

Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme Title: Burkina Faso Agricultural Carbon Project

Country(ies): Burkina Faso

National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA): Prime Ministry

Accredited Entity(ies) (AE): International Union for Conservation of Nature

Date of first submission: 03.12.2021 V.1

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Version: 1



Eligibility for SAP is determined by the review of the concept note and the ESS screening.



A. Project / Programme Summary (max. 1 page)					
A.1. Project or programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Programme	A.2. Public or private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector	A.3 RFP	Not applicable
A.4. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	<p>Check the applicable GCF result area(s) that the proposed project/programme targets. Indicate for each checked result area(s) the estimated percentage of GCF budget devoted to it. The summed up percentage should be equal to 100%.</p> <p>Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: 0 %<input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport: 0 %<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances: 0 %<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 100 % <p>Adaptation: Increased resilience of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities: 0 %<input type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security: 0 %<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment: 0 %<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services: 0 %				
A.5. Impact potential	A.5.1. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO2eq over project lifespan)	3,928,847 tCO2eq			
	A.5.2. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries)	direct beneficiaries			
	A.5.3. Estimated adaptation impact (number of indirect beneficiaries)	indirect beneficiaries			
	A.5.4. Estimated adaptation impact (% of total population)	% of the country's total population			
A.6. Financing information					
A. 6.1. Indicative GCF funding requested (max 10M)	Amount: 10,000,000 Currency: usd Financial Instrument: Grants (If other financial instrument is opted, please specify: _____) <i>* Please expand the information if needed.</i>				
A.6.2. Indicative co-financing	Amount: 5,000,000 Currency: usd Financial Instrument: Grants (If other financial instrument is opted, please specify: _____) <i>* Please expand the information if needed.</i>				
A.6.3. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: 15,000,000 Currency: usd				
A.7. Implementation period:	a) disbursement period: 60 b) repayment period, if applicable:	A.7.2. Total project/ programme lifespan		72	
A.8. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	A.9. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
A.10. Provide rationale for the ESS categorization (max 100 words)	The project is targeting three major goals: (1) Restore agricultural production to increase farm productivity and diversify food sources ; (2) increase farmer's resilience to climate change and (3) contribute to reducing green house gas emissions. To achieve these goals the project will promote good agricultural practices among small scale farmers organized in groups of maximum 20 farmers per group and monitor the progress of these groups in adopting and maintaining these practices. The environmental risk is then low since the project focuses on promoting environmental friendly practices that aim to restore degraded land. The social risk is also low because				

	<p>farmers are engaging in the project on the base of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), the project is encouraging a farmer based monitoring system, and trains farmers to reach that autonomy. In addition, the land tenure risk is minimal since farmers already own lands (whether on a customary or legal basis), and most of them are already organized in legally recognized groups. So, the essential part of project activities will be readiness preparation, training and education, advisory and monitoring.</p> <p>While the risk is expected to be low, an Environmental and Social Action Plan will be elaborated for the proposed project to further screen, and ensure an appropriate management plan is in place.</p>		
A.11. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	A.12. Confidentiality¹	<input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential
A.13. Executing Entity information	REDD+ National Technical Secretariat (REDD+/NTS)		
A.14. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 200 words)	<p>Burkina Faso is a landlocked country endowed with a total land area of 27.34 million hectares (ha), in which agricultural production (44.2 percent) and forests (31.6 percent) are the predominant land categories^[1]. The country spans across three climatic zones: the northern dry Sahel, the central North Sudan zone, and the humid South Sudan in the south. Every year, Burkina Faso loses around 247,145 ha^[2] of forest and nearly 460 975 ha^[3] of land due to a combination of anthropogenic (agriculture, energy wood, overgrazing, mines, bush fire and NTFP bad practices) and climate (desertification) factors. This situation led the country to adhere to the REDD+ process. Significant progress have been made since the adhesion of the country to the REDD+ process in 2013. i) A first draft of the national strategy, ii) a forest reference level submitted to the UNFCCC and iii) a national forest monitoring system established. This proposal aims at finalizing the REDD+ readiness process in compliance with the Warsaw framework and conduct a REDD+ results based payments pilot and innovative project which will generate carbon emissions reductions through the promotion of agricultural sustainable practices to groups of smallholders farmers.</p> <p>The project will have two components: The activities will firstly support the finalization of the enabling framework for results based payments for both voluntary and regulated markets through the development of a carbon registry and a projects registry, the operationalization of the monitoring and reporting system and the development of a nested approach for carbon accounting methodologies. The implementing partners will include the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat (REDD+/NTS), the Ministry of environment, local authorities, CSOs and private sector.</p> <p>Secondly, the funding will serve to develop with smallholder farmers sustainable agricultural land management (SALM) practices to reduce GHG emissions related to agriculture. The project entity will collaborate with NGOs, farmers, decentralized technical services (agriculture, livestock and environment) to implement the activities</p>		

¹ Concept notes (or sections of) not marked as confidential may be published in accordance with the Information Disclosure Policy ([Decision B.12/35](#)) and the Review of the Initial Proposal Approval Process ([Decision B.17/18](#)).

of the project. The project will also attract private sector investments through partnerships.

The REDD+ national strategy has identified agricultural bad practices as the first driver of deforestation and forest degradation. While tackling agricultural bad practices as driver of deforestation, the national strategy aims to include agricultural carbon in its REDD+ approach. The project will serve to test this innovative approach through the implementation of the unique SALM methodology. The project will also serve to implement the vision of the emissions reduction program (ERP) which is to develop a nested approach combining several carbon methodologies (voluntary and regulated markets) and multiple partners (administration, CSOs, NGOs, private sectors, technical and financial partners) into an integrated approach. The project is testing the community based approach of the ERP and is using a VERRA/VCS methodology.

[\[1\]](#) Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan for Burkina Faso, World Bank, 2020 and Burkina Faso's Forest Reference Level, FIP, 2020

[\[2\]](#) Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, PIF, 2019

[\[3\]](#) National report on land degradation neutrality - SP/CNDD

B. Project / Programme information

B.1. Context and Baseline (700 words)

Progress on REDD+

Since 2010, Burkina Faso has been a proponent of REDD+. Its Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP) was validated by the Participant Committee of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in December 2013. The country signed its grant agreement in 2015, which marked the beginning of the readiness phase.

Significant progress has been made on REDD+, despite the multiple challenges faced by the country (e.g. political instability, lack of technical expertise in REDD+ and administrative complexity). An institutional framework for REDD+ was adopted through Decree No 2017-1329, a communication strategy and consultation plan were elaborated and are being implemented, an indepth report on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation with a proposition of strategic options to tackle those drivers validated, several capacity building activities on REDD+ carried out, a forest reference level based of historical data submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat, an institutional framework for the MRV has been set up and a first draft of the national strategy is available.

Unlike the other REDD+ countries, Burkina Faso chose within the context of its REDD+ approach to also assess the carbon outside forests because of the specificity of its ecosystems (i.e. sahelian). This orientation will be achieved through the sustainable management of agricultural land (SALM).

Burkina Faso is a beneficiary of the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and has started developing demonstration activities targeting the four indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation identified in its Readiness Preparation Plan (R-PP): (i) Land use planning, (ii) land tenure security, (iii) improvement of agro-sylvo-pastoral systems and (iv) law enforcement and governance. The FIP aims to provide lessons learned and insight which are directly capitalized in the elaboration of the national REDD+ strategy, since both the readiness phase and the

investment phase of REDD+ are implemented by the same Coordination Unit. The FIP is testing four complementary approaches :

- Governance strengthening approach : This approach is carried out by the Gazetted Forests Participatory Management Project and is targeting law enforcement and governance of forests and land tenure security.
- Decentralized natural resource management approach: This approach is carried out by the Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project and is targeting land use planning at the decentralized level, improvement of agro-sylvo-pastoral practices, wooded land conservation and land tenure security.
- Communities based approach : This approach is carried out by the Local Forest Communities Support Project and is targeting the improvement of agro-sylvo-pastoral practices.
- The value chain approach : tested by the Cashew Development Support Project and also targeting the improvement of agro-sylvo-pastoral practices with the private sector.

SALM to counteract land and forest degradation and deforestation

Burkina Faso is losing, through a degradation process, around 460 975 ha^[1] of land every year due to both climate change and anthropogenic causes. The anthropogenic causes are imputable to agro-sylvo-pastoral poor practices. The report on driver of deforestation and forest degradation also establish a total lost of 247 145 ha of forest every year due to the six (06) main drivers of deforestation. Agriculture is the first driver of deforestation, leading to a loss of 126,687 ha of forest per year, that represent more than 51% of the annual loss of forest cover. The Burkina Faso Carbon Agricultural Project (BUFACAP) is then offering an opportunity through SALM practices to reduce and even reserve that trend.

In order to converge toward the third (03) phase of REDD+, results based payments, Burkina Faso is preparing a jurisdictional emissions reduction program which will serve as a pilot stage. The jurisdictional program aims to sequester 15 million tCO2e in 10 years. The Burkina Faso Carbon Agricultural Project thus represents 26% of this ambition as part of the emissions reduction program.

Through the readiness and the demonstration phase, the country is building the environment to move safely into the results based payment. The country has started to elaborate a concept note for a jurisdictional program which aims at scaling up the FIP outcomes through an integrated landscape approach and the development of a new packages of activities to tackles the direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The BUFACAP is seen as one of the projects of this large jurisdictional program which will capitolize on the the FIP and allow the country to tackle the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation linked to agricultural land as agriculture is the first driver of deforestation in the country. The readiness and demonstration phases are already putting in place the enabling framework for the BUFACAP. Through the readiness phase, the unique SALM methodology tested in the Kenya Agricultural Carbon Project (KACP) has been transfered to Burkina Faso and the Decentralized Forest and Woodland Management Project of the FIP is training more than one thousand farmers on agricultural good practices promoted within the context of REDD+,which will serve as a catalyst for implementing SALM in Burkina Faso. The SALM's carbon methodology will complete the MRV system in construction for REDD+ which is currently highly focused on forest carbon. It is also expected that promoted SALM measures will strengthen capacities of farmers, including best practices for organization, marketing and entrepreneurship as core elements for sustainability.

Current challenges

The forest reference level shows that in 22 years Burkina Faso has lost more than half of its forest areas. At the current rate of deforestation, the country will have no more forest in just 100 years. The drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are complex, multiple and interdependent. Deforestation and forest degradation are caused by natural factors exacerbated by global warming - in particular recurrent droughts - and by anthropogenic factors.

According to the findings of the national climate change adaptation plan, the effects of climate change in Burkina Faso include an increase of extreme temperatures, more frequent extreme rainfall, more spaced and less effective rains, more frequent pockets of drought and stronger and more frequent high winds.

Agricultural expansion (including overgrazing and bush fires), timber extraction (including fuelwood consumption and non-timber forest products), and infrastructure development, including mines, have been identified as the main direct drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Agricultural expansion (including overgrazing and bush fires) accounts for 59% of the annual loss in forest area.

Agriculture is developing at the expense of forests due to many factors. Population growth results in an increase in the conversion of land to agriculture in order to meet the growing demand for food grains. Some agricultural land is also abandoned due to soil depletion, declining harvests and a reduction in the fallow period which does not allow the soil to regain its agronomic potential. As a result, a migration of farmers is observed from the central and northern provinces to the southern and western provinces where the prospects are better and the agricultural potential greater. This migration increases the risks of a greater occupation of wooded areas. Farmers are also motivated by market demand for cash crops (cotton, sesame, groundnuts, rice or yams), as they represent important sources of income for households. Thus, it is impossible to reduce the current rate of deforestation and forest degradation without addressing agricultural practices.

These direct drivers have increased to unsustainable levels due to a number of underlying factors including:

The governance difficulties are exacerbated by the large migration process. Agricultural migration has been active for a long time in the country. The great droughts of the 1970s and 1980s had already resulted in rising population densities in some Regions (Centre Ouest, Boucle du Mouhoun, Hauts-Bassins, Est) through successive waves of settlements. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the new settlements in the Sud-Ouest, Centre Est, and Est became the main destinations for migrants. As the political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire halted emigration, internal migration increased both to urban areas and to the Southwest and Eastern regions. These days, the degradation of natural resources, especially in the Northern regions, and the security issues at the borders with Mali and Niger lead to significant displacement of populations towards the cities (rural exodus) or other rural areas endowed with more favorable conditions (internal migration). This leads to the displacement of the overexploitation of resources to the areas to which these agricultural migrants move. The impact of migrants on forest resources is due to the population increase in the area that receives them, but also to practices by the newcomers that do not respect these resources and, depending on the location, differences in interpretation between migrants and locals of the rural land use policy in Burkina Faso.

The lack of land tenure security, particularly in rural areas, is another indirect factor of forest degradation. Land ownership is an essential factor in production. Securing it is, therefore, a basic condition for promoting investment in sustainable development. Still, the country is facing delays in finalizing and implementing the relevant provisions of public policies regarding land and forest tenure security and the lack of land use planning

tools. In particular, the lack of land tenure security does not encourage investment in the land, which leads to extensive farming practices and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.

The public policy relative to the forestry sector and the difficulties of forest governance also form a category of indirect causes of deforestation. The forest regime determines who can use what resources, where, for how long, and under what conditions, which makes it critical to policies on forest protection and management. Several causes of deforestation and forest degradation related to government practices and the public policies in force have been identified:

- Weak enforcement of forestry regulations. Forest legislation is generally considered adequate, but it is not systematically enforced. Forty administratively recognized villages and farming hamlets with a population of between 200 and 3,200 inhabitants, some of which have existed for over 30 years, have reportedly been listed in classified forests - which are the areas under State management dedicated for wood production. This situation is an important cause of deforestation and is evidence of the country's shortcomings in forest governance.
- Lack of coordination in sectoral interventions. Several causes of deforestation and forest degradation, such as agricultural expansion and overgrazing, originate outside forests. The Permanent Secretariat for the Sectoral Agricultural Policies Coordination (SP-CPSA), under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Development (MAAH), is in charge of harmonizing sectoral policies and reforms in the agro-silvo-pastoral, water, fishery, fauna, and food sectors between themselves and according to national policies. As the Ministries involved - namely the MAAH, the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, and the MEEVCC - tend to favor their own activities, the SP-CPSA is facing difficulties. There is awareness of the situation, but the mechanisms for intersectoral commitment that are required to address the problem are currently lacking.
- Inadequate skills of the main institutional actors (knowledge of legislation) and of farmers' organizations and private enterprises (timber and charcoal companies);
- Insufficient resources for investment in sound forest practices in the form of projects and programs.
- Delays in effective transfers of resources to local authorities due to i) a reluctance from actors at the central level to transfer resources at the local level, ii) a late availability at the central level of the resources destined to be transferred at the local level, iii) legislative imprecisions regarding powers distribution, and iv) a lack of communication between sectoral ministers, decentralized technical services, and local representatives.
- An absence of harmonization between the policies of countries at the sub-regional level regarding shared forests.
- Divergent interpretation of the law depending on different groups of stakeholders (migrant or local) or the region, in particular with regards to the new rural land use policy.

The above challenges relate to a number of key barriers to change with relation to action on REDD+ including:

- At the national level

Incomplete regulation: The innovative nature of REDD+ requires that its actions take into account certain rights and responsibilities. These rights and responsibilities must take into account international treaties, national legislation and jurisprudence as well as customary law. This is particularly true with regard to carbon rights. At the time when Burkina Faso is preparing to develop a set of carbon projects and programs, the regulation is still silent on carbon rights question and the country's vision in relation to its NDCs commitments. The Government of Burkina Faso is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions according to the Paris Agreement. These reductions are measured according to a national system and notified to the UNFCCC as part of a biennial report. At the same time, part of these emission reductions can be measured and verified within the framework of pre-established carbon standards and give rise to the creation of emission reduction units (ERU). The rights attached to these ERUs are not yet clearly defined.

Without a clear clarification of carbon rights, the future of any carbon project involves great uncertainties in terms of the right to generate, own and sell carbon credits and the corresponding duties.

Weak enforcement of the governance particularly with regard to monitoring and evaluation of actions: Any REDD+ project requires a high level of monitoring and evaluation of actions to ensure the permanence of actions, control of leaks and achievement of objectives. In addition, efforts in the context of REDD + need to be measured, reported and verified. Such a level of requirement goes beyond the conventional mandates of state structures. The effective monitoring of actions is conditioned by the establishment, operationalization and capacity building of dedicated structures.

Lack of monitoring tools: In a context of carbon finance and commitments to reduce GHG emissions with the international community, it is crucial for Burkina Faso to have tools that will facilitate the monitoring of various carbon initiatives in order to avoid double counting and double claiming. These tools will also allow the country to have a mastery of the different carbon methodologies used.

In the case of REDD+, any initiative must be recorded in a project register and its carbon performance in a carbon register. This is a prerequisite for the implementation of a REDD+ initiative. These two tools do not yet exist in Burkina Faso and this can constitute a barrier to the implementation of REDD+ projects.

- At the level of BUFACAP level

Table 1 displays the barrier analysis matrix which identifies alternatives and barriers. A detailed discussion of the barriers follows:

Table 1: Barrier analysis matrix

Alternative land use scenario	Investment	Institutional	Technological	Local tradition	Prevailing practice	Local ecological conditions	Social conditions
The land-use and management prior to the implementation of the project activity, either grasslands or croplands							
Adoption of sustainable agricultural land management without the incentives from the carbon market (project activity)	x		x				
Abandonment of the land followed by natural regeneration					x		x

The land-use and management prior to the implementation of the project activity has no barriers to implementation. Low-input smallholder agriculture is by far the most dominant activity throughout the project's regions. The main sources of income for farmers in the project region is from crop production and livestock. Hence the use of lands for these purposes, i.e. crop and livestock production is regarded as the baseline scenario.

Adoption of sustainable agricultural land management without the incentives from the carbon market (project activity) faces two main barriers: investment and technological barriers - with the technological barrier particularly important.

- Technological: The project requires a written commitment from farmer groups to participate in the project, and a robust farm monitoring system engaging the farmer to monitor their performances. These innovative systems are unique to the BUFA CAP project and will help farmer to reflect on the impact of management practices and support targeted extension.
- Investment: Several studies, e.g., Global Mechanism of the UNCCD, 2018, Nyamekye et al. 2018, Lenhardt et al, 2014, indicate that, with a rapid increase in population, there is growing pressure on the land resulting in intensive farming, short or no fallows and growing trends of land degradation. Hence, a growing number of people are living on degrading agricultural land. This trend exacerbates poverty and makes it hardly possible to invest in sustainable land management.

Therefore, in the baseline scenario, investments on SALM technologies and farm enterprise support to increase value to agricultural commodities and link farmers with the market is very limited in the project region.

Abandonment of the land followed by natural regeneration is hampered by the increasing human population pressure on land use and the deep-rooted culture of open livestock grazing including on crop fields. These

prevailing social conditions do not permit abandoning land and natural regeneration (without active protection of the concerned sites).

[1] National report on land degradation neutrality - SP/CNDD (rapport national de la neutralité en terme de dégradation des sols)

B.2. Project / Programme description (1500 words)

The BUFACAP will support the Government of Burkina Faso to address the barriers pointed out in B.1. The final goal is to create the enabling requirements for REDD+ implementation and RPBs in Burkina Faso. The project will capitalize on the work that has been undertaken by the FIP and REDD+/NTS to finalize the readiness phase of REDD+ and develop the early SALM activities in Burkina Faso with the aim of reducing emissions linked to agricultural bad practices as driver of deforestation and forest degradation.

The Readiness activities will include strengthening the MRV system through the operationalization of REDD+ Steering bodies, develop a legal framework for carbon finance and put in place a carbon registry and project registry. The SALM activities will include the operationalization of the monitoring plan and development of the a set of activities including compost/manure application, residue management (mulching), a menu of agroforestry, natural regeneration of trees, a menu of soil and water conservation practices, e.g. erosion control structures, etc., a menu of integrated livestock management, e.g. forage crops, livestock housing, biogas digesters, etc., and a menu of agronomic practices, e.g. mixed cropping, intercropping, nutrient management, crop rotation, etc.

In tandem with the GCF financing, additional funding from the World Bank will complement the project through co-financing activities identified in Section C.1.

The project is comprised of two components:

- Component 1. Compliance with UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ RBPs; and
- Component 2. SALM activities.

Component 1: Compliance with UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ RBPs

On December 15, 2013^[1], Burkina Faso's Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) was reviewed by the FCPF Participant Committee and was allocated a US\$3.8 million grant to support its implementation. The Grant Agreement, signed between the World Bank and Burkina Faso on January 28th, 2015, aimed to specifically support the following activities of the Readiness Preparation phase:

- Component 1: Strengthening REDD+ and Forest Governance through (i) support to build REDD+ technical capacities to the relevant institutions involved in implementing the Readiness Preparation Activities, (ii) design and operation of a sound feedback and grievance redress mechanism, (iii) promote law enforcement related to the management of forest resources and other related REDD+ activities, and (iv) develop a monitoring system for co-benefits;
- Component 2: Development of a National REDD+ Strategy through (i) the design and elaboration of a REDD+ strategy, (ii) enhancing informational base related to REDD+, (iii) Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and prepare the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF);
- Component 3: Readiness monitoring, coordination and communication through (i) operational support for the implementation of Readiness Preparation Activities, and (ii) assessing and monitoring of REDD+ readiness.

To ensure coherence and synergies with the FIP grant, all Readiness Preparation activities were entrusted to the FIP Program Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC). Thus, FIP funds have also made it possible to support the development of certain REDD+ readiness activities, in particular, the development of a forest reference level and the establishment of a stakeholders consultation mechanism.

In order to enable compliance with UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ RBP, component 1 will help fill gaps and overcome key outstanding barriers.

Output 1.1: REDD+ steering bodies are set up and operationalized in all municipalities and regions of intervention of the BUFACAP project.

The initial funding made it possible to design and adopt by decree[2] the institutional framework for the implementation of REDD+ and to set up REDD+ bodies in 32 municipalities spread over 5 regions. The REDD+ bodies have been designed to ensure multi-stakeholder and multi-sector management of the REDD+ process and thus materialize the vision of the landscape and nested approach to the implementation of REDD+.

The implementation of BUFACAP targets 12 out of the 13 regions in the country.

- . Activity 1.1.1: Complete the operationalization of the REDD+/NTS with additional staff and trainings for the experts. The full operationalization of the REDD+ Secretariat is crucial for the daily management of the REDD+ process. REDD +/NTS is divided into 3 cells. An MRV and monitoring-evaluation unit, a legal and safeguard unit and a strategy and communication unit. These various cells do not yet have the set of profiles necessary for their full functioning. Capacity building activities on issues of safeguards, GHG accounting, communication and law are also to be considered to make this essential body of the REDD+ mechanism autonomous.
- . Activity 1.1.2: Set up REDD+ technical committees in regions and municipalities where they do not exist yet, operationalize them and strengthen their capacities. The Technical Committees are the equivalent of the REDD+ TS at the level of regions and communes. Their operationalization is also crucial for the consultation waves mechanism and the monitoring of REDD+ pilot projects currently under implementation by the FIP.

Output 1.2: Adopt the regulatory text on carbon rights

Following the study on the legal and regulatory framework for REDD+ implementation, a study on carbon rights has been conducted to guarantee the effective implementation of REDD+. The next step after the study is to write a draft regulatory text and have it adopted.

- Activity 1.2.1: carrying out of consultations on the draft regulatory text among critical stakeholders. Burkina Faso already has experience in carbon finance through a few projects on the voluntary carbon market. The adoption of a regulatory text on carbon rights could have a major impact on not only these initiatives, but also those under development and future ones. It is therefore essential to consult these stakeholders in order to converge towards consensual regulation.
- Activity 1.2.2: Conduct advocacy with parliamentarians. The adoption of the regulatory text will require an advocacy strategy with parliamentarians.

Output 1.3: Set up the REDD+ project registry and carbon registry

In the context of the creation of an enabling framework for carbon finance, the creation of a project registry to monitor all REDD+ initiatives and of a REDD+ carbon registry for MRV represents the final step for the implementation of the activities of the results-based payments phase.

- Activity 1.3.1: Identification of initiatives with REDD+ potential. An identification of initiatives with REDD+ potential will make it possible to identify the relevant stakeholders to be consulted. These will allow consensual progress on issues of the legal status of carbon, which in turn will affect the design of registries.
- Activity 1.3.2: Explore examples of registries and choice of a registry. Relevant stakeholders will explore various examples of existing or developing registries and conduct analyzes of these registries to find out what would work best in the case of Burkina Faso. This will be done through exploratory missions and work retreats.
- Activity 1.3.3: Creation of registries. Consulting services will be sought for the creation of registers.

Table I below further shows how the BUFACAP will support the country in finalizing the elements of the Warsaw Framework. It presents the elements on which the country already benefits from support and identifies the gaps while specifying whether these are the subject of a request to the GCF.

Table 2 : Compliance with the UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ RBP



REDD+ Warsaw Framework Elements	Status	Gaps	Source of funding for gaps
National REDD+ strategy	Draft is available. It will be completed in 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Finalize the establishment and operationalization of the institutional framework for REDD+ in the twelve BUFACAP intervention regionsFinalize the legal frameworkFinalize consultations on the national REDD+ strategy and organize a validation workshop.	FCPF (consultations and workshop) and requested from GCF
Forest reference level	Complete and published on the UNFCCC website in 2021	Extend the reach to the entire AFOLU sector.	FCPF and NDC Facility
National Forest Monitoring System	The first consultations were carried out and a first version of the SNSF was proposed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Collect data on litter and dead wood lying on the groundAppropriation of the collect earth tool to collect activity dataCreation of a geomatics labProvision of a stable energy sourceEstablishment of a database management systemStable and reliable internet connectionAcquisition of a drone for mapping and monitoring needs	Requested from GCF in another proposal (the readiness need assessment of the Burkina Faso executive secretariat of the Green Climate Fund).
Safeguard Information System	The study which will lead to the suggestion of an SIS is in progress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Finalizing the strategic environmental and social assessmentFinalizing the Social and environmental management frameworkEstablishment of a feedback and grievance mechanismProposal of the guidelines for a benefit sharing mechanismEstablishment of a SIS	FCPF
Registry	No development yet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identification of initiatives with REDD+ potentialExplore examples of registries and choice of a registryCreation of registries	Requested from GCF

Component 2. SALM activities

The Burkina Faso Agricultural Carbon Project (BUFACAP) is a national program that contributes to climate mitigation and adaptation efforts set out in the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector and aligned with the country's vision for an emission reduction program for REDD+. It promotes sustainable agricultural land management on smallholder landholdings and is implemented across all administrative regions in the country, which fall within the Sudanian and Sudano-Saharan Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs). The main objectives are to sustainably increase smallholders' agricultural productivity, income, and welfare, build resilience/adaptation of the agrarian landscapes to climate change, reduce land degradation and enhance tree/forest cover in line with the National REDD+ agenda.

Output 2.1: Develop SALM practices and train farmers

The project will promote sustainable land management practices to increase smallholders' agricultural productivity, income, and welfare, build resilience/adaptation of the agrarian landscapes to climate change, and reduce forest loss and degradation and increase net forest cover.

Activity 2.1.1: Development of SALM practices. The practices to be promoted include compost/manure application, residue management (mulching), a menu of agroforestry, natural regeneration of trees, a menu of soil and water conservation practices, e.g. erosion control structures, etc., a menu of integrated livestock management, e.g. forage crops, livestock housing, biogas digesters, etc., and a menu of agronomic practices, e.g. mixed cropping, intercropping, nutrient management, crop rotation, etc. These practices produce multiple benefits such as enhanced climate resilience/adaptation to climate change impacts, increased productivity on the agricultural landscapes and climate change mitigation through carbon storage and reduction of GHG emissions. The practices promoted for their carbon benefits in addition to other benefits are summarized in Table 3 below:

Table 3: SALM practices with climate mitigation benefits promoted in the BUFACAP



SALM activity	Description
Residue management/mulching	Residues from crops such as sorghum, millet, maize, beans, etc. as well as deciduous tree litter are left on the soil. This organic matter creates favorable microclimatic conditions that optimize decomposition and mineralization of organic matter ("surface composting") and protect soil from erosion. Cover cropping is also considered under residue management. Cover crops are planted on bare or fallow farmland to reduce erosion and mineralization of organic matter. Green manure is a fast-growing cover crop sown in a field several weeks or months before the main crop. Before the main crop is planted, the green manure is then ploughed into the soil
Manure Management composting &	This entails the use of livestock dung (farmyard manure) e.g. from the kraals, which are applied on the crop fields and incorporated in the soil. Composting entails controlled biological and chemical decomposition that converts animal and plant wastes to humus. It is an organic fertilizer made from leaves, weeds, manure, household waste and other organic materials from the farm. Proper composting management leads to an increased proportion of humid substances due to high micro-organic activity, and therefore the quantity and quality of humus in the soil increase.
Agroforestry	Agroforestry is a major activity which has proved to be a more sustainable economic, social, and environmental land management system in smallholder conditions. Agroforestry increases tree cover which contributes to increased biomass above- and belowground including soil carbon. Several agroforestry practices are part of this project, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agro-silviculture that involves selected species of trees (e.g. <i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>, <i>Faidherbia albida</i>, <i>Parkia biglobosa</i>, etc.) grown on the cropland in a mixed spatial (scattered) system.• Boundary/hedge tree planting involves planting of selected trees along field boundaries, borders and roadsides which can create micro-climate for crops, serves as windbreaks thus stabilizing the soil.• Woodlots serve as woody biomass pools for the farmers. Generally, about 40 trees planted at one distinct piece of land can be considered as a woodlot. Woodlot can be established near homesteads and separately from cropland.• Trees-and-pastures is a silvo-pasture system. This practice can contribute to the production of green manuring and improved fallowing practice.• Fodder banks can provide essential and improved feeds to livestock. This type of crop is an integral part of the whole livestock feeding and management system. Fodder trees usually include <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Leucaena</i>, <i>Ficus</i>, <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Moringa oleifera</i> and <i>Cajanus cajan</i>.• Natural tree regeneration – farmers protect and support the resprouting of indigenous trees such <i>Vitellaria</i>, <i>Parkia</i>, etc. on their lands.

- Activity 2.1.2: Development of training and advisory services. Farmers will be supported with training and advisory services to select, adopt, and implement on their lands their chosen practices. The project activities will be implemented by a selected group of implementing partners (organisations) - coordinated by the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat. Each implementing partner will be the lead in their region of intervention. Standard operating procedures will be developed for the entire project in order to have a single and harmonized intervention approach.

Output 2.2: Set up the institutional framework

The BUFACAP is a grouped project as defined in the VCS Standard version 4.0, i.e. "projects structured to allow the expansion of a project activity subsequent to project validation". The project is using a consortium of institutions coordinated by the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat to promote adoption of sustainable land management practices across the project regions. The implementing partners collaborate in implementing the project activities. The regional leaders work with other implementing partners and collaborators (e.g. government agencies and NGOs) to implement farmer recruitment, and the provision of training and extension /advisory services to farmers. The collaboration ensures that the organization with the right expertise and available staff provide training and extension/advisory services to farmers in each region.

- Activity 2.2.1: Identification of implementing partners. the project eligibility criteria are as follows:

Table 4: Eligibility checklist for including project activities in BUFACAP



Aspect	Conditions to be met	Implication/Decision
1. Geographical location	Project activities must occur in one or more of the regions of BUFACAP – which are: Nord, Hauts-Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Sud, Plateau Central, Centre-Nord, Est, Centre-Est, Centre, Centre-Ouest, Sud-Ouest, and Cascades	If this condition is not met, the project activities CANNOT be included in BUFACAP
2. Farming scale	The project activities must be implemented in small-scale farming. Small-scale farming in Burkina Faso means landholding of ≤ 5 hectares, characterized by limited use of agricultural inputs and low yields	Same as in the above
3. Type of activities	Project activities must be among those selected for implementation under BUFACAP. These are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compost/manure application 2. Residue management (mulching), 3. Various agroforestry practices, e.g., boundary planting, hedgerows, woodlots, natural tree regeneration on the farm, etc. 4. Various soil and water conservation practices, e.g., soil-erosion control structures, 5. Various integrated livestock management, e.g., fodder crops, livestock housing, biogas digesters, etc., 6. Various agronomic practices, e.g., mixed cropping, intercropping, crop rotation, etc. 	Consult REDD/NTS if the intended activities are not among the BUFACAP list – but the activities have demonstrable impacts in terms of reductions of GHG emissions and/or carbon sequestration and at the same time improves agricultural productivity and/or resilience to climate change impacts.
4. Adoption of activities	The intended project activities (see 3. above) should NOT already be widely practiced in the area. If they are already being practiced, this should be over a small % of the area or by a small percentage of the farmers, i.e. < 30%.	If potential to further increasing adoption or improving the activities exists, then they can be included; if NOT, then they DO NOT qualify. Consult REDD+/NTS for further guidance
5. Conditions of the land	The land on which the project activities will be implemented must meet the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is agricultural/crop land or grassland. 2. Does not fall in the category of “wetlands”. 3. Can be considered as degraded or degrading. 4. Was not recently (≤10 years) converted from native/natural vegetation. 	Consult REDD+/NTS if there are challenges in proving that all these conditions are met

Activity 2.2.2: Definition of roles and responsibilities. The overall responsibility for BUFACAP rests with the National REDD+ Technical Secretariat (REDD+/NTS). REDD+/NTS and Regional Leaders/consortium partners will ensure that the project is successfully implemented to achieve its objectives. Regional Leaders are responsible for implementation of the project in their respective regions. Table 5 below summarizes the main responsibilities of all involved in BUFACAP.

Table 5: Roles/responsibility of various entities in BUFACAP

Entity	Responsibility
REDD+/NTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for project • Supervise regional leaders
Regional leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge of project implementation in the various regions including tasks such as farmer sensitization, recruitment, training, technical support, and project monitoring
Consortium partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various kinds of support
Farmer groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of project activities on their lands/at households
Government entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political backing and approval of the project • Technical support via local agricultural and forest extension offices
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various kinds of support, e.g., extension, farmer group/organizational development

Output 2.3: Recruitment of farmers

Small-scale farmers (also called smallholder farmers) shall be sensitized about BUFACAP and only those who willingly agree to participate will join the project. It is the duty of REDD+/NTS and regional leaders/consortium partners supporting the implementation of BUFACAP to ensure that only those farmers who have been consulted,

sensitized, and willingly accepted to participate join BUFACAP. Sensitization shall include all the farmers in a locality to ensure there is no dis-crimination against anyone. Sensitization will eventually lead to recruitment and contracting of participating farmer groups. Only farmer groups and their members who have signed up to implement the BUFACAP project activities shall be considered participants under BUFACAP. The agreement/contract signed between BUFACAP coordinating entity (project proponent) and farmer groups binds each party to specific obligations and rights in the BUFACAP project.

- . Activity 2.3.1: Notice. Prior notification and information shall be given to responsible authorities (e.g., leaders of regions, departments, communes, villages) and other key stakeholders, e.g., government agencies and NGOs, about the planned start of the project in their area. Available channels and means of communication that are commonly used in the area, e.g., formal invitation letter, public notice, announcement, etc. shall be used for this purpose. Materials that describe the project and purpose of the meeting, e.g., presentation, project brief, etc. must be prepared in advance for use in the general assembly.
- . Activity 2.3.2: General assembly. A general assembly/community meeting shall be convened in the locality - as an entry point to raise awareness and contact potential project-participating community members and collaborators/partners, e.g., farmers, government agencies and NGOs. The project's goals/objectives, expected benefits, obligations for participants, eligibility to participate in it, etc. are presented by REDD+/NTS or the responsible consortium partners, and openly discussed in the meeting. Interested collaborators, e.g., farmers, government agencies and NGOs, and collaborating arrangements are preliminarily identified/agreed upon.
- . Activity 2.3.3: Pre-registration. Farmers who have willingly shown interest to join BUFACAP will be registered in a pre-registration form/database, which should capture some basic information. It must be explained that pre-registration is a preliminary step of identifying potential project participants; and only those who will have been verified/eligibility-checked will finally qualify to be project participants.
- . Activity 2.3.4: Verification/eligibility check of pre-registered members. This process aims to confirm that the pre-registered members are genuinely interested - to ensure that the project recruits and contracts those who will most likely implement the project activities. The check is made to confirm whether:

- o The pre-registered farmer has the number of plots and acreage claimed/reported in the pre-registration above.
- o The land is suitable - it is agricultural land/grassland.

A meeting is held with only the pre-registered farmers to explain the reason and process of this verification/eligibility check. A BUFACAP project staff or community local leader undertakes the verification/eligibility check - by visiting each pre-registered farmer and confirming their information on the pre-registration form. If there are deviations/changes, they must be noted so that the project staff revises them in the pre-registration database, e.g.

- o The total no. of plots is fewer/more à adjust/change.
- o The total area is smaller/larger à adjust/change.
- o The land is not suitable/does not exist as claimed in pre-registration à remove pre-registered farmer from list - unless alternative suitable lands are provided.

- . Activity 2.3.5: Recruitment and contracting of farmers. Only those farmers verified as described in 2.3.4 above qualify to be recruited into BUFACAP. There are several processes to be implemented as part of the farmer recruitment/contracting process.
 - o Meeting: A meeting is held with the verified pre-registered farmers to explain and thoroughly discuss the farmer group contracting.
 - o Group formation: Farmers are requested to form groups of preferably $15 \leq 30$ members/groups, or when they are already in an existing group with a fitting number of members, retain their group.
 - o Furthermore, the group shall democratically elect or retain their leadership if it exists. In the group leadership, there must be a minimum of three persons: a lead farmer or at least one farmer who is literate, and two members with at least one member being a woman.
 - o Group contract: The farmer contract document is prepared in French/English language - but must be thoroughly explained to the group members. Literate group leaders could help to explain it to the members of their groups.
 - o If there are any questions/concerns regarding the group contract, these must first be addressed before signing.
 - o If there are no concerns and all parties agree, the group contract is then signed in duplicates by each farmer group and the BUFACAP project proponent.
 - o Each party (farmer group and BUFACAP project proponent) shall keep their copy of the signed contract.
 - o The farmer groups who are now legally contracted to implement BUFACAP project activities will then be eligible to work with BUFACAP and receive further technical support.

Output 2.4: Implementation of project activities

The project will start in one region then expand across other regions in the country that fall within the Sudanian and Sudano-Sahelian Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs).

- . Activity 2.4.1: Roll-out of the project. A roll-out plan has been proposed for BUFACAP - describing areas to be recruited into the project over time across the project regions. There are 12 regions implementing BUFACAP - both in Sudanian and Sudano-Sahelian Agro-ecological Zones (AEZs). The regions in the Sudanian AEZ are Hautes-Bassins, Cascades, and Sud-Ouest, and those in Sudano-Sahelian AEZ are Nord, Centre-Nord, Est, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Ouest, Centre, Plateau Central, Centre-Sud, and Centre-Est. Whenever the project is starting in or expanding to a new area, the responsible Regional Leaders/consortium partners will ensure that a thorough process of local stakeholders' consultation is first undertaken. BUFACAP will start in 2022 with about 3,200 smallholder farmers, who implement SALM practices on their lands starting in the cropping season of May - November, with a total area of about 6,440 ha. This constitutes the first project activity instances. It is planned to start the project in one pilot region: Centre-Nord. However, this may change as the decision on where to start will depend on the readiness of Regional Leaders to commence project activities. As a grouped project, the plan for expanding the project instances includes both increasing the total number of farmers adopting and number of plots/sizes of area implementing SALM adoption. The project roll-out plan is planned in such a way that in each region, active recruitment of new farmers/farms into the project occurs over a period of five years. Table 6 below

summarizes the areas joining the project over the project duration. By the 9th year, the full scale of the project (about 150,000 ha) is expected to have been achieved.

Table 6: Roll-out plan for BUFACAP - per region

Region	Year of starting	Year full recruitment is reached	Total area contributed to project (ha)
Centre-North	1st year	5 th year	9,700
North	2nd year	6 th year	10,950
East	2nd year	6 th year	17,050
Centre-West	3rd year	7 th year	16,850
Plateau-Central	3rd year	7 th year	6,400
Centre-South	3rd year	7 th year	5,250
Sud-Ouest	4th year	8 th year	10,150
Boucle du Mouhoun	4th year	8 th year	32,200
Hauts-Bassins	4th year	8 th year	24,250
Centre-East	5th year	9 th year	9,100
Center	5th year	9 th year	3,400
Cascades	5th year	9 th year	4,700

Table 7: Roll-out plan for BUFACAP - annual and cumulative areas

Year	New area joining project annually in Sudanian AEZ (ha)	New area joining project annually in Sudano-Sahelian AEZ (ha)	Total cumulative area (ha)
2022	0	6,440	6,440
2023	4,850	9,850	21,140
2024	6,880	15,410	43,430
2025	6,880	20,450	70,760
2026	7,820	22,180	100,760
2027	7,820	15,740	124,320
2028	2,970	12,330	139,620
2029	940	6,770	147,330
2030	940	1,730	150,000
2031	0	0	150,000
2032	0	0	150,000
2033	0	0	150,000
2034	0	0	150,000
2035	0	0	150,000
2036	0	0	150,000
2037	0	0	150,000
2038	0	0	150,000
2039	0	0	150,000
2040	0	0	150,000
2041	0	0	150,000
2042	0	0	150,000
Total	39,100	110,900	150,000

. Activity 2.4.2: Implementation of training and technical support. To ensure there is lasting adoption of project activities promoted in BUFACAP, REDD+/NTS and Regional Leaders/consortium partners will ensure there is adequate extension and advisory support to farmers and farmer groups, without which there can never be hope for achieving the project objectives. Once farmers in an area have undergone a thorough process of consultation, sensitization, and are recruited into the project, the Regional Leaders/consortium partners will then initiate the following types of work with the farmer groups:

- o Strategic and participatory planning with the groups - regarding training needs and advisory services on specific practices/technologies.
- o Conducting initial and follow-on/regular trainings and advisory services on specific practices/technologies.
- o Specific Training Modules will be implemented for the farmer extension services and trainings.
- o Trainings will be undertaken using the extension agents of the project implementing partners and other sources, e.g., extension workers/experts of government and collaborating NGOs operating in the area.
- o Additional and specific guidance and technical support for produce processing, marketing, and input purchase to strengthen group membership, add value to agricultural or forest products, create community-based/owned credit facilities - such as village savings and loans associations (VSLAs).

. Activity 2.4.3: Monitoring. Monitoring is key for quantifying and qualifying the project impacts - especially climate mitigation, adaptation and livelihood impacts. Monitoring will start in the first year of the project and continue throughout the project lifetime in order to know adoption rates, address adoption barriers, and collect data for the assessment of the project GHG emission reductions and other relevant performance indicators. A Monitoring Plan and associated technical guidelines will be implemented for this purpose. A draft Monitoring Plan

will be prepared in the project document to guide monitoring under BUFACAP. It will describe all aspects of monitoring including what data to collect and the start and during the project, and how to collect and manage such data.

Financial and operational risks, and potential avoidance, mitigation and management measures

The key following Table presents potential financial and operational risks, as well as preliminary options to avoid, mitigate and/or manage the risks.

Table 8: Potential financial and operational risks and measures to avoid, mitigate and/or manage risk

Potential risks	Avoidance, mitigation and/or avoidance measures
Neglecting the main interest of farmers to sustainably increase crop yields	"Get the priorities right" - focus project design on farmers' interests; first come increased crop yields and food security, and then carbon sequestration
Requirements for project approval and verification of ERs under the existing frameworks can be a rather long process	"Carefully select project developer" - strong extension systems, innovativeness, interest to learn, and technical and financial capacity are key
Carbon payments are relatively small in comparison to the benefits of increased crop yields, particularly given the current prices paid for ERs from agricultural land management.	The amount of carbon revenues that a project could generate should be clearly communicated in the early stages
MRV systems can be costly and can reduce carbon payments	In general, the project should build on the existing institutional structure of the project developer and avoid the creation of new and additional structures for the carbon component only

[1]<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2013/Dec2013/Final%20Resolution%203%20Burkina%20Faso.pdf>

[2] Decree No 2017-1329

B.3.Expected performance against the GCF investment criteria (1000 words)²

In regards to the GCF investment criteria, the project will provide the different type of impacts.

Impact potential

- *Climate mitigation impact*

² For more information please refer to Annex XIV of document [GCF/B.07/11](#)

The activities are expected to result in increased and sustainable agricultural production, tree/forest conservation and land restoration. GHG emission reductions will be generated through increased carbon storage in tree biomass and in soils within the agricultural landscapes. The VERRA's Verified Carbon Standard carbon accounting methodology: VM0017: Adoption of Sustainable Agricultural Land Management (hereafter referred to as SALM methodology) will be used to account, monitor, and quantify the project's GHG emission reductions. The ex-ante annual average GHG emission reductions of the project are estimated at 510,756 tCO₂e, and total GHG emission reductions over 20 years are estimated at 10,725,873 tCO₂e as shown in table 9 below.

Table 9: Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
2022	26,521
2023	87,061
2024	178,866
2025	291,438
2026	415,017
2027	512,080
2028	575,127
2029	606,913
2030	617,912
2031	617,912
2032	617,912
2033	617,912
2034	617,912
2035	617,912
2036	617,912
2037	617,912
2038	617,912
2039	617,912
2040	617,912
2041	617,912
2042	617,912
Total estimated ERs	10,725,873 tCO ₂ e
Total number of crediting years	20
Average annual ERs	510,756 tCO ₂ e

These estimation are aligned with the roll-out plan presented in section B2.

- Adaptation impact

While the project is a mitigation project, SALM will generate additional adaptation benefits. In Burkina Faso, 34% of production lands are degraded due to anthropogenic and climatic causes, with a degradation progression which went from 113000 ha/year between 1983 and 1992 to 360000 ha/year between 1992 and 2000 to 460 975 ha/year between 2002 and 2013[1]. Projections estimate that the country's population is expected to increase from around 19 million today to nearly 50 million in 2050 leading to an extraordinary food demand. Agriculture is totally dependent on climate and weather. In 2018, more than 2.5 million people were threatened with famine following the poor agricultural campaign.

It is expected that the project will restore about 150 000 ha of production lands, promote agricultural good practices that enhance the resilience of agriculture to climate change. The project will also directly improve the agricultural production of about 112 500 farmers (33% female), whilst enabling them to adopt a wider variety of livelihood strategies based on resilient and low-emission good agricultural practices. The average number of family members in Burkina Faso is 5. This mean the project will directly increase the resilience of 562,500 persons. The project will further enable farmers to receive results-based payments from SALM, providing additional income to support their livelihoods.

- *Paradigm shift*

The BUFACAP project is a unique project in terms of both scale, level of stakeholders' involvement, and menu of project activities. There are only registered land use carbon projects in Burkina Faso to compare it with, namely: the PlanVivo registered "Rehabilitation and sustainable management by AGED of degraded pastures in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso" and "Rehabilitation and sustainable management by REACH Italia of degraded pastures in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso" [2]. However, both projects focus on restoration of livestock pastures (pastoral lands) and are very small in size - with combined total of less than 2,000 participating households. BUFACAP undertakes a wide menu of SALM practices on agricultural lands, over a geographical area spanning 12 regions - with a project scale of 150,000 ha, and involve the participation of numerous entities. In addition, BUFACAP is build in a way that allow more initiatives/projects to be joined to improve its scale and impact. It is certainly the first- of-its kind project in the land use sector in the country.

- o *Replication and scalability: Feasibility studies have shown that SALM practices can be implemented in 12 of Burkina Faso's 13 regions. The BUFACAP implementation approach largely demonstrates its scalability and replicability potential. The project will start in one region and then gradually extend to other regions until it covers all 12 regions. The country also has significant potential in terms of implementing partners in the different regions. BUFACAP will network this set of partners in a common approach for the sustainable agricultural land management.*
- o *Knowledge and learning: The project will lead to a transition towards the adoption in Burkina Faso of a new model of institutional development which requires the mobilization of various financial resources through multi-actor and multi-sectoral processes which include an active and significant participation of the private sector in the collaboration with public sector actors. It will support community-led action for sustainable land management based on smallholder systems.*
- o *Enabling environment: BUFACAP is the first of its kind in Burkina Faso. It will thus open the way to enrich Burkina Faso's experience in terms of large-scale project implementation, nested approach, measurement of soil organic carbon and overall implementation of carbon project.*
- o *Sustainability: The design of the project is focused on the priorities of the producers ie increasing the productivity of the land, reducing vulnerability to climate change and improving entrepreneurship skills. The*

producers join on a voluntary basis and already have the cultivation fields. The adoption of SALM practices by producers will improve their harvest and strengthen their resilience to climate change. It is therefore natural that even in the absence of a project, producers who have adopted SALM practices continue with these practices because they are better in every way.

o *Contribution to regulatory framework:* Although Burkina Faso has experiences with carbon projects, there is no regulatory text on carbon rights. However, the country's commitments to the international community through its NDCs implies at least a right to monitor carbon initiatives on the national territory in order to avoid double counting. In that sense, BUFACAP will contribute to the development of carbon regulations in Burkina Faso.

· *Sustainable development potential*

The sustainable development priorities of Burkina Faso are enshrined in the “National plan for economic and social development 2016-2020”[\[3\]](#). The document is currently being updated. Under Axis 3 of the plan (Stimulate the sectors with growth potential for the economy and employment), two key strategic objectives are to:

- o *Sustainably develop a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisheries sector more market-oriented and based on the principles of sustainable development*
- o *Reverse the environmental degradation trend and sustainably ensure the natural and environmental resource management*

This project contributes to both nationally stated sustainable development priorities via improved management of the agricultural landscapes due to adoption of sustainable practices thereby increasing the productivity and resilient/adaptive capacity of the landscapes as well as contributing to conservation of land and forest resources - hence curbing environmental degradation. The increase of productivity in terms of crop yields and forest resources in terms of trees planted and resulting biomass will be monitored ex-post through sample surveys.

Other benefits in terms of sustainable development are:

- o *Environmental benefits (SDG 13, SDG 15): Environmental benefits generated from this project include soil restoration, reduced erosion and sedimentation, strengthened resilience of agricultural land, and reduced use of agrochemicals (e.g. through the promotion of organic agriculture).*
- o *Socio-economic benefits (SDG 1, SDG 8, SDG 12): Socio-economic impacts include improved livelihood opportunities through increasing production and resilience of the highly vulnerable agricultural sector, in which 48%[\[4\]](#) of the rural populations' livelihoods depend. It will further strengthen value chains for sustainable products, and enable households to diversify their income.*

· *Needs of the recipient*

Burkina Faso's recent economic growth has been associated with a significant decline in its stock of per capita wealth (average annual decline of about 15%). More than 30% of land area is, at best, severely degraded. About 247 145 hectares[\[5\]](#) of natural vegetation are lost each year and approximately 15% of the country's agricultural

land is threatened during the next decade. The main causes of environmental degradation are related to poor agricultural practices and livestock husbandry, as well as poor integrated landscape governance. Climate change exacerbates land degradation, affecting ecosystems services, soil fertility and resilience. Increasing temperatures and erosion will accelerate the process of drought, deforestation, desertification, and land degradation. Social stability is becoming a pressing issue as rapid population growth combined with arable land loss are increasing the magnitude and frequency of conflicts between agricultural, forest, livestock, mining and urban interests.

In addition to these socio-economic and environmental problems, the country faces growing insecurity with multiple terrorist attacks in the north and east of the country. This situation increases the migratory flow of populations from the North and East to the South and West of the country, which has resulted in increased pressures on agricultural and forest lands as well as the exacerbation of conflicts between populations.

Finally, more recently the international health crisis linked to the spread of COVID 19 has weakened the country already in a state of severe vulnerability by creating a new budgetary hole in the country's limited resources.

Faced with so many difficulties, the Government is unable to satisfy all sectors and is forced to prioritize sectors in an immediate state of emergency such as safety and health which despite this still show a serious deficit in terms of support.

In such a context, climate finance represents a lifeboat for small producers and households. These groups of actors are very vulnerable but very often forgotten in view of the scarcity of resources.

- *Country ownership*

The Government of Burkina Faso has recognised the importance of Climate Change, its impacts on the country and the role the Government can play in addressing it through climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. The challenge is recognized in the National Program for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) currently under a revision process:

- o *Agriculture systems are presented as unsustainable, particularly due to their impacts on the environment and ecosystems (p9), while a “Green Economy” should decouple agriculture production from environmental degradation;*
- o *Climate Change mitigation and resilience appear as keys to achieving sustainable growth in the agriculture and livestock sectors;*
- o *The contribution of forest and biodiversity to GDP is increasing (from 1.5% to 3.4% in 10 years), and carbon finance is mentioned as a potential strong source for growth if land degradation can be reversed (p20).*

The strategic objective 3.5 of the PNDES aim to revert the trend on environmental degradation and ensure sustainable natural resource management with an expected impact on the sustainable management of natural resources and an increase in Climate Change mitigation and adaptation capacity in relation with the Green Economy.

At the Paris Agreement, Burkina Faso committed to (i) reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 (mitigation), and (ii) increase the resilience of its natural and human systems to Climate Change (adaptation).

Mitigation - commitments:

- o *Reduce GHG emissions by 7.8 Gg CO₂ eq by 2030 with its current envelop of US\$1.1 billion (unconditional scenario) or*
- o *Reduce GHG emissions by 13.7 Gg CO₂ eq by 2030 if allocated investments reach US\$756 billion (conditional scenario)*

Adaptation - commitments:

- o *Restore and sustainably development 5.05 million ha of degraded lands by 2030;*
- o *Positively impact over 6 million people by 2030;*
- o *Potentially help reduce emissions by 43.71 Gg of CO₂ eq. (based on US\$5.80 billion in investments)*

Studies on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation have identified agriculture and in particular bad agricultural practices as the primary driver of deforestation. Thus, a range of strategic options in relation to agriculture have been proposed in the national REDD + strategy. The SALM practices implemented within the framework of BUFACAP are the solution to respond to bad agricultural practices as a driver of deforestation.

BUFACAP is thus positioned as a strategic project that will allow the country to meet its national ambitions while honoring its commitments at the international level.

To face climate change, the country has already started to build the foundation for its carbon finance. To avoid multiple overlapping strategies, the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC) has undertaken to put in place a single strategy to achieve the NDC mitigation targets, which includes REDD +, climate resilience, sustainable land management and land restoration. The Council of Ministers signed decree N°2017 - 1329 / PRES / PM / MEEVCC / MATD / MAAH / MINEFID approving the creation of REDD+ steering, execution and consultation bodies, thus creating a solid institutional framework for the implementation of this common strategy. This institutional framework is the one on which BUFACAP will capitalize for the development of its monitoring system as shown in the graph below.

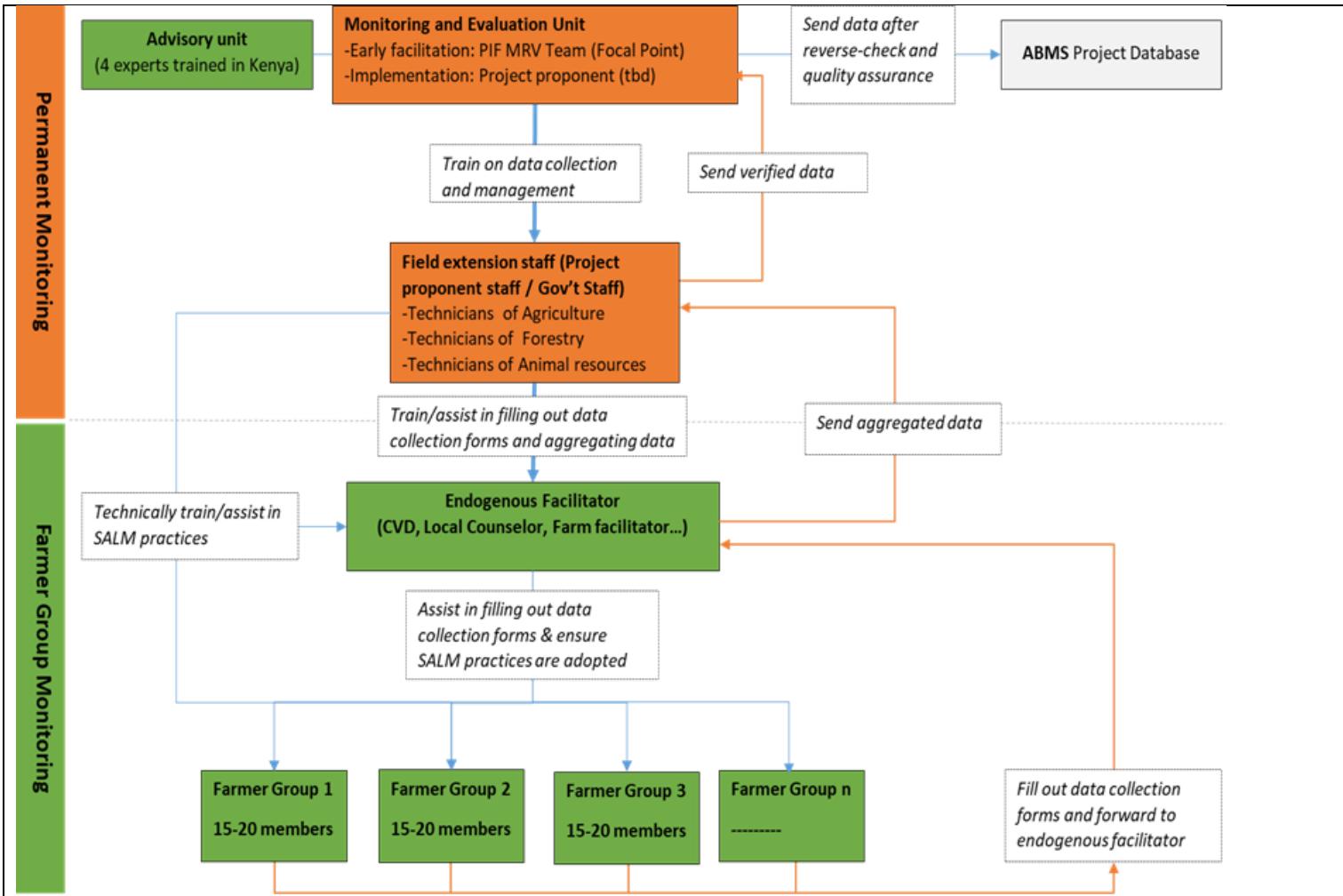


Figure 1: Monitoring system for BUFACAP

The project will be implemented by national structures with very clear mandate. The Monitoring and Evaluation unit is within the NTS/REDD+, the field extension staff is within the REDD+ Regional Technical Cell and the Endogenous Facilitator are part of the REDD+ Communal Technical Cell.

The proposed monitoring system is the result of a long consultation process with key stakeholders (administration, CSOs and NGOs) which began in 2018 during the technology transfer phase. Several consultations also took place with producer groups and pilot producers at the field level in order to calibrate the activities on the needs of the actors. Also, in the framework of the REDD+ process, several consultations were held on various themes such as the drivers of deforestation and strategic options and gender issues ... These consultations took place at all scales (national, regional, municipal and village) and reached all categories of actors with a focus on women who for each consultation had to represent at least 20% of participants. These consultation served for the design of the BUFACAP.

Finally, with regard to gender issues, the strategic environmental and social assessment of the national REDD+ strategy is currently ongoing. This work will result to a proposition of a gender action plan for REDD+ activities that BUFACAP will have to follow as a REDD+ project.

· *Efficiency and effectiveness*

The above estimate of project costs translates into unit GHG emission reduction cost of about US \$13.4/tCO₂e - implying it would cost US \$ 13.4 to generate GHG emission reduction of one tCO₂e. By comparison, the NDC estimates that the AFOLU sector would generate about 27.5 million tCO₂e/year by 2030 with a total cost of about US \$2.7 billion over 2015-2030 period. This translates into about US \$7/tCO₂e. Thus, it is likely the cost per tCO₂eq is within the range of US\$7-14. Further analysis will be conducted during the project development process to provide a more detailed estimate.

The WB will bring additional funds of \$5 million to the GCF funds (co-financing ratio of 0.5). The expected rate of return of the project will be assess during the project development process.

Through the Country Partnership Program (CPP), Burkina Faso has identified more than 100 good practices of sustainable land use management spread by region on which the project will capitalize. The project's use of good agricultural practices will ensure supported practices are both efficient and effective. Regular monitoring and reporting, and ongoing technical support will ensure active management, and enable regular feedback and adjustments if needed (where monitoring information from farm level data can feedback to farmers, providing insight on suitable practices).

[1] Neutralité en matière de dégradation des terres, Burkina Faso

[2] See [here](#) and [here](#)

[3] See [here](#)

[4] Global Mechanism of the UNCCD, 2018; Nyamekye et al 2018; Lenhardt et al, 2014.

[5] Rapport synthèse sur les facteurs de la deforestation et de la degradation des forêts, SNT/REDD+, 2019

B.4 Stakeholders consultation and engagement (300 words)

The NDA works in tandem with the REDD+ focal point for the verification and validation of Burkina Faso's REDD+ projects to submit to the GCF. This project has been submitted to the NDA by the REDD+ focal point. The Accredited Entity is currently implementing one of the REDD+ pilot projects (i.e Forests dependent communities support project) in Burkina Faso and is working in tandem with the REDD+ focal point and the GCF for the development of new REDD+ projects. The project nonetheless builds on the substantial stakeholder consultations conducted within the context of National REDD+ Strategy Development, as well as the FIP, including consultations with government officials, NGOs, local communities, producer groups, private sector actors, and academia, among others at the national, regional and local level.

Potential Implementing Entities have been involved in the design of the project since its initial phase through workshops and bilateral exchanges. For the continuation of the process, a task force composed of these actors for the writing of the project description document has been created, which will ensure sufficient stakeholder



consultations are conducted to inform project design, and that the project design has ongoing stakeholder consultations foreseen throughout project implementation.

C. Indicative financing information (max. 2 pages)

C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing			
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Type	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1 (compliance with UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ RBP)	Output 1.1: REDD+ steering bodies are set up and operationalized in all municipalities and regions of intervention of the BUFACAP project	3,000,000	1,000,000	grant	public	2,000,000	grant	World Bank
Component 1 (compliance with UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ RBP)	Output 1.2: Adopt the regulatory text on carbon rights	1,000,000	0	grant	public	1,000,000	grant	World Bank
Component 1 (compliance with UNFCCC requirements for REDD+ RBP)	Output 1.3: Set up the REDD+ project registry and carbon registry	1,000,000	800,000	grant	public	200,000	grant	World Bank
Component 2 (Innovative REDD+	Output 2.1: Develop SALM	1,000,000	0	grant	public	1,000,000	grant	World Bank



demonstration activities)	practices and train farmers							
Component 2 (Innovative REDD+ demonstration activities)	Output 2.2: Set up the institutional framework	1,000,000	1,000,000	grant		0	grant	
Component 2 (Innovative REDD+ demonstration activities)	Output 2.3: Recruitment of farmers	2,400,000	1,600,000	grant	public	800,000	grant	World Bank
Component 2 (Innovative REDD+ demonstration activities)	Output 2.4: Implementation of project activities	5,600,000	5,600,000	grant		0	grant	
Indicative total cost (USD)		15,000,000	10,000,000		5,000,000			

For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.

C.2. Justification of GCF Funding Request (500 words)

As explained in section B.3, Burkina Faso is a low-income country that relies heavily on international aid to boost its development. The country faces many challenges that pose many constraints. In such a context, the available public resources are often quickly captured by priority sectors such as security. The private sector in turn is reasoning in terms of profit and has a risk aversion. It is therefore rather difficult to mobilize private sector funds without demonstrating a certain level of profitability of the project through demonstration activities.

Climate funding represents the bulk of investments in the actions of the ministry in charge of the environment. The FIP has been the largest program of this ministry since 2014. The FIP funding has made it possible to support the REDD+ readiness process and to develop pilot activities which have shown very good results. The FIP pilot projects will close in the course of 2021 leaving a financing gap for the finalization of REDD+ readiness activities that even the preparation funds of the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF) will not be able to cover. In addition to this, it is essential today to consolidate the results of the FIP and to conduct the first experiments of the RBPs phase of the REDD+ process through an emission reduction program. Grant funding is therefore essential to cover the financing gaps and stimulate the desired transformation.

C.3. Exit Strategy and Sustainability (500 words)

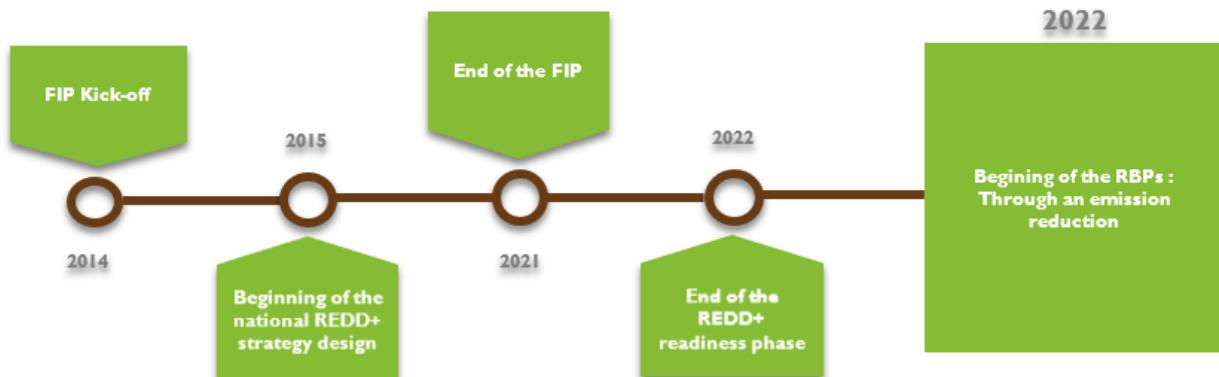


Figure 2: Main milestones in the RBPs development

Figure 2 shows the main steps towards the RBPs phase. Burkina Faso simultaneously led the readiness and the investment phases of REDD+ through the FIP and the FCPF readiness funds. During these phases, the country defined its lines of intervention, tested various intervention approaches and made significant progress in the establishment of the four pillars of the REDD+ readiness according to the Warsaw framework. The country intends to finalize the establishment of the Warsaw framework in the first half of 2022 and launch its emissions reduction program in the second half of 2022. Thus, GCF resources are strongly expected at the start of 2022 because the current FCPF financing, although extending until 2022, will not be able to cover the remaining financing gap.

The efforts in the readiness and investment phases have helped the ministry in charge of environment develop a vision for its emission reduction program which will be a multi-donor program with complementary approaches. The ambition of this program is to mobilize USD 400 million over 10 years to scale up the achievements of the FIP and develop new initiatives.

As the initial approaches unfolds, the program will increasingly mobilize more fundings to become a very powerful tool for ministry in charge of environment to scale up impacts. BUFACAP will be one of the projects of this program and will contribute to its development.

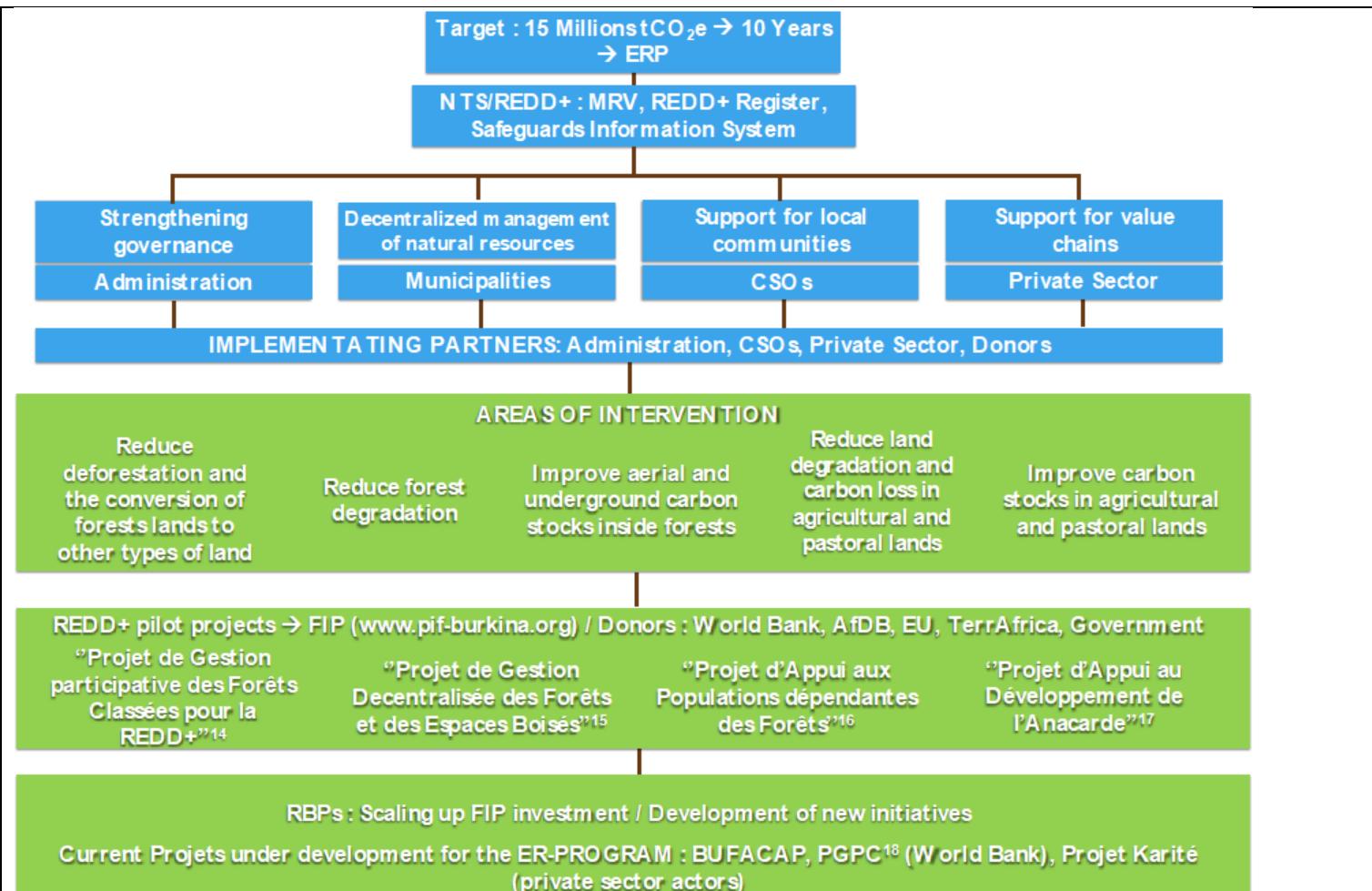


Figure 3: Vision of the ER-Program

14. Participatory management of classified forests project for REDD+
15. Decentralized management of forests and wooded areas project
16. Forests dependent communities support project
17. Cashew development support project
18. Projet de gestion decentralisée des paysages communaux / Project of decentralized management of communal landscapes

D. Annexes

- ESS screening check list (Annex 1)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme (as applicable)
- Evaluation Report of previous project (as applicable)

**Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist³****Part A: Risk Factors**

Please indicate your answers to the questions below and provide an explanation on the response selected. In cases when the TBD response has been selected please explain briefly why you are not able to determine now and when in the project cycle the question will be addressed.

If the criteria is not applicable to the project you may write N/A in the justification box.

Risk Factors	YES	NO
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
N/A		
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to affected states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project is targeting smallholder farmers at local level in their daily activities. Then, it is not expected to have trans-boundary impacts.		
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project has been designed and is being implemented with the overall objective of increasing agricultural land productivity, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation/resilience, enhancing conservation of forest resources and biodiversity, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. The project will pay particular attention to the improvement of women's groups wellbeing.		
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project has been designed and is being implemented with the overall objective of increasing agricultural land productivity, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation/resilience, enhancing conservation of forest resources and biodiversity, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It is expected that the project will not generate significant negative environmental and socio-economic impacts.		
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
N/A		
Will the proposed activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project is base on farmers who already possess their farms. The justification of land ownership is one of the eligibility criteria for the project.		
Will the activities be located in or in the vicinity of protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other project eligibility criteria are (i) the type of land (which must be a cultivated agricultural land		

³ In answering this checklist, you may refer to Annex 1: Guidance on Part A ESS Screening of the "[Guidelines for the environmental and social screening of activities proposed under the SAP](#)"



or a grassland, should not fall under the category of “wetlands”, Can be considered degraded or on a degradation process) and (ii) the non-conversion of the proposed plot from forest to another type of land use during the past 10 years.		
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
N/A		
Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
N/A		

Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD
Has the E&S risk category of the project been provided in the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Has the rationale for the categorization of the project been provided in the relevant sections of the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are there any additional environmental, health and safety requirements under the national laws and regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker's organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The national laws and regulations requirements in terms of environmental, health and safety are transcriptions of international treaties and agreements, in particular those of the World Bank.			
Will the activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The consultations for the development of the concept note took place during 2020 and 2021 and capitalized on the ongoing pilot projects.			
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (4) noise and vibration; and (5) wastes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project is based on the producers (male and female) who are primarily responsible for their plots and who will sign commitment contracts with the project proponent. These contracts will ensure the precision of the eligibility conditions by taking into account the various potential risks.			



Will the activities utilize significant amount of natural resources including water and energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of the agricultural practices promoted by the project involve this type of risk.			
Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project has been designed and is being implemented with the overall objective of increasing agricultural land productivity, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation/resilience, enhancing conservation of forest resources and biodiversity, and reducing vulnerability to climate change.			
Community Health, Safety, and Security	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially generate risks and impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project promotes good agricultural practices in a context of sustainability.			
Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project promotes good agricultural practices in a context of sustainability.			
Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Smart Agriculture is not known to have these type of risks.			
Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities likely involve land adquisition and/or physical or economic displacement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Smart Agriculture is not known to have these type of risks.			
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The choice of intervention sites will depend on the level of stability in the area.			
Will the activities have potential impacts on or be dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources (eg.agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project activities are not of the nature. The project is base on farmer already having their plots.			
Indigenous Peoples	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have any indirect impacts on indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable and marginalized groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The projet will promote argricultural good practices to enhance productivity and restore degraded lands. It is not expected to introduce alien species of flora and fauna.			
Cultural Heritage	Yes	No	TBD
Will the activities restrict access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project has been designed and is being implemented with the overall objective of increasing agricultural land productivity, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation/resilience,			

enhancing conservation of forest resources and biodiversity, and reducing vulnerability to climate change. The project is then expected to have positive impact on agriculture, forestry and livestock.			
<i>Will there be a need to prepare a chance-find procedure in case of the discovery of cultural heritage assets?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burkina Faso does not have indigenous peoples. All smallholder farmers are eligible regardless of their ethnic group and gender. The project is then expected to have a positive impact.			
Stakeholder engagement and grievance	Yes	No	TBD
Will the activities include a continuing stakeholder engagement process and a grievance redress mechanism and integrated into the management/implementation plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmers will be recruited gradually until the maximum area to be covered by the project is reached. The IUCN as the accredited entity will rely on its grievance redress mechanism to manage potential conflicts in collaboration with the project proponent (REDD+/NTS).			

Part C: Sign Off

Sign-off: Dr. Jacques SOMDA - The head of program IUCN Burkina Faso.