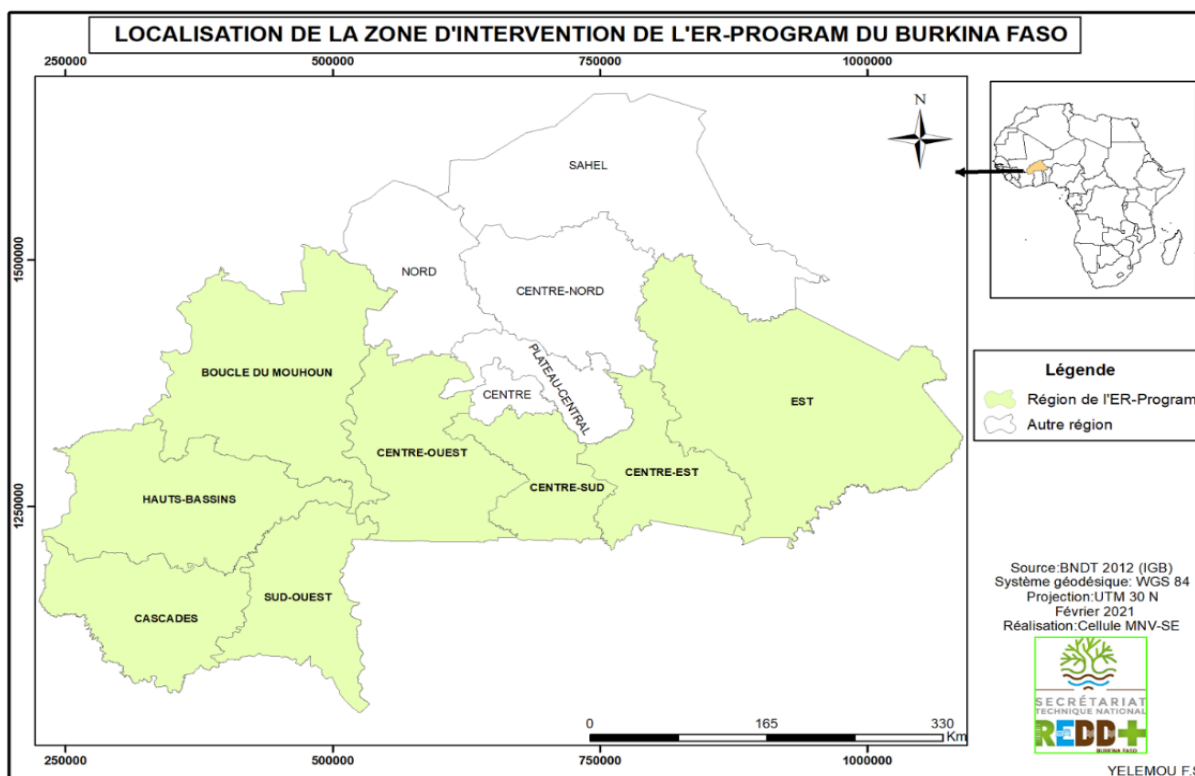
A report on the inclusion of REDD+ in sectoral policies accompanies this note and provides in detail the measures and policies as well as the ambitions in terms of gaps to be covered.

## **8. Use of Proceeds**

The development objective of the REDD+ process is to help Burkina Faso reduce deforestation and forest degradation by reducing pressures on forest ecosystems in order to strengthen their carbon sequestration capacity. This requires better governance, local socio-economic development that respects the environment and sustainable management of forest resources and woodlands. Thus, since 2014 four REDD+ pilot projects have been implemented, three of which have been completed and one is ongoing. These are (i) the Participatory Management of Classified Forests Project for REDD+ (PGFC/REDD+) which was closed on September 30, 2020, (ii) the Decentralized Management of Forests and Wooded Land (PGDFEB) Project and (iii) the Support for Forest Dependent Populations Project (PAPF) which were closed on June 30, 2021 and (iv) of the Cashew Development Support Project in the Comoé Basin for REDD+ (PADA / REDD+) which will end in 2022.

Building on the pilot experiences, Burkina Faso's REDD+ readiness phase will end in 2022. Thus, the country will enter the third phase of REDD+ which is the results-based payments. It is in this sense that the country planned the implementation of a vast emissions reduction program (ER-Program). This program which will start in 2022, will consolidate and scale up approaches that have been tested by the pilot projects and ensure the sustainability of the investments already made. The program will also be the basis for the development of additional REDD+ carbon initiatives in line with the strategic options identified in the National REDD+ Strategy.

The ER-Program will be implemented in the East, Center-East, Center-South, Center-West, Boucle du Mouhoun, Hauts-Bassins, Cascades and South West regions.



The table below shows the projects of the ER-Program currently in formulation.

Projects	Funding	Statuts of funding	Project leader	Comments
Sustainable Management of Communal Landscapes Project for REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 000 000 USD</li> <li>• World Bank</li> <li>• State</li> </ul>	Secured	Ministry in charge of environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept note available (can be share on demand)</li> <li>• Project document being drafted</li> <li>• Launching: 2022</li> </ul>
Burkina Faso Carbon Agricultural Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 000 000 USD</li> </ul>	In negotiation	Ministry in charge of environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project document being finalized (can be share on demand)</li> <li>• Launching: 2022</li> </ul>

These initial projects will serve as a basis for the mobilization of additional funding for the implementation of the ER-Program.

The ER-Program has been taken into account in Burkina Faso's NDC currently being revised and which will be submitted to the UNFCCC at COP 26 in Glasgow. Thus, the results will to some extent be taken into account to meet the country's commitments in regard to the different options proposed by the LEAF initiative.

As a REDD+ program, the benefit sharing mechanism of the ER-Program will derive from the guidelines for benefit sharing emanating from the national REDD + strategy. These guidelines are being formulated as part of REDD + readiness and will be available in the first quarter of 2022.

Each project is subject to safeguard measures which will guarantee measures of transparency, equity, inclusiveness and reaching rural communities. These safeguard measures respect the common approach of the World Bank.

As a REDD+ program, the benefit sharing mechanism of the ER-Program will derive from the guidelines for benefit sharing emanating from the national REDD+ strategy. These guidelines are being formulated as part of REDD+ readiness. They will be available in the first quarter of 2022 and will be taken into account in an updated version of the emission reduction program document.

## **9. NDC Alignment**

Burkina Faso's REDD+ readiness served as a gateway to address carbon rights issues covering all sectors of the NDC. Several options for considering carbon benefits have been proposed in the carbon rights report.

As the ER-Program is a government project, the option considered is to reuse carbon funds to consolidate and scale up investments. The experience of the FIP projects shows the feasibility of such a redistribution because the actions of the FIP have been tripled within the framework of the sustainable management of communal landscapes project for REDD+. The report on carbon rights will be share with this note.

## **10. Nesting**

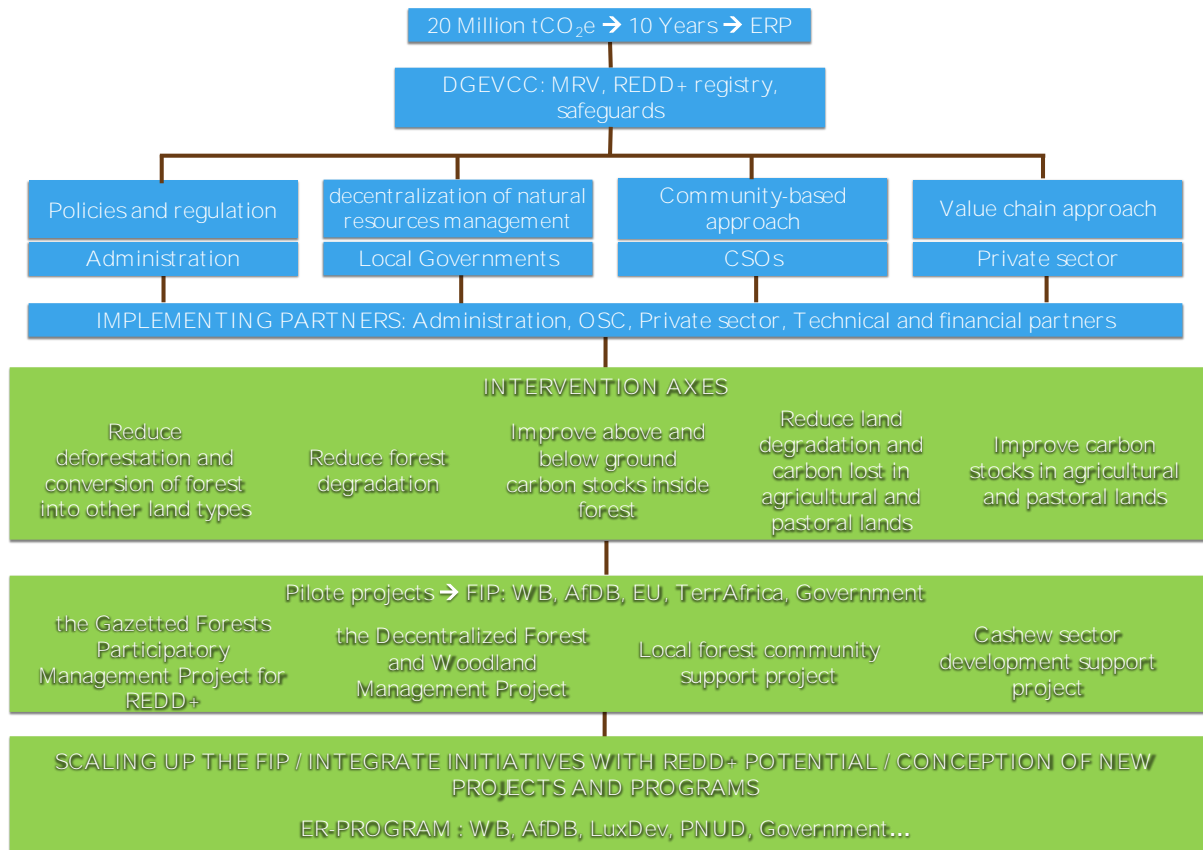
In order to ensure the consistency and complementarity of ER-Program interventions at the jurisdictional level, the actions will be implemented through four (04) approaches:

- Policies and regulation
- decentralization of natural resources management
- Community-based approach
- Value chain approach

While the approach of policies and regulation will intervene in protected areas in order to reduce anthropogenic pressures on these forest areas, it is expected that these pressures will shift to village lands around classified forests. The decentralization of natural resources management approach will make it possible to contain this risk of displacement of anthropogenic pressures through a municipal land use plan, based on a prior land tenure and social diagnosis process consulting all categories of stakeholders at the municipal level, in municipalities bordering classified forests. These two approaches will also take into account the issue of the opportunity costs of actors linked to the paradigm shift. As the previous approaches have strongly focused on administration (central and decentralized), it is also expected that some private project promoters will continue to represent a threat to wooded land through the nature of their activities. The community-based approach thus comes to offer a response to this risk by promoting calls for projects with the aim of reducing the carbon footprint of these private initiatives. In order to have a complete vision of the integrated landscape, the approach based on high potential value chains will target private sector actors and encourage technological transition efforts in value chains, the objective being to transform investments of the private sector in green investments.

Interventions under the ER-P will be through projects which will be validated beforehand by the REDD+ national committee to ensure consistency. Projects will then be design increasingly and be introduction in the ER-Program after satisfaction of the criteria of the Program.

The graph below presents the vision of the ER-Program



## 11. Transfer of Title

Burkina Faso's preference and expectations regarding transfer of title are the followings:

- #1: Sovereign contributors will provide results-based payments (RBPs) and neither take title to the ERs nor use them towards their NDC targets. Supplier receiving RBPs will be required to retire the ERs on the ART registry, but the Supplier Country may include the underlying mitigation in accounting for its NDC.
- #2: Private sector buyers may replicate the sovereign approach (e.g., RBP without taking title). Supplier receiving RBPs will be required to retire the ERs on the ART registry, but the Supplier Country may include the underlying mitigation in accounting for its NDC.
- #3 Private sector buyers may provide results-based finance and take title to the ERs. If private sector buyers take title to the ERs under this option, the Supplier will transfer the ERs to the buyer on the ART registry, but the Supplier Country will include the underlying mitigation in accounting for its NDC. The private sector buyer will transparently communicate that the underlying mitigation counts towards the Supplier Country's NDC implementation and achievement.

## **12. Corresponding Adjustments (N/A)**

### **13. Environmental, Social and Governance Safeguards**

Burkina Faso is following three levels of directives:

- **At international level**

The country is following the UNFCCC's directives relative to decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun) and; The country is also designing the program to be in compliance with the World Bank's directives on the common approach regarding strategic environmental and social assessment tools (OP 4.01), governance (benefit-sharing and grievance redress mechanism) and environmental and social safeguards, a number of World Bank policies applicable to the country with respect to stakeholder engagement and consultation (OP 4.04, OP 4.36, OP 4.11).

- **At national level**

Burkina Faso's National Agency of Environmental Assessment (ANEVE) has developed guidelines related to social and environmental safeguards which are relevant for the REDD+ program. The REDD+ Secretariat is currently reviewing these guidelines to assess their alignment with UNFCCC and World Bank safeguards requirements, and to address any gaps with additional guidance. With respect to governance, the multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder REDD+ national committee (Decree No 2017-1329) guarantees the involvement of all relevant actors. The legal and regulatory framework and the grievance redress and benefit-sharing mechanism will be developed to ensure efficiency and equity in REDD+ implementation, management of carbon and non-carbon benefits, as well as conflict management.

Regarding the strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA), the FCPF supports the SESA process, which will take the form of preparation of an environmental and social management framework. This framework will propose measures to mitigate social and environmental impacts of the strategic options.

### **14. Financial Intermediary (FI)**

The Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE) was created under the General Secretariat of the Ministry in charge of environment to allow the Government to finance national activities aimed at preserving the environment and fighting climate change. Although relatively new, the organization has already funded nearly two hundred projects and recently concluded its third call for proposals. As it builds its capacity, the FIE will showcase solid experience in carbon finance in the context of ER-Program. This fund could be a key tool in the benefit-sharing mechanism under the ER-Program. In anticipation, the Fund was tested under the FIP as a financial intermediary for the allocation of small grants to municipalities. More than 10 million USD were managed by the FIE in the framework of FIP implementation. The FIE is currently under the accreditation process of the GCF to be an accredited entity.

Other accredited entities of the GCF such as IUCN, LuxDev, the World Bank, African Development Bank... may be requested in case the FIE is not fully ready in time.

## 15. Contacts and Implementation Arrangements

Address e-mail: [REDACTED]

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**Mobile:** [REDACTED]

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**Mobile:** [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]