



ADAPTATION FUND

## ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: EDA - Regular-sized Project Concept

<b>Country/Region:</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	
<b>Project Title:</b>	Project to strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable due to farmer breeder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change	
<b>Thematic Focal Area:</b>	Agriculture, water management	
<b>Implementing Entity:</b>	The Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research (FIRCA)	
<b>Executing Entities:</b>	Bafing Regional Council	
<b>AF Project ID:</b>	AF00000367	
<b>IE Project ID:</b>		<b>Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars):</b> 4,950,000
<b>Reviewer and contact person:</b>	Ishani Debnath	<b>Co-reviewer(s):</b> Rywon Yang, Alyssa Gomes
<b>IE Contact Person:</b>	Mr. AYEMOU Djatin Edmond	

<b>Technical Summary</b>	<p>The Enhanced Direct Access project “Strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable due to farmer-breeder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change” aims to improve the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region by strengthening the adaptative capacities of farmers and breeders against the effects of climate change. This will be done through the four components below:</p> <p><u>Project/Programme Background and Context:</u></p> <p><u>Component 1:</u> Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change (USD 1,196,188);</p> <p><u>Component 2:</u> Strengthening farmers’ adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change (USD 1,894,877);</p> <p><u>Component 3:</u> Promotion of an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmer and herder and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change (USD 841,678).</p> <p><u>Component 4:</u> Strengthening the sustainability of farmers’ and pastoralists’ adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities (USD 233,661)</p>
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	<p><b>Requested financing overview:</b>  Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 395,808  Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 4,562,212  Implementing Fee: USD 387,788  Financing Requested: USD 4,950,000</p> <p>The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant and/or project formulation assistance grant of USD 50,000.</p> <p>The first technical review raised some issues, such as the EDA rationale, how the project will address the identified capacity gaps in the targeted communities, concreteness of proposed activities, cost effectiveness, identification of beneficiaries and adequate stakeholder consultations as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Request (CAR) raised in the review.</p> <p>The second technical review finds that the proposal has not addressed some of the CRs and CARs requests specifically pertaining to the EDA rationale, the EDA model, compliance with the gender policy etc., as discussed in the CRs and CARs raised in the review.</p> <p>The third technical review finds that the pending CRs and CARs have been sufficiently addressed.</p>
<b>Date:</b>	22 January 2023

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on 7 September 2023	Comments on 3 November 2023	Comments on 16 January 2024
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	<b>Yes.</b>	-	-
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	<b>Yes.</b> Côte d'Ivoire has one of the highest levels of vulnerability to climate change in the world, ranking 142nd out of 182 countries according to the ND-GAIN matrix (2019). The country has a high exposure to rising temperatures and sea	-	-

		levels, variability in rainfall, longer and more intense dry seasons, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and bushfires, severely affecting the agro-pastoral sector. as mentioned on pages 3-10.		
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	<b>Yes</b> , as seen in the LoE signed on August 17, 2023.	-	-
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?	<b>Yes</b> , the length of the proposal is 48 pages, including LOE.	-	-
	3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	<b>Not cleared.</b> It is welcome that the project seeks to implement priorities identified in the country's NAP. While the project provides a general description of the characteristics of activities that could be funded through the EDA mechanism, it does not clearly explain the EDA rationale or why the EDA mechanism is the best	<b>CAR1: Not cleared.</b> The proposal provides its EDA approach to this project on page 10-13. The proposal explains that the involvement of the local residents is crucial to the project's sustainability. The Bafing Regional Council, with support from FIRCA will be the subnational entity for the decision-making.	<b>CAR 1: Cleared at concept stage</b> , as per the details provided on page 10-11.  <u>At the fully developed proposal stage</u> , please provide more details on the decision-making process, and how capacity building will be devolved, to the extent that the pastoralists are able to

		<p>approach that will lead to increased resilience and reduced vulnerability of the target group. The entity has proposed that the beneficiaries will be identified once they are presented in the call for proposals.</p> <p><b>CAR1:</b> Please provide an EDA justification for the proposal by explaining the EDA rationale in relation to the climate scenario outlined in the background and context.</p> <p>The proposal sets an objective to improve the resilience of local communities against climate change by improving the infrastructure, strengthening the adaptive capacities of farmers and herders in the region, and promoting improved cohabitation between these two groups. The broad categories/ themes under which interventions will be planned are mentioned, however the specific details on</p>	<p>However, it does not fully demonstrate why EDA mechanism is the best approach for this project. In addition, the project is requesting financing under the EDA window, however the budget allocation going towards community-led sub-projects is unclear.</p> <p>Please provide an EDA justification by explaining</p> <p>1) what adaptation challenges this region is facing that the EDA approach would address,</p> <p>2) why devolving decision-making processes and funding are necessary for increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability in the region</p> <p>3) Please also clarify the percentage of the budget within components that is allocated towards concrete community-led subprojects.</p> <p><b>A diagram or a flow chart would be useful to clarify how the decision-making process is devolved to the local level. Please consider</b></p>	<p>frame, design and monitor their projects. Please explain further on the decision-making body itself, in terms of their composition, membership and if local communities will have a place in the decision-making committee. Please also provide information on how the capacity will be sustained.</p> <p><b>CR2: Cleared</b>, as per the explanation provided on pages 13-14.</p> <p>The response and the revised proposal acknowledge the USP approach. The criteria for the ESS screening process for the USPs have also been provided in the proposal.</p> <p><b>CR4: Cleared</b>, as per the explanation provided on page 18.</p>

		<p>interventions as well as where they will be implemented are unknown. While the specific details on interventions may be finalised during implementation for an EDA project, the proposal should include a clear justification for the unidentified subproject approach in compliance with the AF guidance for USPs.</p> <p>The proposal does not demonstrate how the decision-making process is devolved to the local and sub-national level.</p> <p><b>CAR2:</b> Please provide the following information:  (i) Description of the target recipients for the grant;  (ii) Details on the decision-making processes (identification, screening, review, and selection of sub-projects) and how the decision-making process under this EDA approach will be devolved to the local level</p>	<p><b>including a flowchart of the EDA model.</b></p> <p><b>CAR2: Cleared.</b></p> <p>The beneficiaries of the project are cross-border transhumant herders and rural communities in localities in the Bafing region neighboring the transhumance routes, affected by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change. This consists of 48% women and 36% young people, whose ages vary between 18 and 35. It is noted in the response by the entity that the choice of direct beneficiaries will be made during the implementation of the project according to the vulnerability criteria which will be decided in conjunction with the local communities through the Village Technical Committees (VTC). <u>At the full proposal stage, please provide a more precise description of the target recipients to which grants will be devolved. The</u></p>	
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		<p>(iii) Envisaged partnerships with relevant entities.</p> <p><b>CR1:</b> Please clarify the selection criteria of the recipient beneficiaries on how it will avoid maladaptation – clarifying how the project will monitor the implementation of activities, anticorruption measures, transparency and equitable distribution of benefits.</p> <p>There is no description of the type, sector, size, and geographic locations of potential sub-projects. The proposal noted that the precise list of sites will be defined after final consultation with relevant stakeholders, as noted on page 11. The project should also acknowledge the USP approach.</p> <p><b>CR2:</b> Please acknowledge the use of the USP approach. Please refer to the updated guidance for use of USP:</p>	<p>response sheet has provided an adequate description of the envisaged partnerships with relevant entities, as noted it on pages 10-12.</p> <p>(i) The proposal provides an implementation scheme on pages 10-12, which is comprised of the Steering Committee, FIRCA, the Bafing Regional Council, and the Village Technical Committees (VTC). A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) set up within the Bafing Regional Council will execute the activities, from identification to selection of sub-projects with support from FIRCA. While stakeholders involved in the decision-making process are explained, a step-by-step decision-making process is not provided.</p> <p><u>At the fully-developed proposal stage</u>, please explain further the details of the decision-making process for both predetermined activities</p>	
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		<p>farmers, and herders, and other community groups (including women and youth groups, village councils) at the local level?</p> <p>The proposal has not sufficiently clarified how real-time evidence-based data will inform decision-making and planning efforts. General statements are made on pages 12 under component 2 where rural communities will integrate climate data considerations into the implementation of their agricultural operations. Page 16 mentions that the project will support: (i) the strengthening of the agrometeorological data collection system in the region, (ii) the establishment of relay teams at the local level for the management, maintenance of agrometeorological data collection equipment and transmission and (iii) the development and</p>	<p>selection criteria for the recipient beneficiaries (grant recipients) and the process and/or requirements the Bafing Regional Council will take to avoid the sub-projects causing maladaptation.</p> <p><b>CR2: Not cleared.</b></p> <p>The concept has not acknowledged the use of the USP approach. Please refer to the updated guidance for use of USP: <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/10/PPRC.30.54-Updatedguidance-on-USPs-with-Annex.pdf">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/10/PPRC.30.54-Updatedguidance-on-USPs-with-Annex.pdf</a></p> <p><u>At the fully-developed proposal stage</u>, the proposal should include a plan to manage USPs in the ESMP.</p> <p>The response has sufficiently described the roles of various entities with respect to trainings, where service providers specializing in irrigation and climate-smart agriculture will be</p>	
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		<p>dissemination within local communities, of weather information to calibrate crop operations. However, the proposal lacks sufficient detail on how climate data will be leveraged in planning efforts.</p> <p><b>CR4:</b> Clarify how scientific data will be leveraged and inform planning at the local level specifically related agricultural operations. Related to this, please also explain how climate information will be downscaled to the local level?</p>	<p>mobilized respectively (a) to train beneficiaries in the use and maintenance of irrigation structures and equipment, as well as (b) to train and supervise producers to the efficient use of organic manure, biopesticides and the rational use of water. The PCU will be responsible for recruiting these different service providers and FIRCA will support the recruitment of said service providers.</p> <p><b>CR3: Cleared.</b></p> <p>FIRCA will support the Bafing Regional Council with sub-project management through a project implementation manual and specialists in environmental and social impact, gender, and procurement from FIRCA.</p> <p>The specialized service providers will ensure the training on the irrigation system and production techniques. <u>During the full proposal stage</u>, please provide further information</p>	
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			<p>on how the enhanced capacity would be measured and reflect this in the result framework by adding relevant project objective indicators.</p> <p><b>CR4: Not cleared.</b></p> <p>SODEXAM, a national meteorology specialized agency, will support the Bafing Regional Council in the installation of agrometeorological stations, collection and processing of the weather data to produce agrometeorological services for local agricultural activities, participation in the selection of relay focal points and their training, and technical maintenance of installed stations. The data generated and processed at SODEXAM level will be transmitted electronically to the PCU of the Regional Council. The manager in charge of agro-climatic information at the PCU will be responsible for organizing the translation of</p>	
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			<p>information into the main local languages of the Bafing region before transmitting it to relay focal points and contact points at the local radio stations, for broadcast to target populations (farmers, breeders, other local stakeholders). <u>The response provided in the technical review sheet provides this additional information, however it is not reflected in the concept. Please reflect this change in the proposal.</u></p>	
	<p>4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p><b>Not cleared.</b></p> <p>Environmental, Social and Economic benefits from the project are provided in general terms on pages 19-20 based on the anticipated sectors and interventions that the project will target. However Direct beneficiary data (disaggregated by gender and youth) is not provided. The proposal lacks information on the beneficiaries, both the</p>	<p><b>CAR3: Not cleared.</b></p> <p>Initial gender analysis is mandatory at the concept stage. The response has noted that the initial gender analysis can only be provided during the development phase of the complete project proposal</p> <p>Details in the gender analysis should be mainstreamed throughout the proposal. Compliance with the Gender Policy requirements may be</p>	<p><b>CAR3: Cleared at the concept stage</b>, as per the supplementary information on the preliminary gender analysis provided on page 36.</p> <p><u>At the fully-developed proposal stage</u>, a gender action plan and complete gender assessment should be provided.</p> <p><b>CR5: Cleared at concept stage</b>, as per the explanation provided from pages 16-20.</p>

		<p>target recipients of the grants and the beneficiaries of the sub-projects. Also, the identification of vulnerable communities, including an initial gender considerations and an initial gender assessment, is missing.</p> <p><b>CAR3:</b> Please include an initial gender analysis and/or assessment based on the sub-project areas to determine the different needs, capabilities, roles and knowledge resources of women clarify how the results of this analysis have been incorporated into project design and development. Please also include a gender action plan.</p> <p><b>CR5:</b> Please include a provisional list of EDA interventions that would likely be implemented by the EDA project and their anticipated benefits across the sub-project areas.</p>	<p>demonstrated through, inter alia, the information resulting from initial gender analysis and/or assessment at the earliest stage of project/programme preparation to determine the unique needs, capabilities, roles, and knowledge resources of women and men.</p> <p>Please provide an initial gender analysis and/or assessment based on the sub-project areas to determine the different needs, capabilities, roles and knowledge resources of women clarify how the results of this analysis have been incorporated into project design and development. Please also include a gender action plan.</p> <p><b>CR5: Not cleared.</b></p> <p>The project intervention comprises predefined activities to create community infrastructure and IGAs, subject to a call for proposals. However,</p>	<p>At the fully-developed <u>proposal stage</u>, please provide further details on the project interventions based on the EDA clarification, as mentioned in CAR1.</p> <p><b>CR6: Cleared</b>, as per the response provided on page 12.</p> <p>The response provides that the equitable distribution of benefits will be ensured through a dedicated sub-committee, which will be set up once VTC becomes operational.</p>

		<p><b>CR6:</b> Given that the exact number of beneficiaries is unavailable considering the scope of the project, please describe the how it will ensure equitable distribution of benefits at the subgrantee level (e.g., quotas for women/ youth participation, monitoring inclusion etc).</p>	<p>the provided information on the EDA interventions does not sufficiently demonstrate the adaptation justification as the EDA rationale is not clearly identified and justified (see CAR1). Please respond to CAR1 and then further clarify the response to CR5 accordingly.</p> <p><b>CR6: Not cleared.</b> The response explains that the direct beneficiaries will be specified during the implementation of the project according to the vulnerability criteria which will be decided in conjunction with the local communities through the village technical committees (VTC). The quotas for women and youth will be defined and integrated into the selection criteria of the sub-project. Equitable distribution of benefits at the subgrantee level should be ensured systematically through requirements and policies</p>	
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			<p>applicable in the selection process and management of sub-projects. Besides quota for women/youth participation as selection criteria, gender and youth consideration should be ensured in terms of social, economic, and environmental benefits, M&amp;E process, and result management (indicators and targets) of the sub-project.</p> <p>There is no description of how the VTCs will manage and monitor any equitable distribution of benefits. Please explain further how equitable distribution will be ensured throughout the decision-making process of the sub-project.</p>	
	5. Is the project / programme cost effective?	<p><b>Not Cleared.</b></p> <p>The project does not provide a clear description of the alternative options to the proposed measures. The project mentions a brief overview of the cost/benefit analysis of endogenous methods that are currently in practice on</p>	<p><b>CAR4: Cleared</b></p> <p>The alternative options provided are less cost-effective and feasible compared to the proposed measures in the proposal, as noted on pages 22-23.</p>	

		<p>pages 21-22. However, please note that cost effectiveness analysis for AF projects needs to make a comparison of the proposed project costs to an alternative approach to EDA or activities that could achieve the same project results and that could have taken place to help adapt and build resilience in the same sector, geographic region, and/or community. At the concept stage, this can be a general description, including addressing cost effectiveness from a sustainability point of view. For a fully developed proposal stage, quantitative estimates of cost-effectiveness could be provided where feasible.</p> <p><b>CAR4:</b> Please provide a clear description of alternative options to the proposed measures that would receive the same outcome, even if preliminary and general, including how proposed cost effectiveness is</p>		
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		optimal from a sustainability point of view.		
	6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	<p><b>Yes</b>, as per details on pages 22-27.</p> <p>The project is consistent with Côte d'Ivoire's NDC and NAP, which underscore agriculture, access to water, and land use as priority sectors. The project is also in line with other national policies such as the National Development Plan, National Strategy for Sustainable Development, National Climate Change Program, National Agricultural Investment Programme, National Strategy on Climate-Smart Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire, National Drought Control Plan, National Plan to combat desertification and land degradation, and Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing Region.</p>	-	
	7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards,	<p><b>Not Cleared.</b></p> <p>The proposal has provided a description of relevant</p>	<p><b>CR7: Cleared.</b></p> <p>The laws are relevant to the project as they define</p>	



	<p>where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>laws and regulations of different sectors such as agriculture, livestock, labor, rural land, water, and environmental protection throughout Sections D and E on pages 27-28. The project has been classified as category B with moderate impact, and identified that not all sub-projects in category A will be eligible for this funding. However, the section has not described compliance with relevant technical and legal standards that may become relevant to USPs under water, agriculture, and land use management sectors. It is also unclear how the project will fulfill the obligations set forth in the laws and regulations reviewed.</p> <p><b>CR7:</b> Regarding the Law on transhumance and livestock movements and the Law on rural land tenure, please provide in what aspect the laws would be relevant to the project and how the project will comply with the</p>	<p>the regulatory and legislative framework within which the actions to be carried out take place. With regard to the Law on transhumance, the activities to be carried out within the framework of the project contribute to the implementation and application of its provisions. Concerning the Law on rural land, it will make it possible to secure the investments which will be made within the framework of the project.</p> <p>While the response by the entity has noted that the project complies with the Law on transhumance and livestock movements and the Law on rural land tenure, it is not reflected in the concept. Please reflect the changes in the proposal.</p> <p><u>Please provide an environmental and social management framework during the fully developed proposal stage.</u></p>	

		<p>obligation set forth by the laws if relevant.</p> <p>The proposal states that an environmental and social management framework will be provided when the full project proposal is developed.</p>		
	<p>8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p><b>Not cleared.</b></p> <p>Non duplication is included in general terms on Table 4 from 28-31. The project draws on lessons from earlier projects and scales up previous activities as well as furthers the efforts of previous adaptation initiatives. However, the section has not clearly described synergies with the project components and where there is non-duplication.</p> <p><b>CR8:</b> Please clarify complementarities and synergies and provide detailed information on the target area and activities of the project PRECCINOV and how there is no duplication.</p>	<p><b>CR8: Not Cleared</b></p> <p>The non-duplication is established as the PRECCINOV project supports individual farmers with technologies such as solid rain and rice-fish farming, while the proposed project supports farmers at the community level by constructing a small-scale irrigation system. However, complementarity and synergies have not been demonstrated. Please clarify whether the two projects are complementary.</p> <p><b>CR9: Cleared</b></p> <p>The proposed project will benefit from the outcome of the COSFRONT project, especially from the map of</p>	<p><b>CR 8: Cleared</b>, as per information provided on page 31.</p>

		<p><b>CR9:</b> Please clarify complementarities and synergies with on-going projects and learning from the COSFRONT project.</p> <p><b>CR10:</b> Please provide more information on how there is non-duplication with the “Project to support the creation of income-generating activities (IGAs) and micro and small enterprises (MSEs)”. Even though the project is not linked to climate rationale, the project could support similar activities (e.g., agricultural activities).</p> <p><b>CR11:</b> Please clarify the duplication and complementarity with the project PROCIR.</p>	<p>transhumance corridors when selecting the localities for the project and from the consultation results of local communities for the establishment of conflict management committees, as noted on pages 29-30.</p> <p><b>CR10: Cleared</b></p> <p>Non-duplication will be ensured as the direct beneficiaries will not overlap, as noted on pages 30-31.</p> <p><b>CR 11: Cleared.</b></p> <p>Possible duplication exists between project PCR-CI and the proposed project as the activities and target region coincide. <u>However, during the development of the full proposal, actions will be taken to avoid duplication and identify potential collaboration, as noted on pages 31-32.</u></p>	
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge	<p><b>Not Cleared</b></p> <p>The proposal through its component 4, sets a</p>	<p><b>CR12: Not Cleared.</b></p> <p>The EDA approach is reflected in the KM</p>	<p><b>CR12: Cleared,</b> as per additional indicators provided in the project</p>

	<p>management component to capture and feedback lessons?</p>	<p>communication strategy, which includes training of producers and breeders, awareness raising and training of local transhumance management committees, workshops to share the experience and project results, capitalization of good practices, and dissemination of messages through media. However, as the EDA rationale has not been established, the project has not clarified its knowledge management strategy to ensure that the EDA project learns from the experience gained during implementation and that the knowledge is shared with other stakeholders as a reference for future projects, as noted on page 31.</p> <p><b>CR12:</b> Please describe the KM strategy based on the EDA rationale and it is recommended to embed the KM strategy in the components sections with clear outputs. Please also</p>	<p>strategy and output 4.2. The good practices (EDA approach deployed, agricultural and livestock techniques, mechanisms for managing transhumance and strengthening social cohesion, etc.) will be capitalized as knowledge products. This knowledge will be shared with the local communities and local authorities of other regions.</p> <p>Please reflect knowledge indicators in the result management framework, as it currently only includes a number of organizations that took part in the exchange trips as indicators. An indicator reflecting the revision of output 4.2 should be included (ex., the number of knowledge products developed). Further, as the EDA rationale has not been justified, please address CAR1 and revise the project result framework on pages 42-43, to address CR12.</p>	<p>result framework on page 45.</p> <p>For a fully developed <u>proposal</u>, please elaborate further by providing the following information among other aspects: the target for each knowledge-sharing activity and the type of knowledge-sharing tools that will be utilized.</p>

		<p>include relevant targets in the results framework</p> <p><u>For a fully developed proposal</u>, please elaborate further by providing the following information among other aspects: the target for each knowledge-sharing activity and the type of knowledge-sharing tools that will be utilized.</p>	<p><u>For a fully developed proposal</u>, please elaborate further by providing the following information among other aspects: the target for each knowledge-sharing activity and the type of knowledge-sharing tools that will be utilized.</p>	
	<p>10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p><b>Not cleared.</b></p> <p>A series of consultations was conducted from November to December 2022 involving local stakeholders (local authorities, NGOs, communities, etc.). While the process and methods of consultations are explained on pages 32-34, the results and collected data are not sufficiently presented in terms of identifying vulnerable groups and gender considerations throughout the proposal.</p> <p><b>CAR5:</b> Please provide details on how gender considerations have been</p>	<p><b>CAR5: Not Cleared.</b></p> <p>Women in the region, unlike men, rely on their source of income in the market garden crops, which are more vulnerable to the impact of climate change than cash crops. The proposed project aims to support women and youth in facilitating the production of market garden crops through water management improvement and IGAs development to diversify their income sources. The response sheet gives a brief explanation of gender issues in the region, however this change has not been reflected in the</p>	<p><b>CAR5: Cleared at concept stage</b>, as per the information provided on pages 35-38.</p> <p><u>At the fully-developed proposal stage</u>, a gender action plan and complete gender assessment should be provided. Please also provide an in-depth consultation report and the full proposal should reflect the outcomes of the consultation in the design of the proposal.</p> <p><b>CR13: Cleared at the concept stage</b>, as per the information provided on pages 35-38, including the</p>

		<p>taken into account in the targeted zones and include how their interests have been taken into consideration in project design and development. Note that at the fully developed proposal stage, project implementation arrangements should also include a framework that allows for stakeholders' views to be heard during project implementation.</p> <p><b>CR13:</b> Please provide detailed information on the results of the focus group interview.</p>	<p>concept. Please reflect this information in the proposal.</p> <p>Further based on CAR5, an Initial gender analysis is mandatory at the concept stage. The response has noted that the initial gender analysis can only be provided during the development phase of the complete project proposal. It is important to also note that project will finance IGAs, but without a gender action plan, there is no clarification on the equitable distribution of benefits and how their interests have been taken into consideration in project design and development.</p> <p><b>CR13: Not cleared.</b></p> <p>A summary of results of the interviews have been provided on page 8. Please revise the proposal by also incorporating the response provided for CAR5 and CAR3.</p>	<p>supplementary information on the preliminary gender analysis.</p> <p><u>During the fully-developed proposal stage</u>, please provide an in-depth consultation report and the fully-developed proposal should reflect the outcomes of the consultation in the design of the proposal.</p>

	<p>11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?</p>	<p><b>Not Cleared.</b></p> <p>The proposal has an adaptation rationale and does not require co-financing, however without the EDA rationale, the benefits of the EDA model in promoting decision making in the programming of internationally allocated funds to the national and sub-national levels is not known.</p> <p><b>CR14:</b> Please include an explanation of the EDA rationale in relation to relevance in addressing the project's adaptation objectives and that, taken</p>	<p><b>CR14: Not cleared.</b></p> <p>The response does not clearly explain the EDA rationale in relation to relevance in addressing the project's adaptation objectives. Please provide an additional explanation in conjunction with the response to be provided in CAR1 and CAR2.</p>	<p><b>CR14: Cleared at concept stage,</b> as per information and clarification provided on pages 8-10.</p> <p><u>At the fully-developed proposal stage,</u> please provide further details on the relevance to the project's adaptation objectives based on the EDA rationale clarification, as mentioned in CAR1.</p>

		solely, without additional funding from other donors, proposed activities will help achieve these objectives. Please also link expected project outcomes to the adaptation objectives of the EDA model and approach.		
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	<b>Yes.</b>  The proposal is aligned with outcomes 4, 6, and 7 as described on pages 41-42.	-	
	13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	<b>Not cleared.</b>  The proposal indicates that sustainability is ensured mainly by capacity building and knowledge sharing. However, it is unclear how the project outputs (infrastructures established, data gathered, etc.) will be sustainably maintained.  In addition, whilst specific adaptation benefits from USPs cannot be identified at this point, the section describes how built capacity for concrete	<b>CR15: Not cleared.</b>  The response explains that relevant stakeholders such as the Regional Council, the local communities, and management committees will ensure the sustainability of the project results. The sustainability of the EDA interventions will be ensured at the selection stage, where economic, social, and environmental viability will be considered as criteria.  However, as the EDA rationale has not been	<b>CR15: Cleared at concept stage</b> , as per clarification provided on pages 19-20 under output 3.2.3.  <u>At the fully-developed proposal stage</u> , please provide further details and clarification on the how the capacity will be sustained based on the EDA rationale clarification, as mentioned in CAR1. Please also provide further clarification on the financial sustainability pertaining to component 1 and 2.



		<p>outcomes will remain beyond the project lifespan. The proposal should clarify how the individual USPs will be required to assess its own sustainability before approval and the sustainability criteria should be further explained at the subproject level. The proposal also did not describe the environmental, economic, and social sustainability based on achievement of EDA model outcomes.</p> <p><b>CR15:</b> Please elaborate further on how the outputs of the project will be managed, operated and sustained (governance, funding, etc.), especially under the EDA approach. Specifically clarify longer-term financial sustainability including operation and maintenance of Interventions under the EDA approach.</p>	<p>justified, please address CAR1 and provide some explanation on how financial sustainability will be ensured for the sub-projects owned by the local communities.</p>	
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	<p>14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p><b>Not cleared.</b></p> <p>It is unclear how the environmental and social impacts will be identified at the sub-project level. The proposal mentions that an Environmental and Social Management Framework aligned with the internal procedures of the FIRCA and the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund will be prepared and include in the full proposal development phase.</p> <p>The proposal has been categorized as category B but sub projects have not been identified whether they will have potential adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that can be readily addressed. The risk table has given a general description of the risk of negative impacts, as noted in pages 38-40.</p> <p>Due to the nature of unidentified sub-projects (USPs) that arise from the inherent nature of the</p>	<p><b>CR16: Not Cleared.</b></p> <p>The environmental and social impacts of sub-projects will be assessed according to the environmental and social policy of FIRCA, which aligns with the environmental and social policy of AF. However, as the EDA rationale has not been justified, please address CAR1 and revise CR16 based on the EDA justification.</p> <p><b>CAR6: Not cleared.</b></p> <p>The response notes that at the concept note stage, the data available from the focus groups and interviews carried out concerns approximately 225 women, or 37.94% of the people met, 58 young people, or 9.78%, and 310 men, or 52.28%, however no gender analysis has been provided. Initial gender analysis is mandatory at the concept stage.</p>	<p><b>CR16: Cleared</b>, as per the information provided on page 41.</p> <p><b>CAR6: Cleared at concept stage</b>, as per the information provided on pages 35-38, including the supplement information provided on the preliminary gender analysis.</p> <p><u>At the fully-developed proposal stage</u>, the proposal must include an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that includes a detailed, budgeted process to apply the ESP and the GP to each USP as and when it is being identified and approved by FIRCA.</p>
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		<p>proposed EDA project, the concept should include an acknowledgement that the ESP risk identification done is not comprehensive, and that there will be need to include measures for identifying and managing environmental, social and gender related risks during project implementation.</p> <p><b>CR16:</b> Please revise the risk findings considering the EDA rationale inclusion. Once the EDA justification is demonstrated as per CAR 1, please provide further information regarding the process for assessing the environmental and social impacts of sub-projects and ensuring compliance to the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund.</p> <p><b>CAR6:</b> Please also provide an initial gender assessment with qualitative and quantitative data.</p>	<p>Please provide an initial gender analysis as per CAR 3, and reflect the information provided in the response to the proposal.</p> <p>To note is that <u>at the fully developed proposal stage</u>, the proposal must include an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that includes a detailed, budgeted process to apply the ESP and the GP to each USP as and when it is being identified and approved by FIRCA.</p>	
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		To note is that at the fully developed proposal stage, the proposal must include an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that includes a detailed, budgeted process to apply the ESP and the GP to each USP as and when it is being identified and approved by FIRCA.		
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	<b>Yes</b>  The requested financing is USD 5,000,000.	<b>Yes</b>  The requested financing is USD 4,950,000.	
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	<b>Yes</b>  The IE management fee is within the cap and is 10 % of the total project budget before the fee.	<b>Not cleared.</b>  The revised IE management fee is at 10% of the total project budget before the fee.  The IE fee is not in compliance with Decision B.41/20 that harmonized IE fees to a cap of 8.5% for all funding windows. <a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/proposed-adjustments-to-implementation-fees-and-execution-costs/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/proposed-adjustments-to-implementation-fees-and-execution-costs/</a> (Para 38. a))	<b>Cleared.</b>  The revised IE management fee is within the cap and is 8.5% of the total project budget before the fee.

	<p>3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The execution costs are within the cap at 9.74% of the total project/programme budget.</p>	<p><b>Not cleared.</b></p> <p>The revised execution costs are at 10.71% of the total project/ programme budget. This is outside the cap of 9.5%.</p> <p>Higher fees may be acceptable. However, the IE would be required to provide justification as part of its proposal submission if requesting costs beyond the cap on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>As per Decision B.41/20, which approved the proposal for harmonization of implementing entity (IE) fees and execution costs (EE costs) as presented in para 38 of AFB/PPRC.32/22, “for EDA... projects, reflecting the need for added flexibility, to require the IE to provide justification as part of its proposal submission if requesting costs beyond the cap on a case-by case basis”. Furthermore, for EDA which may require</p>	<p><b>Cleared.</b></p> <p>The revised execution costs are within the cap at 8.68% of the total project/programme budget.</p>

			<p>additional investments to support execution, certain activities may be eligible to be charged under a project component when the EE or EEs in those cases is/are not yet identified.</p> <p><a href="https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/proposed-adjustments-to-implementation-fees-and-execution-costs/">https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/proposed-adjustments-to-implementation-fees-and-execution-costs/</a> (Para 39. b))</p>	
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	<b>Yes</b>	-	
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage		
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	n/a at concept stage		
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of for	n/a at concept stage		

	environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?			
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a at concept stage		
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	n/a at concept stage		
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	n/a at concept stage		
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage		
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	n/a at concept stage		

	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	n/a at concept stage		
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage		





## CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

### PART I : PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

**Title of Project/Programme:** PROJECT TO STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE BAFING REGION MADE VULNERABLE DUE TO FARMER-BREEDER CONFLICTS EXACERBATED BY THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

**Project/Program Category:** ENHANCED DIRECT ACCESS

**Country:** COTE D'IVOIRE

**Thematic Focal Area:** Agriculture / Water resources

**Type of Implementing Entity:** National Implementing Entity

**Implementing Entity:** FIRCA

**Executing Entities:** BAFING REGIONAL COUNCIL

**Amount of Financing Requested:** 4 950 000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

**Project Formulation Grant Request (available to NIEs only):** Yes  No

**Amount of Requested financing for PFG:** 50 000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

**Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed:** Yes  No

*NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>*

**Stage of Submission:**

- This concept has been submitted before
- This is the first submission ever of the concept proposal

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date:  Click or tap to enter a date.

**Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.**

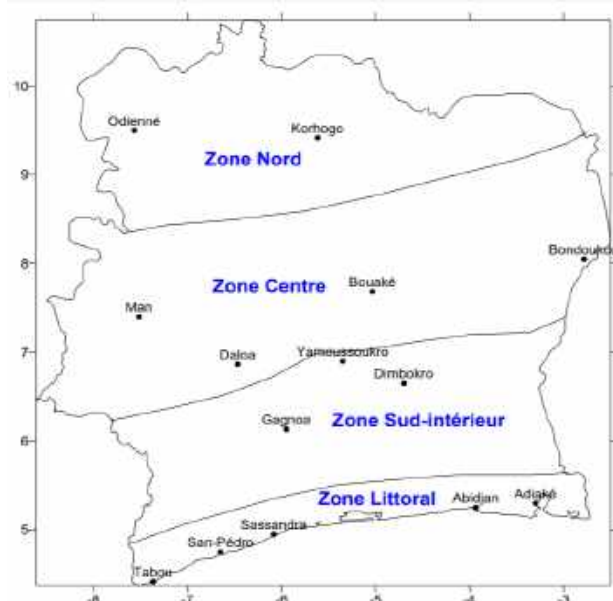
## Project / Program Background and Context:

### Overview

Côte d'Ivoire is a West African country located along the Gulf of Guinea. It has a total area of 322,462 square kilometres. Mali and Burkina Faso border the country to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Ghana to the east, Guinea and Liberia to the west. The plains to the south, the highlands to the center and the mountains to the north and west make up the generally rugged landscape.

The climate is generally hot and humid, ranging from the equatorial type in the south, to the tropical type in the center of the country and semi-arid in the north. On the basis of biophysical and socio-economic characteristics, Côte d'Ivoire is divided into four major agro-climatic/agro-ecological zones: the North Zone, the Central Zone, the South-Interior Zone and the Coastal Zone.

**Figure 1: Agro-ecological zones in Côte d'Ivoire<sup>1</sup>**



Source: <http://www.wamis.org/agm/meetings/etdret09/WOS2-Coulibaly.pdf>

The North Zone is characterized by a single rainy season with an accumulation of rainfall of the order of 1,000 to 1,400 mm per year and is concentrated between July and September. The Central Zone has rainfall ranging from 1,000 to 1,600 mm, allowing two agricultural cycles per year. Rainfall in the South-Interior Zone varies from 1,200 to 1,600 mm, with two rainy seasons (the main one starting in April and the minor one from August to October) and two dry seasons. Finally, the Coastal Zone has a rainfall of more than 1,600 mm, with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. Very hot and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May) and hot and humid (June to October) are the three seasons in total; However, the seasons are changing more and more due to climate change.

Deforestation is a major problem in the country, with an estimated loss of 200,000 hectares each year. Côte d'Ivoire's forest cover has fallen from 16 million hectares in 1960 to 2 million hectares today. Côte d'Ivoire is on track to lose all of its forest land by 2034 if current deforestation trends continue. Logging for agricultural development, mining, timber and fuelwood energy (e.g. charcoal used by about 47 percent of the urban population), as well as bushfires, are the main causes of deforestation.

The administrative system in Côte d'Ivoire is composed of 31 regions divided into 12 districts and 2 autonomous districts (Abidjan and Yamoussoukro, the capital). The regions are decentralized territorial entities responsible for promoting economic, social, health, cultural and scientific development and conducting spatial planning. The following table shows the distribution of regions by district.

**Table 1. Districts and regions in Côte d'Ivoire<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Districts and regions in Côte d'Ivoire</b>	
<b>Districts</b>	<b>Regions</b>
Snare	Aries, Iffou, N'zi, Moronou
Comoé	Indenie-Djuablin, South-Comoé
Denguélé	Folon, Kabadougou
Gôh-Djiboua	Gôh, Lôh-Djiboua
Lagoons	Agnéby-Tiassa, Mé, Grands ponts
Mountains	Tonkpi, Cavally
Sassandra-Marahoué	Haut-Sassandra, Marahoué
Savannahs	Poros, Tchologo, Bagoue
Bas-Sassandra	Nawa, San-Pedro, Gbôklè
Bandaman Valley	Hambol, Gbèkè
Woroba	Béré, Bafing, Worodougou
Zanzan	Bounkani, Gontougo
<i>Abidjan</i>	<i>Abidjan</i>
<i>Yamoussoukro</i>	<i>Yamoussoukro</i>

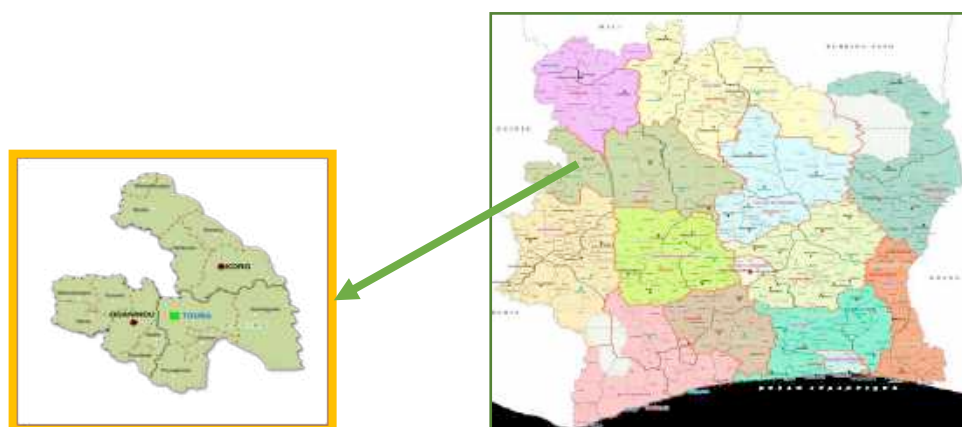
*Source: Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, 2017*

The Bafing region, the project's intervention area, is part of the Woroba district. It straddles the agro-ecological zones of the center and north, described above. The Bafing region is located in northwestern Côte d'Ivoire between 8th and 9th degrees north latitude and between 7th and 8th degrees west longitude, with an area of 8,720<sup>km</sup><sup>2</sup>. It is limited to:

- to the west by the Republic of Guinea Conakry with which it shares nearly 180 km of border;
- to the north by the district of Denguélé, bordering Mali and Guinea;
- to the east by the Worodougou region;
- to the south by the District of the Mountains.

Its total population is 262,850 inhabitants of which 136,919 are men (51.94%) and 125,932 women (48.06%) (INS, RGPH 2021). This population is also made up of 36% of young people (whose age varies between 18 and 35 years).

**Figure 2: Location of the Bafing Region on the map of Côte d'Ivoire**



*Source: Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing Region, Volume 1: Monograph, 2017*

This region has 315 villages in 15 sub-prefectures, themselves divided into three departments, namely Touba, Ouaninou and Koro (Table 2). The regional capital, Touba, is located 717 km from Abidjan, the economic capital and 470 km from Yamoussoukro, the political and administrative capital of Côte d'Ivoire.

**Table 2: Area of the components of the region**

Région	Départements	Superficie (km <sup>2</sup> )	Sous-préfectures	Nombres de villages	Superficie (km <sup>2</sup> )
BAFING	Touba	3 368	Touba	122	280
			Guinteguella		757
			Foungbesso		1 366
			Dioman		965
	Koro	3 119	Booko	95	900
			Borotou		477
			Koro		1 015
			Mahandoudougou		154
			Niokosso		573
	Ouaninou	2 309	Gbelo	98	206
			Gouekan		213
			Koonan		416
			Ouaninou		714
			Saboudougou		380
			Santa		380
Total	3	8 796	15	315	8 796

Source : INS. Préfectures de la Région du Bafing 2014

### Socio-economic context

In the Bafing region, agriculture accounts for an average of 25% of income-generating activities, followed closely by trade (24%) and livestock (22%).<sup>1</sup>

In 2015, the Bafing region recorded a poverty rate of 69.2% which was above the national average of 46.3%. This can be correlated with the region's education level, which is among the lowest in the country. Indeed, the gross enrolment rate is 40.1 and 5.6% in the 1st and 2nd cycle of secondary school against 58.3% and 29.3% at the national level.

### Agriculture

The main crops grown in the region are food crops (14.83% of cultivated areas) consisting of rice, maize, cassava, beans, yams, sesame, plantains, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, etc. ; vegetable crops (1.37% of cultivated areas) composed of tomatoes, okra, eggplant, chilli, lettuce, collard greens and onions; industrial crops (12.08% of cultivated areas) for cotton and sugar cane; perennial crops (71.72% of cultivated areas), including cashew nuts, mango, coffee, cocoa, rubber, oil palm, etc.<sup>2</sup>

Food crops are mainly intended for self-consumption, while vegetable crops, practiced mainly by women and young people in the lowlands or downstream of certain hydro-agricultural developments (water reservoirs), are the main source of income for this vulnerable layer.

In general, industrial and perennial crops are the main sources of income for rural populations in the region.

### Breeding

Livestock farming occupies an important place in the region. Indeed, domestic breeding, which consists almost, for each household, of having a few heads of animals, has always been in the customs. It is a form of financial investment that helps ensure household security. Pastoral

<sup>1</sup> Regional Project for the Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Livestock in West Africa (PROGEBE) in 2015.FAO funding and in collaboration with ITC (International Trypanotolerance Center). e:<http://www.fao.org/3/CA0053EN/ca0053>

<sup>2</sup> Source Strategic Development Plan of the Region (July 2022)

livestock is a recent practice by indigenous populations.

The main species farmed according to the statistics of the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (DR MIRAH Bafing 2021) are: cattle with 107,499 heads, or 76% of the total population, small ruminants (sheep and goats) with 32,124 heads, or 22.77%, pigs with 1,430 heads, or 1.01%. Poultry production consists of traditional chickens, cockerels, guinea fowl, broilers and laying hens.

The most represented herd in the region is cattle. The majority are traditional small-scale farms that do not apply modern farming techniques. These farms are characterized by the wandering of animals leading to conflicts between herders and farmers following damage to crops and harvest.

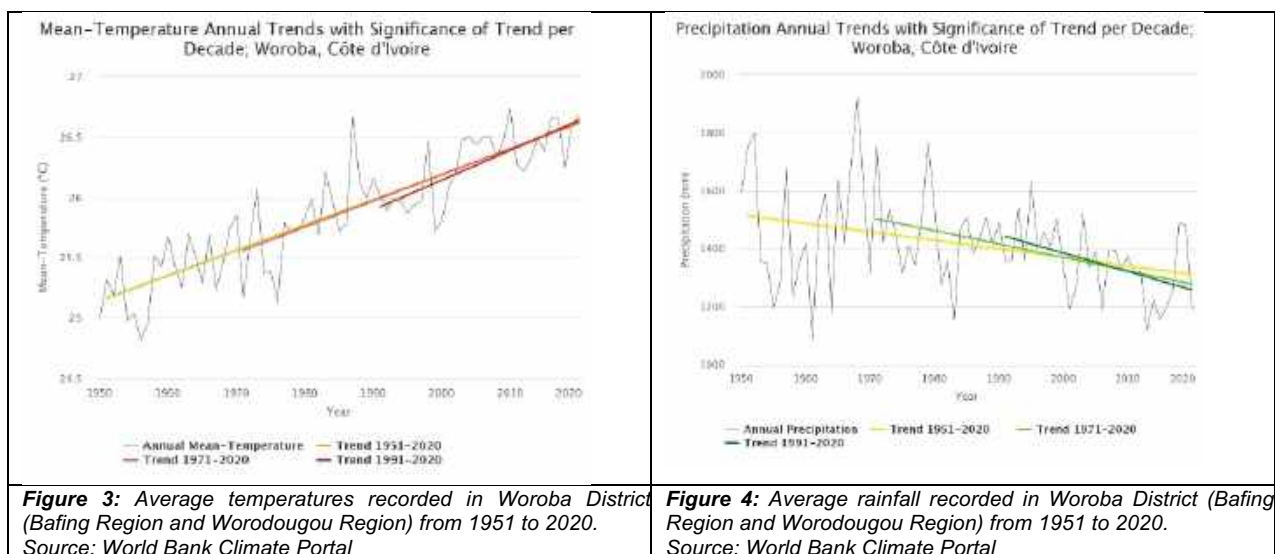
Beside these local herders, every year, during drought (November to April), there is a wave of cattle transhumance estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000 heads (DR MIRAH Bafing 2022) from neighbouring Sahelian countries, mainly Mali and Burkina Faso, in search of pasture suitable for feeding livestock (water, fodder).

### Environmental context and projected climate change

According to the ND-GAIN matrix, Côte d'Ivoire has one of the highest levels of vulnerability to climate change in the world, ranking 142nd out of 182 countries (2019). It is the 51st most vulnerable country and the 31st least prepared country in the world, according to the same index. In addition, the country ranks 130th on the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index. A third of the population lives within 100 kilometres of the coast. Rising temperatures and sea levels, variability in rainfall, longer and more intense dry seasons, and increased flooding and coastal erosion are all signs of climate change in Côte d'Ivoire. With regard to temperature, the largest increases are expected to occur in the northern regions of the country, including the Woroba district of which the Bafing region is part, the project's intervention area.

The Bafing region, straddling the agro-ecological zones of the centre and north, is characterised by a rainy season (April to October) and a dry season (November to March).<sup>3</sup>

The Bafing region experiences extreme seasonal variations in monthly rainfall and temperatures. The average annual precipitation is about 1360 mm, with an average annual temperature of 25°C. Over the period 1950-2020 (71 years), the average annual rainfall in the region decreased overall by 220 mm, a drop of 14.5%. Over the same period, the average annual temperature in the region increased overall (+1.4°C).



<sup>3</sup> Climate Data Source, Bafing Region Strategic Plan, 2022, page 46

Daily data for the period 1980-2016 indicate a variation in temperatures during the year, from 17°C to 35°C. The very hot season lasts about 2.7 months, which lasts from the third decade of January to the first decade of April, with an average daily maximum temperature above 34 °C. The period of low temperatures (wet season) lasts about 3.5 months, from the second decade of June to the first decade of October, with an average daily maximum temperature below 30°C.<sup>4</sup>

For Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 4.5 and RCP8.5 (Coupled Model Comparison Project, Phase 5/CMIP5 included in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)), average annual temperatures in West Africa are projected to increase by 3°C to 6°C by the end of the twenty-first century. In 2050, the average annual temperature in Côte d'Ivoire will increase by 1.9°C (RCP 8.5, high emissions).<sup>5</sup>

By 2030, the estimated increase in annual average temperature is expected to be between +0.9 and +1.5°C, +1.3 and +2.3°C by 2050, +1.5 and +4.1°C by 2085. By 2030, the range is projected to be +0.8 to +1.7°C, +1.0 to +2.8°C by 2050, and 1.0 to +5.2°C by 2085; The largest increases occurred in the northern regions of the country, where malnutrition rates are already high. These statistics have a medium level of confidence, but all scenarios predict an increase in temperature. The average annual temperature has changed moderately strongly.<sup>6</sup>

Many CMIP5 models predict that average rainfall in West Africa will increase during the rainy season by the end of the century, with a slight delay in the onset of the rainy season. In 2050, average annual rainfall in Côte d'Ivoire will decrease (-17.9 mm) (RCP 8.5, High Emission), while the frequency of intense rainfall events could remain stable or increase. By 2100, the RCP 4.5 (Low Emission) model predicts an 8% reduction in daily rainfall between April and July of the rainy season.<sup>7</sup>

### **Climate vulnerability and risks**

Located between the 8th and 9th degrees north latitude and between the 7th and 8th degrees west longitude, the Bafing region is above the 8th parallel classified as a zone of high climate vulnerability by the vulnerability profile in Côte d'Ivoire.

Climate change, through its effects on temperature and rainfall, contributes to increasing the vulnerability of the agro-pastoral sector in Côte d'Ivoire and specially in the Bafing region.

According to SODEXAM studies, the length of the rainy season in the north has been reduced from 20 to 30 days and from 10 to 28 days in the center. Delays in the start of the season vary from one to two weeks depending on the locality. Extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and bushfires have also led to crop losses as a result of these changes.

According to Côte d'Ivoire Risk Profile data (UNDRR, 2018), drought affects 1.3 million people (5.4%) per year, particularly in the north of the country, where water infrastructure is already a problem. Taking into account population growth, the percentage will increase to 7.9% (2.4 million people). Woroba district, which includes the Bafing region, averages between 50,000 and 160,000 people affected by drought annually (Figure 4).

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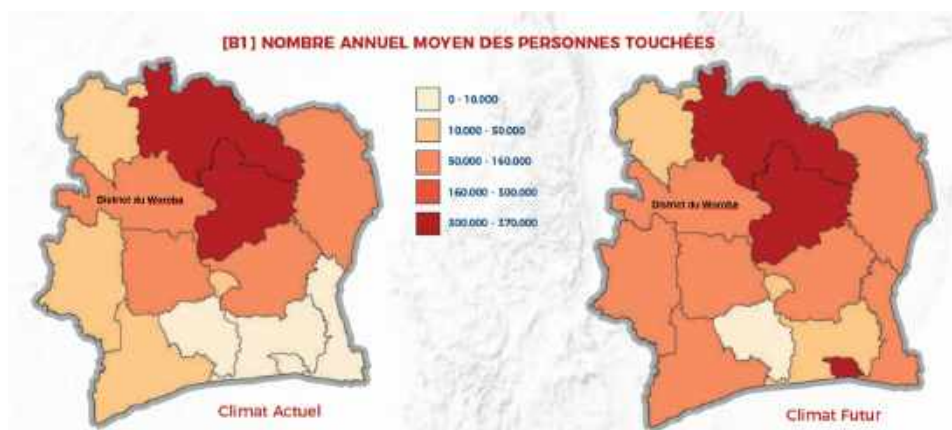
<sup>4</sup> Source: fr.weatherspark.com (1980 to 2016)

<sup>5</sup> Climate Portal, World Bank

<sup>6</sup> All projections are based on the results of the global model climate and sea level change projections, which are the base of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5 - www.ipcc.ch).

<sup>7</sup> Climate Change National Strategy 2015 - 2020

**Figure 5: Average year number of people affected by droughts in present days (left) and projected (right)**



**Source: Côte d'Ivoire risk profile, UNDRR, 2018**

The direct consequences for agriculture are a shortening of the average length of vegetative growing periods (lagging in the start of the growing season), low biomass growth and a reduction in the productive potential of ecosystems (reduction of arable land due to degradation, increased exposure of plants to water stress and reduction in the volume of surface water in most regions). At the livestock level, it influences the availability of fodder and promotes the emergence of pathogenic vectors.

In addition, the production deficits observed and amplified by climate change jeopardize the food security of populations who depend directly on the production of their farms. The discrepancy between weather calendars and growing seasons poses a real problem for agricultural production. Added to this is the threat of famine, which is reflected in the extension of the lean season, the seasonal displacement of farmers in search of more hospitable areas and the change in farming habits. The impact of these changes is also reflected in crop loss due to climate-related calamities such as floods, drought and bushfires.

Northern Côte d'Ivoire, which experiences only one rainy season, is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change on natural resources and agricultural production systems. The effects of climate change are reflected in reduced rainfall, shorter rainy seasons and changes in microclimates, increased temperatures and warm winds, drying up of rivers and reduced volume of groundwater, severity of dry seasons and significant water deficit, soil degradation and loss of vegetation cover, increased incidence of pests and diseases and invasion of alien species.

The table below summarizes information from Côte d'Ivoire's third national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding the actual impacts of climate change in the agro-ecological zones of the north and center.

**Table 3. Climate change impacts in the different agro-ecological zones in Côte d'Ivoire.**

Zone	Main climate change impacts	Resulting vulnerability
North Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease of precipitations, increased severity of droughts, alteration of microclimates</li> <li>• Shortening of rainy seasons</li> <li>• Increase of temperatures and heat waves</li> <li>• Drying up of water streams and reduction of volumes of groundwater</li> <li>• High water deficit</li> <li>• Soil erosion and loss of vegetation</li> <li>• Loss of households' production assets and migrations</li> <li>• Increased desertification and land degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High vulnerability of natural resources and agriculture production systems.</li> <li>• Loss of soil fertility and land productivity</li> <li>• Medium human vulnerability</li> </ul>
Central Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease of precipitations, droughts, alteration of microclimates</li> <li>• Shortening of rainy seasons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High vulnerability of natural resources and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of temperatures and heat waves</li> <li>• Drying up of water streams and reduction of volumes of groundwater</li> <li>• From high to average water deficit</li> <li>• Soil erosion and loss of vegetation</li> <li>• Loss of households' production assets and migrations</li> </ul>	<p>agriculture production systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of soil fertility and land productivity</li> <li>• Medium to low human vulnerability</li> </ul>
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**Source: Côte d'Ivoire Third National Communication to the UNFCCC**

These climatic realities and their impacts described by the Third National Communication are also confirmed by the populations of the Bafing region. Indeed, it emerges from the consultations carried out by FIRCA with the populations, in collaboration with the Bafing Regional Council, in November 2022 and June 2023, among other observations, the extension of the dry season by about one (1) month, from November to April, against November to March, initially. Similarly, according to the same sources, there has been a decrease in rainfall, as well as a poor distribution of rainfall.

This variability in climatic parameters affects the availability of water resources for agriculture and livestock in the region. Indeed, the lengthening and severity of dry seasons lead to the drying up and drying of reservoirs, water points and watercourses. This also causes the reduction of grazing areas due to the drying of vegetation. In addition, these periods of drought cause increased aridity of arable land leading to changes in farming habits and an exodus of farmers to wetter areas near residual water points or shallows, which are also coveted by herds of herders. It is in this context that transhumants, from Sahelian countries heavily affected by drought, flock to the Bafing region every year in search of conditions conducive to feeding their herds, from November to April.

### **Project Scope**

All the above information shows that the agro-pastoral sector in Côte d'Ivoire and particularly in the Bafing region, is affected and will continue to be affected by the consequences of climate change if nothing is done to support vulnerable populations, especially farming and herding communities, to build their resilience and adapt to future impacts. The current project focuses on improving agricultural and pastoral practices to strengthen the resilience of pastoralists and farmers in the face of the exacerbation of climatic hazards in the region, to promote peaceful coexistence between these actors.

Cattle farming and food and vegetable production are highly dependent on climatic factors.

Agricultural activities are affected by the long dry season, poor rainfall distribution and reduced rainfall. These hazards cause the decline of soil water reserves, reservoirs and rivers, the aridity of arable land and the disruption of crop calendars. These phenomena lead to the reduction of the number of crop cycles, the decline in yields and agricultural production, thus leading to risks of food insecurity.

To cope with the impacts of climatic hazards, farmers in the Bafing region resort to endogenous adaptation practices consisting of the adoption of short-cycle varieties of food crops (rice, maize, vegetables), the development of small reservoirs in the bed of rivers, the realization of sowing from the first rains without referring to empirical periods (with the risk of a sudden stop of these rains detrimental to the germination of seeds), diversification of sources of income with the sale of livestock (for those who own them), the adoption of drought-tolerant crops, the relocation of crop plots to more suitable areas (shallows, edges of residual water points, etc.), exposing them more to the risk of destruction by animals seeking fodder and water in these same areas.

Out of spite, some farmers, victims of the recurrent destruction of their crops such as cassava (drought-resilient), very palatable by wandering herds, have had to abandon them in favor of short-cycle vegetable crops, which nevertheless require water control for their development.

As far as livestock is concerned, it is particularly affected by the long dry season which leads to the reduction of grazing, as well as the drying up of water points and some rivers. These



phenomena cause the scarcity of watering sources and the lack of fodder; This has a negative impact on the productivity of farms, resulting in the slimming of animals, the increase in calf mortality, as well as the reduction in milk production.

To cope with the impacts of climatic hazards, livestock farmers adopt different strategies, including taking branches and leaves from certain trees, feeding animals with substitute foods (agricultural by-products: rice and maize bran, cassava peelings, maize spathe, industrial feed, etc.). These strategies are used by a small part of the breeders. The vast majority, made up of local herders and especially transhumants from Sahelian countries (Mali, Burkina Faso), move herds across the territory, in search of pasture and water; A quest in which wandering herds invade crop plots, causing destruction.

This perpetual quest for livelihoods by both farmers and herders, compounded by the effects of climate change, is increasing tensions over key resources such as water and land. The pressure on these resources turns year after year into conflicts resulting in losses ranging from the destruction of property, crops, to the slaughter of livestock and sometimes even serious injuries or even loss of life. According to data reported by the Bafing Regional Council, these conflicts generated, from 2014 to 2019, 694 cases of destruction of crops by animals that caused damage estimated at 200,489,071 FCFA which is almost 400 000 USD.

The pressure on water resources due to the increase in transhumant livestock and the increase in temperature, poor agricultural practices, bush fires, the unavailability of meteorological data for decision-making in the calibration of crop cycles, the lack of control of water management techniques, are all factors that accentuate the vulnerability of farmers and herders.



**Picture 6 : Images of a transhumant herder herding cattle in the Bafing region, showing the aridity of the soil during the dry season.**

Similarly, the poor management of existing water bodies, the increase in internal and especially cross-border transhumant livestock, the lack of pastoral infrastructure, the pressure exerted by agricultural activities on water resources, the extension of agricultural land colonizing in part the transhumance corridors and pastoral spaces formerly dedicated, accentuate the vulnerability of pastoralists.

These challenges of adaptation, exacerbated by the issue of transhumance, which concerns localities in the north, centre and south of the region, go beyond the framework of a single locality or village in the Bafing region. Animals entering the northern border of the Bafing region (department of Koro) pass through the central zone (department of Touba) to end up in villages in the south-western zone (department of Ouaninou). In short, all the departments in the region

are affected by the phenomenon of transhumance and the resulting conflicts between farmers and herders, as well as their impact on social cohesion within local communities in the Bafing region.

The problem of conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change, and felt by the local communities (villages), has been brought to the attention of the various customary and administrative authorities in the region and has been the subject of several consultations.

On the basis of these consultations, the Bafing Regional Council, a decentralised administrative entity responsible at local level for promoting economic, social, environmental and cultural development, health, and for land use planning, development planning, environmental protection and natural resource management, has drawn up this project proposal with the local communities.

It is a direct response to the needs expressed by local communities in the Bafing region and is aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The project targets rural populations in the Bafing region, mainly farmers and livestock breeders, and aims to implement specific adaptation measures relating to sustainable land management, water resource management and the promotion of sustainable farming and livestock breeding practices.

It will also help to build local capacity to manage the climate risks exacerbated by transhumance in this region, and to improve coordination between the various players (customary authorities, land chiefs, socio-economic groups, etc.) involved in managing transhumance and combating climate change at regional level. It will also help to create an atmosphere conducive to peaceful coexistence between herders and farmers on the one hand, and between these players and local communities on the other.

Its implementation will be based on participatory and inclusive local governance mechanisms, involving farmers, livestock breeders and local communities in steering and management bodies (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities). This will strengthen the decision-making power and ownership of the project by these stakeholders and local communities.

The proposed project addresses local adaptation issues that are identified, formulated and implemented by local communities, hence the request for funding under the EDA window.

The intervention proposed for financing from the Adaptation Fund is articulated around four components: (1) Strengthening adaptation capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change; (2) Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change; (3) Promote an enabling environment for pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmers and herders and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and (4) Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities.

### **Project EDA approach**

This proposal falls within the scope of the Adaptation Fund's Enhanced Direct Access (EDA). It is carried by the Bafing Regional Council. The project will use a mixed approach combining two (2) main types of intervention: (i) "partially unidentified sub-projects: specific activities identified, location to be determined" and (ii) "entirely unidentified sub-projects within a fixed framework".

The partially unidentified sub-projects mainly concern the construction of community infrastructure (grazing areas, water points, community plots for agricultural production,

transhumance routes) for the benefit of vulnerable communities in the intervention zone. These activities will essentially be implemented by mobilising service providers selected through calls for tender.

The unidentified sub-projects in a fixed framework will be selected through a call for projects and will focus mainly on setting up income-generating activities (IGAs). These sub-projects will target farmers' and livestock breeders' organisations, youth and women's groups, and individuals with projects in the Bafing region. The Regional Council will first publish the eligibility criteria for calls for projects, and will examine the eligibility of all submitted projects. When publishing calls, the Regional Council will ensure that all communication materials highlighting the main eligibility criteria are available to all potential candidates.

The implementation of this project will involve all stakeholders, including local governance actors, both at the village and regional level, socio-economic organizations, administrative authorities, community organizations, civil society, etc.

The project's intervention logic will mobilize 4 levels of governance: the Steering Committee, FIRCA, the Bafing Regional Council and the village technical committees.

- ***The Steering Committee***

For this project, a regional steering committee will be formed. It will be composed of representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD), the Focal Point of the Adaptation Fund at MINEDD, the prefectural body in the Bafing region, the Bafing Regional Council, the regional directorates of the Ministries Techniques (MIRAH, MEMINADER, MINEF, MINEDD, MFFE, Ministry of Youth) in the Bafing region, FIRCA, umbrella organizations of breeders and farmers, village technical committees and regional Civil Society organizations of the Bafing region.

The role of the steering committee will be to: (i) define the guidelines for the operational management of the project, ensuring its alignment with sectoral strategies and priorities, (ii) approve the budgeted annual work plan (BAWP) and the reports, activities and (iii) supervise the implementation of the project.

- ***FIRCA***

As implementing entity, FIRCA will ensure fiduciary management of the entire project. An agreement will be signed between FIRCA and the Regional Council for the implementation of the project. In addition, to facilitate collaboration between FIRCA and the Bafing Regional Council, a project implementation manual will be developed and will specify the technical, environmental and social, accounting and financial management procedures, procurement and monitoring and evaluation.

FIRCA will support the Regional Council in awarding contracts. Specifically, FIRCA Procurement specialists will participate in all Tender Opening and Judgment Commissions set up by the Project Coordination Unit.

FIRCA gender and environment specialists will strengthen the capacities of specialists from the project coordination unit of the Regional Council, on environmental policy and of the Adaptation Fund, on the gender policy of the FA and will ensure overall supervision of the gender and environmental aspects of the project (reporting of actions).

- ***The Bafing Regional Council***

The Bafing Regional Council, the project execution entity, will set up a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within it. This unit will ensure the technical management of all activities. The PCU will also organize procurement under the supervision of FIRCA; To this end, the tender opening and judgment committees will see the participation of a FIRCA procurement specialist, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the procedures defined in the project implementation manual. Representatives of the Village Technical Committees (VTC) will participate in the tender opening and judging committees.

For the financing of activities on the ground, FIRCA will make available to the Regional Council,

according to periods defined by mutual agreement, the financial resources for the execution of the activities set out in the budgeted annual work plan (BAWP).

In addition, the PCU will be responsible for: (i) monitoring the execution of the activities of all project components, (ii) identifying transhumance routes and pastoral areas to be developed for movement and reception of transhumant herds, in collaboration with local communities, (iii) negotiation, with the customary authorities of the localities concerned, of spaces to be allocated to transhumance corridors and pastoral areas to be developed, (iv) negotiation of conditions transfer of these spaces, (v) supervision of the construction of all infrastructures planned, (vi) community awareness on the establishment and management of infrastructure, (vii) communication on project activities, (viii) quarterly and annual reporting and (ix) determination of the mode of management of the infrastructure put in place by the project, in relation with the stakeholders concerned (Professional Breeders' and Farmers' Organizations, other beneficiaries, etc.).

- ***Village Technical Committees (VTC)***

The project will rely on local governance systems and strengthen their decision-making power through the participation of their representatives in the various sessions of the steering committee and in the procurement commissions at the level of the project coordination unit.

Thus, in each locality benefiting from project interventions, a Village Technical Committee (VTC), based on local governance and social inclusion systems, will be formed. It will notably bring together representatives of: (i) customary authorities; (ii) the village development mutual; (iii) the farmer-breeder conflict resolution committee; (iv) women's groups; (v) youth groups; (vi) professional agricultural organizations; (vii) professional breeder organizations and (viii) any other organization representative of socio-professional groups in the locality.

The main missions of these VTCs will be (i) the validation of vulnerability criteria according to local realities; (ii) validation of community sites to be developed for livestock breeding and agricultural production on the village land; (iii) validation of the activities to be carried out on these developed community areas; (iv) participation in the selection of project beneficiaries; (v) contribution to the definition of the technical specifications of the infrastructure and equipment to be carried out as part of the project, (vi) participation in monitoring missions organized by the PCU in their respective localities.

As part of the calls for projects, the VTCs will have the mission of amplifying, at the local level, the dissemination of information on the calls launched, and of registering the applications in their respective localities. In addition to the tasks described above, a strategic monitoring sub-committee within the VTC will ensure that issues relating to the equitable distribution of benefits are monitored and taken into account throughout the process.

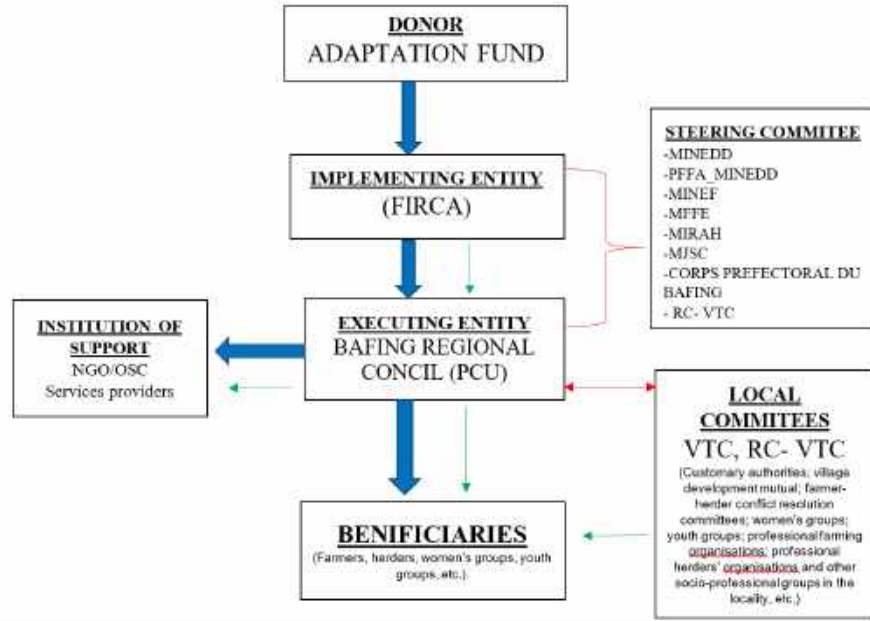
The project will use local communication channels (griots, local radios, community meetings, etc.) to inform and sensitise all communities likely to participate in the project in the region.

The project, in collaboration with stakeholders, will define realistic participation rates at the level of different social strata, according to the types of activities, taking into account the gender vulnerability of the beneficiaries to ensure inclusiveness and equitable sharing of the benefits of the project. A monitoring mechanism will be put in place by the PCU, in collaboration with the VTCs, to ensure compliance with the measures aimed at guaranteeing an equitable distribution of benefits among grant beneficiaries.

With regard to decisions relating to the conditions of transfer of village land assets to be allocated to community investments in the project (developed pastoral areas, transhumance corridor, community plots of agricultural production, etc.), they will be taken by the customary authorities, according to the practices in force in each village. For income-generating activities, it will be up to project leaders to justify their rights to use the land resources that must be mobilized.

A VTC platform brought together within a Regional VTC Coordination, comprising two representatives per VTC, will be put in place in the Bafing region. This platform will be a framework for sharing experiences between CTVs. It will appoint the representatives of the VTC to the project steering committee and to the commissions for opening and judging bids.

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS OF BAFING EDA PROJECT



SYMBOL	DESIGNATION
	FLOW OF FUNDS
	OVERSIGHT GUIDANCE
	PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING SESSIONS
	REPORTING TO STEERING COMMITTEES

### Project Implementation Area

This project will be implemented in the three administrative all departments of the Bafing region (Touba, Ouaninou, and Koro), particularly in localities areas where the pressure on resources (land and water) is most accentuated, given the recurrence or severity of conflicts between farmers and herders. As a result, particular emphasis will be placed on localities/villages close to the routes most used by internal and cross-border transhumant herds during the dry season. The definitive choice of beneficiaries localities, within these departments, will be done after final consultation with relevant stakeholders. The choice of direct beneficiaries will be made during the implementation of the project according to the vulnerability criteria which will be decided in conjunction with the local communities through the village technical committees (VTC).

In accordance with the USP guidelines, two (2) main types of intervention will be financed under this project: (i) "partially unidentified sub-projects: specific activities identified, location to be determined" and (ii) "entirely unidentified sub-projects within a fixed framework". The partially unidentified sub-projects relate to community investments (development of perimeters for agricultural production, development of pastoral areas for livestock activities and technical assistance to strengthen adaptation capacities). For these sub-projects, the specific activities to be implemented have been identified; however, the location of the sites has yet to be determined. Entirely unidentified sub-projects within a fixed framework concern income-generating activities that will be selected by a call for projects, according to the eligibility or exclusion criteria relating to the environmental, social and economic aspects defined in the table below.

Table 4: the eligibility or exclusion criteria

Economic criteria	Environmental criteria	Social criteria
<p>The cost of the sub-project,</p> <p>The execution time,</p> <p>The location and accessibility of the site,</p> <p>The self-financing capacity (CAF) of the activity</p> <p>Turnover (CA)</p> <p>Note : within the framework of sub-projects submitted for financing, this will involve, with regard to the level of vulnerability of potential project leaders, minimum criteria which will be set to facilitate access</p>	<p>Category B and C</p> <p>Project responding to a need for local adaptation in relation to the issues identified</p> <p>Have a plot or site outside the protected area of the State (classified forest, parks and reserves, etc.)</p> <p>Project not leading to excessive use of chemical and veterinary products</p> <p>Have a mechanism for managing pesticides and other products inherent to the implementation of the project</p> <p>Project promoting good production (agriculture, livestock, AIC) and processing (small processing, etc.) practices</p> <p>Note : In the case of this proposal, all category A sub-projects will automatically be ineligible for funding. Only category B or C sub-projects will be subject to prior examination, leading to the development of an environmental and social management plan, if applicable.</p>	<p>Have a non-conflict and accessible plot/site</p> <p>Present a beneficiary selection process guaranteeing equitable participation of different social strata</p> <p>Taking into account vulnerable people, young people and women</p> <p>Present the method of information on benefit sharing to all stakeholders</p> <p>Project contributing to gender equality and/or women's empowerment</p> <p>Information on the beneficiary or group</p>

### Project / Program Objectives:

The project aims to improve the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Specifically, these are:

- Strengthen hosting infrastructure and promote good livestock practices to improve the resilience of transhumant and local pastoralists to drought
- Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change
- Strengthening social cohesion for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and livestock keepers
- Promote the integration of agricultural and pastoral activities to support the diversification of the livelihoods of local communities, especially women and youth
- Ensure the sustainability of strategies to improve farmer-livestock cohabitation to strengthen their adaptation and support learning of climate-resilient practices at local and national levels

### Project / Program Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change	Output 1.1. Transhumant pastoralists have designed pastoral areas to increase their ability to adapt to drought	Outcome 1 : The capacities of transhumant and local pastoralists are strengthened to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change	689,069
	Output 1.2. The capacities of local herders are strengthened to promote the sedentarization of their herds		507,119
2: Strengthening farmers' adaptive	Output 2.1 Sustainable water resource management is integrated into the development of agricultural systems	Outcome2: Farmers' adaptive capacities are strengthened to improve	1,126,530

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
capacities to the effects of climate change	Output 2.2 Sustainable production techniques are used in production systems	their resilience to the effects of climate change	<b>603,960</b>
	Output 2.3. Rural communities integrate climate data considerations into the implementation of their agricultural operations		<b>164,387</b>
3. Promotion of an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmer and herder and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change	Output 3.1.1 A system for the sustainable management of transhumance flows and rangelands in the region is operational	Outcome 3.1 Social cohesion is strengthened for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and herders	<b>188,653</b>
	Output 3.1.2 Conflict management mechanisms in the Bafing region are strengthened		<b>76,610</b>
	Output 3.2.1 Agricultural by-products and livestock waste are recovered as organic fertilizers	Outcome 3.2 Agricultural and pastoral activities are integrated and diversify the livelihoods of local communities	<b>45,966</b>
	Output 3.2.2 Livestock feed sources are diversified through the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops		<b>24,898</b>
	Output 3.2.3 Women and youth in beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGAs)		<b>505,551</b>
4: Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities	Output 4.1. Local governance in the Bafing region is strengthened for a better sustainability of the project's achievements	Outcome 4. The sustainability of the project is ensured and the knowledge generated is shared for learning about climate-resilient practices at local and national level	<b>128,322</b>
	Output 4.2 Knowledge sharing with other communities and local authorities on the good practices implemented by the project in the Bafing region and the gains made is ensured.		<b>105,339</b>
5. Project/Program Execution cost			<b>395,808</b>
6. Total Project/Program Cost			<b>4,562,212</b>
7. Project/Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			<b>387,788</b>
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>			<b>4,950,000</b>

**Note:** The total amount of funding requested has been reduced from USD 5,000,000 to USD 4,950,000, as a project formulation grant of USD 50,000 has been requested.

### Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	September 2024
Mid-term Review (if planned)	September 2026
Project/Programme Closing	August 2028
Terminal Evaluation	September 2028

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

- A. Describe the project / components program, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how These activities Contribute to Climate Resilience. For the case of a program, show how the combination of individual Projects Will Contribute to the overall increase In Resilience.**

### **Component 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change**

The development of pastoral activity, especially cattle breeding, requires the availability of water and pasture in all seasons of the year. During the dry season, sedentary pastoralists in the Bafing region and transhumants from Sahelian countries bordering Côte d'Ivoire, heavily affected by drought due to climate change, are forced to look for new grazing areas and water sources. This component will therefore help these pastoralists to benefit from hosting infrastructures that can provide them with the water and fodder essential for feeding livestock in the dry season. Similarly, the infrastructure that will be developed will allow the parking of local herds, thus avoiding wandering and consequently reducing the destruction of crops.

#### **Output 1.1. Transhumant pastoralists have pastoral spaces designed to increase their ability to adapt to drought**

In a context of the scarcity of water sources and the lack of fodder, induced by the long dry season, the development of pastoral areas with water points, fodder plots and sanitary infrastructure for livestock offers the opportunity for livestock farmers to continue their activities and safeguard the productivity of their livestock.

To achieve this, the actions to be carried out will consist on the one hand, in developing (i) transhumance corridors and (ii) grazing areas with sanitary infrastructure for livestock (vaccination parks, veterinary centres and offices) along the transhumance corridors and on the other hand, (iii) setting up a management mechanism (management committee and procedures) of this transhumance corridors and grazing areas.

The implementation of all these activities will contribute to increasing the resilience of transhumant cross-border pastoralists to the worsening effects of climate change manifested in their countries of origin by the scarcity of water resources and fodder for livestock feed.

In addition, the channeling of animals will lead to better control of transhumance with the advantage of reducing the financial losses of pastoralists, caused either by the compensation paid to farmers following the damage to crops and/or resulting from the slaughter of animals by the affected communities.

#### **Output 1. 2. The capacities of local herders are strengthened to promote the sedentarization of their herds**

The practice of livestock breeding in the Bafing region is of the extensif type, characterized by the wandering of animals during the day and their grouping in makeshift parks at night, called night parks. Like transhumant cross-border livestock farming, extensive livestock farming is also strongly affected by the long dry season and the consequent scarcity of fodder and water resources.

To cope with the impacts of climatic hazards, different adaptation strategies are adopted by livestock farmers. A first category, very minimal, uses a diet composed of agricultural by-products (rice and maize bran, cassava peelings, corn spathe, industrial foods, etc.) coupled with branches and leaves taken from trees.

The second category, the most numerous, leaves animals wandering in search of food, causing crop and harvest damage at times.

The actions of the project will, on the one hand, strengthen the existing system through (i) the promotion of the production of fodder crops (soilless and in situ) and hay, (ii) the rehabilitation or development of community parks at village level and, on the other hand, create safe conditions for feeding animals by (iii) the development of community grazing areas with drinking water points (wells, drilling, etc.) and (iv)



the establishment of a mechanism for the management of developed infrastructure.

These actions will strengthen the resilience of local livestock farmers to climatic hazards and contribute to the preservation of the environment through the reduction of the removal of leaves and branches from trees and the establishment of tree legumes around and on community grazing areas to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Component 2: Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change**

Agricultural activities in the Bafing region, mainly food and vegetable production, are highly dependent on rainfall patterns and alternating seasons. With climatic disturbances and seasonal variability, the calibration of crop cycles has become increasingly problematic, especially for small farmers. Similarly, the lengthening of dry seasons causes the soil to be arid, making it unsuitable for cultivation. This component will therefore help agricultural actors in communities living around the main transhumance axes to integrate sustainable water resources management and climate-smart agriculture techniques into their production systems. In addition, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of local communities to promote the consideration of climate data in the conduct of their agricultural operations.

#### **Output 2.1 Sustainable water resource management is integrated into the development of agricultural systems**

Agricultural activities in the Bafing region are increasingly exposed to the effects of climate change, which are characterized by the long dry season, poor rainfall distribution and declining rainfall; thus, leading to pressure on water resources, due to the increase in transhumant livestock and temperature.

The agricultural system in the Bafing region is extensive rainfed. Agricultural actors, based on their empirical knowledge of the seasons associated with given periods of the year, programmed sowing and harvesting according to the length of the respective cycles of the different crops grown. This approach to the practice of agriculture in the region is increasingly disrupted.

Indeed, in recent years, there has been a gradual destruction of seedlings caused by climatic variability (insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing to promote the emergence of seed dormancy). This translates, in some years, into the total absence of production of certain impacted food crops such as maize and rainfed rice; what producers commonly call "blank year".

For vegetable crops, the early drying up of watercourses and water points used for watering, due to drought, leads to a reduction in the number of crop cycles, sometimes leading to periods of shortage of some types of vegetables.

To cope with the impacts of climatic hazards, farmers in the Bafing region resort to endogenous adaptation practices consisting in particular of the development of small reservoirs in the bed of watercourses and the relocation of crop plots to more suitable areas (shallows, edges of residual water points, etc.), exposing them more to the risk of destruction of crops by animals in search of fodder and water in these same areas.

The activities to be carried out under the project will reinforce the adaptation actions initiated by farmers, through: (i) the development or rehabilitation of water reservoirs, (ii) the establishment of small-scale irrigation systems, (iii) the training of beneficiaries in the use and maintenance of irrigation works and equipment by specialized irrigation service providers and (iv) the establishment of mechanisms and management bodies for the works and perimeters developed.

The implementation of these various activities will contribute to initiating or strengthening water control in agricultural production systems in the Bafing region.

#### **Output 2.2. Sustainable production techniques are used in production systems**

In the Bafing region, traditional family farming is the main economic activity. It is carried out on small, fragmented farms, focused on food crops and vegetables. It is mainly rain-fed shifting agriculture, characterized by low productivity and low yields. Dependent on rainfall, this farming system is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Thus, to cope with declining rainfall and the long dry season, farmers in the Bafing region are increasingly using short-cycle food crop varieties (rice, maize, vegetables) and/or practicing shifting cultivation to get closer to residual courses and water points.

In order to strengthen adaptation actions initiated by farmers, the project will support: (i) the development of community production perimeters with water control, (ii) the establishment of a sustainable system for the supply of improved seeds and (iii) the extension of good agricultural practices resilient to climate change.

Service providers specialized in climate-smart agriculture will be recruited to train and coach producers in the efficient use of organic manure, biopesticides and rational water use, all on Community production plots designed to facilitate the stabilization of production systems and improve their productivity.

### **Output 2.3. Rural communities integrate climate data considerations into the implementation of their agricultural operations**

The unavailability of meteorological data for decision-making in the calibration of crop cycles is one of the factors that accentuate the vulnerability of agricultural actors in the Bafing region like the national territory. The manifestation of the effects of climate change, observed in recent years in the project area, calls into question the empirical knowledge and existing agricultural calendars thus leading to low productivity of farms and low yields of agricultural production.

To cope with these constraints, farmers adopt short-cycle crops and/or proceed to sowing as soon as the first rains are carried out without reference to empirical periods. In case of failure, they proceed to the resumption of ploughing and sowing for those who still have the means. The sustainability of these strategies remains an issue.

In order to strengthen the adaptation actions initiated by farmers, the project will support: (i) the strengthening of the agrometeorological data collection system in the region, (ii) the establishment of relay teams at the local level for the management, maintenance of agrometeorological data collection equipment and transmission and (iii) the development and dissemination within local communities, of weather information to calibrate crop operations.

SODEXAM, a national agency specialising in meteorology, will support the Bafing Regional Council in setting up agrometeorological stations and collecting and processing meteorological data to produce agrometeorological services for local farming activities. It will be involved in selecting relay focal points, training them and providing technical maintenance for the stations installed. The data generated and processed by SODEXAM will be transmitted electronically to the PCU. The person in charge of agro-climatic information at the PCU will be responsible for organising the translation of the information into the main local languages of the Bafing region, before transmitting it to the relay focal points and local radio contact points for dissemination to the target populations (farmers, livestock breeders and other local stakeholders).

### **Component 3: Promotion of an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmers and herders and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change**

The strong competition between farmers and herders for access to natural resources (water, land) caused by the exacerbation of the impacts of climate change has led to an opposition between these actors, and is turning into increasingly recurrent conflicts. This antagonism not only affects the coexistence between these two groups of actors but ultimately extends to communities living in areas where agricultural and pastoral activities are carried out. The Bafing region, home to seasonal

waves of cross-border transhumant herders and the development of a local livestock in wandering, deflects the theater of increasingly devastating confrontation.

This component will help strengthen social cohesion between communities in the Bafing region and promote peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders in a sustainable manner. It will also promote the integration of agriculture and livestock to create complementarity between these two essential activities, sources of diversification of the livelihoods of local communities.

### **Output 3.1. 1 T Conflict management mechanisms in the Bafing region are strengthened**

To mitigate farmer-herder conflicts, which arise from the strong pressure on natural resources (water and land) exacerbated by the lengthening of droughts and the scarcity of water resources, the project will strengthen conflict management mechanisms through (i) the identification and promotion of existing traditional mechanisms for strengthening inter-community cohesion and (ii) support for the establishment or operationalization of conflict management.

### **Output 3.1. 2 A system for the sustainable management of transhumance flows and routes in the region is operational**

Due to the severity of the drought in the Sahel, due to climate change, the Bafing region receives every year, during the dry season, an increasing number of transhumant cattle herds from the neighbouring Sahelian countries (Mali and Burkina Faso) in search of water and fodder. At the same time, the extension of agricultural land in the Bafing region, particularly with perennial crops, leads in some places to the colonization of corridors usually used for transhumance. The deviation of these obstacles causes the wandering of animals which causes crop damage, a source of conflict.

In order to promote the sustainable management of transhumance flows and pathways, in this context of climate change, the project's actions will focus on: (i) raising awareness among local actors and communities in the Bafing region, on national regulations on transhumance management and (ii) setting up a mechanism to sustain the operationality of the various committees established or supported as part of the project. (Transhumance Management Committees, etc.)<sup>8</sup>.

### **Output 3.2.1 Agricultural by-products and livestock waste are recovered as organic fertilizers**

To promote peaceful coexistence between agricultural and pastoral activities, the project will support the production of organic fertilizers, on behalf of farmers, from livestock waste and agricultural by-products.

To this end, the actions will focus on: (i) the installation of demonstration units for the production and use of organic fertilizers, (ii) the training of actors in organic fertilizer production techniques and (iii) the support of actors in the production and use of these organic fertilizers.

### **Output 3.2.2 Livestock feed sources are diversified through the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops**

To promote peaceful coexistence through agriculture-livestock integration, the project will support the production of animal feed from the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops, by farmers.

Actions will include: (i) the identification of alternatives to traditional livestock feeding and (ii) the organization of a feed production network from agricultural by-products.

### **Output 3.2.3 Women and youth in beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Livelihood Generating Activities**

Climate change has differentiated impacts on women and men, taken in their multiple dimensions. In the Bafing region, the long dry season leads to the drying up of water sources. Thus, this lack of water increases the vulnerability of young people and women whose activities, mainly consisting of food and vegetable crops, are very sensitive to water stress. This leads to a drop in income and increases the level of impoverishment of this layer of the community.

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<sup>8</sup> See committees management of transhumance corridors and some Areas of Landscaped pasture set up as part of output 1.1

To cope with this situation, endogenous adaptation strategies developed by women and young people consist of reducing crop areas, adopting new crops that are more resistant to water stress and diversifying sources of income with the practice of small domestic livestock (poultry, small ruminants, etc.) and the establishment of self-help groups for remunerated services on cashew and cotton plantations.

Faced with increasing needs due to increased vulnerability, endogenous strategies developed by women and young people do not make it possible to adapt sustainably to the changes observed for several reasons: the modest size of the domestic herd (insufficient number of animals to cover the needs of the household), the rudimentary nature of the livestock systems practiced (low productivity of livestock farms) and the low remuneration of the livestock population. agricultural labour, in a region where the level of poverty (69.2%; ENV 2015) is one of the highest in the country.

To do this, the project will strengthen existing adaptation strategies with a particular focus on supporting youth and women in diversifying their livelihoods.

This will result in the implementation of actions through: (i) the analysis of diversification needs, (ii) the identification and participatory validation of priority IGAs; (iii) financial and technical support for the implementation of the selected IGAs; (iv) assistance in technical and economic management of women and young beneficiaries of IGAs; (v) support for the organization and capacity building of associations for the mobilization and management of savings to support their access to credit (vi) awareness and education of communities on climate change, its impacts and the need to adapt by diversifying their livelihoods).

#### **Component 4: Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities**

The effects of the project's interventions are intended to allow the peaceful and sustainable coexistence of the practice of agricultural and pastoral activities. This includes sharing experiences, knowledge and know-how developed and proven during the implementation of the project with communities not directly benefiting and other local authorities subject to the same problems as the Bafing region.

To do this, this component will strengthen the local governance of the Bafing region and ensure the sharing of knowledge with other actors and local authorities on the good practices implemented in the framework of the project. This will strengthen the sustainability of the project and support learning of climate-resilient practices at local and national levels.

#### **Output 4.1: Local governance in the Bafing region is strengthened for a better sustainability of the project's achievements**

The authorities and local development actors of the Bafing region will be equipped to ensure the continuity and monitoring of the actions initiated by the project and their duplication if necessary. This will involve improving management practices within the various organizations including the Bafing Regional Council, local communities, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Local actors and partners will thus have tools for planning, decision-making, control and arbitration to deal sustainably with the effects induced by climate change, particularly those related to the erosion of social cohesion following farmer-herder conflicts. The EDA approach implemented by this project will help to strengthen the local governance system, both at regional level and at local community level. The involvement of the Village Technical Committees (VTCs), through their participation in the various stages of project implementation alongside the Project Coordination Unit set up within the Regional Council, should help to strengthen local ownership of the achievements and adaptation strategies developed.

The actions of the project will focus more concretely on (i) strengthening the technical and operational capacities of the Regional Council, basic committees (VTCs, transhumance management committees, community livestock infrastructure management committees, management committees for developed agricultural structures and areas, etc.), professional livestock breeders' and farmers' organisations, as well as local support organizations (NGOs, CSOs) to ensure the coordination and monitoring of

activities; (ii) the development and implementation of an early warning system on transhumance flows in the Bafing region; (iii) support to the Regional Council for the development of an integrated local development plan, taking into account the complementarity between agricultural and pastoral activities, as well as the definition and deployment of a monitoring and evaluation system.

#### **Output 4. 2 Knowledge sharing with other communities and local authorities on the good practices implemented by the project in the Bafing region and the gains made is ensured.**

The project will endeavor to ensure a wide dissemination of its interventions and achievements, with a view to promoting learning. The exchanges and sharing of knowledge will target. Firstly, local communities in the Bafing region not benefiting from the project, and on the other hand, local authorities and communities from other regions in the northern zone of the country faced with the problem of cross-border transhumance with its consequences exacerbated by these effects of climate change.

The actions will focus on: (i) communication for the visibility of the project; (ii) capitalization of good practices (EDA approach deployed, techniques for adapting agricultural and livestock activities, mechanisms for managing transhumance and strengthening social cohesion, etc.) and recorded results; (iii) the organization of exchange visits with local actors, local authorities and communities in other regions in the north of the country, decentralized agricultural and livestock administrations, extension services from other regions of the country; (iv) the organization of experience-sharing workshops; (v) the distribution of films and capitalization media produced.

#### **B. Describe how the project / program provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / program will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

The project aims to strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing Region made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the lengthening of the dry season, irregularity and reduced rainfall.

The practice of agricultural and pastoral activities, which are the two main means of livelihood of rural populations in the Bafing Region, requires water and land. Farmer-herder conflicts arising from competition for access to water and fodder for herders, on the one hand, and water and land for farmers on the other, have a negative impact on the productivity of livestock and food production. This not only affects the incomes of farmers and herders, but also represents a serious problem for the food security of the populations of the region, and even at the national level. The implementation of this project will generate benefits at three levels: economic, social and environmental.

#### **Economic benefits**

**For transhumant herders**, the project will contribute to improving the safety of their livestock (i) by offering them better hosting conditions in the Bafing Region to feed, water and care for their animals throughout the dry season and (ii) by securing transhumance routes to avoid either the slaughter of their animals or the payment of large sums of money that they were obliged to pay in case of destruction of crops by their animals. The project will allow them, on the one hand, to guarantee the survival of their animals during the dry season while avoiding losing money in the payment of damages and, on the other hand, to maintain good relations with the host communities, which will ensure that they can continue the practice of pastoralism between their countries of origin and the Bafing Region.

**For local pastoralists**, the adaptation solutions supported by the project will provide them with the feed they need to develop their herds and improve their productivity. In addition, the promotion of housing in stalls, the development of community parks with water in all seasons will allow them to avoid the damage caused by their animals on crops during wandering. This will ensure that they do not suffer the slaughter of their animals by the affected farmers or the payment of heavy damages for the destruction of crops by their animals.

**At the farmers' level**, the proposed adaptation solutions will strengthen their productivity through (i) their control of the use of organic fertilizers, access to improved plant material and water control for production on developed community plots. This will improve the production of food crops grown and their availability in all seasons. In addition, with regard to non-irrigated crops, the project will provide agricultural actors with the agrometeorological information necessary to start sowing periods. This will improve the productivity and production of these foods.

In summary, the actions of the project will allow farmers and breeders to increase their level of production to meet their food needs and generate surplus whose sale will generate income. In addition, supporting the diversification of livelihoods through income-generating activities will enable young people and women to increase their incomes.

### **Environmental Benefits**

The project will generate direct and indirect environmental benefits through its various components. The project's actions aim to create sustainable and resilient livelihood opportunities for the Bafing region by generating positive effects on the environment. The focus areas of the Bafing project have enormous environmental benefits. The promotion of good agricultural practices through sustainable land use management ensures the stabilization of agricultural production systems by improving soil fertility. This practice will have the advantage of reducing the need for agricultural land tenure and ensuring the preservation and safeguarding of the region's land heritage. The integration of agriculture and livestock with the valorization of livestock and agricultural by-products into organic fertilizers, the use of biopesticides will contribute to significantly reduce the chemical inputs causing the pollution of watercourses and the increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

Indeed, the use of compost and biopesticides based on agricultural and livestock by-products will reduce the inputs of mineral fertilizers and pesticides by saving chemical fertilizers and phytosanitary products. The proportion of mineral fertilizers and pesticides used by project farmers will be reduced at the end of the project. The development of reservoirs and water points will help improve the soil's water reserves and will make it possible to replace unsustainable water sources with perennial sources, thus preserving the occupation of wetlands and river edges, thus avoiding pollution and the preservation of biodiversity.

In addition, the establishment of tree legumes around and on community grazing areas will contribute to significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions from animal manure and will provide a food base for livestock. This will also have the effect of reducing pressure on natural resources (removal of leaves and branches from trees in the natural environment).

### **Social Benefits**

The project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacities of women, youth, men and communities in the face of climate change through access to climate information, good practices in transhumance management and local governance. The project will contribute to improving gender parity, living conditions and employability of vulnerable and disadvantaged social strata as well as strengthening social cohesion between farmers, herders and local communities.

In addition, it will contribute to greatly reducing the level of vulnerability of women, young people and men by reducing the level of poverty in rural areas, strengthening women's and young people's access to land and basic production factors, reducing the arduousness of work by improving the means of production and processing, and reducing the resurgence of social conflicts related to land use between farmers and herders (crop destruction, overgrazing, and loss of pasture).

### **C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / program.**

Without the intervention of the project, the scarcity of water sources and the lack of fodder and pastoral spaces in the dry season will increase the vulnerability of local pastoralists in the Bafing region and transhumants from Sahelian countries bordering Côte d'Ivoire heavily affected by drought due to

climate change.

As a result, livestock, the main source of income for pastoralists, could be at serious risk. The wandering of local and transhumant herds appears as the alternative available to breeders. It is the cause of many crop and crop damages. This affects the livelihoods of farming communities and leads to conflict.

Although the financial cost of developing reception infrastructure, water supply and pastoral areas is relatively high and that of adaptation is still unknown, their adoption and management can be the beginning of a solution in pastoralists' adaptation strategies against the adverse effects of climate change. These investments are an alternative to avoid confrontation between farmers and herders, which most often leads to crop destruction resulting in retaliatory slaughter of animals or the payment of heavy damages by breeders, estimated at more than 200,400,000 FCFA francs (about USD 400,800) over the period 2014 to 2019, an average of 40 to 50 million CFA francs (80,000 to 100,000 USD) per year.

Therefore, if the project is not implemented, the endogenous adaptation strategies adopted by these communities will cost them even more in the medium and long term, especially since the exacerbation of conflicts could lead to the prohibition for transhumants to access this region, which remains for them a healthy area of withdrawal during the dry season for the continuation of their pastoral activities. Similarly, the local economy (veterinary services, marketing of livestock and dairy products, payment of taxes, trade in animal feed, etc.) associated with the presence of this transhumant herd, estimated annually between 400,000 and 500,000 heads, would be affected by the cessation or disruption of transhumance activity.

At the level of local breeders, the situation without the project characterized by the drying up and drying of water points and some watercourses and the reduction of grazing in the dry season, causing the scarcity of water sources and the lack of fodder, would lead to the slimming of animals, the increase in calf mortality, reduction of milk production. Endogenous solutions consisting of the wandering of herds in search of water and fodder lead to the destruction of crops by animals, thus exacerbating farmer-herder conflicts, and leading to the erosion of social cohesion. Similarly, like transhumant herders, compensation caused by animals results in the loss of income related to the slaughter of animals and/or the payment of fines to affected farmers.

The development of community parks with water points and grazing areas, as well as the promotion of stall rearing techniques with hay production and above-ground fodder, as part of the project, will ensure that animals are fed and watered in optimal conditions in all seasons, promoting the development of local livestock and improving their productivity.

In addition, the project's interventions in the livestock sector will generate environmental benefits through, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from animal droppings by the cultivation of tree legumes around and on community grazing areas.

At the level of farmers, the endogenous adaptation strategies deployed to cope with the long dry season, the irregularity and the decline in rainfall, in a situation without a project, are characterized in particular by the displacement of their farms to residual water points, the multiple resumptions of sowing due to difficulties in calibrating crop cycles, the reduction in the number of crop cycles due to lack of water, which leads to lower yields, production losses, or even campaigns without production (blank year), causing lower incomes and food insecurity for some households.

The project, through the establishment of community plots managed with water control, the facilitation of access to improved seeds, the promotion of the use of organic fertilizers and biopesticides, the promotion of the consideration of climate data in the implementation of agricultural operations, will improve productivity and agricultural production, especially food and market gardening. This will improve farmers' incomes, while strengthening food security at the household and regional levels.

The project's investments in farmers will reduce the vulnerability of communities in the region,

especially women and youth, who will benefit from income-generating activities that diversify their livelihoods.

The integration of agriculture and livestock promoted by the project, through the valorization of agricultural by-products and livestock waste into organic fertilizers, as well as the production and use of biopesticides by farmers, will allow them to reduce their expenditure on chemical inputs (fertilizers and pesticides) while adopting sustainable and environmentally friendly production practices. The integration of agriculture and livestock will also make it possible to make available to livestock farmers a varied range of feeds consisting of agricultural by-products and fodder grown by farmers. The complementarity thus restored between agricultural and pastoral activities is a source of peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders and a precursor of social cohesion within local communities in the region.

The technical and economic management assistance provided by the project to beneficiaries, as well as support for the organization and capacity building of associations for the mobilization and management of savings to support their access to credit, will increase their management capacities and their level of activities, a source of strengthening wealth creation.

With regard to local governance, despite the legislation in force on transhumance (Law No. 2016-413 of 15 June 2016), the authorities and development actors of the Bafing region, in general and in particular the Regional Council, do not have formal frameworks for managing the phenomenon of transhumance of cattle herds., from the Sahelian countries bordering Côte d'Ivoire, affected by the persistence of the dry season, which increases their vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

Local committees set up at different levels (village, sub-prefecture, departmental and regional levels) to resolve farmer-herder conflicts are not fully functional and their effectiveness remains mixed. At the same time, as the effects of climate change exacerbate, conflicts are becoming increasingly recurrent, and their level of severity is becoming more intense. In addition, in recent years, the region has recorded the massive arrival of transhumant herds estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000 heads of cattle during the dry season, all of which contributes to the worsening of the situation of conflictual cohabitation between host populations and transhumant herders.

The project's interventions at the governance level will focus on (i) strengthening conflict management mechanisms, (ii) setting up a sustainable management system for transhumance flows and rangelands, (iii) developing and implementing an early warning system on transhumance flows in the region and (iv) support to the Regional Council for the elaboration of an integrated local development plan, taking into account the complementarity between agricultural and pastoral activities. Thus, the project will provide local actors and partners with planning, decision-making, control and arbitration instruments to sustainably curb the erosion of social cohesion resulting from farmer-herder conflicts.

Two main alternative options could be considered in response to the problems addressed by this proposal.

The first would be to ban transhumance in the region. This option would considerably reduce farmer-herder conflicts in the region. However, this option would not be consistent with the current law on transhumance and the long-standing relationship between communities in the Bafing region and Fulani herders from neighbouring Sahelian countries. Moreover, transhumance, although decried, offers economic opportunities both to the communities of the Bafing region and to transhumant herders (sale of animals by transhumant herders to local populations for their animal protein needs, trade in foodstuffs to transhumant herders by local communities, provision of veterinary services to transhumant herders for a fee, and other commercial activities developed by local populations along the transhumance route).

The second option would be to develop large pastoral areas on the borders of the Bafing region to accommodate and park animals from Sahelian countries during the dry season, in order to avoid transhumance along the territory of the Bafing region. Although this option was analysed with the Bafing Regional Council, it would have required the availability of thousands of hectares in a single block (at least 12,500 ha to accommodate the estimated 500,000 head of transhumant livestock),



which is not available to the main entry point for transhumant animals (the Borotou sub-prefecture), given the pressure on land in the region due to the development of perennial crops, mainly cashew nuts.

This analysis shows that the option selected in this proposal is more viable and more accessible for implementation by the Bafing Regional Council.

**D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.**

The proposed project is in line with national and international strategies, plans and regulations. It is in line with the National Development Plan 2021-2025 of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, the National Strategy for the Promotion of Green Jobs, the National Climate Change Program, the National Agricultural Investment Program, the Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy, the Investment Plan for Climate-Smart Agriculture, the National Document on Climate Change and Gender and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Côte d'Ivoire.

**1. National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025**

The main objective of the 2021-2025 NDP is to achieve the economic and social transformation necessary to raise Côte d'Ivoire, by 2030, to the rank of upper-middle-income countries. In accordance with the forward-looking documents (Côte d'Ivoire 2040) and the ten-year planning (Côte d'Ivoire 2030), the 2021-2025 NDP is structured around the following five pillars:

- Pillar 1: strengthening productive transformation, developing industrial clusters and digitalizing the economy.
- Pillar 2: development of human capital and improvement of its productivity.
- Pillar 3: strengthening inclusion, national solidarity and social action.
- Pillar 4: regional development through the creation of competitive economic clusters, the development of infrastructure to support growth, the preservation of the environment and the fight against climate change
- Pillar 5: deepening of governance in all its aspects and modernization of the State.

**2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

The proposed project will address issues directly related to the SDGs, such as Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, Goal 2. End hunger ensure food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, Goal 5: Achieve gender equality empowering women and girls; Goal 6. Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, Goal 12 Responsible consumption: sustainable consumption and production, Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Goal 16 Justice and peace: promote peace, ensure access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

**3. National Strategy for Sustainable Development**

It is the backbone of government action in this area. Given the impossibility of addressing all issues simultaneously, the strategy will make it possible to establish a priority between the areas of intervention and the objectives in order to guide the actions of departments and agencies in the field of sustainable development. It will bring added value to government action on sustainable development, as it will make it possible to better coordinate, harmonize and reconcile these actions. In short, the development of the strategy aims, for Côte d'Ivoire, to:

- Demonstrate the government's awareness and commitment to promoting development that combines economic efficiency, social equity and environmental protection.
- Give visibility and organize its action in favor of sustainable development.
- Assume its responsibilities for the protection of the planet, in accordance with the principle of "common

but differentiated responsibility".

#### **4. National Strategy for the Promotion of Green Jobs**

The main objective of this strategy is to provide Côte d'Ivoire with a national strategy and a reference system for the promotion of green jobs and professions. Specifically, the strategy is based on the following directions:

- Presentation of the general employment situation in Côte d'Ivoire
- The diagnosis of the framework for the promotion of green jobs in Côte d'Ivoire
- The definition of the vision and strategic axes of the promotion of green employment in Côte d'Ivoire
- The implementation mechanism and the budgeted action plan.

#### **5. National Climate Change Program**

This strategy aims to:

- Take stock of the climate at the global and national levels and on the sectors most vulnerable to climate change in Côte d'Ivoire,
- Present the major challenges facing Côte d'Ivoire in the face of climate change,
- Propose the main strategic orientations and government priorities according to the main risks incurred by the various components of society in the face of climate change,
- Propose the overall plan of government actions to increase the resilience of Ivorian society to climate change.

#### **6. National Agricultural Investment Program (NAIP)**

The second generation NAIP 2018 -2025 (PNIA II) aims at sustainable and competitive Ivorian agriculture that creates equitably shared wealth. This vision poses the dual challenge of a coordinated development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector and fisheries, and the positive impact of this development on the environment and society. Specifically, the NAIP focuses on achieving three strategic objectives:

- The development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and value-added fisheries
- Strengthening agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems that respect the environment
- Inclusive growth, ensuring rural development and the well-being of the population.

#### **7. National Strategy on Climate-Smart Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire (NSCSA)**

The overall objective of the strategy is to "develop national smart agriculture to increase agricultural productivity, ensure food security and climate resilience of the sector". This objective contributes to the implementation of the Expected Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Biennial Update Report (Bur) for Côte d'Ivoire. Specifically, the strategy is based on the following directions:

- Strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the development of climate-smart agriculture (CSA).
- Support research, development and innovation in CSA.
- Strengthen national capacities in the field of CSA.
- Raise awareness, communicate and popularize CSA technologies and practices.
- Establish a sustainable funding mechanism for NSCSA.

#### **8. National Drought Control Plan**

The National Drought Control Plan aims to provide Côte d'Ivoire with effective tools, both institutional and legal, to better cope with natural hazards in order to reduce the country's vulnerability to drought. It will establish principles or modes of action for the management of drought and its consequences. In addition, it will help identify the impacts of drought to determine the issues, determine the adaptation measures to be implemented by the actors in order to develop a relevant management strategy. The implementation of the plan will contribute to risk reduction by helping to better understand drought-related hazards, better understand the root causes of vulnerability, and better identify societal resilience mechanisms. Specifically, the National Drought Plan will help the country prepare for the onset of drought based on three key pillars:

- Establish drought monitoring and early warning systems
- Assess vulnerability and drought risks in different climatic regions of the country
- Implement measures to limit the impacts of drought and better manage the consequences.

## 9. National plan to combat desertification and land degradation in Côte d'Ivoire

The national action plan, as a strategic framework to combat land degradation and deforestation for sustainable development, is structured around the following major orientations or strategic axes:

- Improvement of the living conditions of vulnerable populations
- Improvement of the state of degraded ecosystems
- Consolidation of global benefits from effective implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification
- Mobilization of sustainable resources for combating desertification.

## 10. National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA)

The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA) has established three (3) strategic axes to solve the problem. They are:

- Strategic area 1: Promote the integration of climate change into sectoral policies and strategies, development planning and strengthen the institutional and legal framework.
- Strategic area 2: Improve and disseminate national knowledge on climate change and build the capacity of stakeholders.
- Strategic area 3: Promote climate change mitigation measures across all sectors.

Thus, it is clearly stated that "the government's approach to adaptation is to establish a NAP that reduces vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of populations by building on existing development planning processes. Adaptation planning in the first phase will focus on the sectors identified as the most vulnerable: agriculture, access to water, land use, coastal zones and health. ... (Excerpt For a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process that addresses gender issues in Côte d'Ivoire, February 2019, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.)

## 11. Nationally Determined Contributions:

The revision of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs was an opportunity to update the priority sectors for adaptation (5 selected sectors: Agriculture/Livestock/Aquaculture, Forestry and Land Use, Water Resources, Health and Coastal Zones) and to maintain the 4 priority sectors for mitigation (Energy, Agriculture, Forestry, Waste). This revision of the NDCs also allowed the integration of cross-cutting themes such as gender, local communities and green jobs. Côte d'Ivoire's commitment through its NDC aims to reduce GHG emissions by 30.41% by 2030.

## 12. Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing Region (2021-2025)

The Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing region (2021-2025) is based on the development vision "Ensure the sustainability of socio-economic infrastructure, the competitiveness of sectors and guarantee populations living conditions for development and sustainable relations". This integrated vision is based on the development of human capital, the construction/rehabilitation of structuring infrastructures, sustainable development and citizen participation. The realization of this vision is based on the five (5) development axes: (i) Improve territorial governance and social cohesion; (ii) Strengthen the socio-cultural development of the Bafing Region; (iii) Raise people's standard of living through a vibrant local economy; (iv) Improve the living conditions of women, youth and persons with disabilities; (v) Ensure a pleasant living environment for the population while preserving the environment.

In addition to national and international plans and strategies, the proposed project is aligned with national and regional technical standards:

**Côte d'Ivoire's Agricultural Orientation Law:** This law aims to specify actions for the optimal development of the country's agro-ecological potential and agricultural know-how; create an environment favorable to the development of a structured agricultural sector; create conditions for the modernization of family farming and agricultural enterprises, in order to promote the emergence of a competitive agro-industrial sector that is integrated into the subregional and international economy. for developing an agricultural sector that contributes to food sovereignty, food and nutrition security, poverty reduction and job creation; improving the environment and living conditions in rural areas; contribute to the fight against forced labour and the worst forms of child labour; restoring or preserving

biodiversity; control, mobilize and manage surface and groundwater resources. The provisions of this law apply to the entire agricultural sector in general, including agriculture; forestry; agroforestry; aquaculture; livestock; and fishing.

**Law No. 2016-413 of 15 June 2016 on transhumance and livestock movements:** This law defines the general principles and rules on transhumance and the movement of livestock. Specifically, it aims to specify the obligations of the State, local authorities, breeders, farmers, pastoralists, cattle herders and any person involved in pastoral activities, in the context of animal mobility; prevent conflicts of cohabitation between farmers and herders; define how to manage these conflicts; combat the wandering of animals in all its forms on the national territory; create the conditions for the emergence of stabilized and modern livestock farming; define the modalities of development and management of pastoral resources.

This Act applies to individual breeders, groups of breeders, livestock farmers and farmers. It applies mainly to the pastoral livestock sector for bovine, ovine, caprine, camelina, equine and asine species. The owners, pastoralists or herders of transhumant herds, regularly authorized to enter Côte d'Ivoire, must comply with the provisions of this law and other texts in force on the national territory. As part of transhumance, the State will have to create and develop at the national level, exclusive grazing areas called "reception areas for transhumants" in compliance with the environmental balance. Local authorities, professional organisations and natural or legal persons are also authorised to set up grazing sites that can accommodate transhumant livestock. These grazing sites are private lands. The crossing of national borders by transhumant herds shall be subject to authorisation and shall take place during the day at the control posts provided for this purpose.

In addition, this text governs the movement of livestock, the agropastoral calendar, prevention, conflict management, and compensation for victims. Finally, the Act provides for administrative measures, offences and criminal penalties.

**Law No. 2003-208 of 7 July 2003 on the transfer and distribution of competences from the State to local authorities:** This law determines the rules and modalities of transfer and distribution of competences from the State to the Territorial Collectivities (the Communes, the Departments and the Regions). The different areas, subject of this transfer and distribution of competences, are in particular, spatial planning; development planning; urban planning and housing; health, public hygiene and quality; environmental protection and natural resource management; hydraulics and sanitation.

**Law No. 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on the Labour Code:** This law guides individual and collective relations in the field of labour. In all establishments subject to this Code, with the exception of agricultural establishments, the normal working hours of staff, whatever their sex or method of remuneration, shall be set at forty hours per week. This duration may be exceeded by the application of the rules on equivalence, overtime and recovery of lost working hours, as well as modulation. This legislation is very relevant to the project in that it serves as a guide for employer-employee relations during the implementation of the project.

**Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 amended by Law No. 2004-412 of 14 August 2004 on rural land tenure:** The legal framework of the rural land tenure system is constituted by the Ivorian Constitution, but also by Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land tenure, amended by Laws No. 2004-412 of 14 August, 2004 amending the Law of 1998 and No. 2013-655 of 13 September 2013, relating to the time limit for establishing customary rights over customary lands and amending Article 6 of Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land tenure. This law establishes the foundations of land policy relating to rural land, including the recognition of a customary rural domain and the validation of the existing management of this domain, the involvement of village authorities and rural communities in the management of rural land and in the registration of customary rights and their transformation into real rights. Some project activities will require the acquisition of land in rural areas. This law will make it possible to identify the holders of these lands with a view to contracting.

**Law No. 98-755 of 23 December 1998 on the Water Code** sets out the general principles applicable

to the protection of the water sector in Côte d'Ivoire. It sets the objectives for the management of water resources, hydraulic structures and installations according to the following points:

- hydraulic facilities and works subject to the authorisation scheme are subject to a prior environmental impact assessment (Title II, Chapter III, Article 29);
- installations, facilities, works and activities likely to hinder navigation, present dangers to public health and safety, impair the free movement of water, degrade the quality and quantity of water resources, increase, in particular, the risk of flooding, seriously harm the quality or diversity of the aquatic environment (Title II, Chapter III, Article 31) shall be subject to prior authorisation prior to any implementation;
- installations, works and activities which, not being likely to present such dangers, must nevertheless comply with the requirements laid down by the legislation in force (Title II, Chapter III, Article 31, second paragraph) are the subject of a prior declaration;
- protection of hydraulic installations and structures (Title III, Chapter III, Article 54).

This text is relevant to this project in the sense that the implementation of sub-projects could have a close relationship with water resources, both in terms of abstraction and in terms of achieving its physical and chemical quality. The project will have to comply with these requirements for the protection of water sources and reservoirs in its intervention area in order to avoid their pollution and waste.

**Law No. 2014-390 of 20 June 2014 on sustainable development:** This law is a guide for the implementation of the project. It guides all development actions according to the principles of sustainable development. This law will be particularly highlighted in the context of citizen engagement which aims at the appropriation of the various activities of the project by the beneficiaries for a rational and sustainable management of water resources and hydraulic works that will be carried out for current generations.

**Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 determining the rules and procedures applicable to the impact of a project on the environment:** This decree is of major importance in the context of the project insofar as it frames, on the one hand, environmental and social assessments and, on the other hand, makes mandatory the consultation and participation of the population in all procedures and decisions that could have an impact on its environment.

**Decree No. 71-74 of 16 February 1971 on State and Land Property Procedures:** grants de jure recognition (Articles 1 and 2) with limited legal scope in that customary rights are defined "as simple rights of use on State lands, personal to those who exercise them". In practice, however, few people take into account this narrowing of their scope. Very often, customary rights are equated with property rights of Roman design. Even modern courts are coming to forget modern land law and make this identification, even giving primacy to claims based on customary law over public land registries.

The project also complies with the decree on the creation, attribution, organization and functioning of the National Committee for Seeds and Plants, the specific legal texts on pesticides in Côte d'Ivoire and the OHADA uniform law on the law of cooperative societies.

**Interministerial Order No.**

**453/MINADER/MIS/MIRAH/MEF/MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/SEPMBPE of 1 August 2018**

setting the compensation scale for destruction or planned destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock, specifies the rules and formulas for calculating compensation rates for crop destruction. This decree updates the rates of compensation in the context of crop destruction caused by the execution of works of public utility.

- E. Describe how the project / program meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

The proposed project is aligned with Ivorian environmental legislation which establishes the environmental classification of projects and sub-projects into three categories: (i) environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), (ii) environmental and social impact report (CIES), (iii) categorical exclusion report (CEC). An analysis of national texts, in particular Framework Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code and the principles and criteria of the Adaptation Fund shows that the national categorization perfectly and fully follows that of the Adaptation Fund.

The environmental and social management of this project will be carried out in accordance with national standards and those of the Adaptation Fund with regard to the environmental and social selection procedure for subprojects.

As the project is classified in category B, therefore with moderate impact, not all sub-projects in category A will be eligible for this funding. To do this, a preliminary environmental assessment is not required but rather the development of an environmental and social management framework at the time of the development of the full project proposal.

**F. Describe if there is duplication of project / program with other funding sources, if any.**

The proposed project and its interventions will avoid any duplication of actions and sources of funding present in its area of intervention. During the identification and design of the project, consultations were conducted with all local stakeholders (administrative and customary authorities, local communities, professional organizations of farmers and herders, NGOs and CSOs in the Bafing region). From these consultations, it appears that no similar intervention is taking place in the Bafing region.

This will also be confirmed during the development of the full project proposal where further stakeholder consultation will be conducted. This will ensure that no duplication of projects or funding sources is made.

However, some projects implement activities related to the issue of transhumance and spatial planning. The table below presents some projects related to the themes of transhumance and adaptation to climate change carried out in the Bafing region.

**Table 5: Climate change projects/programs in the Bafing region**

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
Project to support the economic and ecological development of rural territories (ECOTER)	Improve the living conditions of beneficiary populations in a peaceful climate through three components, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening inclusive territorial governance and political dialogue through concerted planning of development actions;</li> <li>• Support for the planning, financing and implementation of productive investments for sustainable economic development of territories and responding to</li> </ul>	<b>There is no duplication</b> , but rather a scaling up of interventions at the pastoral level, to be carried out on a pilot basis by the ECOTER project and covering the development of about 30 ha of pastures.	<b>There is complementarity</b> The achievements of the ECOTER project will make it possible to better size and refine the intervention approach of this project.

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
	<p>the challenges of climate change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to regional authorities to implement their competences in the management of natural resources.</li> </ul>		
<p>Project Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers to the effects of climate change through the adoption of proven innovative technologies and practices (PRECCINOV) Funded by AF</p>	<p>Strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience to the effects of climate change through the adoption of innovative and proven technologies and practices such as solid rain and rice-fish farming.</p>	<p><b>No duplication</b> PRECCINOV in the Bafing region targets a category of actors (producers working on individual and dispersed perimeters). It can be completed as part of this project with producers grouped on community perimeters for water control, but not with the same technologies.</p> <p>Similarly, the beneficiaries will not be the same, because those targeted by this project will be identified around the transhumance axes.</p>	<p><b>There is complementarity.</b> The technology promoted in the Bafing region by PRECCINOV (solid rain) for water management for the adaptation of agricultural producers, will be completed in this project by the realization of boreholes and / or dams, with irrigation system.</p> <p>The two projects are complementary in that they both deal with the problem of adaptation linked to water management in the Bafing region. PRECCINOV works on individual plots, using hydro-retainers to optimise the use of available water points. The current project will work on community plots, building water management infrastructure (boreholes, water supply networks) on developed plots to make up for the shortage of water resources.</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Project in the Border Strip of Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea (COSFRONT)</p>	<p>Strengthen dialogue and social cohesion of communities living in the border area between Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire through better prevention and management of conflicts between pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural populations in their access to natural resources; through the analysis of conflicts and the participatory identification of possible solutions, and through the application of confidence-building measures between</p>	<p><b>There is no duplication</b>, but rather a continuity of the actions of this project focused exclusively on the western border of the Bafing region (border Côte d'Ivoire Guinea which ends at the end of 2023</p>	<p><b>There is complementarity</b> The achievements of the COSFRONT project can serve as a basis for the development of certain activities of the present project. The COSFRONT project drew up a map of transhumance corridors in the Bafing region, on which this project will base its analysis and selection of localities for the construction of pastoral infrastructure to</p>

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
	the authorities and local populations		accommodate transhumant herds. In addition, the COSFRONT project has initiated consultation frameworks between the local communities on the western border of the Bafing region and those of the villages bordering Guinea to define the responsibilities and measures to be taken to prevent conflicts linked to the management of natural resources, in the context of welcoming transhumant herders. This project will draw on these consultation frameworks to set up conflict management committees along the transhumance corridors where it will be active.
Project to support the creation of income-generating activities (IGAs) and micro and small enterprises (MSEs)	Integration of young people through self-employment through the creation and development of micro and small enterprises	<p><b>No duplication</b> The IGA carrier selection mechanism to be implemented as part of this project, with the involvement of the VTCs, aims to enable vulnerable people to benefit from subsidies to develop IGAs with a view to diversifying their sources of income. Consequently, a rural stakeholder who has already received funding from the "Support for the creation of income-generating activities (IGAs) and micro and small enterprises (MSEs)" project in the locality should not be able to receive a grant under this project.</p> <p>However, the model proposed in this project can inspire the</p>	<p><b>Possibility of complementarity,</b> particularly in agricultural sub-projects. However, the logic underlying the choice of a beneficiary for this project is based mainly on the fact that the beneficiary is affected by transhumance.</p>



Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
		implementation strategy of "support <i>for the organization and capacity building of associations for the mobilization and management of savings to support their access to credit</i> " of component 3 of this project.	
<b>Regional AM Project</b> Scaling up climate-resilient rice production in West Africa financed by the Adaptation Fund	The overall objective of the project is to improve resilience climate and increase the System productivity Rice cultivation of small-scale rice farmers from West Africa in using a rice production approach that is resilient in climate. The project aims to: reach approximately 153,000 rice farmers and to benefit indirectly to about 1.5 million people.	<b>No duplication</b>  This project promotes rice intensification (SRI) technology. The interventions of this project will focus on food crops, mainly maize, cassava and vegetables.	<b>No complementarity between the two projects.</b>
Cashew Value Chain Competitiveness Project (PPCA)	The PPCA aims to increase the productivity, quality and added value of cashew nuts, for the benefit of smallholder farmers and SMEs/SMLs, but also to develop the cashew processing industry in Côte d'Ivoire. It is structured around three technical components, namely (i) Institutional strengthening and governance of the value chain, (ii) Improving productivity and market access for raw cashew nuts, (iii) Supporting private investment in post-harvest and processing infrastructure	<b>No duplication</b> The two projects do not have the same objective	<b>No complementarity</b> The project concerns exclusively the cashew sector and covers all cashew nut production regions in Côte d'Ivoire.
Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project in Northern Côte d'Ivoire (PCR-CI)	The overall objective of the project is to reduce rural poverty and fragility, and to improve the management of rural roads. Specifically, PROCIR aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide inclusive, safe, sustainable and resilient</li> </ul>	<b>No duplication</b> The project priority covers the six (06) regions of northern Côte d'Ivoire bordering Mali and Burkina Faso namely: Bagoue, Bounkani, Folon,	<b>There is possibility of complementarity</b> between the two projects because sub-component 2.2 "Pastoral connectivity" of the PCR-CI addresses the issue of transhumance in the context

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
	<p>access to schools, health centres and economic opportunities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strengthening social cohesion and territorial development - implementing climate change adaptation measures;</li> <li>- finalise and adopt the rural roads strategy;</li> <li>- support the implementation of the strategy (including the governance of the Road Maintenance Fund (FER));</li> </ul> <p>- strengthen the capacities of public and private actors for efficient management of rural roads.</p>	<p>Kabadougou, Poro and Tchologo.</p> <p>Incidentally, some activities could be extended to the other five northern regions: Bafing, Béré, Gontoungo, Hambol and Worodougou.</p> <p>At this stage, the PCR-CI has not yet identified any specific activities for the Bafing region. However, the full proposal for this project will take care not to duplicate any of the PCR-CI's activities if it defines any for the Bafing region.</p>	<p>of climate change, which is the basis of this project. PCR-CI is currently being designed ; the project activities, particularly those to be implemented in the Bafing region, have not yet been identified at this stage.</p> <p>The present project will explore synergies in the rehabilitation of transhumance tracks at entry points for transhumant herds in the Bafing region and will identify the framework for possible collaboration at the full proposal stage. Possible areas of complementarity will be closely examined during the preparation phase of the full proposal.</p>

**G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.**

The issue to be addressed by the project in the Bafing Region affects a number of other regions of the country. The actions of component 4 will therefore make it possible to ensure a wide dissemination of its interventions and achievements, to promote learning by local communities, other local authorities and administrations and partners involved in the management of agro-pastoral sectors.

The implementation of the project is accompanied by a communication strategy whose objective is to enhance the achievements by capitalizing on them and disseminating them to rural actors, technicians and authorities in charge of the development of rural communities.

This strategy can be broken down as follows:

**Project launch workshop:** It aims to inform and discuss with stakeholders (producers, breeders, their professional organizations, customary authorities, administrative, etc.) the opportunities offered by the project's interventions to create conditions for peaceful cohabitation between farmers and herders and strengthen the resilience of agricultural and pastoral activities to climatic hazards.

**Exchange visits and experience-sharing workshops:** They are designed to allow the beneficiaries of these activities to share the experiences of the Bafing Regional Council, producers, breeders, communities of the localities where the infrastructure and interventions of the project were carried out. These exchanges could arouse the interest of other actors, local communities, local authorities and support partners, for infrastructure, good agricultural and livestock practices, models of conflict management mechanisms implemented by the project.

**Training of producers and breeders:** it aims to transfer knowledge on good agricultural, livestock, maintenance and infrastructure management practices in order to arouse their interest

in their use, then their gradual adoption in the environment as satisfactory results are obtained.

**Awareness-raising and training of local transhumance management committees:** it aims to inform and provide tools for understanding and applying national regulations on transhumance as well as good conflict management practices, in order to promote their mastery, arouse their interest in their implementation and their gradual adoption as satisfactory results are obtained.

**Workshops to review and capitalize on the achievements and results of the project:** They will be the place to share the results and raise awareness among opinion leaders about the advantages and opportunities offered by the devices and infrastructures provided by the project. During these meetings, the testimonies of the beneficiaries will make it possible to better appreciate the socio-economic benefits of the devices, infrastructures and achievements brought or developed within the framework of the project, in the Bafing Region. The participation of management technicians and decentralized directorates of Agriculture and Animal Resources from other regions of the country will offer them the opportunity to better understand the results of the project. This will lead to the possibility of disseminating the capitalized know-how in localities other than those of the project.

**Dissemination of technical and agrometeorological messages** through local radios operating in the region, in local languages, through animators equipped for this purpose. This will lead to mass information of local communities, farmers and herders operating in the Bafing region.

**Dissemination of films and capitalization media:** through the mass media (local radio, social networks, internet, written press, television), administrations in charge of agriculture and livestock, universities, colleges and agricultural training institutions, agricultural extension centers, NGOs supporting farmers and breeders will reach a greater number of producers, livestock farmers, communities, local authorities and actors involved in the management of agro-pastoral sectors.

**H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

In recent years, the effects of climate change have led to an upsurge in conflicts between farmers and herders in the Bafing region due to the scarcity of natural resources, specifically the availability of vegetation cover and water in the dry season.

In order to provide solutions to this problem, the Bafing Regional Council, , submitted a bid in response to the call for proposals for project ideas launched in 2021 by the Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory (FIRCA), the National Implementation Entity of the Climate Change Adaptation Fund. The project idea, although considered relevant, could not be selected by the Steering Committee of this process chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD) to be submitted for funding from the country allocation. However, it was selected from the portfolio of project ideas compiled on that occasion for subsequent submissions.

Following the capacity building of National Implementation Entities (NICs) on the "Enhanced Direct Access (EDA)" window, organized in June 2022 in Costa Rica, FIRCA has brought out the project idea proposed by the Bafing Regional Council. After the approval of the Adaptation Focal Point at the MINEDD in July 2022, discussions were initiated with the Bafing Regional Council for the development of the concept note of the project to be submitted to the said window.

During the process of drawing up the concept note, all the stakeholders (administrative and

customary authorities, women's and youth groups, herders' and farmers' groups, NGOs, etc.) were consulted using an inclusive and participatory process ([see the stakeholder consultation report in Appendix](#)). In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's gender policy, the entire consultative process followed the steps below:

- Ensuring the full participation of stakeholders in the various meetings by making appointments based on the times when stakeholders were available and respecting local customs and practices;
- Organise focus groups and meetings by age group, gender and category of stakeholder in order to gather their specific needs and the strategic interests of the Bafing region, with particular emphasis on the diversity of beneficiaries (religions, disabilities, widows/widowers, etc.).
- Organise field visits to gain a better understanding of local climatic realities and the level of vulnerability of stakeholders.

The entire process was carried out in four main phases : (i) an initial consultation workshop with local stakeholders (ii) a consultation mission and site visit; (iii) a workshop on diagnosis to determine the vulnerability factors of actors to the effects of climate change in the Bafing region and (iv) a mission to validate the results of the diagnostic analysis and identification of adaptation activities/strategies.

### **1- Initial consultation workshop with local stakeholders**

A workshop was held on 2 November 2022 in Touba, the capital of the Bafing region, bringing together various stakeholders, including the prefectural authorities, the decentralised technical administration<sup>9</sup>, professional agricultural organisations, representatives of women's and youth groups, local representatives of the Chamber of Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce, local NGOs working in the field of rural development and the FIRCA project team. The workshop provided an opportunity to present the issues involved in the project supported by the Regional Council and to gather the views of these stakeholders on the matter. The workshop was attended by a total of 65 people, including 4 representatives of women's groups (with an average of 30 women per group).

### **2- Consulting and site visit mission**

A stakeholder consultation and site visit mission took place from 13 to 20 November 2022 in the Bafing region and covered the three (3) departments, seven (7) sub-prefectures and twelve (12) localities (municipalities and villages).

The objective of the mission was to collect from administrations and especially local actors and communities data and factual information necessary to understand the issue with a view to developing the concept note.

The methodology used in the communities visited is participatory focus group by social category (men, women, young people) to ensure that the gender-specific needs of all stakeholders are taken into account. In collaboration with the Bafing Regional Council, meetings with community leaders were organized to determine the ideal days and times to meet the target groups.

The mission met transhumant herders already present in the area, local communities composed of farmers, local herders, customary authorities, as well as prefects and sub-prefects, officials and agents of the regional and departmental directorates of MEMINADER and MIRAH, and a local NGO (Yéya Négoce).

In addition, a few sites including the northern entry point for transhumant cattle into the area, and a damaged hydro-agricultural dam, were visited.

A total of 555 people were interviewed, including 218 women (39.28%) and 337 men (60.72%).

### **3- Workshop to analyse the vulnerability factors of actors to the effects of climate change in the Bafing region**

A workshop, held from 19 to 22 December 2022 in Grand-Bassam, chaired by the Adaptation

<sup>9</sup> Regional Directorates: (1) Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MEMINADER), (2) Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (MIRAH), Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEEDD), Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF).

Fund Focal Point at MINEDD, brought together the Directorate of the Bafing Regional Council, the NGO Yéya Négoce and FIRCA project team to exploit the results of the field missions of November 2022, in order to conduct the analysis of the vulnerability of local communities and stakeholder groups in the Bafing region to the effects of climate change. This workshop made possible the determination of endogenous adaptation strategies deployed by the actors to cope with the climatic hazards recorded and to outline the lines of action to strengthen their resilience. In total the workshop brought together 15 participants including 3 women (20%).

#### **4- Mission to validate the results of the diagnostic analysis and identify adaptation activities / strategies**

A mission to validate the results of the diagnostic analysis and identify adaptation activities/strategies took place from 19 to 25 June 2023 in the Bafing region. In particular, it aimed to identify, in a participatory manner, the best adaptation strategies of Bafing communities in the face of the effects of climate change, in view of the adaptation challenges identified during the data collection mission of November 2022 and analyzed during the technical workshop of December 2022.

The mission took place in two main stages: (i) a technical workshop and (ii) site visits and exchanges with potential project beneficiaries.

The technical workshop brought together the staff of the Bafing Regional Council, the Regional Directorates of the Technical Ministries involved in the project, the NGOs Yéya Négoce and BADEV, the focal point of the Billital Maroobé Network (RBM) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the Bafing region, representatives of herding organizations and FIRCA project team. The exchanges focused on the validation of the results of the diagnostic analysis and the identification of adaptation activities/strategies. The discussions made possible the identification potential sites for the implementation of the project and to address aspects related to the institutional arrangements. The workshop brought together a total of 24 people including 2 women (8.33%).<sup>10</sup>

Following the workshop, the mission visited three (3) potential sites. It is a private fodder cultivation site, a potential reception site that can be developed to receive herds, and a village located on a transhumance axis.

Besides, these visits, two communities were consulted, with a focus on young people and women. The methodology used in the communities visited is the participatory focus group according to the different social strata present. In collaboration with the Bafing Regional Council, working sessions with community leaders were organized to determine the days and times indicated to meet the target groups. The mission adopted a participatory approach aimed at better engaging and involving women and men, potential beneficiaries of the project. Men from the communities were consulted to understand their perception of gender relations with a view to improving the relationship between women and men in the implementation of the project. Exchanges with these two social groups (men and women) were conducted in separate groups to facilitate the effective participation of women in a social context where their freedom of expression in the presence of men is often hindered by social and cultural barriers.

The focus group discussions focused on the following themes:

- General information on climate change, activities, access to and control of factors of production;
- Information on the role of different targets in the community;
- Communities' perception of transhumance and its impact;
- Information about conflicts including their resolution;
- Information on decision-making within the household regarding the use of resources

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<sup>10</sup> The Billital Maroobé Network (RBM) is a network of pastoralists and pastoralists organizations in Africa created in 2003 by pastoralist organizations from Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger ; The network is involved in the regional debate on issues related to livestock and pastoralism

- created by men and women, children's decision to attend school, savings, etc. ;
  - Information on social perceptions and norms regarding women's access to land.
- In total, 65 people were met including 7 women (10.76%).



**Picture 7:** Images of stakeholder consultations during missions to the Bafing region

The analysis that emerged from the consultations shows that women in the region, unlike men, derive their source of income from market garden crops, which are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than cash crops. The proposed project will help to support women and young people to facilitate the production of market garden crops by improving water management and developing IGAs to diversify their sources of income.

**I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.**

The financial resources requested from the Adaptation Fund will be used to strengthen the resilience of farmers, transhumant and local herders, made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the lengthening of the dry season, and disruptions to rainfall patterns in the Bafing region of Côte d'Ivoire, in order to produce lasting impacts. Farmer-herder conflicts, resulting from strong competition for access to water and land for herders and farmers, will continue to be maintained in the Bafing region due to the adverse effects of climate change on the two main livelihoods of the local populations, namely agriculture and livestock, if their practices are not improved by the approaches developed in this project.

The areas that concentrate the residual water points during the dry season are those where the pressure on resources (land and water) is most accentuated, because they constitute both the areas of migration of internal and transboundary transhumant herds, and the sites suitable for the production of

food and vegetable crops at these same times of the year; Hence the recurrence or seriousness of conflicts between farmers and herders in these areas.

The adoption of the proposed strategies, through the project's interventions, will promote a peaceful, beneficial and secure environment for the practice of agricultural and pastoral activities more resilient to the effects of climate change, in the Bafing region.

In the current scenario, without AF funding, the persistence of the conflictual environment accentuated by the effects of climate change characterized by the lack of water (prolonged drought, poor distribution of rainfall and reduced rainfall) and land (aridity of arable land), for farmers and herders in the conduct of their respective activities, negatively impacts livestock productivity, food and vegetable production. This directly affects the incomes of farmers and pastoralists and also poses risks of food insecurity while maintaining the severity of poverty and the erosion of social cohesion in the region.

The funding of the AF aims to create a peaceful environment for the realization of agricultural and pastoral activities through rational water management and the development of land and infrastructures favorable to livestock and agriculture allowing pastoralists and farmers to better sharpen their adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change. It will also allow farmers and herders to increase their level of production to meet their food needs and generate a surplus whose marketing will generate income. In addition, supporting the diversification of livelihoods through income-generating activities will enable young people and women to increase their incomes.

By financing the strengthening of capacities and adaptation strategies of local pastoralists, transhumants and farmers in the face of the effects of climate change on the one hand and by promoting an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition on natural resources between these actors, on the other hand, the AF will contribute to supporting Côte d'Ivoire through the Bafing region, in the achievement of eight (8) of the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2: End hunger Ensure food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 5: Achieve gender equality empowering women and girls; Goal 6: Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; Goal 12: Responsible consumption: sustainable consumption and production patterns; Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 15: Restore, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; Goal 16 : promoting peace, ensuring access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Components (1) and (2) related to water control and management on the one hand, and infrastructure development and rehabilitation on the other, are important for strengthening the adaptive capacities of local pastoralists, transhumants and farmers in the face of water scarcity due to extended drought. The cost of building these infrastructures (water reservoir, borehole, irrigated community plots, etc.) is justified by the fact that the work to be carried out is beyond the financial capacity of breeders and farmers in the Bafing region. However, the provision of these infrastructures, in view of the context of the project as previously presented, is essential for the sustainability of agricultural and pastoral activities.

The cost of current practices for farmers can be assessed through the loss of calves due to lack of milk in cows, the payment of damages for crop destructions or the value of animals slaughtered as a result of crop damage. The cost of adaptation for livestock farmers is therefore similar to the difference between the cost of the infrastructure developed by the project to secure the practice of pastoral activity and strengthen its resilience (development of water points and reservoirs, transhumance corridors, pastoral areas equipped with containment corridors and tics removing baths for veterinary care, etc.) and the cost of current livestock adaptation practices described above.

For farmers, the cost of current practices consists of the cost of soil preparation work, the cost of seeds (sowing and failed replanting) and other inputs (fertilizers, pesticides), the cost of creating and

maintaining water points, the cost of manual watering equipment, as well as losses caused by crop damage. The cost of adaptation for farmers is therefore equivalent to the difference between the cost of the infrastructure developed by the project (water reservoirs, development of community plots, irrigation network, etc.), plus the cost of training for the production of organic fertilizers and biopesticides, the cost of investments for the production and dissemination of agro-climatic information, and the cost of technical assistance, from which the cost of farmers' current adaptation practices as described above must be subtracted.

In addition to these adaptation costs, there are the costs of technical and economic support for the beneficiaries of the project.

The sustainability of the project after its completion is linked to components 3 and 4. Strengthening social cohesion for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and herders will allow them to continue their activities in a peaceful environment and to use more serenely and sustainably the community infrastructure made available to them to improve their resilience to climate change.

In addition, the integration of agricultural and pastoral activities will enable local communities to diversify their livelihoods, and to derive mutually beneficial benefits for farmers and pastoralists to continue their activities.

Similarly, support for the strengthening of local governance, in particular through the strengthening of the technical and operational capacities of the Regional Council and local support organizations (NGOs, CSOs) will ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements.

The project's intervention approach is based on:

- (i) the development of community infrastructure (a) water control through the construction of water points and reservoirs for watering animals and irrigating agricultural plots to cope with the shortage generated by the long dry season and (b) land use for the practice of pastoral activities through the development of pastoral spaces and for the practice of agricultural activities on community agricultural production plots, to cope with the scarcity of fodder, and the aridity of the soil resulting from the long dry season and the irregularity of the rains.
- (ii) the promotion of good practices in conflict management, transhumance flows and pathways and agriculture-livestock integration, to strengthen (a) social cohesion between host communities and transhumant herders on the one hand, and (b) peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders on the other hand; thus enabling each group of actors to improve its resilience to climate change and ensure the sustainability of its activities.

The approach used by the project is therefore more effective and resilient to climate change than the endogenous methods used by local communities in the Bafing region.

**J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/program outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / program.**

The sustainability of the project's activities to **strengthen the resilience of** pastoralists and farmers to the effects of climate change will be ensured through the implementation of adaptation strategies for farmers and pastoralists to the effects of climate change and the sharing of knowledge with non-beneficiary populations and other local authorities in the country.

The project's interventions were designed to integrate both capacity building of different stakeholders and physical achievements (development of pastoral areas, community perimeters, water points and reservoirs, agrometeorological data collection equipment, grazing areas, community parks, transhumance corridors, etc.). All interventions under the project take into account sustainability aspects beyond the end of the project funding cycle.

The capitalization of the good practices and results of the project will be done first by documenting the results and good practices recorded by the project, then by producing didactic films and capitalization



materials on the results and good practices implemented within the framework of the project. The organization of visits to the developed spaces and the transhumance route for the benefit of local actors, as well as the organization of visits to community production plots and the externalities generated by the project will serve as models for other communities and communities in the country.

The dissemination of films and capitalization media through (i) the screening of films and the dissemination of printed materials during exchange visits and experience-sharing workshops as well as (ii) the dissemination of films and capitalization media through the mass media (local radio, social networks, internet, written press, TV programs), administrations in charge of agriculture and livestock, universities, colleges and agricultural training institutions, agricultural extension centres, NGOs supporting farmers and breeders, etc. These various dissemination actions will make it possible to perpetuate the achievements after the duration of the project.

**K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / program.**

In accordance with FIRCA's Environmental and Social Policy, the identification and analysis of potential risks arising from the implementation of the project will be carried out through the environmental and social selection procedure to ensure the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

To this end, an Environmental and Social Management Framework aligned with the internal procedures of the FIRCA and the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund will be prepared and include in the full proposal development phase. This framework, which includes the Environmental and Social Management Plan, will specify all the impacts related to the project as well as the associated risk mitigation plan.

Due to the nature of the activities identified, the project can be classified as category B. Sub-projects will be assessed in accordance with FIRCA's environmental and social policy, which is aligned with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, in the following stages: (i) screening or preliminary sorting; (ii) environmental and social assessment of risks and impacts and (iii) adoption of an environmental and social management plan. All sub-projects will be analysed to determine their potential to cause collateral social and/or environmental damage in order to determine the type of environmental and social assessment to be carried out. For sub-projects identified as having the potential to cause damage, an environmental and social risk assessment will be carried out by FIRCA and its implementing partner, the Bafing Regional Council. If the risk proves probable following this assessment, an environmental and social management plan will be drawn up and associated with the implementation of the sub-project concerned.

In this context, not all Category A sub-projects will be eligible for funding for this project.

The table below presents the potential impacts and risks as well as the additional assessment and management required for compliance with the fifteen principles of the Adaptation Fund.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	✓	Risk: Incompliance with all applicable domestic and international laws and regulations. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The IE will ensure that the project will comply with applicable domestic and international law, as well as a description of the legal and regulatory framework for any project activity that may require prior permission.

<p><i>Access and Equity</i></p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Risk: Inability to ensure and monitor fair and equitable access to all community members. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Low Measures: The IE will ensure that the project should provide fair and equitable access to project benefits by all community members that are inclusive, and will be designed and implemented in a way that will not impede access of any group to the essential services and rights mentioned in the principle by: 1) conducting stakeholder mapping in order to identify the potential beneficiaries, rivals, disputants, marginalized, or vulnerable people. 2) using a risk analysis to identify and assess the risk of impeding access to essential rights and services, and of exacerbating existing inequalities</p>
<p><i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i></p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Risk: Impose any disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Moderate/High Measures: Although during the project design and concept note development, the marginalized and vulnerable groups were identified and consulted, more in-depth analysis and intensive consultations will be done during full proposal development, including identify and quantify the groups mentioned in the principle, describe the characteristics and identify adverse impacts that each marginalized and vulnerable group are likely to experience, as well as monitoring that may be needed during the project implementation.</p>
<p><i>Human Rights</i></p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Risk: Occurrence of human rights violations Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Moderate/High Measures: The project will adhere to national and international human rights standards, policies, rules and regulations, including UDHR. IE will ensure that human rights issues will be part of consultations with stakeholders during the identification and/or formulation of the project, provide an overview of the relevant human rights issues (if any) and monitor the implementation.</p>
<p><i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i></p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Risk: Unequal access for men and women Likelihood: Moderate Potential impact: Moderate/High Measures: Gender will be mainstreamed in all project components. An initial gender analysis was provided, and an in-depth analysis will be completed at the full proposal development stage. IE will assess current situation, potential risks and legal and regulatory context and will proactively take measures to promote gender equality to ensure equal access to benefits and that there are no disproportionate adverse effects.</p>
<p><i>Core Labour Rights</i></p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Risk: The project activities do not meet the core labour standards due to limited knowledge on labour rights standards. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The project will adhere to core labour rights and incorporate ILO standards in the design and implementation, as well as create awareness of how the standards may apply.</p>
<p><i>Indigenous Peoples</i></p>	<p><b>No risk observed</b></p>	

<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	<b>No risk observed</b>	
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	<b>No risk observed</b>	
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	✓	Risk: Loss of biological diversity Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: Project activities related to restoration of ecological balance aim to enhance biodiversity conservation. IE will identify: 1) the presence in or near the project area of important biological diversity; 2) potential of a significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity and 3) describe the measures to be taken to minimize impacts.
<i>Climate Change</i>	✓	Risk: Increase in greenhouse gas emissions Likelihood: Low Potential Impact: High Measures: The project will contribute to climate change adaptation measures. No GHG emissions anticipated. The project will demonstrate compliance by carrying out a qualitative risk assessment for each of the mentioned drivers of climate change, plus any impact by the project on carbon capture and sequestration capacity.
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	✓	Risk: Increase pollution and resources inefficiency Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The project will adhere to established national and international pollution standards, as well as minimize all sources and forms of energy, water, and other resources in a reasonable and cost-effective way, as well as the production of waste and the release of pollutants.
<i>Public Health</i>	✓	Risk: Negative impact on public health Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The project design will ensure that public health is not adversely affected by performing health impact screening and assessment in compliance with the relevant WHO recommended practices.
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	<b>No risk observed</b>	
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	✓	Risk: Degradation or conversion of productive lands that provides ecosystem services Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Moderate/High Measures: The project will promote conservation of soil and land resources as the soil conservation will be incorporated in project design and implementation. The IE will identify the presence of fragile soils and potential soil loss activities, as well as measures that will be taken to minimize productive land degradation or ecosystem service impacts.

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### A. Demonstrate how the project / program aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project objective(s)	Project objective indicator(s)	Result of the fund	Fund performance indicator	Grant amount (USD)
<b>Impact:</b> The resilience of local communities made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change, is improved through the promotion of social cohesion and the sustainable management of water resources, agricultural and pastoral areas in the Bafing region				
Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change	Area of grazing areas with sanitary infrastructure for livestock (vaccination parks, veterinary centres and offices) set up	Outcome 4: Increased adaptability within relevant services in the development sector and infrastructure assets	4.2. Improved physical infrastructure to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	1,196,188
	Area of community parks developed/rehabilitated at the village level			
	Area of community grazing areas developed for local ranchers			
Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change	Number of newsletters disseminated in communities	Outcome 4: Increased adaptability within relevant services in the development sector and infrastructure assets	4.1. Responsiveness of development sector services to the changing needs of the changing and variable climate	1,894,877
	Number of relay teams set up for the management and maintenance of collection equipment, transmission of agrometeorological data			
	Number of water reservoirs developed		4.2. Improved physical infrastructure to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	
	Area of community production perimeters developed/rehabilitated			
Promotion of an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmer and herder and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change	Number of priority PMA recipients funded	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 Percentage of households and communities with safer access to livelihoods	841,678
	Availability of a local transhumance management manual	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and implement	7.1. Number of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	

Project objective(s)	Project objective indicator(s)	Result of the fund	Fund performance indicator	Grant amount (USD)
	Number of pastoralists and local communities trained or sensitized on current regulations	resilience measures	7.2. Number of targeted development strategies with integrated climate change priorities applied	
Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities	Availability of an early warning system on transhumance flows in the Bafing region	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and implement resilience measures	7.2. Number of targeted development strategies with integrated climate change priorities applied	233,661
	Number of knowledge-sharing initiatives developed			
	Number of best practices capitalised and disseminated as part of the project			
	Number of beneficiaries (men/women) reached by knowledge-sharing activities			
	Number of regional councils, customary authorities, transhumance and conflict management committees, professional organisations, CSOs and NGOs that took part in exchange trips to learn about the EDA approach implemented as part of the project in the Bafing region.			
	Number of visits organized on developed pastoral areas, transhumance routes and above-ground fodder production sites			
	Number of visits organized on community agricultural production perimeters with water control			
	Number of organized exchange trips on the production and use of biopesticides and biofertilizers			
	Number of workshops/exchange trips organized with delegations from regional councils			
	Number of workshops and exchange trips with universities, extension centers and agricultural training schools on project achievements			

1 The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

**PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY**

**A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government<sup>2</sup>**

*Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement.*

<p><b>LIADE Dissahonon Marie Sylvie</b></p> <p>Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority Environmental Engineer, Technical Assistant in charge of Climate Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>Date: August, 17, 2023</p>
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**B. Implementing entity certification** *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Climate Change Strategy, National Development Plan National Development Plan, National Agricultural Investment Plan, National investment plan for climate-smart agriculture) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/program in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/program.</p>

<sup>6</sup>Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programs proposed by the implementing entities.



**ATSIN Yao Léon**  
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: August, 17, 2023

Tel. and email: +225 2722528181  
atsiny@firca.ci

Project Contact Person: AYEMOU Djatin Edmond

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS  
AND PROJECTS

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM

000004

N° \_\_\_\_\_/MINEDD/CAB/CGPP/PNCC/Id

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

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16 AOUT 2023



ADAPTATION FUND

### Letter of Endorsement by Government

To: **Adaptation Fund Board**  
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
Email : [Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org](mailto:Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org)  
Fax : 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement of the concept note for the project "**Strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable by farmers-breeder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change**".

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, I confirm that the above project proposal is in line with the government's national priorities for implementing adaptation activities to reduce the negative impacts and risks posed by climate change in Côte d'Ivoire.

Indeed, climate action, which is intended to be cross-cutting, must be carried out on a small scale, and local authorities are an essential link in this process. This proposal for an Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) project is designed to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change through locally-driven actions.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund.

Please accept our compliments of the highest esteem.



Sincerely

**LIADÉ Dissahon Marie Sylvie**

Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority

Environmental Engineer, Technical Assistant in charge  
of Climate Resource Mobilization

Tel: +225 07 57 39 35 15

Email : [dissahononlade@gmail.com](mailto:dissahononlade@gmail.com)





## Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 17<sup>th</sup> August 2023

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country: Côte d'Ivoire

Title of Project/Programme: **project to strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable due to farmer-breeder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change**

Type of IE (NIE/MIE): **National Implementing Entity (NIE)**

Implementing Entity: **Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles (FIRCA)**

Executing Entity/ies: **Conseil Régional du Bafing**

### A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	<b>December 2023</b>
Completion date of PFG	<b>May 2024</b>


### B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Stakeholders' workshops for validating the project design and inputs for full proposal development	Workshop reports, validated project design, improved design, inputs to the design process	10,800
Field visits in the project area for validating project design and obtaining inputs for full project proposal development	Validated project design	11,300
Workshop for full project proposal development  (Detailed analysis of project components; Development of project log frame and results framework; Detailed project budget development)	Well described and detailed Project components  Detailed Project Logframe and Results Framework developed.  Detailed and concrete project budget  Full Project Proposal developed	17,900
Development of the environmental and social management framework (ESMF)	ESMF report	5,750
Implementing Entity's Management Fee		4,250
<b>Total Project Formulation Grant</b>		<b>50,000</b>

### C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
ATSIN Yao Léon		August, 17 <sup>th</sup> 2023	AYEMOU Djatin Edmond	+225 0707 880 380	ayemou@firca.ci