



IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL INTERNATIONAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL INTERVENTION FUND (FIE)

Ref.
95

Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
Maden LE CROM	Burkina Faso	10	6,500	MEDD Burkina (PASF project)	LuxDev - ICI Conseil	Feb. 2014	April 2014	n/a	fabien.pousse@luxdev.lu Mob: +226 65 65 69 73

Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>The Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE) and its partners agreed upon a roadmap to operationalize the the fund.</p> <p>In that context, the assignment carried out by SalvaTerra aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Providing an overview of existing and planned international financing mechanisms linked to environment, including new mechanisms related to climate change, biodiversity and deforestation, which could be mobilized to support the FIE; and explain how they work; <input type="checkbox"/> Assessing the feasibility and access conditions of the FIE to these international funds. <p>Three days of bibliographic research allowed clarifying the situation concerning the existing initiatives in Burkina-Faso and in the West African sub-region, in relation to the fields of intervention of the FIE.</p> <p>The purpose of the interviews in Ouagadougou was to complete the identification of potential international financing (amounts, themes, calendar), current or planned initiatives in terms of environmental financing, and the intentions of the donors concerning the FIE.</p> <p>Finally, remote exchanges with certain funds in the sub-region have made it possible to draw up case studies.</p>	<p>On the basis of the analyses carried out, recommendations have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Some financing may be directed preferentially towards NGOs, or in any case avoid transiting by public or parapublic organizations. The reflection on the legal status of the FIE must take this aspect into account. <input type="checkbox"/> Transparency in the management of financing is the most important element that donors pay attention to. The reflection on how to ensure transparency should be one of the priorities of the FIE. <input type="checkbox"/> The FIE could strengthen its access to certain funding through the acquisition of new skills, through its accreditation as an operational/implementation entity of certain funds (Green Climate Fund in the first place). <input type="checkbox"/> Many sources of funding for mitigation and adaptation have not been approached, while Burkina Faso has adopted ad hoc strategies (RPP/PIF and PANA/NAP). The FIE must position itself as a tool for financing existing adaptation and REDD+ strategies. <input type="checkbox"/> The FIE should now (i) bridge the short-term gap between the needs and funding of the PASF (gaps since 2015) with traditional donors, (ii) identify ways of mobilizing national resources (including taxes) for medium-term financing that will facilitate the difficult transition after the PASF end and contribute to the credibility of the FIE, and (iii) initiate lobbying with the new climate financing initiatives for access to long-term funding. <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon markets are evolving and could be of interest to Burkina Faso if international negotiations, project rules and development capacities of project holders in Burkina Faso are moving in the right direction.