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ADAPTATION FUND

CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: Strengthening the Climate Resilience of vulnerable communities in the Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga regions of Burkina Faso

Country: Burkina Faso

Thematic Focal Area: Food Security

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: UNDP

Executing Entities: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Sanitation (MEEA)

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

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Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes ☒ No ☐

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: 8/8/2026

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

[1] The PFG will be executed by UNDP CO.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
ANEVE	National Agency for Environmental Assessments
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
CDD	Consecutive dry days
CES/DRS	Water and Soil Conservation / Soil Defense and Restoration
CGCT	General Code of Local Authorities
CNC	National Certificate of Conformity
CWD	Consecutive wet days
DADP	Dangoumana Agricultural Development Project
DGESS	Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles
DGPE	General Directorate for Environmental Preservation
DPSI	Drivers, Pressures, States, Impacts
E&S	Environmental and Social
EDII	Dangerous, Unhealthy and Inconvenient Establishments
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIS	Environmental Impact Notice
ENISAN	National Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Survey
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FIE	Environmental Intervention Fund
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GRM	Grievance Mechanism
HDI	Human Development Index
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
ITCZ	Intertropical Convergence Zone
IVDCP	Integrated Livestock Value Chain Development Project
KM	Knowledge Management
LOE	Letter of Endorsement
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy
MEEA	Ministry of Environment, Water, and Sanitation
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA/AF	National Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NTFP	Non-timber forest product
O&M	Operation and maintenance
OAPH	Operational Plan for Food Sovereignty and Decent Job Creation in the Agropastoral Sector
PA-SD	Stabilization and Development Action Plan
PAMED	Sustainable Livelihoods Improvement Programme
PAPISE	Action Program and Investment Plan in the Livestock Sector
PCD	Communal Development Plans
PDA/ECV	Ten-Year Action Program for the Environment and the Living Environment
PDI-CVA	Integrated Agricultural Value Chain Development Project
PES	Environmental and Social Policy
PFG	Project Formulation Grant
PIMSAR	Maize, Soybean, Poultry and Fish Integrated Value Chain Development and Resilience Project
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PISA	Investment Program in the Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fisheries Resources Sectors
PNDES	National Economic and Social Development Plan
PNSFMR	National Policy for Secure Land Tenure in Rural Areas
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PRA	Regional climate change adaptation plans
PRD	Regional Development Plans
PRSA-BF	Food Systems Resilience Programme in West Africa, Burkina Faso Component
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
RESI-2P	Strengthening the Resilience of Smallholder Producers Project
SD3C	Sahel Joint Programme in Response to the Challenges of Covid-19, Conflict and Climate Change
SDAU	Master Plans for Development and Urban Planning
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SECURAGRI	Project for the Improvement and Security of Agricultural Production
SLM	Sustainable Land Management

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SNDDAI	National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Irrigated Agriculture
SNG	National Gender Strategy
SP/CNSD	Not expanded in the document
SSP	Shared Socioeconomic Pathway
STEM	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WEEE	Waste electrical and electronic equipment
ZIP	Zone d'intervention du projet

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Project/Programme Background and Context

Overview of country and target regions

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in West Africa covering an area of ~274,200 square kilometres (km^2). The territory is situated within the zone where the Sahel and Sahara converge, and is bordered by Mali to the north and west, Niger to the east and Benin, Togo, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire to the south**Error! Reference source not found.**[2,3]. The country's topography is predominantly flat, with gentle undulations rarely exceeding 400 m above sea level (masl)[4]. The central plateau is intersected by a network of seasonal rivers, the most significant of which form part of the Volta Basin — including the Mouhoun (Black Volta), Nakambé (White Volta) and Nazinon (Red Volta) watersheds[5]. These river systems, together with numerous small reservoirs and wetlands, constitute critical freshwater resources for agriculture, livestock and domestic use.



Figure 1. Map indicating the geographic location of Burkina Faso within West Africa.

The proposed project will target a continuous intervention zone in western Burkina Faso, shown in Figure 2. Administratively, this area covers five regions — Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Guiriko and Yaadga — collectively representing 17 provinces and 149 municipalities across ~98,300 km² (>35% of the national territory). This intervention zone borders Mali to the west and extends southwards towards the Cascades[6] and South-West regions, placing it within an important ecological and economic corridor shaped by the Mouhoun, Nakambé and Nazinon rivers. Historically referred to as the 'breadbasket of Burkina Faso', this area contains rich agro-sylvo-pastoral landscapes, significant forest resources and key agricultural production basins[7].

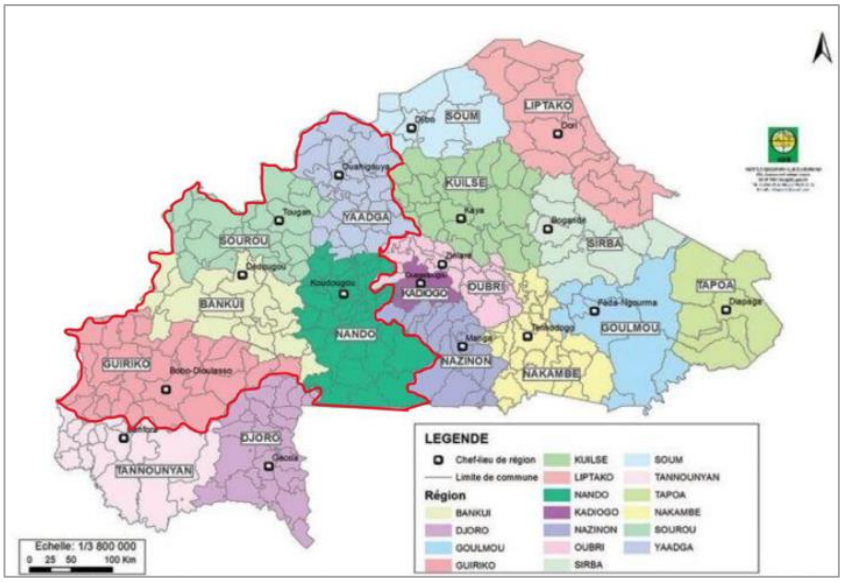


Figure 2. Map showing the proposed intervention area for this project, outlined in red.

The Bankui and Sourou regions together cover 34,333 km², representing ~12.5% of Burkina Faso's national territory[8] These two regions were formerly part of the single Boucle du Mouhoun Region, which was recently renamed and administratively divided into Bankui and Sourou. As a result, most available statistical and territorial data remain aggregated for the former unified region, and are therefore presented jointly here. The two regions have Dédougou and Tougan as their respective regional capitals and together encompass six provinces — Mouhoun, Balés, Banwa, Kossi, Nayala and Sourou. They include 47 communes (6 urban, 41 rural) and 985 villages, forming one of the country's most significant agro-sylvo-pastoral zones[9]. The Nando region extends across 21,752 km² in the Centre-West of Burkina Faso. It includes four provinces — Boulkiemdé, Sanguié, Sissili and Ziro — and comprises 38 communes (4 urban and 34 rural) and 595 villages. Koudougou serves as the regional

[2] Dresch J, Deschamps HJ, Guiguemde PH & Echenberg M. 2025. Burkina Faso. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Available here
[3] AmbiMed. N/d. Burkina Faso. Available here.
[4] Dresch J, Deschamps HJ, Guiguemde PH & Echenberg M. 2025. Burkina Faso. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Available here
[5] Ibid.
[6] The Cascades region is one of 13 administrative regions in Burkina Faso, named after the Cascades de Karfiguéla (or Banfora Waterfalls) — a series of waterfalls that are a major tourist site.
[7] AGRA. 2023. Improving the productivity of major crops in breadbasket areas in Burkina Faso. Available here
[8] Burkina Faso National Statistical and Population Institute (INSD). 2011.
[9] INSD. 2011.

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Figure 3. Maps of the Nando, Guriko and Yaadga regions (from left to right).

capital[10]. Covering an area of 11,540 km² (4.21% of the national territory), the Guiriko region spans three major international watersheds — the Comoé, Volta and Niger systems. It includes the provinces of Houet, Kénédougou and Tuy. Guiriko contains 33 communes (3 urban and 30 rural) and 483 villages. Bobo-Dioulasso, the regional capital, is a major economic and commercial hub[11]. The Yaadga region covers 16,414 km² (6.01% of the national territory) in the northern part of the intervention corridor. Its capital, Ouahigouya, anchors the region administratively. Yaadga includes four provinces — Loroum, Passoré, Yatenga and Zondoma — and comprises 31 communes (27 rural and 4 urban) and 914 villages[12]. **Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found.**

Justification for selection of target regions

The proposed intervention area in western Burkina Faso was selected because it represents one of the country's most strategically important yet highly climate-exposed and socioeconomically vulnerable regions. It encompasses major agricultural production basins where livelihoods depend heavily on rain-fed cropping systems, natural pastures, forests and surface- and groundwater resources—factors that heighten sensitivity to climate variability and land degradation. The area faces high exposure to multiple climate hazards, particularly floods and windstorms, as well as recurrent droughts, heat extremes, rainfall variability and increasingly erratic seasonal patterns[13]. Between 2013 and 2022, for example, the zone recorded 73 floods and 35 violent wind events, resulting in extensive crop losses, damage to infrastructure and the displacement of more than 134,000 people[14]. The region also hosts approximately 532,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) — equivalent to ~26% of the national total — who have been displaced primarily due to armed conflict[15]. Their presence places additional pressure on already limited and degraded land, forests and water systems. In this context, climate change acts as a risk multiplier, exacerbating resource competition and reducing the capacity of both host and displaced populations to recover and adapt to the impacts of changing environmental conditions[16]. Selection of this intervention corridor therefore reflects three core criteria: i) high exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards; ii) national significance for agricultural production and rural livelihoods; and iii) high concentrations of IDPs and associated pressures on natural resources. Together, these factors justify prioritised investment in climate-resilient livelihoods, natural resource management and climate change adaptation interventions in this region.

Baseline climate

Burkina Faso experiences a dry tropical climate characterised by a short rainy season (June–September) and a long dry season (October–May). Rainfall distribution across the country is governed by the north–south migration of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), while the dry season is regulated by the *Harmattan* — a dry easterly wind that brings hot air and dust from March to May. Mean annual temperatures range from 25–32°C; mean monthly temperatures fall to ~17°C in the coolest months (December–January) and peak at ~40°C during the hottest period (March–April)[17]. The country's inland location and proximity to the Sahara contribute to pronounced seasonal and interannual climatic variability, with rainfall being highly variable and unpredictable, frequently resulting in water insecurity for both households and productive sectors[18]. The proposed intervention area spans all three of Burkina Faso's major climatic zones: i) the Sahelian zone in the north, receiving less than 600 mm of annual rainfall; ii) the north-Sudanian zone in the centre, receiving 600–900 mm; and iii) the south-Sudanian zone in the south, where mean annual rainfall exceeds 900 mm[19]. These zones broadly correspond to distinct vegetation types — steppes

[10] INSD. 2011.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.
[13] World Bank. 2025. Climate Vulnerability and Risks in Burkina Faso. Available here
[14] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.
[15] IOM, UN Migration. 2023. Burkina Faso Crisis Response Plan (CONASUR). Available here
[16] Trisos C.H et al. 2022. In Pörtner, HO et al. (eds.). Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 1285–1455, doi:10.1017/9781009325844.011. Available here
[17] Red Cross Climate Centre. 2024. Climate fact sheet: Burkina Faso. Available here
[18] Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and (GFDRR). 2011. Climate risk and adaptation country profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[19] UNDP. 2021. Climate change adaptation: Burkina Faso. Available here

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in the north, annual grassy savannas in the centre and perennial grassy savannas in the south. The wettest part of the broader project area is the Guiriko region, where annual rainfall ranges between 500–1,400 mm[20].

Population and demographics

As of 2024, the national population is estimated at ~23.6 million (52% women; ~48% men), with an annual growth rate of ~2.2%. Population density has increased considerably since the 1960s — from ~18 people/km² in 1961 to ~84 people/km² in 2023 — reflecting rapid demographic expansion and increasing pressure on land and natural resources. The urban population is growing at ~4.2% per year, compared with ~1.3% in rural areas; however, the population remains predominantly rural, with ~67% of inhabitants residing in rural settings and depending heavily on natural resources, rain-fed agriculture and biomass energy. Nationally, the population has a youthful age structure, with more than 75% of people under 35 years of age and a mean life expectancy of ~61 years[21]. Demographically, the project's five target regions account for approximately one third of the national population. According to pre-reform regional statistics, obtained before the subdivision and renaming of administrative regions in 2025, the former Boucle du Mouhoun region — now divided into Bankui and Sourou — houses a population of ~2.12 million; the Centre-Ouest region (Nando) houses ~1.66 million; the Hauts-Bassins region (Guiriko) houses ~2.24 million; and the Nord region (Yaadga) houses ~1.91 million[22,23].

Socioeconomic context

Burkina Faso is a low-income Sahelian country whose economy remains highly vulnerable to climatic, security and commodity price shocks. Economic activity is driven largely by the extractive and agricultural sectors, with the services sector providing increasing support to GDP growth, which reached 3.8% in early 2025 and is projected at 4.7% by the year end (2.3% per capita)[24,25]. Agriculture alone contributes ~16–18%[26] of gross domestic product (GDP) and employs ~80% of the working age population, ~50% of whom are women. The sector is dominated by rain-fed crop production (sorghum, millet, maize, rice, sesame, cotton) and livestock rearing, making livelihoods highly sensitive to climatic variability, land degradation and water scarcity[27,28]. Although the country has ~9 million hectares of arable land, only ~46% is cultivated, and declining soil fertility, overexploitation and traditional low-input farming systems continue to undermine productivity[29]. The impacts of armed conflict and widespread displacement have intensified food insecurity, as evidenced by a 10% decline in national cereal production in 2021–2022 despite favourable weather conditions in that season[30]. Pressure on land and natural resources is further heightened by accelerated deforestation and overharvesting of woody vegetation — which supply ~35% of livestock fodder and ~85% of household energy — reducing landscape resilience and indirectly affecting agricultural performance. Together, these factors constrain the agricultural sector's ability to sustain GDP growth and reduce rural poverty[31]. Despite incremental improvements in macroeconomic performance and declining inflation (2.7% in 2025), poverty remains widespread, affecting more than 40% of the population, with nine out of ten impoverished households located in rural areas[32,33]. Inequality is also high (Gini[34] = 37.4), reflecting large disparities in access to income, services and economic opportunities, particularly between urban and rural areas[35]. Burkina Faso ranks 186th of 193 countries on the 2025 Human Development Index[36,37] (HDI = 0.438) and 149th out of 187 countries on the ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index[38,39] (0.521) — indicating very low levels of human development and high structural vulnerability to external shocks, such as climate change, security threats and commodity-price volatility. Gender

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[20] Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF). 2018. Second National Forest Inventory.
[21] World Bank. 2025. World Bank Open Data — Burkina Faso. Available here
[22] Central Census Office (BCR). 2019. Recensement général de la population et de l'habitation (5e RGPH) en 2019. Available here
[23] Data Commons. 2025. Ranking by Population — All Administrative Area 1 Places in Burkina Faso. Available here
[24] African Development Bank. 2024. Burkina Faso Economic Outlook. Available here
[25] World Bank. 2025. The World Bank in Burkina Faso: Overview. Available here
[26] World Bank. 2025. World Bank Open Data — Burkina Faso. Available here
[27] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Bank. 2020. Climate-smart Agriculture Investment Plan: Burkina Faso. Available here
[28] GIZ. 2022. Country profile on pastoralism and smallscale agriculture - Burkina Faso. Available here
[29] Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana. 2017. AGRA Baseline Study in Burkina Faso. Available here
[30] Reliefweb. 2022. GIEWS Country Briefs Burkina Faso. Available here.
[31] Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana. 2017. AGRA Baseline Study in Burkina Faso. Available here
[32] World Bank. 2025. The World Bank in Burkina Faso: Overview. Available here
[33] National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES II 2021-2025). Available here
[34] The Gini Index is a measure of how equal a country's distribution of income is. It
[35] World Bank. 2025. World Bank Open Data — Burkina Faso. Available here
[36] The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite metric developed by UNDP that aggregates normalised indicators of (i) life expectancy at birth, (ii) educational attainment (mean years of schooling for adults aged 25+ and expected years of schooling for children of school-entering age), and (iii) standard of living, measured by gross national income (GNI) per capita in PPP terms.
[37] World Bank. 2025. The World Bank in Burkina Faso: Overview. Available here
[38] A country's ND-GAIN index score is composed of a Vulnerability score and a Readiness score. Vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and ability to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. ND-GAIN measures the overall vulnerability by considering vulnerability in six life-supporting sectors – food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat and infrastructure.
[39] University of Notre Dame. 2025. ND-GAIN Rankings. Available here

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inequalities further compound this vulnerability: women's labour force participation is 10% lower than men's, their wage earnings are ~82% lower, business revenues are ~61% lower and the value of their agricultural production ~61% lower. These gaps stem from limited access to capital, farming inputs, skills, childcare and decision-making power, as well as entrenched social norms. As a result, women's adaptive capacity is significantly constrained, particularly in rural areas where livelihoods depend heavily on natural resources and rain-fed agriculture[40]. Socioeconomic conditions in Burkina Faso are worsened by persistent political insecurity and conflict in the country, driven by the expansion of non-state armed groups and escalating terrorist violence since 2015. These conditions have created a severe and rapidly worsening humanitarian crisis. As of 2025, more than two million people — nearly 10% of the population, mostly women and children — are internally displaced, with an estimated 800,000 people trapped in besieged or hard-to-reach areas. This deterioration in security, further compounded by political instability following a military coup in 2022 and the extension of the transitional government's mandate in 2024, continues to disrupt livelihoods, undermine access to basic services and intensify pressure on already overstretched natural resources and social systems[41]. Within the proposed intervention area, socioeconomic vulnerabilities are particularly pronounced. Rural poverty averages 54.3% across the target regions. In Bankui, 45.9% of the population lives below the national poverty line (~USD437 per person per year), with rural poverty (48.5%) more than double that in urban areas (22.1%)[42]. Employment rates in the intervention zone (38.9%) fall below the national average of 46.7%[43], and youth vulnerability is acute. For example, in Bankui and Sourou, ~58% of young people aged 15–24 are neither in education, employment nor training, highlighting severe human-capital constraints. Regional inequality metrics also reflect uneven socioeconomic conditions. Gini coefficients range from 0.24 in Bankui to 0.28 in Guiriko — lower than the national average but still indicative of uneven consumption and opportunity distribution[44]. Moreover, the intervention area hosts ~532,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) — equivalent to ~26% of all IDPs nationally[45]. Notably, women and girls are disproportionately affected by displacement linked to insecurity and climate stress; they comprise 52.75% of internally displaced persons (IDPs) nationally. Economic and livelihood conditions within the proposed intervention area mirror national trends. Agriculture, livestock and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are the dominant livelihood sources, and the region contributes more than half of Burkina Faso's national cereal output and ~60% of cash crop production[46]. Livestock is an additional pillar of the regional economy, with the Nando region alone holding over 587,000 cattle, 751,000 sheep, 1.04 million goats and 261,000 pigs[47]. Despite this economic importance, agricultural yields in regions such as Bankui have stagnated or declined over the past decade, partly resulting from land abandonment and reduced access to inputs caused by political insecurity and armed conflict[48]. These socioeconomic conditions — characterised by structurally low incomes, highly climate-sensitive livelihoods, limited employment prospects and deepening rural inequality — heighten the sensitivity of the target regions to climatic shocks and underpin the rationale for focusing climate change adaptation investments in this corridor.

Gender and social inclusion

Gender inequality significantly shapes vulnerability and adaptive capacity in the project area, particularly in rural and conflict-affected regions of Burkina Faso. Women represent approximately 50.2% of the population, yet face persistent structural barriers in access to land, finance, education, technology and decision-making. These constraints are further exacerbated by climate shocks and displacement in the target regions of Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga. Burkina Faso ranks among countries with high gender inequality, with a Gender Inequality Index of 0.555[49] and only marginal improvement projected. Women constitute around 55% of the agricultural workforce, but own less than 40% of land and have limited access to formal finance — only 5.5% of women receive loans from financial institutions, compared to 12.2% of men. As a result, women's ability to invest in climate-resilient livelihoods remains constrained. Labour force participation is low overall and particularly limited for women and youth. Women's participation declined to 41% in 2024, while youth participation (ages 15–24) is

[40] Donald A, Tonmoy Islam TM & Robakowski A. 2024. Policy research working paper: Explaining gender differences in economic outcomes in Burkina Faso. Available here
[41] ACAPS. 2025. Country analysis: Burkina Faso. Available here
[42] INSD. 2011.
[43] INSD. 2024.
[44] INSD. 2023.
[45] IOM, UN Migration. 2023. Burkina Faso Crisis Response Plan. Available here
[46] GoBF, Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire (SISA). 2024. Rapport de la mission conjointe de suivi et d'évaluation des marchés en février 2024, SISA/SAP. Available here
[47] Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques (DRARAH), Centre-Ouest. 2022.
[48] Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles (DGESS) within the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques (MARAH). 2022.
[49] UNDP. 2023.

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approximately 27.5%, reflecting structural barriers such as early marriage, unpaid care responsibilities, insecurity and limited access to skills development. Indeed, early marriage remains a major barrier to girls' education continuity and women's economic participation; approximately 52% of girls marry before age 18. Additionally, women perform 93% of unpaid care work, spending ~3.4 times more time than men on household care-related tasks. If monetised, unpaid care work would represent ~29.9% of GDP, reinforcing 'time poverty' constraints on women's participation in adaptation actions and markets[50]. Education and skills gaps further undermine adaptive capacity. While primary completion rates for girls have improved, access to secondary, tertiary and science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education remains low, especially in rural and insecure areas. Women are significantly underrepresented in STEM fields due to poverty, stereotypes, lack of role models and limited access to technology, constraining their participation in climate-related innovation and technical roles. Access to information, digital tools and climate finance is improving nationally but remains uneven. Internet penetration reached 24.2% in 2025, yet fewer than 20% of women regularly use digital tools. High costs, low digital literacy and weak infrastructure continue to exclude rural women from climate information services, financial products and market opportunities critical for adaptation. Climate change acts as a multiplier of these existing inequalities. Rising temperatures, water scarcity and extreme events increase women's workloads, food insecurity and exposure to gender-based violence, particularly in displaced and resource-scarce settings. Youth and internally displaced persons face heightened livelihood insecurity and reduced economic opportunities as climate shocks erode agricultural and pastoral systems. Despite these challenges, women play a critical role as agents of change. Women's cooperatives and local initiatives have demonstrated strong resilience and leadership in climate-resilient agriculture, livelihood diversification and social cohesion, including conflict-sensitive approaches in fragile contexts. Building on this potential, the project integrates gender-responsive and socially inclusive measures across all components to address structural barriers, strengthen women's and youth's access to resources, finance and decision-making, and ensure equitable adaptation outcomes. A detailed gender analysis, including differentiated climate impacts and a corresponding Initial Gender Assessment, is provided in Annex 1 and informs the project design, implementation and monitoring.

Status of natural resources

Burkina Faso's natural resources comprise both terrestrial and water systems. Terrestrial ecosystems are dominated by three vegetation formations — northern steppes, central annual grass savannahs and southern perennial savannahs — corresponding to the Sahelian, Sudano-Sahelian and Sudanian climatic zones[51]. These vegetation zones are complemented by a dense hydrographic network of rivers, seasonal wetlands and groundwater aquifers that collectively sustain agriculture, livestock production and domestic water supply. Natural resources across the country are increasingly degraded due to agricultural expansion, overgrazing, bushfires and rising demand for firewood and charcoal. Dependence on woody biomass — which provides ~85% of household energy[52] — places significant pressure on forest resources. Combined with land clearing and unsustainable grazing practices, these pressures have driven a long-term decline in woody vegetation. Indeed, national timber stocks decreased by ~7.742 million m³ per year between 1980 and 2014, and current estimates indicate continuing losses of ~247,000 ha of forest annually[53]. The resulting degradation undermines carbon sequestration, biodiversity and soil fertility. These dynamics are particularly pronounced in the proposed intervention area, where steppes and savannahs are being rapidly converted for crop cultivation and grazing. The target area includes at least 18 classified forests across three provinces — representing ~7% of Bankui's land area — and hosts key biodiversity sites such as the Banh International Migratory Bird Conservation Area; however, these natural assets are increasingly threatened by fragmentation, overharvesting of woody resources and unsustainable extraction of non-timber forest products. Water systems exhibit similar vulnerability. Although the project intervention zone is traversed by the Mouhoun, Nazinon, Nakambé and Sourou basins, most surface water is ephemeral and highly seasonal. Moreover, sedimentation, riverbank erosion and declining baseflows are constraining water availability for irrigation, livestock and household consumption. Groundwater resources are most readily available in Guiriko — where borehole yields range from 10–100 m³/hour, with peaks of up to 800 m³/hour[54]; however, recharge is increasingly impeded by land degradation and erratic rainfall patterns.

[50] Annex 5: Gender Assessment and Action Plan
[51] GoBF. 2012.Second National Forest Inventory (Second Inventaire Forestier National; IFN2). Available here
[52] Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). 2013. Plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP – Burkina Faso). Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
[53] GoBF. 2012.Second National Forest Inventory (Second Inventaire Forestier National; IFN2). Available here
[54] GoBF. National Office of Water and Sanitation (ONEA).

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Observed and projected climatic changes and impacts

Burkina Faso is already experiencing rapid climatic change, and future projections show that these trends will intensify. The following section presents the observed and projected changes at national and regional level and summarises their implications for the proposed project. Climate projections are based primarily on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) 5-8.5 scenario — a high-emissions pathway widely used in climate-risk analysis as it provides the most conservative, precautionary basis for adaptation planning. SSP5-8.5 represents a future with continued high greenhouse gas emissions, limited mitigation ambition and strong fossil-fuel development, leading to substantial warming by the end of the century. Using this scenario ensures that adaptation investments are designed to withstand the upper bound of plausible climate risks, thereby maximising long-term project robustness.

Observed climate change

Burkina Faso has experienced sustained warming over recent decades. Mean annual temperatures have risen from ~26.8°C in 1950 to ~29.3°C in 2024, consistent with a statistically significant long-term increase of ~0.25°C per decade between 1971–2020. Additionally, annual days with a heat index exceeding 35°C have increased sharply from <1 day in 1950 to ~66 days by 2025, with an increasing trend of +5.6 days per decade[55]. At the same time, mean annual precipitation across the country has shown a decreasing trend of -14.6 mm per decade over 1971–2020, with high interannual variability (5**Error! Reference source not found.**)[56]. Moreover, the annual maximum number of consecutive dry days (CDD) has increased from ~71 to ~98 days between 1971–2020 (+2.43 days per decade), while the maximum number of consecutive wet days (CWD) has declined from ~26 to ~14 days per year (-1.01 days per decade), indicating more frequent and prolonged dry spells and shorter rainfall events[57]. These patterns are consistent with the southward shift of isohyets and a widening of the Sahelian zone reported in national assessments[58,59].

Target regions

At the regional level, warming and drying trends are evident across all five target regions. Over the period spanning 1971–2020, mean annual temperatures have increased by ~0.23°C per decade in Bankui and Sourou, with similar shifts observed in Nando (+0.23°C/decade) and Yaadga (+0.21°C/decade)[60]. Warming is strongest in Guiriko, with an observed trend of +0.27°C per decade, consistent with national analyses that identify the south-west and north as hotspots of temperature increase. Moreover, evidence from western Burkina Faso confirms statistically significant warming in both daytime and nighttime temperatures, with rising minimum temperatures contributing to more frequent warm nights and reduced diurnal temperature variability. Observed precipitation trends are negative across all target regions. Mean annual rainfall has declined by 18.34 mm/decade in Bankui and Sourou; by 14.35 mm/decade in Yaadga; by 10.47 mm/decade in Nando; and by 32.11 mm/decade in Guiriko over the period spanning 1971–2020. These trends are indicative of more erratic seasonal rainfall and heightened risk of dry spells, particularly within the western agro-sylvo-pastoral corridor. Additionally, across western Burkina Faso, analyses demonstrate a marked increase in the frequency of rainfall 'intensity bursts' within shorter periods, raising the risk of flash flooding and soil erosion[61]. Within the intervention area, these climatic shifts have already manifested in recurrent hydrometeorological hazards. For example, between 2013 and 2022, the corridor experienced 73 flood events and 35 violent windstorms, causing destruction of >7,200 ha of crops, damage to >14,600 dwellings and the displacement of ~134,450 people — ~46% of whom were women[62]. Additionally, Burkina Faso has experienced recurrent droughts since the 1970s. Between 1969 and 2020, drought affected more than 15 million people across the country. In 2011, for example, the drought resulted in the loss of half a million tons of grain and caused a food shortage that affected 2.8 million people[63]. These observed impacts confirm that the target regions are highly exposed and sensitive to current climate variability — particularly heatwaves, floods, windstorms, agricultural droughts and intra-seasonal dry spells.

Projected climate change

Climate projections indicate that Burkina Faso will continue to warm substantially over the 21st century. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, mean annual temperatures at the 2100 horizon are projected to be ~4.5°C warmer relative to

[57] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[57] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[57] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[58] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[59] National Meteorological Agency of Burkina Faso (ANAM). 2023.
[61] UK Centre for Hydrology and Ecology. 2021. AMMA-50: Climate Change and It's Impacts in Burkina Faso. Available here
[61] UK Centre for Hydrology and Ecology. 2021. AMMA-50: Climate Change and It's Impacts in Burkina Faso. Available here
[62] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.
[63] USAID. 2019. Climate risks in food for peace geographies in Burkina Faso (Issue August). Available here

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the 1995–2014 reference period, with mean annual temperatures reaching ~34.0°C by the end of the century[64]. The frequency and intensity of extreme heat days are also expected to increase sharply, with the annual number of days with a heat index >35°C projected to reach ~245 days by 2100 (SSP5-8.5), implying that dangerous heat conditions would prevail over most of the year. Accordingly, warm spells are expected to lengthen considerably, with the warm spell duration index projected to exceed 250 hot days per year nationally by the end of the century under SSP5-8.5. Future projections of precipitation are less certain than projections of temperature change due to high natural year-to-year variability. In general, indicate a modest increase in mean annual rainfall across the country, with an expected anomaly of +64 mm by 2080–2099 (SSP5-8.5), relative to the 1995–2014 reference period. There is no projected increase in CDD or CWD at the national scale; however, some models demonstrate that even where annual rainfall totals increase, precipitation will likely be concentrated into fewer, more intense rainfall events — with average precipitation on the wettest days increasing by ~8mm and average largest 5-day precipitation increasing by ~30 mm by the end of the century — coupled with associated increases in flood and erosion risks. These patterns suggest that Burkina Faso is likely to face a warmer atmosphere with more intense rainfall heavy events and sustained dry spell risks, rather than a simple wetting trend. Additionally, since warmer air can hold more water vapour, it is expected that enhanced warming will increase potential evapotranspiration — the amount of water that would be evaporated and transpired if sufficient water was available at and below the land surface — in most regions. In line with this expectation, hydrological projections for Burkina Faso indicate a rise in potential evapotranspiration by ~3% under a low greenhouse gas emissions scenario Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP2.6) and ~6.8 % under a middle-of-the-road emissions scenario (RCP6.0) by the year 2080, compared to year 2000 levels. As a result, increasing evapotranspiration rates are likely to outpace any increase in annual precipitation across the country, resulting in heightened aridity, more frequent agricultural droughts and greater soil moisture deficits — even in years when total rainfall appears higher.

Target regions

At the regional scale, projected warming trends are strong and spatially coherent across the intervention zone. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, projected mean annual temperature anomalies at the 2100 horizon are as follows: +4.6°C in Bankui and Sourou; +4.36°C in Nando; +4.48°C in Guiriko; and +4.68°C in Yaadga . Moreover, warm spell duration is projected to be very long across all target regions, exceeding ~250 hot days per year by the year 2100 and reaching as high as ~270 days per year in Guiriko, underscoring the severity of future heat stress in this key agricultural corridor. Projected changes in mean annual rainfall are positive but modest, and differ slightly between regions. By 2100, under SSP5-8.5, mean precipitation is projected to increase by ~34 mm in Bankui and Sourou, ~66 mm in Nando, ~43 mm in Guiriko and ~47 mm in Yaadga relative to 1995–2014 . Despite these increases, there is no significant projected trend in the number of consecutive dry or wet days at regional level[65], implying that the main climate signal for the target regions will be much higher temperatures and extreme heat, combined with persistent intra-seasonal rainfall variability. For a landscape already characterised by high climatic variability, land degradation and heavy dependence on rain-fed production, this combination is expected to substantially increase climate risk.

Impacts of climate change

The impacts of climate change in Burkina Faso and the western intervention corridor reflect the combined effects of observed warming, increasing heat extremes, shifting rainfall patterns and rising evapotranspiration. These climatic shifts interact with existing environmental degradation, high livelihood dependence on rain-fed agriculture and significant socio-economic vulnerability. Drawing on the evidence presented above (including national analyses, regional observations and climate projections (Table 1table 1) below summarises the key climate impacts expected across sectors most relevant to the proposed project). Climate change impacts in the project area are not gender-neutral. Rising temperatures, water scarcity and extreme events increase women's workloads related to water and fuel collection, food preparation and caregiving, while also heightening exposure to gender-based violence during periods of climate stress and displacement. Youth face declining employment opportunities as climate shocks reduce agricultural and pastoral productivity, increasing migration and livelihood insecurity. IDPs experience heightened exposure to climate risks due to settlement in degraded or high-risk areas with limited access to services.

[65] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[65] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here

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Table 1. Description of climate change impacts in Burkina Faso, including observed and projected impacts and implications for the target regions.

Sector/system	Observed impacts	Projected impacts	Relevance to target regions
Agriculture and food security	• Reduced yields due to shorter growing periods caused by hotter conditions and disrupted rainfall timing. • Increased crop losses from flood events and windstorms (>7,200 ha destroyed between 2013–2022)[66]. • Soil erosion and nutrient loss resulting from intense rainfall bursts[67]. • Declining soil moisture from longer dry spells (+2.43 CDD/decade)[68].	• Heat-induced reductions in suitability for major staples as temperatures rise by ~3–4°C by 2080–2099.[69] • Increased evapotranspiration reducing plant-available moisture even when annual rainfall increases. • Shortened crop development cycles lowering yields. • Higher incidence of flood-related crop destruction due to more intense rainfall events. • Greater post-harvest losses due to humidity and pests under warming trends.	Target regions contribute >50% of national cereals and ~60% of cash crops[70]. Observed agricultural declines in Bankui and displacement-linked abandonment in Yaadga already undermine production. Future heat and rainfall extremes threaten national food security given this corridor's central role as a 'breadbasket'.
Livestock and rangelands	• Increased livestock mortality and reduced productivity during prolonged hot periods. • Declining availability of browsing material as woody vegetation degrades (35% of livestock fodder sourced from forests)[71]. • Seasonal drying of water sources reducing access to drinking water for herds, leading to weight loss and declining fertility.	• Intensified heat stress reducing weight gain, milk yields and fertility. • Lower fodder availability from heat- and drought-driven declines in rangeland productivity. • Higher incidence of vector-borne livestock disease transmission under warmer/humid conditions. • Greater likelihood of pasture degradation and fire outbreaks[72].	Regions host large herds (e.g., 587,861 cattle in Nando alone)[73]. Reduced fodder, unreliable water and extreme heat will affect pastoral livelihoods and increase resource-based conflict.
Water resources	• Reduced dry-season baseflows and seasonal drying of small dams and reservoirs. • Severe erosion and sedimentation from high-intensity rainfall, diminishing storage capacity[74]. • Increased flash flooding contaminating water sources. • Declining groundwater recharge despite high potential in Guiriko.	• Rising evapotranspiration reducing net water availability as temperatures increase. • Higher flood peaks and faster runoff reducing infiltration and recharge. • More frequent hydrological drought episodes due to more intense moisture deficits. • Higher contamination risk from extreme runoff.	The Mouhoun, Nazinon, Nakambé and Sourou basins are critical for irrigation and water supply. Reduced reliability will directly affect agriculture, livestock and domestic water security.
Ecosystems	• Forest loss of ~247,145 ha/year and long-term decline of timber stocks resulting from the interaction between climate change and baseline drivers of deforestation[75]. • Reduced regeneration of key species (shea, néré) due to warming and soil moisture deficits resulting from increased evapotranspiration rates. • Increased erosion and gully formation following intense rainfall[76]. • Habitat fragmentation reducing wildlife and NTFP availability. Resultant land degradation, reduced soil fertility and declining biodiversity widely reported[77,78].	• Increased bushfire frequency with hotter, drier conditions[79,80]. • Shifts in vegetation composition towards heat and drought-tolerant species • Accelerated savannah and gallery forest degradation, reducing carbon stocks and biodiversity. • Declining capacity of ecosystems to provide services such as watershed protection and fodder.	The intervention area contains at least 18 classified forests and key biodiversity sites (e.g. Banh International Migratory Bird Conservation Area). Ongoing land clearance, combined with projected heat and rainfall extremes will further erode ecosystem services (carbon storage, fodder, NTFPs, watershed protection) critical for local resilience.
Human health	• Increased waterborne and vector-borne disease outbreaks following floods and heatwaves (World Bank 2023).	• Up to ~245 days/year with heat index >35°C by 2100, increasing heat stress, dehydration and cardiovascular risk[83].	High rural poverty, limited health infrastructure and conflict-related access constraints in the

[66] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.
[67] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[68] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[69] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[70] GoBF, Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire (SISA). 2024. Rapport de la mission conjointe de suivi et d'évaluation des marchés en février 2024, SISA/SAP. Available here
[71] Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). 2013. Plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP – Burkina Faso). Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
[72] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[73] Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques (DRARAH), Centre-Ouest. 2022.
[74] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[75] GoBF. 2012.Second National Forest Inventory (Second Inventaire Forestier National; IFN2). Available here
[76] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[77] Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). 2013. Plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP – Burkina Faso). Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
[78] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[79] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[80] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[83] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here

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	• Heat-related illnesses rising during extreme heat and hot nights[81]. • Injury, mortality and displacement resulting from floods and windstorms (>134,450 people displaced 2013–2022) [82].	• Increased malaria and dengue transmission as temperature thresholds become more favourable[84]. • Higher malnutrition from climate-related crop and livestock declines.	target regions amplify these risks, particularly for women, children, older persons and IDPs.
Infrastructure and settlements	• Floods and violent winds causing recurring damage to houses, schools, roads and health centres (>14,600 dwellings destroyed)[85]. • Infrastructure cracking and deformation from repeated heat stress[86]. • Damage to irrigation and storage systems from erosion and runoff.	• Increased intensity of extreme rainfall events likely to raise infrastructure damage[87]. • Higher maintenance costs due to heat effects on roads and buildings. • Increased drainage failure, erosion and culvert washouts under more intense storms[88].	Rapidly growing rural towns and IDP-hosting communities in Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Guiriko and Yaadga face heightened disaster risk, with limited resources for resilient construction and maintenance.
Livelihoods, poverty and displacement	• Climate shocks eroding household assets, increasing food prices and undermining income diversification[89]. • Climate variability is interacting with political insecurity contributing to >2 million IDPs nationwide, including ~532,000 in the target regions[90]. • Recovery periods reduced due to more frequent extreme events.	• Approximately 2.7 million additional people are projected to fall into poverty by 2050 due to climate change[91]. • Greater frequency of climate-related displacement as agricultural, pastoral and fisheries livelihoods become less viable. • Increased competition for land and water, heightening social tensions.	The target regions already host ~26% of national IDPs, and livelihoods are heavily climate sensitive. Without adaptation, rising heat and climate extremes are likely to further erode resilience, increase forced migration and heighten climate–security risks.
Gender and social inclusion	• Women's workloads rising due to longer dry spells increasing time spent collecting water and fuelwood[92]. • Disproportionate exposure to gender-based violence during climate-stressed periods. As security concerns and resource shortages force women and girls into risky situations, exposure to gender-based violence (GBV) has surged — 1.3 million now require GBV support[93]. • Youth facing reduced employment opportunities as climate shocks reduce labour demand.	• Expanded gender and social inequalities as heat, rainfall variability and disaster losses reduce livelihood returns[94]. • Increased care burdens for women and girls due to more frequent illness and water scarcity[95]. • Growing exclusion of vulnerable groups (older persons, persons with disabilities, IDPs) as resource competition intensifies.	High rural poverty, entrenched gender norms and limited youth employment in the target regions mean that climate change will disproportionately affect women, youth, IDPs and other marginalised groups, unless adaptation responses are explicitly gender- and youth-responsive.

[81] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[82] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.
[84] Otshudiema JO, Diao WR, Ouedraogo SMW, Kapete AN, Moyenga L, Chanda E, Traore T, Ramadan OP & Zumla A. 2025. Estimating Dengue Outbreak Thresholds in West Africa: A Comprehensive Analysis of Climatic Influences in Burkina Faso, 2018-2024. *Trop Med Infect Dis.,* 10(3): 66. Available here
[85] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.
[86] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[87] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[88] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[89] World Bank. 2022. Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages 2021-2022. Available here
[90] IOM, UN Migration. 2023. Burkina Faso Crisis Response Plan (CONASUR). Available here
[91] World Bank Group (2022) Country Climate and Development Report G5 Sahel. The study estimates by 2050, under the medium-growth and dry and pessimistic climate scenarios, the number of poor will increase relative to the baseline by 2.7 million in Burkina Faso.
[92] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[93] InterAction. 2024. Combating Gender-Based Violence in Burkina Faso. Available here
[94] GoBF. 2021. Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Available here
[95] GoBF. 2024. Plan National D'adaptation Aux Changements Climatiques (Pna) Du Burkina Faso (NAP in English): 2024–2028. Available here

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Problem analysis

Building on the background and context information presented in the sections above, the core problem that the proposed project will address has been identified. This problem is summarised below, followed by a brief description of the underlying drivers/root causes of the problem — including non-climate related factors and a summary of climate drivers. To disentangle the complex set of non-climate socio-economic issues that contribute to the climate problem, a 'drivers, pressures, states, impacts' (DPSI) analysis conceptual framework was used.

Problem summary

Across Burkina Faso, climate change is driving a rapid decline in community resilience, as households are increasingly exposed to a combination of severe and rapidly intensifying climate hazards, which in turn amplify long-standing socioeconomic challenges and deepening the vulnerability of people whose livelihoods depend heavily on climate-sensitive natural resources. Increasing average temperatures, extreme heat and prolonged warm spells have been observed across the country, with temperatures frequently exceeding 35°C and projected warm spell durations reaching 250–270 days per year by 2100. Concurrently, increasing rainfall variability, longer consecutive dry periods and rising evapotranspiration contribute to recurrent agricultural and hydrological droughts, resulting in persistent soil moisture deficits that undermine crop and pasture productivity. When rainfall does occur, it is increasingly delivered through intense short-duration events that generate rapid runoff, flash flooding, soil erosion and damage to homes, roads and small-scale infrastructure. These heavy downpours combine with rising flood peaks to increase the overflow risk of small dams, reservoirs and low-lying settlements. Severe windstorms and convective storms often accompany these intense rainfall episodes, adding an additional layer of risk across the western agro-sylvo-pastoral corridor. Together, these hazards are eroding livelihoods, weakening ecosystem services and placing vulnerable households under escalating stress. Communities in the project target region in the west of the country — spanning the Sahelian, Sudano-Sahelian and Sudanian agro-ecological zones — are already experiencing severe on-the-ground impacts of climate change, including declining crop yields, shrinking pasture availability, increasing water scarcity and more frequent damage to homes and infrastructure. These climate-induced impacts are eroding household assets, reducing food security and pushing the most vulnerable groups deeper into poverty. As highlighted in the DPSI analysis below (Figure 4), the intensifying impacts of climate change are interacting with deep-rooted socioeconomic challenges that are already undermining the resilience of the most vulnerable communities. These challenges include population pressure, dependence on biomass for energy, overreliance on rainfed agriculture and unsustainable natural resource use. These challenges have historically been compounded by armed conflict, political insecurity and displacement, which concentrate vulnerable households (especially women and children) in areas with limited natural resources and overstretched services. The socioeconomic challenges present in the country are increasing pressure on the natural resource base, leading to overgrazing, overharvesting of non-timber forest products and ultimately to land degradation and deforestation. Ecosystems subsequently undergo state changes that further intensify the climate vulnerability of local communities — including desertification, hydrological decline, biodiversity loss and reduced agricultural and livestock productivity.

The cycle of non-climate drivers, pressures, states and impacts is exacerbated by climate change, which further affect ecosystem services, reduce the productivity of the land and intensify food and water insecurity, declining community health and wellbeing and deepening poverty. These declines translate into worsening food and water insecurity, multidimensional poverty, poor health outcomes and rising out-migration. Climate change acts as a threat multiplier throughout this cycle, accelerating degradation of ecosystems, amplifying shocks and reinforcing the downward spiral

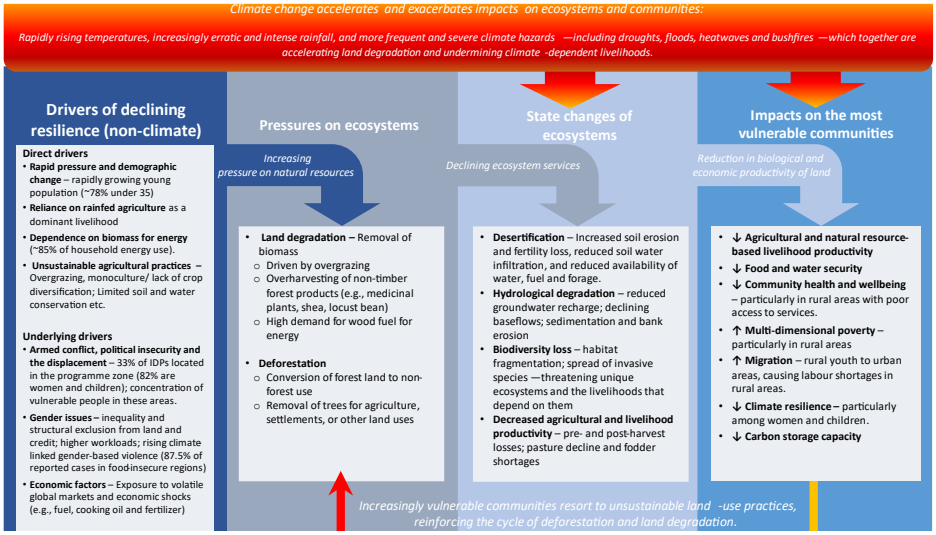


Figure 4. A summary of the non-climate drivers of community and ecosystem vulnerability in the project target areas.

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of vulnerability, thereby further exacerbating the impacts on already vulnerable communities. Structural gender inequalities constitute an underlying driver of climate vulnerability in the project area. Unequal access to land, finance, information and decision-making limits women's adaptive capacity, while high unpaid care burdens and restrictive social norms reduce time available for livelihood diversification and skills development. Gender inequalities and exposure to global market shocks further constrain households' ability to adapt or invest in resilient livelihoods. These factors increase pressure on already degraded ecosystems and constrain the uptake of climate-resilient practices. The DPSI analysis incorporates these gender-related drivers and pressures, drawing on evidence presented in Annex 1, which identifies priority entry points for gender-responsive adaptation. Climate-specific impacts outlined in Table 2 Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of climate-specific impacts within the proposed project target regions

Sector	Observed impacts	Projected impacts
Agriculture	Yield decline, flood/windstorm losses, soil erosion from intense rainfall	Reduced crop suitability, higher evapotranspiration, more droughts & flood losses
Livestock	Reduced fodder, heat stress, water scarcity	Stronger heat stress, less pasture, more disease
Water	Reduced baseflows, dam drying, sedimentation	Higher evapotranspiration, more flash floods, declining recharge
Ecosystems	Forest loss, species decline, increased erosion	More fires, vegetation shifts, accelerated degradation
Health	More heat illness & disease outbreaks	Extreme heat exposure, rising malaria/dengue, malnutrition
Infrastructure	Flood/wind damage, heat stress on structures	More storm damage, higher maintenance under heat
Livelihoods	Asset erosion, food price shocks, displacement	More poverty & displacement, resource conflict
Gender	Higher workloads, GBV risk	Worsening inequalities, increased care burdens

Theory of Change

The Theory of Change below presents the proposed method of addressing the problem and achieving the preferred solution/alternative scenario.

Preferred solution to the problem

The preferred solution describes the transformative change required to address the problem of declining climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities living in the Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Yaadga and Guiriko regions of Burkina Faso. The preferred solution involves strengthening their adaptive capacity and address the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems in these areas. This involves restoring degraded production landscapes to improve ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services thereby enhancing food and water security under current and future climate conditions, and reducing the vulnerability of communities to heat extremes, floods and dry spells. This will also require support for households and smallholder producers to secure their food and livelihood systems under increasingly variable climate conditions by expanding access to climate-resilient agricultural, pastoral, and fisheries practices and infrastructure. A key element of the preferred solution is to safeguard water resources and enhance water security through sustainable, climate-responsive land and water management that strengthens communities' ability (particularly women, youth and displaced populations)

Barriers to the preferred solution

- **Weak enforcement of natural-resource management policies and regulations**

A lack of knowledge of relevant policy and strategic frameworks that govern the protection of natural resources and the sustainable management of the environment by the population.: Inconsistency between legal texts: According to Palé and Kaboré (2021), the Law on the General Code of Local Authorities (CGCT) enshrines the transfer of powers relating to the management of natural resources to local authorities, while at the same time, these local authorities lose their autonomy in terms of natural resource management, in accordance with the Environmental Code and the Forest Code.

- **Limited access to adapted financing for climate-resilient investments**

Weak private sector commitment to climate change investment: Investments in climate projects/programmes are often perceived as having a long-term return on investment, which can deter companies and the private sector in the short term. Lack of financial support mechanisms for households to support the costs of adopting and using climate-friendly technologies:.

- **Social and cultural factors limit the transition to climate resilient practices**

Ancestral habits related to collection of wood for energy: The practice of fetching wood by women and children is perceived as an ancestral habit in the project area. Opposition to changing these ancestral habits is a significant barrier. The use of unregistered pesticides and chemical fertilizers in the fields: From the consultations, it appears that this practice is not only unregistered pesticides, but also chemical fertilizers is a common practice in the study

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area that could limit the achievement of the expected results of the project. Anarchic occupation of the banks of watercourses.

- **Insufficient technical capacity for the deployment of climate-smart technologies**

Consultations have revealed a relative lack of mastery of certain resilient technologies/practices such as the rapid production of compost (in 24 hours), the manufacturing process of liquid organic fertilizer, etc. Other Water and Soil Conservation/Soil Defense and Restoration (CES-DRS) techniques such as zaï and half-moons, which promote the improvement of agricultural production and the preservation of land in the climate change context, are insufficiently mastered.

Proposed objectives

The overall aim of the proposed project is to strengthen the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso, particularly those living in the Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Yaadga and Guiriko regions of the country. Specifically, the project objectives will include: i) strengthening the resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems to the impacts of climate change; ii) improving access to markets and innovative financing for actors across the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains, in order to enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change; and iii) build the institutional and operational capacities of local and sub-national governments to plan, implement and monitor inclusive, participatory and sustainable climate change adaptation actions.

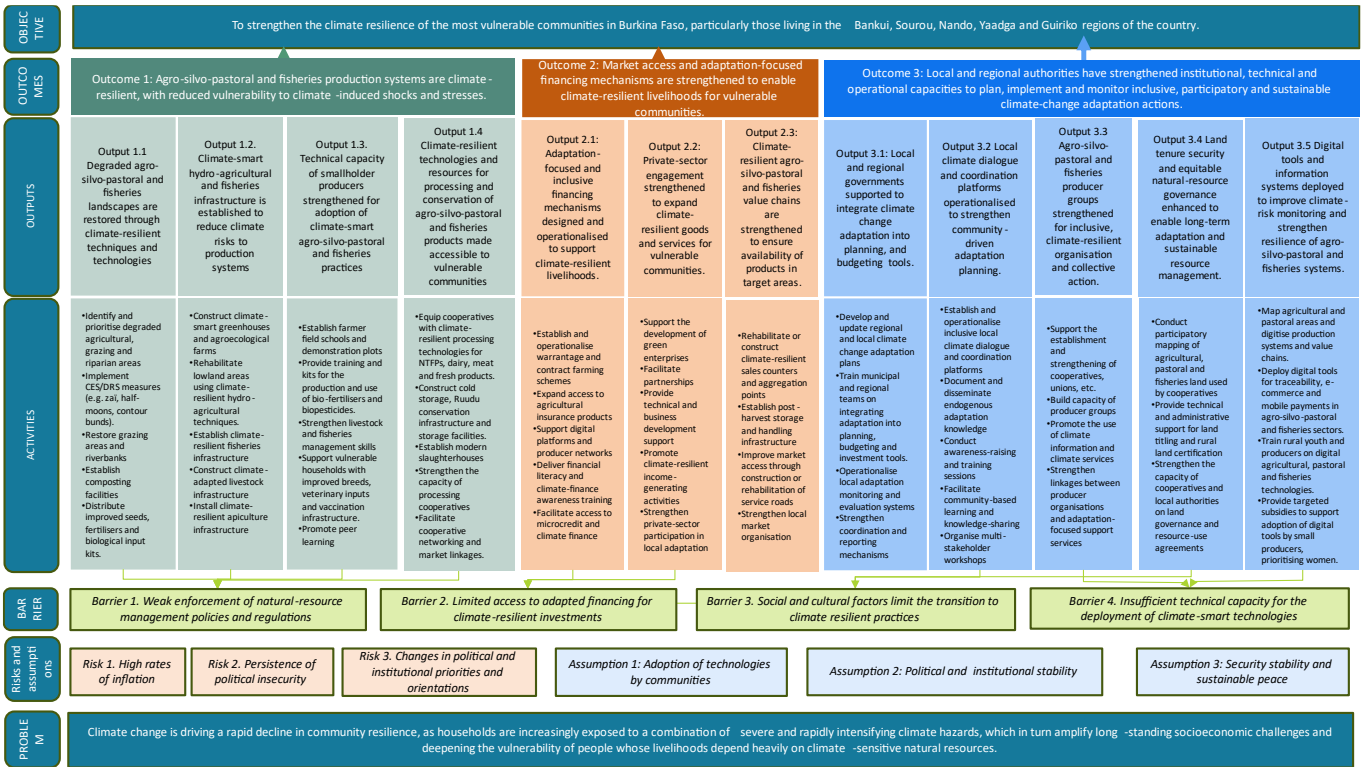


Figure 5.Theory of Change diagram.

Alignment with Adaptation Fund Strategic Objectives

Project activities support two Adaptation Fund strategic objectives under the Adaptation Fund objective to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity at local and national levels.

- AF SO 1. Reduce exposure to climate-related hazards and threats. Component 1 delivers climate-resilient restoration, climate-smart hydro-agricultural and fisheries infrastructure, and resilient processing and conservation assets, which reduce sensitivity of production systems to droughts, floods, heat stress, and rainfall variability. Component 3 adds climate-risk monitoring and decision-support tools, which strengthen local risk management.
- AF SO 2. Increase adaptive capacity and livelihood resilience for vulnerable communities. Component 1 builds producers' technical capacity for climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices. Component2 operationalises inclusive adaptation-focused financing, strengthens market access and value chains, and

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engages the private sector to sustain climate-resilient livelihood options and services. Component 3 strengthens local planning, budgeting, coordination, and producer organisation, which improves the enabling environment for sustained adaptation action.

Project/Programme Components and Financing:

Table 3. Relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (USD)	
Component 1 Strengthening the climate resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems	**Output 1.1** Climate-resilient restoration techniques and technologies implemented in degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries landscapes.	**Outcome 1:** Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems are climate-resilient, with reduced vulnerability to climate-induced shocks and stresses.	**1,785,000**	**10,500,000**
	Output 1.2. Climate-smart hydro-agricultural and fisheries infrastructure established in targeted production systems.		**5,565,000**	
	Output 1.3. Technical capacity building delivered to smallholder producers on climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices.		**1,050,000**	
	Output 1.4 Climate-resilient technologies and resources for processing and conservation of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries products distributed to vulnerable communities.		**2,100,000**	
Component 2: Increasing vulnerable communities' access to markets and innovative financing to strengthen their adaptation and resilience to climate change	**Output 2.1:** Adaptation-focused and inclusive financing mechanisms developed and operationalised to support climate-resilient livelihoods.	**Outcome 2:** Market access and adaptation-focused financing mechanisms are strengthened to enable climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities.	**600,000**	**3,000,000**
	Output 2.2: Private-sector engagement mechanisms established to support the delivery of climate-resilient goods and services to vulnerable communities.		**1,050,000**	
	Output 2.3: Climate-resilient agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chain support measures implemented to ensure availability of products in target areas.		**1,350,000**	
Component 3: Strengthening local climate governance, learning and knowledge sharing	**Output 3.1:** Climate change adaptation planning and budgeting tools developed and adopted by local and regional governments[96]	**Outcome 3:** Local and regional authorities have strengthened institutional, technical and operational capacities to plan, implement and monitor inclusive, participatory and sustainable climate-change adaptation actions.	**300,000**	**1,500,000**
	Output 3.2 Local climate dialogue and coordination platforms operationalised to strengthen community-driven adaptation planning.		**150,000**	
	Output 3.3 Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries producer groups supported through delivery of measures for inclusive, climate-resilient organisation and collective action.		**300,000**	
	Output 3.4 Land tenure documentation, resource-use agreements and equitable natural-resource governance frameworks developed and operationalised.		**300,000**	
	Output 3.5 Digital tools and information systems deployed for climate-risk monitoring, data management and decision support in agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems.		**450,000**	
Total				**15,000,000**
6. Project/Programme Execution cost (9.5%)				1,574,586
7. Total Project/Programme Cost				16,574,586
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) (8.5%)				1,408,840
Amount of Financing Requested				**17,983,426**

PFG start date: October 2026
PFG end date: April 2027

Projected Calendar:

Table 4. Milestones for the proposed project

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2 May 2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2 May 2029
Project/Programme Closing	1 May 2032
Terminal Evaluation	1 February 2033

[96] In the context of this proposed project, 'regional government' denotes the sub-national administrative level in Burkina Faso

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PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The proposed project is structured around three interlinked and mutually reinforcing components that apply innovative, systemic approaches sensitive to the needs of marginalised and highly vulnerable groups, including women, youth, climate migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The project is aligned with the Adaptation Fund's strategic areas and focuses on proven, integrated approaches to promote a paradigm shift in climate change adaptation planning and programming in Burkina Faso. The project's components, outcomes and outputs are described below.

Component 1: Strengthening the Climate Resilience of Agro-silvo-pastoral and Fisheries Production Systems

Component 1 focuses on strengthening the climate resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems that underpin livelihoods in the target regions. These systems are highly vulnerable to extreme heat, recurrent agricultural and hydrological droughts, increasingly erratic rainfall and flood and windstorm events, which together reduce soil moisture, water availability and biological productivity and increase climate-related losses for producers. In response to these climate risks, Component 1 promotes the adoption of climate-resilient land management, water management and production practices, combined with targeted infrastructure and capacity development, to reduce sensitivity to climate hazards and stabilise production under variable and changing climatic conditions. The component prioritises vulnerable households — particularly women, youth and displaced populations — whose adaptive capacity is constrained by limited access to resources, inputs and resilient technologies. It should be noted that Component 1 focusses on multiple small-scale, site-specific interventions within the predefined regions and final site selection will occur at full proposal or early implementation stage.

Component 1 will address the following gaps:

- inadequate mastery of climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries techniques and technologies;
- limited financial and material resources to support the adoption of climate-resilient practices;
- restricted access to essential agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries inputs; and
- insufficient capacity for processing and conserving agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries products.

The interventions implemented under Component 1 will contribute directly to the achievement of:

- **Outcome 1:** Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems are climate-resilient, with reduced vulnerability to climate-induced shocks and stresses.

Output 1.1 Climate-resilient restoration techniques and technologies implemented in degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries landscapes.

This output will involve the restoration of degraded agricultural land through CES/DRS techniques; restoration of degraded grazing areas with improved forage seeds, restoration and protection of riverbanks of water bodies; the removal of invasive plants, the provision of seeds of improved varieties and mineral fertilizers to vulnerable producers; the construction of composting complexes and the valorization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery by-products (including biodigesters); and the provision of batches of inputs for the manufacture of biological inputs to vulnerable producers. Potential activities under this output include:

- Identify and prioritise degraded agricultural, grazing and riparian areas for climate-resilient restoration using participatory diagnostics.
- Implement CES/DRS measures (e.g. zaï, half-moons, contour bunds).
- Restore grazing areas and riverbanks through reseeding with climate-resilient forage species and removal of invasive plants.
- Establish composting facilities and biodigesters to convert agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries by-products into organic inputs.
- Distribute improved seeds, fertilisers and biological input kits to vulnerable producers.

Table 5. Summary of Output 1.1.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Across the five target regions (Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Guiriko, Yaadga). Specific sites to be confirmed at full	Executing partners: Ministries in charge of environment and agriculture, decentralized services; local authorities (regions/communes);	Vulnerable producers/households (≥50% women; ≥25% youth; inclusion of IDPs).	Restoration of 2,500 ha (zaï/half-moons) + 2,750 ha assisted natural

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proposal/early implementation stage.	producer cooperatives; ANEVE as required for E&S compliance.		regeneration/parkland agroforestry = 5,250 ha.

Output 1.2: Climate-smart hydro-agricultural and fisheries infrastructure established in targeted production systems.
This output will include the installation of greenhouses for soilless cultivation equipped with high-flow boreholes with a solar pumping system; the development of lowlands; the realization of multi-purpose agroecological farms equipped with high-flow boreholes with a solar pumping system; the installation of floating cages for the benefit of fisheries promoters; the construction of raised goat farms for the production of red goats from Maradi; the construction of chicken coops for the production of improved local hens; the construction of fish farming units (of dimensions 8m x 5m x 1m per unit); the development of animal park sites on 0.5 ha; and the acquisition and installation of 50 Kenyan beehives and related apiculture equipment. Potential activities:

- Construct climate-smart greenhouses and agroecological farms equipped with solar-powered boreholes and efficient irrigation systems.
- Rehabilitate lowland areas using climate-resilient hydro-agricultural techniques.
- Establish climate-resilient fisheries infrastructure, including fish farming units and floating cages.
- Construct climate-adapted livestock infrastructure (raised goat farms, poultry coops, animal parks).
- Install climate-resilient apiculture infrastructure, including Kenyan beehives and associated equipment.

Table 6. Summary of Output 1.2.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Across the five target regions; exact communes and sites to be confirmed during full proposal, with safeguards screening and community consent.	Local authorities; Ministries in charge of environment and agriculture, decentralized services; fisheries/livestock services; contractors/suppliers; producer organizations/cooperatives.	Smallholders and cooperatives; women and youth prioritised for access to plots in irrigated/lowland areas and for livelihood diversification.	250 ha under small-scale solar irrigation through agroecological farms; 50 Kenyan beehives; fish-unit size specified (unit numbers to be finalised in full proposal).

Output 1.3: Technical capacity building delivered to smallholder producers on climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices.
This output will involve technical capacity building of producers on the use of pest-resistant crop varieties and the manufacture of bio-fertilizers (compost); the acquisition of kits for the production of *bokashi* (cane molasses, cattle dung, sugar, clay soil, rice bran, dolomite, yeast, dolo spent grain, etc.); the acquisition of ingredient kits for the production of biopesticides (garlic cloves, chili pepper, neem almonds, etc.); the establishment of farmer field schools; improving the awareness of rural communities on the importance of veterinary care; capacity building of livestock farmers on climate-smart production techniques, processing and conservation of natural fodder adapted to the climate, and the acquisition of improved breeds of small ruminants (red goats, etc.) for the benefit of vulnerable households, the construction of vaccination pens that meet health and safety norms and standards, the acquisition of inputs for fattening red goats in Maradi, etc., the acquisition of wild animals for the animal park; the acquisition of medicinal plants; the acquisition of inputs for fish production (feed, fry and veterinary products); and the acquisition of inputs for the rearing of improved local hens (chicks, feed and veterinary products). At least 1,500 women will be trained in climate-resilient agricultural practices, and 20 women-led demonstration plots per region will be established to support peer learning and local uptake. Potential activities:

- Establish farmer field schools and demonstration plots to train producers on climate-smart crop, livestock and fisheries practices.
- Provide training and kits for the production and use of bio-fertilisers and biopesticides.
- Strengthen livestock and fisheries management skills, including fodder conservation, animal health and veterinary care.
- Support vulnerable households with improved breeds, veterinary inputs and vaccination infrastructure.
- Promote peer learning through women-led demonstration plots and producer networks.

Table 7. Summary of output 1.3.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Training delivered across the five target regions; FFS and demo plots established within participating communes (sites to be confirmed in full proposal).	Municipalities; decentralized agriculture/livestock/fisheries services; cooperatives; extension agents; women's and youth groups.	Producers including vulnerable groups. Women-specific minimum target: ≥1,500 women trained; plus women-led demonstration plots.	≥1,500 women trained; 20 women-led demo plots per region (5 regions).

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Output 1.4: Climate-resilient technologies and resources for processing and conservation of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries products distributed to vulnerable communities.

This output will involve support for processing units in improved equipment for the processing of NTFPs and fresh products, the construction of modern slaughterhouses with integrated management of animal waste, the construction of cold rooms, the construction of infrastructure for the conservation of the Ruudu, capacity building of dairy production cooperatives and enabling networking them with FASO KOSAM, and the construction of 100-ton stores. Potential activities:

- Equip cooperatives with climate-resilient processing technologies for NTFPs, dairy, meat and fresh products.
- Construct cold storage, Ruudu conservation infrastructure and climate-resilient storage facilities.
- Establish modern slaughterhouses with integrated animal-waste management systems.
- Strengthen the capacity of processing cooperatives to operate and maintain climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Facilitate cooperative networking and market linkages to support sustained use of processing and conservation facilities.

Table 8. Summary of Output 1.4.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Facilities to be located near production and aggregation hubs within the five regions; exact sites and sizing to be confirmed in full proposal based on value-chain diagnostics and market accessibility.	Cooperatives (NTFP, dairy, livestock, fisheries); private service providers; local authorities; food safety and construction regulators as applicable.	Producer and processing cooperatives; women and youth prioritised for value-add opportunities.	Types of infrastructure (incl. 100-ton stores) will be defined in the full proposal.

Component 2: Increasing vulnerable communities' access to markets and innovative financing to strengthen their adaptation and resilience to climate change

Component 2 strengthens the adaptive capacity of vulnerable households by promoting the uptake of stable, climate-resilient livelihoods through improved access to markets and adaptation-focused finance. In response to increasing climate change impacts on production and income generation, this component operationalises inclusive financial mechanisms, strengthens market linkages and engages the private sector to reduce climate-related income risk and support investment in resilient practices. The component supports the deployment of risk-reducing financing instruments; improved post-harvest handling and market access; and private-sector-led delivery of climate-resilient goods and services — all with targeted inclusion of women, youth and other vulnerable groups to ensure equitable access to economic opportunities that enhance long-term resilience. The following barriers will be addressed through the implementation of this component:

- limited access to innovative financing mechanisms;
- low market access for the supply and marketing of climate change adaptation goods and services;
- low diversification of the livelihoods of vulnerable communities; and
- insufficient involvement of the private sector in climate change adaptation actions.

The interventions implemented under Component 2 will contribute directly to the achievement of:

- **Outcome 2:** Market access and adaptation-focused financing mechanisms are strengthened to enable climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities.

Output 2.1 Adaptation-focused and inclusive financing mechanisms developed and operationalised to support climate-resilient livelihoods.

This output will be achieved through support to vulnerable communities for the implementation of a warrantage system[97]; support for the implementation of a contract farming mechanism; support for the extension of agricultural insurance for rural producers; support for networking systems for vulnerable communities to access financing and markets; and for the digitalization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery product marketing networks through innovative tools/platforms. Financing mechanisms will be designed to be inclusive of women producers and entrepreneurs, including targeted access to warrantage systems, contract farming arrangements, agricultural insurance and digital finance platforms. The project will support at least 2,350 women to access microcredit or climate finance, complemented by financial literacy and climate-finance awareness training. It should be noted that the full cost of adaptation proposed is being met by the proposed AF budget. The project aims to achieve a 10% financial inclusion rate among women vulnerable to climate change in rural areas; therefore, the target of 2,350 women represents a

[97]A Warrantage system is a specialized, local inventory credit model for smallholder farmers, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa, that allows them to store harvested, non-perishable crops (like maize or millet) in secure, often cooperative-owned warehouses as collateral for immediate, low-interest loans.

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minimum threshold, while the programme will endeavour to reach ~2,500 women out of a target population of 23,500 female-headed households (equivalent to 50% of the targeted households). Potential activities:

- Establish and operationalise warrantage and contract farming schemes tailored to climate-resilient production systems.
- Expand access to agricultural insurance products for smallholder producers exposed to climate risks.
- Support digital platforms and producer networks to improve access to finance and markets.
- Deliver financial literacy and climate-finance awareness training, prioritising women producers and entrepreneurs.
- Facilitate access to microcredit and climate finance for women-led and youth-led livelihood activities.

Table 9. Summary of Output 2.1.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Across the five regions through producer organizations, MFIs/insurers and digital platforms; specific partner MFIs/platforms to be confirmed in full proposal.	Producer organizations; MFIs; insurers; local authorities; digital platform providers; women/youth groups.	Women producers/entrepreneurs prioritised. Minimum target: ≥2,350 women supported to access microcredit or climate finance (programme endeavours to reach ~2,500).	≥2,350 women supported (minimum).

Output 2.2: Private-sector engagement mechanisms established to support the delivery of climate-resilient goods and services to vulnerable communities.

Output 2.2 will involve strengthening the involvement of the private sector[98] in the expansion of climate-resilient goods and services for the development of technological and innovative solutions to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to the impacts of climate change. The output will provide support for the development of green enterprises as suppliers of agricultural inputs; and support for the development of income-generating activities to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups — particularly for women, youth and rural populations. At least 300 women-owned businesses will be supported to strengthen income diversification and adaptive capacity. Potential activities:

- Support the development of green enterprises supplying climate-resilient agricultural and fisheries inputs.
- Facilitate partnerships between private-sector actors, cooperatives and local governments to scale adaptation solutions.
- Provide technical and business development support to women-owned and youth-led enterprises.
- Promote climate-resilient income-generating activities linked to agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains.
- Strengthen private-sector participation in local adaptation initiatives through targeted incentives and matchmaking.

Table 10. Summary of Output 2.2.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Across the five regions, anchored in local value chains and market nodes.	Private sector SMEs; chambers of commerce where relevant; cooperatives; local authorities; business development service providers.	Women and youth entrepreneurs. Minimum target: ≥300 women-owned businesses supported.	≥300 women-owned businesses supported.

Output 2.3: Climate-resilient agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chain support measures implemented to ensure availability of products in target areas.

This output will be achieved through the rehabilitation/construction of agro-silvo-pastoral product sales counters, the establishment of post-harvest storage infrastructure, and improving market access — specifically through the construction of service roads to facilitate access to sales markets for buyers and sellers. Potential activities:

- Rehabilitate or construct climate-resilient sales counters and aggregation points for agro-silvo-pastoral products.
- Establish post-harvest storage and handling infrastructure to reduce climate-related losses.
- Improve market access through construction or rehabilitation of service roads linking production areas to markets.
- Strengthen local market organisation to stabilise supply and prices under climate variability.

[98] Targeted private sector will include: rural cooperatives engaged in agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production; Small and medium-sized agribusiness enterprises for processing, packaging, storage, and marketing; - distributors of climate-resilient inputs in the domain of improved seeds, fodder, veterinary vaccines, livestock feed; and Suppliers of adapted equipment and technologies such as solar pumps, drip-irrigation systems, mini-irrigation solutions, climate-sensitive land restoration solutions, sustainable fishing equipment.

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Table 11. Summary of Output 2.3.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Within selected communes/production basins in the five regions; exact sites/road segments selected during full proposal based on accessibility constraints and value-chain mapping.	Local authorities; producer groups; market committees; contractors; transport actors.	Producers and consumers; women and youth benefit through reduced losses and transaction costs.	Numbers and lengths will be fixed in full proposal to demonstrate scale and avoid duplication.

Component 3: Strengthening local climate governance, learning and knowledge sharing

Component 3 strengthens the institutional, human and operational capacities of local and regional governments in the target areas to plan, implement and monitor climate change adaptation actions in an inclusive, participatory and sustainable manner. By strengthening governance systems and coordination mechanisms, the component enhances preparedness for the prevention and management of climate risks. The component addresses key gaps that constrain effective local adaptation, including limited integration of climate change considerations into planning and budgeting processes; weak monitoring of adaptation actions; insufficient knowledge of, and compliance with, laws and regulations governing natural resource management; limited documentation and uptake of endogenous adaptation practices; and low levels of community participation in climate action. In addition, Component 3 strengthens coordination for adaptation planning, programming and monitoring; addresses land insecurity; improves the digitalisation of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems; and enhances access to climate information and early warning services at local level.

The interventions implemented under Component 3 will contribute directly to the achievement of:

- **Outcome 3:** Local and regional authorities have strengthened institutional, technical and operational capacities to plan, implement and monitor inclusive, participatory and sustainable climate-change adaptation actions.

Output 3.1: Climate change adaptation planning and budgeting tools developed and adopted by local and regional governments

This output will involve the development of regional climate change adaptation plans (PRA) in the regions targeted by the project. The output will also include training of municipal teams on the integration of adaptation into the Communal Development Plans (PCD), Regional Development Plans (PRD), Annual Investment Plans (AIPs) and annual budgets. Moreover, Output 3.1 will operationalize the adaptation monitoring and evaluation system at the local level, provide technical and logistical support to local authorities and national support structures to maintain consultation frameworks (workshops, reporting, supervision) and strengthen monitoring, coordination and feedback of climate information at all levels. Output 3.1 will also support the networking of local authorities with national adaptation platforms (SP/CNSD), and support for the revision of PCDs, PRDs, taking into account climate data and local risks. Potential activities under this output include:

- Develop and update regional and local climate change adaptation plans using climate risk data.
- Train municipal and regional teams on integrating adaptation into planning, budgeting and investment tools.
- Operationalise local adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Strengthen coordination and reporting mechanisms between local authorities and national adaptation platforms.
- Provide technical support for revising development plans to reflect climate risks and priorities.

Table 12. Summary of Output 3.1.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Regional and municipal governments across the intervention corridor.	Regional councils; Municipalities; DGESS structures; line ministries; UNDP support.	Local authorities and technical services; indirect benefits to communities via improved planning and budget allocation.	Tools development/training: Number of plans/trainings will be detailed in the full proposal.

Output 3.2 Local climate dialogue and coordination platforms operationalised to strengthen community-driven adaptation planning.

Output 3.2 will operationalise local climate dialogue and coordination platforms. A study will be conducted to inventory and document endogenous knowledge on adaptation. Based on the results of the study, educational materials will be produced (guides, technical sheets, audios) and awareness-raising sessions and targeted training organized (for local authorities, traditional leaders, religious leaders, women, youth, and other vulnerable groups) on the role of each person in climate action. In addition, working sessions will be organized to popularize endogenous knowledge on adaptation. Output 3.2 will also include learning and knowledge sharing sessions (forum theater, rural radios, in local languages to relay climate issues and mobilize the grassroots) and the identification of

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research priorities with local universities and centers, support for farmers' experimentation with climate-resilient technologies, the organization of multi-stakeholder workshops to share research results and promote their popularization. Potential activities under this output include:

- Establish and operationalise inclusive local climate dialogue and coordination platforms.
- Document and disseminate endogenous adaptation knowledge through studies and educational materials.
- Conduct awareness-raising and training sessions for local authorities, traditional leaders, women and youth.
- Facilitate community-based learning and knowledge-sharing activities (e.g. rural radio, forum theatre).
- Organise multi-stakeholder workshops to share research results and adaptation experiences.

Table 13. Summary of Output 3.2.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Across the five regions using local languages and inclusive participation.	Local authorities; CSOs; traditional/religious leaders; universities/research centres; producer organisations; rural radios.	Targeted population groups participating in awareness activities, prioritising women/youth and vulnerable groups.	Platforms/materials will be detailed in full proposal based on diagnostic.

Output 3.3: Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries producer groups supported through delivery of measures for inclusive, climate-resilient organisation and collective action.

This output will include the establishment of cooperatives, unions, local inter-professions to improve collective management, access to financing, and the use of climate information; the promotion of climate services for agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production. Potential activities under this output include:

- Support the establishment and strengthening of cooperatives, unions and inter-professional organisations.
- Build capacity of producer groups on collective management, governance and access to finance.
- Promote the use of climate information and climate services in production and decision-making.
- Strengthen linkages between producer organisations and adaptation-focused support services.

Table 14. Summary of Output 3.3.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Across production hubs in the five regions.	Producer organizations; extension services; local authorities; climate service providers.	Producers (women/men/youth) benefiting from stronger collective action.	Minimum 150 organizations (around 15000 producers with minimum 7500 women and 3750 youth) supported

Output 3.4: Land tenure documentation, resource-use agreements and equitable natural-resource governance frameworks developed and operationalised.

Under this output, support will be provided for cooperatives to legally secure their production land. To this end, a participatory mapping will be conducted of plots utilised by cooperatives (agricultural, pastoral, fisheries) in the areas of intervention of the project, technical and administrative support provided to cooperatives for the constitution of application files land titles or certificates of legal possession (rural land certificates), and the capacity of cooperatives and local authorities in land governance strengthened. Targeted measures will be implemented to strengthen women's land tenure security, with the project aiming to increase by at least 10% (over baseline) the number of women holding land titles in the intervention areas. Potential activities:

- Conduct participatory mapping of agricultural, pastoral and fisheries land used by cooperatives.
- Provide technical and administrative support for land titling and rural land certification processes.
- Strengthen the capacity of cooperatives and local authorities on land governance and resource-use agreements.

Table 15. Summary of Output 3.4.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Within communes hosting farms/lowlands/restoration activities in the five regions.	Local authorities; land services; cooperatives; customary authorities; relevant ministries.	Cooperatives and vulnerable groups, with explicit women's land tenure focus.	Increase women holding land titles by ≥10% over baseline (baseline/absolute numbers to be set in full proposal).

Output 3.5: Digital tools and information systems deployed for climate-risk monitoring, data management and decision support in agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems.

This output will include the mapping of agricultural land and pastoral areas, the digitalization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production value chains through traceability, e-commerce and mobile payments, and the training of rural youth in digital agricultural tools, pastoral and fisheries (use of digital technology in the value chain, financial inclusion, e-commerce, etc.). Output 3.5 will also include provision of subsidies for the adoption of digital/digital technologies by small producers, the strengthening of public-private partnerships (including with universities and research institutions), and research for the development of innovative digital solutions adapted to climate change

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at the national and local levels (start-up, acceleration of identified solutions, etc.). Digital inclusion measures will prioritise women given the persistent gender digital divide, with fewer than 20% of women regularly using digital tools and affordability/digital literacy constraints limiting uptake. Potential activities:

- Map agricultural and pastoral areas and digitise production systems and value chains.
- Deploy digital tools for traceability, e-commerce and mobile payments in agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors.
- Train rural youth and producers on digital agricultural, pastoral and fisheries technologies.
- Provide targeted subsidies to support adoption of digital tools by small producers, prioritising women.

Table 16. Summary of Output 3.5.

Location	Stakeholders involved	Beneficiaries (gender focus)	Quantification/scale
Across the five regions, adapted to rural connectivity constraints.	Local authorities; private tech providers; MFIs/mobile money; universities/research; youth and women's organizations.	Producers and youth trainees, prioritizing women.	Number of trainees/tools will be detailed in the full proposal based on the mapping

B. Describe how the project/programme 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/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The proposed economic, social and environmental benefits align with Adaptation Fund Outcomes 2, 4, 5 and 6, respectively supporting strengthened institutional capacity to address climate-induced losses, increased adaptive capacity in development-sector services and infrastructure, increased ecosystem resilience, and diversified and strengthened livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable people. This reflects the alignment table in Part III.A.

The proposed project will provide numerous economic, social and environmental co-benefits to the most vulnerable communities in the target areas — including women, the youth and IDPs. These benefits are described below.

Environmental co-benefits: in addition to the project's direct focus on adaptation and climate resilience, the implementation of different interventions such as the restoration of degraded land, agroforestry practices, restoration of the banks of water bodies will contribute indirectly to the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Interventions implemented under the project will support the restoration and/or improve the sequestration capacities of soils, plants and wetlands. In addition, the productive use of energy (i.e., through solar pumping) will reduce GHG emissions from the use of generators. Project activities such as agroforestry, shoreline restoration and protection will also improve vegetation cover, thereby controlling soil erosion and siltation of water bodies, etc. This will have a knock-on effect on the improvement of biodiversity, allowing the maintenance of ecosystem services essential to the climate resilience of vulnerable communities. In addition to the improvement of biodiversity, there is also the improvement of groundwater infiltration. Finally, actions to restore and protect aquatic ecosystems will improve water availability and quality.

Social co-benefits: the project will provide social co-benefits through the creation of multi-purpose agroecological farms (including market gardening perimeters and nutrient gardens), land restoration and fertilization, the use of improved and high-performance seeds will enhance food and nutrition security. The installation of the boreholes with solar pumps will result in better access to water and help reduce the workload of women and girls to fetch water. The project will promote job creation for women, young people, people with disabilities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and climate migrants through the provision of plots of land on multipurpose agroecological farms and in the lowlands, support for the creation of small rural businesses, training, and improved access to markets and innovative financing. By increasing and diversifying income sources, as well as improving food security, the project will also contribute to reducing climate migration.

Economic co-benefits: the project will increase productivity and yields in the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains. Improved crop and livestock productivity will be achieved through climate-smart practices in soil conservation, crop diversification, fodder production, processing and conservation of non-timber dairy and forest products, livestock and fish farming. This will substantially increase the incomes of rural households, including youth, women, people with disabilities, IDPs and climate migrants. In addition, improving adaptive capacities through the diversification of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries activities and the strengthening of climate information and early warning systems will enable vulnerable populations to anticipate or reduce the impacts of climate shocks such as droughts, floods and extreme heat. By supporting improved community preparation for climate shocks, the project will help avoid economic losses (destruction of crops, livestock, etc.).

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Gender-responsive development impact: The project adopts a gender-responsive approach informed by the Initial Gender Assessment (Annex 1). The assessment highlights that women constitute more than half of the agricultural labour force yet face systematic constraints in access to land, finance, technology, information and decision-making, while carrying a disproportionate burden of unpaid care work and facing heightened exposure to climate-related and conflict-related risks. In response, the project prioritises women and youth as agents of change in climate adaptation by addressing structural barriers and leveraging their demonstrated resilience, local knowledge and leadership potential. Project activities are designed to strengthen women's and youth's control over productive resources and income opportunities through secure access to land, climate-resilient inputs, adaptation-focused finance and market participation, while reducing time poverty and exclusion through targeted capacity building and inclusive service delivery. Specific measures include allocating agricultural plots to women and youth in newly irrigated areas; positioning women and youth as rural entrepreneurs and service providers within development poles and value chains; and prioritising their participation in training, financing mechanisms and producer organisations. Evidence from women-led cooperatives and climate-resilient production models in the project areas demonstrates that empowering women contributes to more sustainable natural-resource management, reduced conflict and improved food and income security. Accordingly, the project targets at least 50% women and 50% youth (men and women) among beneficiaries and embeds gender-responsive actions and indicators across all components, as detailed in Annex 1 and reflected in the Results Framework.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- **SDG 1: End poverty —** The project will contribute to SDG 1 by substantially improving the incomes of the poorest communities, including small-scale producers, women, IDPs, climate migrants, the project contributes directly to target 1.2, which aims to halve the proportion of people living in poverty. In addition, by strengthening the resilience of communities to climate shocks, it contributes to target 1.5, which aims to reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters.
- **SDG 2: End hunger —** The project will contribute to SDG 2 by increasing agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices and productivity, the project contributes to target 2.3, which aims to double the agricultural productivity of smallholder producers. In addition, by promoting climate-resilient practices, it contributes to target 2.4, which aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of food systems to climate change.
- **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls —** The project will contribute to SDG 5 by enabling access to land for women and other vulnerable people, supporting the transformation and commercialization of speculation, access to finance, the project contributes to target 5.5 ensure the full participation of women at all levels of decision-making in political life; 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with domestic legislation, 5.b Strengthen the use of key technologies, in particular computer and communications, to promote the empowerment of women.
- **SDG 13: Combat climate change —** The project will contribute to SDG 13 by strengthening the resilience of communities to extreme weather events and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, the project contributes directly to target 13.1, which aims to strengthen resilience to climate hazards. In addition, by developing the adaptive capacities of local actors, it contributes to target 13.3, which aims to improve education and awareness on climate change.
- **SDG 15: Preserve ecosystems —** By promoting sustainable forest management and carrying out afforestation/reforestation actions, the project contributes directly to target 15.2, which aims to halt deforestation and restore degraded forests.

Project beneficiary estimates and targeting strategy for identification of specific vulnerable groups: The program directly targets about to 243,105 direct beneficiaries through 46,751 households (We have 5,2 people/household in Burkina Faso according to INSD 2022). Indirect beneficiaries of the project will represent more than 5,790,000 people. The choice of beneficiaries will consider gender with at least 50% women and 25% young people. There are 1,009,807 rural households in the area covered by the study (INSD, 2022), most of which live on agriculture and livestock (89%) (FAO, 2019). Approximately 898,728 rural agro-pastoral households can be found in the area covered. According to the results of the National Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENISAN), 46.1% of households, including rural households, have suffered at least one climate shock (flood, drought, etc.). This percentage represents 414,314 rural agro-pastoral households vulnerable to climate change whose adaptive capacities need to be enhanced. The programme aims to directly reach at least 10% of these households at the rate of one person per household. This represents 41,431 direct households beneficiaries. In addition, the programme targets internal displaced persons (IDPs). At least 1% of all IDPs in the area covered by the project, which is estimated at nearly 532,000 people (SP/CONASUR, 2023), or about 5,320 people. Vulnerable

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groups—including women, youth, and internally displaced persons—will be identified through the common registry maintained by the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity, whose decentralized services extend to the municipal level. In line with UNDP's previous experience under the PAMED initiative, the selection criteria for local organizations responsible for managing the farms will include a defined inclusivity quota. This measure aims to ensure equitable and inclusive access to production plots within each farm established under the project.

Quantitative estimates of project benefits: The project will directly benefit approximately 243,105 people (≥ 50% women, ≥ 25% youth, including ~5,320 IDPs), and indirectly ~5.79 million people across the target regions. Only with 250 ha brought under small-scale solar irrigation through agroecological farms, we estimate USD 18,200/ha/year in additional net farm income (Burkina Faso-specific estimate based on UNDP recent PAMED programme), yielding ~USD 4.55 million per 250 ha annually. Restoration of 2,500 ha of degraded land using zaï/half-moons with organic amendments is expected to increase staple yields by 0.5–1.5 t/ha, i.e., ~2500× (0.5–1.5) t of additional grain annually. Introduction of hermetic storage reducing post-harvest losses from ~15% to ~5% (context-dependent) would save ~10 percentage points of grain, e.g., ~100 t per 1,000 t stored. Environmentally, assisted natural regeneration and parkland agroforestry on 2750 ha is expected to sequester ~1.47 tCO_2eq/ha/year (Sahel benchmark) equivalent to ~4,042 tCO_2eq/year. All benefits will be equitably allocated (50% for women and 25% to youth, with dedicated packages for IDPs to support livelihood recovery).

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/programme.

At Concept Note stage, the project's cost-effectiveness has been assessed using a qualitative and comparative approach, focusing on cost per direct beneficiary, avoided future losses, and efficiency gains achieved by building on existing institutional, private-sector and community systems. The assessment considers key intervention categories rather than individual activities, with comparisons made against less cost-effective alternatives. A detailed quantitative economic and financial analysis — in the form of a financial and economic appraisal — will be undertaken during full proposal development. The proposed financial structure is considered adequate and reasonable to achieve the project objectives in a cost-effective manner. The estimated Adaptation Fund investment per direct beneficiary (total Component budget/47,000 households) is ~USD320, reflecting efficient delivery at scale. Cost-effectiveness is further enhanced by aligning interventions with best practices in climate-resilient and green value-chain development and by building on lessons learned from comparable projects implemented by UNDP and national partners, including experience in water retention, land restoration and agro-silvo-pastoral value-chain development. For example, UNDP has capitalized on the experience of PAMED and other similar projects on its extensive experience in managing water retention dam and anti-salt dam projects, which will inform the full design and implementation of the project. The same applies to the SP-CNDD, the FIE, the DGPV as well as the producer organizations, which have extensive knowledge of the management practices of the value chain of the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector since they have been involved in other previous projects The project therefore leverages endogenous knowledge and nature-based practices already used by local communities, reducing implementation costs and increasing sustainability. Overall, the project's cost-effectiveness derives from preventing future climate-related losses and reducing recovery costs through integrated investments in climate-resilient production systems, ecosystem restoration, resilient infrastructure, capacity development, market access, innovative financing mechanisms and strengthened local planning and coordination for adaptation. The cost-effectiveness rationale for the selected interventions is summarised in Table 17. Under future climate conditions, extreme events such as floods and windstorms are expected to continue generating high repair and reconstruction costs, diverting scarce public and household resources from productive and development investments. While the Government of Burkina Faso and its development partners are investing in climate change adaptation, available financing remains insufficient to address growing climate risks in the most vulnerable areas. Insufficient adaptation investment is contributing to ongoing environmental degradation, including soil erosion, biodiversity loss and declining ecosystem services, which in turn undermines the productivity and sustainability of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems. In the absence of additional investment, communities remain trapped in a cycle of recurrent losses and recovery costs, increasing long-term vulnerability and fiscal pressure. Adaptation Fund financing will enable cost-effective, preventive investments that reduce future losses by strengthening climate-resilient production systems, restoring degraded land, and supporting the uptake of climate-smart practices and technologies. By shifting from reactive recovery to anticipatory adaptation, the project reduces long-term costs while generating sustained benefits for food security, livelihoods and ecosystem integrity, thereby delivering strong value for money and catalytic impact.

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Table 17. Factors contributing to cost-effectiveness of the proposed project.

Approaches to making the project cost-effective	Cost-effectiveness rationale	Less cost-effective alternatives
Restoration of degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and aquatic landscapes through nature-based solutions	Encourage the commitment of field agents with the ownership of beneficiaries.	The project could engage the private sector through the signing of contracts. This could lead to additional costs and make the project less cost-effective.
Setting up climate-smart hydro-agricultural infrastructure	It is cost-effective because it allows for optimized water management, increases yields and strengthens resilience to climatic hazards. Despite a high initial cost, it offers a good return on investment in the medium term.	In comparison, alternatives such as traditional irrigation or rainfed crops are less efficient, more vulnerable and unsustainable. They often result in farm losses and higher costs in the long run.
Capacity building of smallholder farmers on climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices	Capacity building for smallholder farmers on climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices is cost-effective as it improves productivity, resilience and sustainable management of natural resources. At low cost, this approach allows sustainable gains in self-reliance, food security and climate adaptation.	Less cost-effective alternatives include traditional practices that are not adapted to the climate, one-off assistance or non-targeted training, which offer little lasting impact. They expose producers to increased losses from climate shocks and hinder local development.
Availability of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery products adapted to climate change that are processed and well preserved	The approach is cost-effective because it reduces post-harvest losses, extends shelf life and increases added value. It also promotes market access and food security.	Less profitable alternatives such as the sale of unprocessed or poorly preserved raw products lead to significant post-harvest losses, low competitiveness and increased dependence on the seasons. They limit incomes and hinder adaptation to climate change.
Provision of goods and services for investments in adaptation to climate change for vulnerable communities through private sector involvement	It is cost-effective because it mobilizes sustainable resources, drives innovation, and enhances impact at scale. It allows for a rapid and targeted response to local needs.	Less profitable alternatives, such as isolated public aid or one-off donations, often lack continuity, scalability and efficiency. They create dependency without guaranteeing sustainable solutions or local commitment.
Availability of innovative and adapted financing mechanisms	The approach is cost-effective because it facilitates vulnerable communities' access to the resources needed to sustainably adapt to climate change. It encourages local investment, economic resilience and empowerment.	Less cost-effective alternatives, such as traditional financing or one-off grants, are often rigid, unaffordable, and unsustainable. They limit the long-term impact and do not effectively address the specific needs of beneficiaries.
Establishment of infrastructure for the sale of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries products	It is cost-effective because it reduces post-harvest losses, improves access to markets and increases farmers' incomes. It also promotes the regularity of the offer and local competitiveness.	Less profitable alternatives, such as informal sales or lack of infrastructure, lead to economic losses, saturation of local markets and limited outlets. They hinder the sustainable development of rural sectors.
Integration by local authorities of adaptation into their planning and budgeting tools	It makes it possible to mobilise existing local structures, to strengthen intersectoral synergies and to reduce the transaction costs linked to parallel arrangements. This approach optimizes the use of resources and facilitates access to additional financing, thus contributing to greater effectiveness in the implementation of adaptation actions.	On the other hand, alternatives such as the establishment of ad hoc structures or centralised "green" funds often generate high administrative costs and low local ownership, limiting their effectiveness. Similarly, one-off initiatives that are not integrated into the formal local budget lack financial robustness and sustainability. Thus, integration into local planning and budgeting tools is proving to be a more effective and sustainable strategy for climate change adaptation.
Support for the operationalization of local frameworks for dialogue on climate change adaptation	By strengthening local governance and fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue, this approach optimizes the use of existing resources, while improving the relevance and sustainability of climate change adaptation interventions. It also makes it possible to better target the needs of vulnerable communities, thus ensuring a more efficient allocation of funding.	Conversely, less cost-effective alternatives include centralized top-down approaches or non-institutionalized ad hoc dialogues. These methods often lack coordination, leading to overlapping efforts, low local ownership and high administrative costs. They also risk neglecting specific local needs, thus reducing the impact and sustainability of adaptation initiatives.
Support for the organization of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery producers	By strengthening the organizational capacities of local actors, this approach promotes better management of resources, increased value of products and easier access to financing and markets. It thus contributes to a sustainable increase in producers' productivity and incomes, while improving their resilience to climatic hazards.	Less cost-effective alternatives include isolated interventions or informal one-off supports. These approaches lack sustainability and long-term impact, as they do not promote the empowerment of producers or the structuring of value chains. They can also lead to dispersal of efforts and inefficiencies in the use of resources, limiting benefits for rural communities.
Secure land tenure and equitable governance of natural resources	Participatory mapping, awareness-raising, and the issuance of land tenure documents (e.g., land-use certificates, memoranda of understanding, etc.) have a relatively low cost (less than USD 6,000 per commune on average**)** compared to the value of the investments they protect, and avoid costly land disputes for communities and households. When producers have a	Without land tenure security, many investments (e.g., wells, irrigated perimeters, agro-forests, silvopastoral developments, etc.) are exposed to conflict, eviction or misappropriation, the infrastructure and support provided may be lost or challenged, social tensions may arise (e.g. conflicts between herders/farmers, or

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Approaches to making the project cost-effective	Cost-effectiveness rationale	Less cost-effective alternatives
	secure right to their land, they are incentivised to invest more in agroforestry, hedgerows, perennial crops, which promotes the emergence of a sustainable rural green economy	families on developed land), the most vulnerable actors remain excluded from the benefits of adaptation
Digitalization of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries systems for better resilience to climate change	Agro-climatic bulletins by SMS, mobile applications, community radios, digital platforms make it possible to quickly reach producers even in remote areas. The cost of implementation (infrastructure and content) is limited, but the impact is large: better agricultural planning, reduction of losses, informed decision-making. Digital technology allows for product traceability, electronic payment, and direct access to markets, limiting losses and margins for intermediaries. This creates new opportunities for women and youth, while reducing dependence on informal channels.	Weather information arrives late, or is not understood; producers sell at a loss due to a lack of access to digital markets; Physical infrastructure (i.e., pumps, boreholes, markets) is underused due to a lack of coordination or digital monitoring, and no local youth or female relay is trained in green technology.

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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 aligns closely with Burkina Faso's national priorities for adaptation, sustainable development and poverty reduction. It is part of a multisectoral and territorial approach in line with the following public policy orientations. Key strategic frameworks are summarized below.

- **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2024-2028):** The project operationalises elements of Burkina Faso's NAP, which aims to strengthen the resilience of people and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. It contributes to the achievement of several strategic objectives of the NAP, including: i) the integration of adaptation into local planning (PCD, PRD, PAI); ii) the strengthening of the capacities of local authorities and communities; iii) the development of early warning systems and climate services; and iv) the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and nature-based adaptation. The project primarily targets the regions identified in the NAP as the most vulnerable: North, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-West.
- **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021-2025):** The project contributes to the achievement of the adaptation objectives of Burkina Faso's NDC through the adaptation of agricultural and pastoral systems, the improvement of local governance of adaptation, and the integration of adaptation into sectoral policies and budgets. Adaptation actions such as the recovery of degraded land, agroecology, low-carbon pumping technologies, and the restoration of the banks of water bodies will generate co-benefits in terms of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Vision 2050 for Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development (LT-LEDS)
- **National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES-II, 2021–2025):** This project is aligned with axis 4 of the PNDES-II, namely: the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisher households to climatic hazards is strengthened; environmental and sustainable development governance is improved; The climate resilience of communities, sectors and priority areas is enhanced.
- **Stabilization and Development Action Plan (PA-SD):** The PA-SD, a tool for implementing the PNDES, is the current reference for development in Burkina Faso. It gives pride of place to the fight against climate change, particularly in axis 4 (SO 4.5: Reversing the trend of environmental and natural resource degradation to promote climate resilience and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) of its pillar 3.
- **National Sustainable Development Policy (PNDD, 2015):** The PNDD is an economic framework document, associated with the "Prospective Burkina 2025" study and the framework instruments. It has placed the concept of sustainability at the center of public action and the activities of non-state actors. This policy, based on the three pillars of sustainability (environmental, social and economic), has the merit of having enabled the establishment of steering bodies that now take climate change issues into account.
- **Agro-silvo-pastoral Policy 2018-2027:** The project is directly aligned with this policy as it focuses on strengthening the resilience of agricultural and forestry systems to the adverse effects of climate change and strengthening the capacities of key sectoral actors. Indeed, the project is aligned with the orientations of this policy, particularly in its axis 1 "food and nutrition security, resilience of vulnerable populations". It operationalizes Strategic Objective 1.1 "Increase productivity and ASP production and reduce harvest and post-harvest losses" by contributing to the expected outcome.
- **National Policy for Secure Land Tenure in Rural Areas (PNSFMR):** The overall objective of the PNSFMR is to ensure in the long term that all rural actors have equitable access to land, guarantee their investments, and effectively manage land disputes, in order to contribute to poverty reduction, the consolidation of social peace and the achievement of sustainable development. Through its achievements, the PSE-BF contributes to the implementation of this policy.
- **Sectoral policy "Environment, Water and Sanitation" (PS-EEA 2018-2027):** The overall objective of this policy is to ensure access to water, a healthy living environment and to strengthen environmental governance and sustainable development with a view to improving the economic and social conditions of the population. The PS-EEA is built on three strategic axes: i) sustainable management of the environment; ii) water mobilization and management; and iii) sanitation and improvement of the living environment. The implementation of the project contributes to the operationalization of these three (03) axes of the PS-EEA.
- **Rural Development Strategy (RDS):** The seven (07) strategic axes of the SDR and the priority actions resulting from them, constitute the foundations of the operational and investment programs initiated in rural areas. The SDR is implemented through the three ministerial programs and action plans: the Action Program and Investment Plan in the Livestock Sector (PAPISE), the Ten-Year Action Program for the Environment and the Living Environment (PDA/ECV) and the Investment Program in the Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fisheries

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Resources Sectors (PISA). The project will contribute to the implementation of the investment plan and the two programmes.

- **National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Irrigated Agriculture (SNDDAI):** The objectives of the SNDDAI, which stems from the SDR, are: i) to contribute to the satisfaction of food needs and small local industry from agricultural products, including those from livestock and fisheries; ii) to contribute to the fight against poverty through increased employment and incomes for all segments of the population; iii) to promote sustainable and environmentally sound use of natural resources; iv) to contribute to the balance between the different regions of Burkina Faso; and v) to increase and diversify agricultural production and exports to balance Burkina Faso's trade balance. The project is in line with the objectives of this strategy.
- **Operational Plan for Food Sovereignty and Decent Job Creation in the Agropastoral Sector (Agropastoral and Fisheries Offensive 2023-2025):** The Operational Plan for Food Sovereignty and the Creation of Decent Jobs in the Agropastoral Sector called "Agropastoral and Fisheries Offensive 2023-2025" (OAPH) aims to achieve food sovereignty for the country by 2025. To this end, it envisages a substantial increase in production in the country's strategic sectors in order to meet the consumption needs of the population and lift dependence on the import of consumer food products. The implementation of the project will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the agropastoral and fisheries offensive.
- **National Gender Strategy (NSE 2020-2024):** The National Gender Strategy (SNG) has the long-term vision of "building a society of equality and equity between men and women, and which ensures that all its citizens have the security essential for their social, cultural, political and economic development". Its overall objective is to promote the establishment of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Burkina Faso. The project is in line with this strategy, the implementation of which contributes to the operationalization of axis 3 "women's economic empowerment" through SO 3.1 "improve women's and girls' access to land, production, processing, conservation and financing technologies" and SO 3.3 "strengthen women's access to finance and decent and sustainable employment".
- **Communal and Regional Development Plans (PCD, PRD):** The project supports the integration of adaptation into local planning tools, in accordance with the recommendations of the Harmonized Methodological Framework for the development of PCDs, and in coherence with the Regional Adaptation Plans (PRA). The target local authorities will benefit from support in revising their plans by integrating climate risks and securing municipal investments against climatic hazards.

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E. Describe how the project/programme 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 project aligns with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy (see the summary of the PES risk assessment in Section II. K) and has been designed to minimize any negative environmental impact, resulting in net environmental benefits. The project is also designed in compliance with relevant federal and state laws and codes, as shown in Table 18 below. To effectively comply with national standards, the project will involve various ministries such as the National Agency for Environmental Assessments (ANEVE) and its western branch, the General Directorate for Environmental Preservation (DGPE), etc. In addition, a grievance and complaints management mechanism will be developed and popularized to allow any stakeholder or beneficiary to report any potential failure to do so in the execution of the project.

Table 18. Relevant legal frameworks and their alignment with the proposed project.

Texts	Measures
Constitution of 11 June 1991	The fundamental law, which is the foundation of environmental legislation, insists in its preamble on "the absolute necessity to protect the environment..". Article 14 states that "natural wealth and resources belong to the people. They are used to improve his living conditions." Article 29 states that "the right to a healthy environment is recognized. The protection, promotion and defence of the environment is a duty for all." Finally, article 30 of the law states that "Every citizen has the right to initiate an action or to join a collective action in the form of a petition against acts that harm public property, harm the interests of social communities, or damage the environment". *In accordance with the Constitution, the implementation of the project must be carried out in the protection and sustainable management of natural resources. The project must be implemented while guaranteeing a healthy environment through the management of waste and various nuisances.*
Law No. 006-2013/AN of 2 April 2013 on the Environmental Code in Burkina Faso	This law lays down the fundamental rules governing the environment in Burkina Faso and instructs the public authorities to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and the prevention and satisfactory management of technological risks and disasters. It "aims to establish the fundamental principles intended to preserve the environment and improve the living environment in Burkina Faso". Chapter I of Title II addresses considerations related to climate change. Article 25 of this law stipulates that: "Activities likely to have significant effects on the environment shall be subject to the prior opinion of the Ministry of the Environment. This opinion is drawn up on the basis of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or an Environmental Impact Notice (EIS). It is in this context that this environmental and social impact study (ESIA) is being carried out. According to Article 49: "It is compulsory for all producers, importers, distributors and transporters to recover the waste generated by the materials or products they produce or sell. Any person responsible for pollution is held liable for damage caused to third parties by his or her act (Article 70).
Law No. 070-2015/CNT of 22 October 2015 on the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral, Fisheries and Wildlife Orientation Law in Burkina Faso	Its purpose is to set the main orientations for the sustainable development of agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and wildlife activities with a view to achieving food sovereignty and food and nutritional security to contribute to the sustainable development of Burkina Faso. Article 152 of the Act provides: Family farms and agro-sylvo-pastoral, fish and wildlife enterprises carry out their activities in a manner that respects the protection of the environment. As part of the fight against drought and desertification, the State, with the participation of the local authorities concerned, develops and implements a programme for the rehabilitation of agro-sylvo-degraded pastoral areas,.. (Article 155). The State, in collaboration with other stakeholders, is taking the necessary measures to combat the adverse effects of climate change on agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and agricultural production.It promotes the design and implementation of adaptation measures and strengthens the resilience of local populations to the adverse effects of climate change (Article 156). The State and local authorities adopt the necessary measures for the prevention and management of risks and disasters in rural and peri-urban areas (Articles 157 and 158).
Law No. 034-2012/AN of 2 July 2012 on Agrarian and Land Reorganization (RAF)	Within the meaning of Article 5 paragraph 2, of Law No. 034-2012/AN of July 2, 2012, on Agrarian and Land Reorganization (RAF), the national land domain constitutes a common national heritage of the nation of the State as a guarantor of the general interest, organizes its management in accordance with the principles set out in the law. This national land domain is composed of the State, that of local authorities and the land heritage of individuals. The Land Law provides a comprehensive framework for land tenure, land use and management. It provides a framework for land use and access to land resources to ensure sustainability and equity. It describes the conditions for land acquisition, the necessary compensation, the mechanisms for securing land tenure for communities, the issuance of customary certificates, the consent procedures for land used for development purposes, etc. *The project will comply with these guidelines for all activities conducted. It will consider the land issues in the area of intervention, will work to avoid conflicts and also to secure the land.*
Law No. 021-2006/AN of 14 November 2006 amending Law No. 055/2004/AN of 21 December 2004 on the General Code of Local Authorities	The local authorities contribute with the State to the administration of the territory, to economic, social, educational, health, cultural and scientific development as well as to the protection and development of natural resources and the improvement of the living environment (cf. Article 79). At the level of section 3 of the code, which deals with the environment and natural resources, Article 89 confers on the urban municipality, among other things, the following powers: drawing up municipal environmental action plans; participation in the protection and management of groundwater and surface water resources; sanitation; fight against insalubrity, pollution and nuisances.
Law No. 008-2014/AN of 8 April 2014 on the Framework Law on Sustainable Development in	This law sets the general rules for the implementation of sustainable development in Burkina Faso. It specifies that the rights to sustainable development and to participate in the decision-making process on sustainable development are guaranteed to all. It aims to create a unified

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Burkina Faso	national reference framework to ensure the coherence of actors' interventions through appropriate legal, political and institutional reforms, guaranteeing economic efficiency, environmental sustainability and social equity in all development actions. *All project actions, from preparation, implementation and monitoring, must be carried out from a sustainability perspective, i.e. seek to reconcile economic efficiency, environmental sustainability and social equity.*
Law No. 002-2001/AN of 8 February 2001 on the framework law on water management	Articles 24, 26 and 27 of that law state that hydraulic developments and, in general, installations, structures, works and activities carried out by any public or private person, and likely to present dangers to public health and safety, to reduce water resources, to substantially modify the level, mode of flow or regime of water, seriously impair the quality or diversity of aquatic ecosystems are subject to prior authorization or declaration.
Law No. 003/2011/AN of 5 April 2011 on the Forest Code in Burkina Faso	Its purpose is to set the fundamental principles for the sustainable management and development of forest, wildlife and fisheries resources". According to this law, the sustainable management of resources is a duty of all. It implies compliance with the regulations in force in terms of the protection, exploitation and enhancement of the forest, fauna and fisheries heritage. To guarantee the sustainable management of forest resources, Article 48 of the Forest Code stipulates that "any major works involving land clearing shall be subject to prior authorization by the Minister for Forests on the basis of an environmental impact study". *In view of the prescribed activities, the project could lead to the loss of some plant species. To this end, compensation, plantations and reforestation must be carried out. Wildlife conservation measures must also be put in place. The project will align with the law for planting activities, restoration of banks and land, and use of non-timber forest products.*
Law No. 012-2014/AN on the Framework Law on the Prevention and Management of Risks, Humanitarian Crises and Disasters	Its purpose is to prevent and manage risks, humanitarian crises and disasters in Burkina Faso, regardless of their nature, origin and scale. Under Article 24 of the Act, dangerous, unhealthy and inconvenient establishments whose activities pose significant risks to human health, public safety and the environment are to draw up and implement, under the supervision of the competent authorities, internal operation plans (IOPs) for the management of incidents and accidents confined to their premises. *The project is in line with this law in that it aims to reduce vulnerability to climate risks.*
Law No. 023/94/ADP of 19 May 1994 on the Public Health Code in Burkina Faso	This Act defines in its fundamental principles, "the rights and duties inherent in the protection and promotion of the health of the population", as well as "the promotion of the health of the environment". In addition, the code deals with several other matters in the field of the environment, including air pollution, toxic waste and various noises and nuisances, as well as the penalties incurred for non-compliance with the regulatory provisions in force. *The project being climatic will not generate significant waste. Also, the project will not involve major constructions. However, waste management and occupational health and safety measures will be taken to ensure the integrity of people and the environment.*
Law No. 028-2008/AN on the Labour Code in Burkina Faso	It regulates working conditions through its provisions on the prohibition of discrimination in employment and labour as well as the worst forms of child labour (Articles 149 and 153). Article 4 also prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of sex. Also, according to Article 36 of the same law, the employer on the site is obliged "to comply with the standards provided for by the regulations in force". In addition, articles 37 and 422 of the Labour Code prohibit sexual harassment at work. *The implementation of the project will have to be done in strict compliance with these provisions, including the prohibition of child labor, discrimination based on sex and physical ability, the wearing of personal protective equipment (PPE), the declaration of staff at the checkout, etc.*
Law No. 061-2015/CNT on the prevention, punishment and reparation of violence against women and girls and the care of victims	Articles 11 and 36 of the Act define the acts of culpability in relation to sexual harassment and specify how such acts give rise to an order by the civil court to pay damages, the amounts of which are determined according to the damage caused. *The implementation of the project must be carried out in strict compliance with these provisions.*
Law No. 024-2007/AN of 13 November 2007 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage	This law aims to make the national cultural heritage one of the pillars of Burkina Faso's development. It sets the rules for the protection of cultural heritage in Burkina Faso (Article 1). Article 2 states that: "The protection of cultural heritage aims at its safeguarding and promotion". Article 3 defines cultural heritage as "all cultural, natural, movable, immovable, intangible, public or private, religious or secular property the preservation or conservation of which is of historical, artistic, scientific, legendary or picturesque interest". Finally, Article 5 states that: "The protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage shall be ensured by the State and its branches and, to a certain extent, by the local populations concerned".*The project must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of this law.*
Law No. 017-2006/AN of 18 May 2006 on the Urban Planning and Construction Code	It is the law that governs in a general way all urban planning and construction operations at the national level. Article 20 of this law specifies that urban planning operations are provided by the Master Plans for Development and Urban Planning (SDAU) of cities or localities and by the Land Use Plans (POS) regarding urban development zones; these urban planning documents are subject to environmental assessment.
Law No. 012-2010/AN of 1 April 2010 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities	Its purpose is to protect, promote and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for people with disabilities and to ensure respect for their inherent dignity. Article 3 of the Convention establishes the Disability Policy for Disabled Persons. Upon presentation of this card, holders benefit from benefits in the field of health, education, vocational training, employment, social integration, etc. In terms of employability, this law enshrines a quota of jobs for disabled workers in both public and private companies.
Decree No. 2015-1187/PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/ MME/ MS/ MARHASA/ MRA/ MICA/ MHU/ MIDT/ MCT of	To implement the legal provisions on environmental and social assessment, the Government of Burkina Faso has promulgated this decree. According to Article 5 of the Decree, activities likely to have significant direct or indirect impacts on the environment are classified into three categories: Category A: activities subject to an environmental impact assessment; Category B: activities subject to an environmental impact notice; Category C: activities that are not subject to the study or the environmental impact notice. *This project will generate minor environmental*

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22 October 2015[99]	*and social risks. It will be subject to an environmental and social management framework. The activities will be subject to environmental and social assessments in accordance with the regulations in force.*
Decree No. 2015-1200/PRES-TRANS/PM/ MERH/MME/ MICA/ MS/ MIDT/ MCT of 28 October 2015 on the modalities for carrying out the environmental audit	The project will be subject to an environmental and social audit at the end of its implementation.
Decree No. 2015-1205/ PRES-TRANS/ PM/ MERH/ MEF/ MARHASA/ MS/ MRA/ MICA/MME/MIDT/MAD of 28 October 2015 on standards and conditions for the discharge of wastewater	This decree contains several provisions on discharges that may cause air, water and soil pollution in Burkina Faso. The substances mentioned in Article 12 of the Decree are prohibited from direct discharge into the receiving environment. This decree prohibits the discharge of wastewater into the public rainwater collection and evacuation network, and compliance with the standards for discharging wastewater into the natural environment according to its appendix. It prohibits the discharge into the natural environment of wastewater containing oils, fats or other floating matter, mercury, cadmium, cyanide, inorganic compounds of total phosphorus and elemental phosphorus, fluorides, ammonia, nitrites, POPs, heavy metals (zinc, boron, uranium, copper, chromium, lead, tin, arsenic, silver, etc.).
Decree No. 2001-185/PRES/PM/MEE of 7 May 2001 in Burkina Faso, setting standards for the discharge of pollutants into the air, water and soil	It takes some measures relating to discharges that can be harmful in terms of air, water and soil pollution in Burkina Faso. These provisions regulate and punish any offender in order to preserve the quality of the environment in Burkina Faso. In addition, Articles 6, 10 and 11 of the Decree stipulate the standards for the discharge of fixed emissions, the standards for the discharge of waste water into surface waters, and the standards for the discharge of waste water into sewers. Articles 3 and 15 of the Act stipulate that they must be the standards in Burkina Faso when, as a result of its activity, a unit is required to produce substances or materials in the air, in groundwater or in drinking water, with or without conveyance to the ground or subsoil. *The project will be carried out in compliance with these regulations.*
Decree No. 2011-928/PRES/PM/MFPTSS/MS/MATDS laying down general safety and hygiene measures in the workplace	The atmosphere of the workplace must meet international standards of comfort and hygiene, in particular air volume, ventilation, ventilation, lighting, noise, sunlight, protection against dust and other nuisances, and the disposal of wastewater and waste
Decree No. 98-323/PRES/PM/MATS/ MIHU/MS/MTT of 28 July 1998 regulating the collection, storage, transport, treatment and disposal of urban waste	From Articles 5 to 21, this decree specifies the way in which municipal waste must be collected, transported and managed. Article 35 of the Act also provides that waste treatment measures must take into account requirements in terms of hygiene, safety, public health, environmental preservation and the opportunities for waste recovery and exploitation. The implementation of environmental measures for the management of waste (solid, liquid and gaseous) will make it possible to comply with the provisions of this law.
Decree No. 98-322/ PRES/ PM/ MEE/ MCIA/ MEM/ MS/ MATS/ METSS/ MEF of 28 July 1998, on the conditions for the opening and operation of Dangerous, Unhealthy and Inconvenient Establishments (EDII)	This decree divides ECPEs into three classes: i) 1st class: installations which, due to the seriousness of the dangers and inconveniences they present, must be kept away from dwellings; ii) 2nd class: installations whose distance from dwellings is not strictly necessary, but whose operation can only be authorized on condition that measures are taken to prevent dangers or inconveniences; iii) 3rd class: installations which, although not presenting serious inconveniences either for the neighborhood or for public health and safety, are nevertheless subject to general requirements laid down for all similar establishments; and iv) The opening of 1st class schools is subject to the completion of an ESIA.
Law No. 026-2017/AN of 15 May 2017 on the control of pesticide management in the Burkina Faso	Article 34 of the Act stipulates that the purpose of the use control is to ensure that pesticides are authorised, that they are used in accordance with good use practices and that they are biologically effective and do not pose any major risk to safety, human or animal health and to the preservation of the environment. It provides a framework for the control of import, export and locally manufactured pesticides. In particular, the sale, sale or distribution free of charge of pesticides that are not approved or that do not have a Provisional Authorization for Sale (A.P.V.) are prohibited on the territory of Burkina Faso. The approval of pesticides in Burkina Faso and the issuance of the P.P. V for pesticides are the responsibility of the Sahelian Committee for Pesticides. *The project will be aligned with these provisions. The use of chemical pesticides will be avoided in favour of biopesticides.*
Law No. 026-2007/AN of 20 November 2007 instituting a control of fertilizers	Its purpose is to ensure the control of import, export and locally manufactured fertilizers in Burkina Faso. Like pesticides, the import of fertilizers into Burkina Faso is subject to obtaining a National Certificate of Conformity (CNC), issued by the Ministry of Trade. *The project will be aligned with these provisions. The use of organic fertilizers will be prioritized.*
Décret n°2019-0493/ PRES/ PM/ MAAH/ MEEVCC/ MS/ MCIA/ MINEFID/MEPTPS of 22 May 2019 on the control of the procedures for the destruction of obsolete pesticides	It requires the holders or destroyers of obsolete pesticides to have prior authorization from the Ministry of the Environment for ecologically sound management. Regarding the actions to combat chemical pesticides, the project will have to comply with these provisions.

[99] on the conditions and procedures for carrying out and validating the strategic environmental assessment, the study and the environmental and social impact notice

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

The proposed project will complement range of ongoing projects and initiatives being implemented in Burkina Faso, as shown in Table 19 below. Several of these projects have achieved results in the Bankui and Sourou regions (previously called Boucle du Mouhoun region), and in Nando (previously Centre-West) particularly in strengthening partnerships with technical support services and in addressing climate risks, results that can be capitalized on through the mobilization of technical support services. However, these previous interventions did not cover the entire current area of intervention, and their effectiveness was limited. Therefore, the proposed project will address remaining gaps through a comprehensive and integrated approach that complements existing initiatives. Lessons learned from previous projects on practices and techniques include the importance of prioritising local materials and skills that are readily available to enhance the sustainability of the project interventions. They use local solutions and technologies already present in the project area, that do not generate additional costs for producers. These initiatives are therefore referenced for transparency and contextual alignment; however, no overlap in activities, financing or beneficiaries exists between the proposed project and any of the identified initiatives. Where geographic overlap occurs, the proposed project is distinct in scope, objectives and type of interventions. While some incorporate climate-resilient practices, they are not designed as integrated climate-change adaptation projects, nor do they apply the Adaptation Fund results framework or target adaptation outcomes such as reduced climate vulnerability and strengthened adaptive capacity.

The proposed project is explicitly designed as a climate-change adaptation intervention and is distinct in that it:

- applies an integrated systems approach combining landscape restoration, agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries resilience, market access and innovative financing, and strengthened local climate governance;
- targets remaining geographic, thematic and institutional gaps not addressed by previous or ongoing initiatives — including ecosystem-based adaptation, inclusive adaptation planning and long-term adaptive capacity at local and sub-national levels;
- focuses on vulnerable and marginalised groups — including women, youth, climate migrants and internally displaced persons — through adaptation-specific measures rather than general development support; and
- does not finance or replicate any infrastructure, services or activities supported by other funding sources.

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Table 19. Related projects and initiatives relevant to the proposed project.

Projects and Programs	Overall objective	Key results	Complementary synergy
Integrated Agricultural Value Chain Development Project 2023-2028 / State, IDB **Cost**: 9,974,556,900 FCFA	Contribute to inclusive growth through improved agricultural productivity and the development of agricultural value chains.	Rice and maize production, processing, marketing and actor capacities strengthened.	Supports climate-smart practices, food security and agro-silvo-pastoral value chains.
Integrated Livestock Value Chain Development Project Date: 2023-2028 / State, AfDB Cost: 24,945,199,821 FCFA	Contribute to the improvement of living conditions, food and nutritional security of the populations in its area of intervention	Livestock productivity, meat processing, sub-project financing and jobs increased.	Supports climate-resilient livestock infrastructure and dairy productivity.
Programme to Strengthen Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel Date: 2023-2027 / State, AfDB Cost: 39.216 billion CFA	Contribute to the improvement of the living conditions and food and nutritional security of the populations of the Sahel	Crop, livestock and fish production increased, micro-dams rehabilitated, jobs and climate-resilient practices supported.	Strengthens food security, production, processing, natural resource management and green jobs.
Integrated Value Chain Development and Resilience Date: 2023-2027 / State, AfDB Cost: 34,980,560,000 FCFA	Contribute to the integrated, climate-resilient and inclusive development of the maize, soybean, poultry and fish value chains	Climate-smart systems, feed availability, infrastructure, actor capacities and household resilience strengthened.	Supports value-chain development, climate resilience, inclusion, food security and gender equality.
Strengthening the Resilience of Smallholder Producers Project Date: 2024-2031 / State Cost: 71,731,585.11 CFA	Strengthen the resilience of poor smallholders, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons,	Resilience, income, empowerment, marketed volumes and climate-resilient practices increased.	Aligns with resilience, food security and income support for women, youth, persons with disabilities and IDPs.
Dangoumana Agricultural Development Project Date: 2020-2025 / State, IDB Cost: 9,726,600,000 F	Reducing poverty and food insecurity among rural households by increasing agricultural production, productivity and marketing in the Dangoumana areas	Irrigation, greenhouses, producer support, yields and market access improved.	Supports resilient production, productivity, inputs, storage and marketing.
Burkina Faso Agricultural Resilience And Competitiveness Date: 2020-2025 / State, WB Cost: $113,915,270	Increasing agricultural productivity and market access for small-scale producers and SMEs/SMIs for selected value chains in intervention areas	Irrigated areas, yields, warehouses, rural roads, micro-projects and beneficiaries increased.	Supports irrigation, inputs, equipment, training, cooperatives, market access and finance.
Improvement and Security of Agricultural Production Date: 2021-2026 / AFD, State Cost: 19,483,200,000 CFA	Contribute to improving the food and nutrition security of rural households regions	Land restored, business plans financed, equipment supplied, resilient farms and jobs created.	Supports production, processing, conservation, market access and climate information.
Sahel Joint Programme in Response to the Challenges of Covid-19, Conflict and CC / 2021-2028/ IFAD, Netherlands Cost: 11,738,040,000 CFA	strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable rural populations in the Sahel region to mitigate the COVID-19, conflict and climate change	Agro-silvo-pastoral assets, lowlands, peace capacities and cross-border markets strengthened.	Supports inclusive growth, resilient livelihoods, food security, value chains and conflict-sensitive resilience.
Food Systems Resilience Programme in Burkina Faso / 2022-2027 / WB, GAFSP Cost: 72,953,067,530 CFA	Helping to improve food and nutrition security in Burkina Faso	Climate services, climate-smart technologies, landscape management, trade and women's market support strengthened.	Aligns with food security, climate services, nutrition, local capacity and value-chain development.
Regional Pastoralism Support Project in the Sahel/BF, #2 / 2022-2028 / IDA Cost: 26,400,000,000 CFA	Strengthening the resilience of pastoralists and agropastoralists in selected targeted areas of the Sahel region	Animal vaccination, sustainable landscape management and household income increased.	Supports pastoral resilience, income, production and resource management..
Sustainable Livelihoods Improvement Programme	Improve sustainable livelihoods of agro-sylvo-pastoral households.	Natural resources, production, processing and governance strengthened.	Supports restoration, NDC-linked food security, processing, conservation and governance.
Life AR Mechanism	Support long-term local climate adaptation and resilience.	Climate finance, planning, institutions, knowledge and inclusive governance strengthened.	Supports local adaptation planning, budgeting, governance and community-level action.

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

Under Component 3, the project will institutionalize continuous learning through the capitalization, dissemination and reuse of the experiences and knowledge generated across Component 1 (climate-resilient agrosilvopastoral and fisheries systems) and Component 2 (market access and innovative financing), embedding learning activities throughout the project lifecycle, with the objective of sustainability, accountability and scaling. Through enhanced systems for the production, management and dissemination of adaptation knowledge, this component will support informed policymaking, improve local decision-making frameworks and promote the replication and upscaling of effective practices developed under Components 1 and 2 at local and national levels. Learning will be grounded in field-level implementation and informed by continuous feedback from communities, producer groups, local authorities and technical services, ensuring that locally generated adaptation knowledge is captured, validated and translated into actionable guidance for planning, budgeting and investment decisions. A Project Monitoring, Evaluation and KM Specialist will work in close collaboration with the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of the line ministry to ensure effective knowledge management during and after project implementation. Government institutions, particularly the General Directorates of Sectoral Statistics, have extensive experience and established platforms for knowledge capitalization and knowledge management related to climate change and sustainable development. These efforts will also be carried out in coordination with the environmental departments at the local level (Municipalities and Regions).

- **The expected results of this component are:**
  - lessons learned systematically captured and synthesised to inform national and subnational adaptation policies;
  - adaptation experiences are documented, analyzed and disseminated in accessible formats tailored to different groups;
  - Knowledge (local, scientific, operational) is exchanged through inclusive multi-stakeholder learning mechanisms;
  - publications and research work (Master's theses and dissertations, applied research and publications) have resulted from the program's experiences.

- **The activities to be carried out are:**
  - the establishment of a structured knowledge capitalization system (database, good practice sheets, etc.);
  - the production of periodic learning reports by region incorporating feedback from beneficiaries;
  - the organization of community and regional learning forums to facilitate peer-to-peer exchange and sharing of lessons and best practices;
  - the production of popularization materials in local languages (rural radio, forum theatre, video clips, posters);
  - the animation of a digital platform for exchange between local authorities, CSOs, researchers and producers to support continuous knowledge sharing and collaboration;
  - periodic transmission of synthesised learning outputs to SP-CNDD, TCs and sectoral ministries to support policy uptake and scaling;
  - the publication of a manual summarizing innovations, challenges and recommendations, intended for technical and financial partners;
  - the production of policies briefs translating project evidence into decision-relevant messages;
  - the training for interns from universities, research centers, and vocational training centers linked directly to project implementation, to produce their final thesis (Master's and Doctorate), research, and the publication of scientific articles.

- **The targets are:**
  - local stakeholders (communities, producers, community leaders, local authorities);
  - decentralized technical services;
  - research institutions and universities;
  - national decision-makers;
  - technical and financial partners.

- **Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**:
  - integration of a learning and knowledge-use indicator into the results framework;
  - monitoring the effective distribution of the content produced and its uptake and use, through media tracking, participation records and user feedback.

All Knowledge management activities will be funded under Component 3. The combined total budget for these

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activities will be **USD 1,500,000.**

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.

As part of project formulation, a structured, participatory and gender-sensitive consultation process was conducted between July and August 2024 to ensure inclusiveness, local ownership and relevance of proposed interventions. Consultations were carried out at both central and decentralised levels and involved 36 interviews with 83 resource persons, of whom 28% were women. Stakeholders consulted represented sectoral ministries, local authorities, NGOs and CSOs, the private sector, research institutions, technical and financial partners, and socio-professional organisations — including producers' cooperatives. Particular attention was given to the participation of women, youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons with disabilities (PWDs). Consultations focused on climate change integration in sectoral and local planning, decentralised governance, gender considerations and private-sector engagement.

The process confirmed that climate change and gender considerations are increasingly reflected in national and sectoral planning frameworks, while also identifying persistent gaps, particularly at decentralised level and in private-sector engagement. This process has helped to identify adaptation priorities, validate the approaches envisaged and ensure that the programme's proposals are anchored in the real needs of local communities. It also helped to strengthen social ownership, which is essential for the sustainability of the project. The program will ensure that this consultation dynamic is maintained throughout its implementation, through participatory monitoring mechanisms and local climate governance frameworks. This program was identified by the ministry in charge of Environment, the ministry in charge of Agriculture, the ministry in charge of finance and plan through the National Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund (NDA/AF), local authorities and communities in the intervention area in close collaboration with UNDP. At all stages of the process of drawing up this concept note, from the scoping phase to the consultation of stakeholders and the final validation, the sectoral ministries concerned, local authorities and communities have been involved. These include government ministries/institutions such as the SP/CNDD; the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation; the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries Resources, the Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE), local authorities and communities, technical and financial partners, the private sector and civil society.

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

The full cost of adaptation proposed will be met by the proposed AF budget. The project will achieve its planned adaptation objectives/ outcomes solely based on the requested AF funds, irrespective of additional co-financing/ in-kind contribution from other sources.

Component 1: Strengthening the Climate Resilience of Agro-silvo-pastoral and Fisheries Production Systems (USD 10,500,000)

Baseline scenario: The Government of Burkina Faso and local authorities are aware of the threats that climate change poses to sustainable development, in particular the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector in the project's area of intervention. Although the country has technical expertise, it currently has limited capacity to systematically implement tangible adaptation solutions to improve the management of production systems. This is largely because national and local decision-makers, as well as vulnerable communities, have limited resources and institutional capacity to implement these solutions effectively and efficiently. In addition, given the magnitude of social problems (high poverty rates, limited access to public services, social unrest in parts of the project intervention area) and economic problems (balance of payments, budget deficits, high unemployment rate and limited access to public services), the adverse effects of climate change on local communities are very strong with a high risk of negatively affecting the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector.

AF Project scenario: Burkina Faso's financial needs, estimated at 2926.5 billion CFA francs in the NAP (2024-2028), exceed the country's capacities. Therefore, to achieve the objectives set out in the NAP, the country expects a great deal from its external partners. It is necessary to emphasize that the mobilization of public resources remains below the ambitions set. Own resources are covered very low, especially the share reserved for the management of natural resources. In this context, the resources of the Adaptation Fund are crucial to overcoming the obstacles that hinder Burkina Faso's ability to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change in the project's target area. The beneficiaries of the project are mainly local and regional authorities, through the Ministry of the Environment, a signatory to the Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. These actors face an urgent need to adapt to climate change due to more frequent and severe droughts and degradation of land and agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries resources. The request for AF funding will help restore degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries landscapes through nature-based practices, build climate-smart hydro-agricultural infrastructure, and build the capacity of smallholder producers on

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climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices. The achievement of these results will strengthen the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral fisheries production to the effects of climate change.

Component 2: Increasing vulnerable communities' access to markets and innovative financing to strengthen their resilience/adaptation to climate change (USD 3,000,000)

Baseline scenario: The effects of climate change are intensifying in the regions of Burkina Faso in the project intervention area, making the livelihoods of vulnerable climate-sensitive communities, such as the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries system, increasingly marginal. It is necessary to emphasize that in the Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Yaadga and Guiriko regions of Burkina Faso, climate risks such as droughts, floods, soil degradation, already common, are expected to become more frequent, reducing soil moisture, accelerating desertification, negatively impacting agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and putting additional pressure on limited water resources Underground. Natural resources are likely to be severely affected by these impacts, as indicated in the NAP 2024-2028, which is of particular concern given their socio-economic importance in otherwise arid and marginal areas. The combination of all these climate impacts is likely to lead to a range of consequential socio-economic impacts, including reduced food security and economic development, fewer livelihood opportunities, and increased conflict over already scarce resources. In the absence of urgent investments in strengthening climate-sensitive livelihood activities, the ripple effect of the accentuated and permanent impacts of climate change will severely affect the ability of vulnerable communities to sustain their livelihoods. These problems are compounded by limited access to finance and alternative sources of income, lack of awareness of climate change, as well as the disproportionate vulnerability of women, youth, the elderly and people with disabilities.

AF Project scenario: Interventions proposed under Component 2 of the project will help support innovative and tailored financing mechanisms for climate-vulnerable communities, more climate-resilient livelihoods. Improving the efficiency and sustainability of the provision of goods and services for investments in adaptation to climate change of vulnerable communities through the involvement of the private sector, as well as supporting the establishment of infrastructure for the disposal of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products in the target areas of the programme and the support of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery products processing and conservation resources adapted to change climatic. AF resources will contribute to a transformative change in the climate resilience of communities that depend on natural resources through the exploitation of the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector. Similarly, the project will strengthen the supply of ecosystem goods and services provided by the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chain through the introduction of drought-tolerant crops and the conservation of local biodiversity. The project will support vulnerable communities in the implementation of a Warrantage system allowing producers to put their crops as collateral to obtain credit from farmers' organizations or microfinance structures, as well as support for the extension of agricultural insurance for rural producers. Other activities funded under component 2 that will reduce dependence on climate-smart agriculture are supporting the private sector for the development of technological and innovative solutions to strengthen the resilience of communities vulnerable to CC; supporting the development of green enterprises as suppliers of agricultural inputs with the development of IGAs especially for women, youth and rural populations to improve their livelihoods. The project's resources will make it possible to rehabilitate/build sales counters for agro-sylvo-pastoral products, set up post-harvest storage infrastructure, and build service roads to facilitate access to sales markets for buyers for the benefit of vulnerable communities.

Component 3: Strengthening Local Climate Governance, Learning and Knowledge Sharing (USD 1,500,000)

Baseline scenario: Despite the existence of structuring national policy frameworks such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), local climate governance remains poorly operational in Burkina Faso. Local and regional authorities, although on the front line of the effects of climate change, have limited institutional, technical and human capacities to integrate adaptation into their planning, budgeting and monitoring tools. As a result, adaptation is poorly considered in Communal Development Plans (CDPs), local climate data is insufficiently used to guide decisions, and access to climate information remains limited. There are no formalized local frameworks for consultation on adaptation, nor effective mechanisms for capitalization and cross-learning between communities. Local knowledge is not highly valued, and vertical coordination between the local, regional and national levels (SP/CNDD, NDA/GCF) remains fragile. This governance deficit leads to a low effectiveness of adaptation actions, a discontinuity between national strategies and local implementation, the persistent exclusion of vulnerable groups, a misallocation of resources, and a lack of structured feedback, hindering the continuous improvement of climate policies.

AF Project scenario: AF resources will be used to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of communities in climate change governance at the local level, as well as vulnerable communities for better management of natural resources. This will be achieved through cross-sectoral capacity-building initiatives, which will be implemented at the national, sub-national levels, as well as among vulnerable communities in the project's target areas. The project will enable local and regional authorities to integrate adaptation into their planning and budgeting tools. Local consultation,

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coordination and monitoring mechanisms will be operational to strengthen local leadership in climate change adaptation with the support of AF resources. The project will support the operationalization of local dialogue frameworks on climate change adaptation as well as support for the organization of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries producers. The implementation of all these actions will allow vulnerable communities to strengthen their knowledge of sustainable ecosystem management, as well as knowledge products that can contribute to the revision of key policies for the integration of change into planning tools. AF resources will be critical to investing in these efforts, which will not be undertaken in their absence, given the limited resources available to the Government of Burkina Faso.

The in-kind contribution from beneficiaries is anticipated at ~USD 800,000, in addition to the contributions from UNDP and the Government, which will be specified in the full proposal. Indeed, UNDP's experience through the PAMED programme has demonstrated that conventionally, ~5% of the financing for the establishment of multifunctional agroecological farms is provided in-kind by beneficiaries through their labour during the farm development phase. Based on an estimated average cost of USD 160,000 for the construction of each farm, an in-kind contribution of approximately USD 800,000 is anticipated from direct beneficiaries.

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

The project is designed to catalyse long-term climate-resilient development in the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector by combining capacity strengthening, institutional anchoring and income-generating adaptation investments. Sustainability is embedded through strengthening the technical capacities of SCOOPs, extension services and local authorities, alongside knowledge dissemination and the implementation of tangible adaptation measures that enhance the resilience and productivity of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems.

Economic sustainability: supported by improving productivity, reducing climate-related losses and strengthening beneficiaries' access to markets and adaptation-focused finance. Through Output 2.1, the project will improve the bankability of cooperatives and support self-financing beyond project support. Through Output 2.2, it will promote income diversification, including off-season activities and private-sector-led solutions, with targeted benefits for women, youth and rural populations. These measures are expected to reduce dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods and strengthen household resilience to future shocks.

Financial sustainability: Financial sustainability is ensured through the institutionalization of climate resilience investments within national and local public finance systems, building on the LoCAL financing modality with the support of Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE) acting as fiduciary partner and project funds channelled through the national Treasury system, ensuring full integration into government financial systems and compliance with national regulations applicable to national implementation modality (NIM) projects. The project will support the establishment of a mechanism for continued financing of adaptation measures beyond project closure through government budget allocations and intergovernmental fiscal transfers. Capacities of national and subnational institutions will be strengthened to plan, budget, execute and monitor climate-related expenditures, ensuring that investments initiated by the project are maintained and scaled using domestic resources. In parallel, operation and maintenance costs of infrastructure and restoration investments will be embedded within local government planning and budgeting systems, with clear allocation of responsibilities and resources within existing public financial management frameworks. This approach ensures that assets financed by the project remain functional and supported after completion, with financial oversight and accountability anchored in national systems. This will be supported by strengthening beneficiaries' access to finance and markets (Output 2.1), improving the bankability of cooperatives and enabling self-financing beyond project support. The project also promotes income diversification, including off-season activities and private-sector-led solutions (Output 2.2), with targeted benefits for women, youth and rural populations, thereby reducing vulnerability to climate shocks. All investments will be implemented on public land with secure natural capital, supported by community-based infrastructure management agreements between local authorities and pre-identified SCOOPs (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 2.3). These agreements assign responsibility for operation and maintenance to beneficiaries and create incentives for long-term land restoration and ecosystem stewardship. The project also integrates under-recognized activities, such as non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains, into territorial development plans to strengthen local ownership and sustainability.

Environmental sustainability: Embedded through nature-based restoration, sustainable land and water management, agroforestry, restoration of degraded land and riverbanks, soil and water conservation, composting, biodigesters and solar-powered infrastructure. These measures will improve ecosystem health and services, including soil fertility, groundwater infiltration, erosion control, water availability, biodiversity and carbon sequestration. By strengthening ecosystem functions that underpin local livelihoods, the project will generate sustained environmental benefits while reducing vulnerability to droughts, floods, heat stress and rainfall variability.

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Social sustainability: Supported by the project's focus on vulnerable groups, including women, youth, internally displaced persons, people with disabilities and climate migrants. The project will strengthen food and nutrition security, reduce women's workload through improved access to water, support women's access to land, finance and digital tools, and create livelihood opportunities through cooperatives, small rural businesses, training and improved access to markets. Community-based infrastructure management agreements between local authorities and pre-identified cooperatives will assign responsibility for operation and maintenance to beneficiaries, strengthening ownership and long-term use of project-supported assets.

Operation and maintenance (O&M) arrangements: Under Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 2.3, community-based infrastructure management agreements will be established between local authorities and pre-identified SCOOPs for project-supported investments. These agreements will assign O&M responsibilities to beneficiaries, strengthen local ownership and create incentives for long-term land restoration and ecosystem stewardship. O&M will also be supported through capacity building for SCOOPs, extension services and local authorities, as well as the use of public land and secure natural capital. During the Project Formulation Grant phase, detailed arrangements will be defined, including asset ownership, stakeholder roles, maintenance modalities and schedules, lifecycle costs, access to spare parts and technical support, monitoring and reporting requirements, and mechanisms to finance repairs after project completion.

Potential replication/scaling: The project will generate evidence and document lessons from effective models for climate-resilient land restoration, sustainable natural resource management and community-based adaptation. These lessons will be disseminated to support institutional uptake and the adoption or adaptation of proven practices in other regions and programmes. Building on initiatives such as PAMED and LIFE-AR, the project will embed successful approaches within local planning and budgeting processes, cooperatives and national ministry systems. Community-level behavioural change and alignment with existing institutional and financing mechanisms will support the continued expansion of project approaches beyond the target sites and after project completion.

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

The project will be implemented and monitored in accordance with existing national standards and legislation, promoting a coherent approach to environmental and social sustainability. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management will be implemented to ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, thereby promoting resilience and sustainability in the targeted regions. Based on a preliminary review of the environmental and social policy principles of the Adaptation Fund, this proposal can be classified as Category B. This EHS review was conducted in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Principles and Gender Policy. Gender-differentiated risks are also reflected in the Table 20 below. At the fully developed proposal stage, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed. As a result of these elements, the project was classified as Category B (Moderate Risk according to IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures – SECAP Assessment Tool, equivalent to Category B of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Safeguards) regarding socio-environmental aspects, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. During the development of the full proposal, risk categorization will be confirmed and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), a Gender Assessment, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (PIP) and a Grievance Mechanism (GRM) will be developed. Unidentified Sub-Projects (SPUs). The formulation team will endeavour to identify the specific areas of intervention of the project, to the extent that the identification of these risks is possible during the preparation of the full proposal. If unsolicited proposals are still recognized at the project proposal stage, an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) with measures to comply with the Fund's environmental and social policy for the activities concerned will be included in the project's ESMP (to be prepared at the full project document stage). During implementation, each unsolicited proposal will then be reviewed prior to implementation to identify potential site-specific risks and adopt appropriate mitigation measures that will be reflected in the relevant ESMPs for implementation, monitoring and reporting.

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Table 20. Potential ESS risks and mitigation measures.

Checklist of ESS principles	No further assessment	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
1. Compliance with the Law		**Low risk:** The project is expected to have a low risk of non-compliance with national legal and regulatory requirements. The project design is aligned with Burkina Faso's legal framework, including relevant environmental, social, forestry, agrosilvopastoral, fisheries, pesticide, fertiliser, public health, labour and gender-related legislation. Any potential risk is expected to be indirect and would primarily relate to the conduct of contractors, service providers or implementing partners during implementation. **Mitigation measures:** The relevant legislation for the project is presented in Part II, Section E of this concept note. During full project formulation and implementation, the project will verify compliance with all applicable laws and regulations through stakeholder engagement, environmental and social screening, procurement procedures, contractual requirements, monitoring and reporting. This will include compliance with the Environmental Code, Sustainable Development Framework Law, Forestry Code, Agrosilvopastoral, Fisheries and Wildlife Orientation Law, Pesticide Control Law, Fertilizer Control Law, Public Health Code, and the law on the prevention, repression and reparation of violence against women and girls. Compliance requirements will be incorporated into annual workplans, procurement processes, partner agreements and monitoring and evaluation systems.
2. Access and Equity		**Low risk:** There is a low risk that project benefits related to agrosilvopastoral and fisheries production, markets, and financing may be distributed inequitably, with more influential actors capturing disproportionate benefits. As identified in the ESS screening, inappropriate targeting or weak participation mechanisms could result in the exclusion of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and climate migrants, if inclusive planning and monitoring are not effectively applied. **Mitigation measures:** The project will promote equitable access to agrosilvopastoral and fisheries production factors, markets and innovative financing through transparent targeting, inclusive planning, participatory decision-making and close monitoring. Specific attention will be given to women, youth, persons with disabilities, IDPs and climate migrants to reduce the risk of elite capture or exclusion.
3. Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		**Low risk:** There is a low risk that vulnerable groups may not be adequately engaged if targeting, consultation and participation mechanisms are not carefully designed. This can make it difficult for them to engage and lead to insufficient adaptation of activities to their specific needs. However, the project will not have disproportionately negative impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups. **Mitigation measures:** The project targets vulnerable people, including 60% women, young people, people with disabilities, IDPs and climate migrants. It will further engage vulnerable groups by ensuring that interventions meet their needs, including factors of production, skills development, access to markets and innovative financing, and representation in governance. Ongoing consultations will be held to this end.
4. Human Rights		**Low risk:** The ESS screening indicates a low risk of adverse impacts on human rights. The project is designed to support constitutionally protected rights in Burkina Faso, including access to productive resources, food security, health, water and a healthy environment. No activities are proposed that would restrict rights, undermine access to essential resources, or conflict with national legislation or international human rights conventions. The project applies a human rights-based approach across all components and is expected to strengthen, rather than undermine, the rights and resilience of vulnerable communities. **Mitigation measures:** Human rights risks will be managed through inclusive and participatory planning, transparent beneficiary targeting, gender-responsive and socially inclusive engagement, accessible grievance redress mechanisms, and monitoring of potential exclusion or unintended harm. Project activities will be designed and implemented in a manner that respects the dignity, rights, livelihoods and access to resources of all affected communities, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons and climate migrants.
5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		**Low to moderate risk:** There is a low to moderate risk that women may be excluded from project benefits due to unequal access to decision-making, productive assets, land, finance, markets, training and climate information. These risks may be more pronounced for women in vulnerable groups, including women who are internally displaced, climate migrants, persons with disabilities, young women, and women from poor or female-headed households. If not adequately addressed, these barriers could limit women's access to project activities and reduce the project's intended benefits in relation to voice, representation, economic empowerment, livelihood resilience and workload reduction. **Mitigation measures:** The project will apply gender-responsive targeting, planning and implementation measures to ensure that women can participate in and benefit from project activities. Women's leadership and representation will be promoted through training, capacity building and inclusion in local governance and decision-making structures. Project activities will support women's access to climate-resilient agrosilvopastoral and fisheries practices, productive resources, skills development, markets, innovative financing and climate information services. Continued consultations with women and women's groups will be undertaken to ensure that interventions respond to their needs, constraints and priorities, including those of women from vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons and climate migrants.
6. Core Labour Rights		**Low risk**: There is a low risk that intervention such as the restoration of land and banks, the development of multi-purpose agroecological farms, the development of lowlands, the construction of composting units, can pose risks to the safety and well-being of workers if not properly managed. These activities, although limited in scale and carried out by the community, nevertheless involve manual labour. This is because workers performing physical tasks can be exposed to high temperatures, dust, repetitive strain, or accidents involving tools and construction materials. Additional vulnerabilities may emerge for women and youth, who are often engaged in informal work arrangements without contracts or protective equipment. There may also be gaps in compliance with national labour laws, particularly among small-scale or community-level implementers who are not familiar with formal employment standards. In addition, given the presence of mobile workers and informal employment, mechanisms for reporting grievances in the workplace, including those related to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, may be unknown or inaccessible to many workers. **Mitigation measures:** Despite a low risk profile, mitigation measures are essential to uphold the AM's labour and human rights standards. Mitigation measures will include the application of proportionate labour and occupational health and safety measures aligned with national labour legislation and UNDP ESS requirements, covering both community and informal workers. This will involve basic safety training, provision of appropriate protective equipment, clear guidance on safe working practices, and regular supervision of

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		field activities. Accessible and confidential grievance mechanisms will be communicated to all workers, with particular attention to the needs and vulnerabilities of women and youth.
7. Indigenous Peoples	✔	**No risk:** The project is not expected to affect Indigenous Peoples as defined under applicable safeguards requirements. Burkina Faso's legislation does not officially recognise Indigenous Peoples as a distinct legal category. However, the project will work with vulnerable local communities and will respect local rights, cultural values, endogenous knowledge and customary natural resource management practices. **Mitigation measures:** The consultation processes will integrate endogenous knowledge and know-how in the field of adaptation and natural resource management. Vulnerable groups will be involved in decision-making and will receive targeted support, such as inputs, innovative financing, etc.
8. Involuntary Resettlement	✔	**No risk:** The project does not present a risk of involuntary resettlement. The project focuses on climate adaptation and resilience through capacity building, livelihood restoration and strengthening, governance and small-scale community developments. The developments will be community-led and demand-driven, located on community land with confirmed local stakeholder consent, designed to avoid physical and economic displacement. If future circumstances require access to land, strict standards will be followed to avoid displacement, ensuring compliance with resettlement policies where necessary. **Mitigation measures:** No forced evictions, expropriations or restrictions on legitimate land use are foreseen during the project phases. This includes land used by vulnerable groups, informal users, or those with customary and undocumented property rights. Activities requiring physical displacement, economic displacement, forced eviction, expropriation, or restriction of legitimate land use will be excluded or redesigned.
9. Protection of Natural Habitats		**Low risk:** Project activities are expected to pose a low risk to natural habitats. While the project is designed to support ecosystem restoration, promote biological inputs and strengthen local climate governance, some activities may take place in or near sensitive ecosystems, including wetlands, riverbanks, forests, fisheries habitats or community-managed natural areas. If not carefully sited and managed, small-scale infrastructure, restoration, agrosilvopastoral or fisheries-related activities could result in minor, localised disturbance, degradation or fragmentation of natural habitats. **Mitigation measures:** Site selection criteria will be developed at the funding proposal stage to avoid protected areas, critical habitats and other natural habitats of high conservation value. Activities will be screened to ensure that they do not result in the conversion, degradation or fragmentation of natural habitats. Where activities take place near sensitive ecosystems, appropriate mitigation measures will be applied, including participatory site selection, use of nature-based and low-impact practices, protection of riparian and wetland areas, and monitoring of potential impacts on natural habitats.
10. Conservation of Biological Diversity		**Low risk:** The project is expected to have a low risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity. While the project is designed to restore degraded land, regenerate ecosystem services and reduce pressure on natural resources, minor risks could arise if small-scale infrastructure, livelihood activities, agricultural inputs or fisheries-related interventions are poorly sited or managed. **Mitigation measures:** The project's integrated agrosilvopastoral and fisheries approach is designed to regenerate ecosystem services, restore degraded land and reduce unsustainable pressure on biodiversity through improved resource governance and land use practices.
11. Climate Change		**Low risk:** The project is expected to have a low risk of adverse climate change impacts. It is primarily adaptation-focused and will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable rural communities through climate-smart agrosilvopastoral and fisheries practices, climate information and early warning services, and locally led adaptation. The project is aligned with Burkina Faso's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The project is not expected to generate significant greenhouse gas emissions. Limited emissions may arise from transport, small-scale infrastructure, processing and livestock-related activities; however, these are expected to be negligible and well below the IFC threshold of 70,000 tCO_2eq/year. The project is also expected to generate positive climate benefits through soil restoration, agroforestry, revegetation and improved land management. Some activities may provide mitigation co-benefits, including improved soil and land management, restoration of degraded agricultural and forest areas, productive use of renewable energy, and energy-efficient practices. Minor risks may include maladaptation if promoted practices are not suited to local climate conditions, or if climate information and early warning services are underused due to limited awareness, mistrust, language barriers, gender-related barriers or limited access to technology. **Mitigation measures:** These risks will be mitigated through participatory and locally led design, site-specific climate risk screening, use of locally appropriate and climate-resilient technologies and practices, inclusive capacity building, gender-responsive engagement, and the dissemination of climate information in accessible formats and local languages. The project's core objective is to strengthen adaptation and climate resilience, and its design measures are expected to avoid maladaptation and support low-emission, climate-resilient development.
12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		**Low risk:** The project is expected to pose a low risk of pollution or inefficient resource use. Potential impacts are expected to be minor, localised and manageable, given the small-scale nature of the proposed activities. Possible risks may include improper use of fertilisers and pesticides; poor handling of organic waste from agricultural, livestock or processing activities; contamination of shared water points by livestock waste; inefficient use of water or other natural resources; and end-of-life management challenges for solar panels, batteries, tablets, sensors and other electronic equipment. **Mitigation measures:** The project will promote integrated pest management, controlled and needs-based fertiliser use, composting, safe waste handling, hygiene and water-safety practices, and measures to separate livestock and human water access where required. Wells, boreholes and water points will be protected from contamination through appropriate siting, drainage, fencing or community management arrangements. Procurement standards will prioritise durable, energy-efficient and repairable equipment and will include provisions for reuse, take-back, safe disposal and end-of-life management of solar and digital equipment. Resource efficiency will also be promoted through local sourcing where feasible, water-efficient practices, and the use of nature-based approaches such as soil restoration, agroforestry and revegetation.
13. Public Health		**Low risk:** The project is expected to have a low risk of adverse impacts on public health, safety and security. Potential risks may arise from inadequate application of health, safety and environmental measures during small-scale works, agricultural and livestock activities, pesticide or fertiliser use, waste handling, processing activities, or management of shared water points. These risks are expected to be minor, localised and manageable.

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		Mitigation measures: The project will apply proportionate health, safety and environmental measures during implementation, including safe working practices, hygiene and water-safety measures, safe handling and storage of pesticides and fertilisers, integrated pest management, appropriate management of organic waste, and measures to reduce contamination risks around wells, boreholes and shared water points. Community awareness, training and supervision will be provided where relevant. The project is also expected to contribute positively to public health by strengthening food and water security, improving climate information and early warning services, supporting livelihood diversification, and reducing vulnerability to climate-sensitive health risks.
14. Physical and Cultural Heritage	✔	**No risk:** The project poses virtually no risk to the physical and cultural heritage of the intervention area. Its activities focus on climate change adaptation through livelihood restoration, the application of climate-resilient agrosilvopastoral and fisheries practices, the improvement of climate services, the establishment of small-scale infrastructure, and the development of value chains. **Mitigation measures:** Project activities will respect cultural and physical heritage by consulting communities and avoiding placing infrastructure in culturally important areas such as sacred groves, cemeteries, religious sites, etc. Local practices, cultural values and traditional knowledge will continue to inform site selection, consultation and implementation.
15. Lands and Soil Conservation		**Low risk:** There is a low risk to lands and soil conservation. No project activity is expected to result in land degradation. On the other hand, the activities are expected to contribute to reducing the degradation of agricultural and forest land. Land and riverbank restoration actions as well as revegetation will reduce erosion, a factor in soil degradation. The project promotes endogenous SLM practices. Soil conservation, fertility and health is at the heart of the intervention. **Mitigation measures:** Risks will be managed through environmental and social screening, application of the ESMF/CGES, site-specific soil and erosion control measures, promotion of sustainable land management practices, use of organic inputs where feasible, and monitoring of soil health and land degradation risks. Activities that could result in significant soil degradation, erosion or unsustainable land use will be excluded or redesigned.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

Table 21. Project alignment with AF Results Framework.

Project Objective(s)[100]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities and resilience of agrosilvopastoral and fisheries production systems to the effects of climate change	Percentage of targeted producers and value-chain actors reporting strengthened resilience of production systems and associated ecosystem services to climate shocks and stresses.	Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	4.1. Responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate	**5,250,000**
		Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	**5,250,000**
Objective 2: Improving access to markets and innovative financing for actors in the agrosilvopastoral and fisheries value chain for the strengthening of adaptive capacities	Percentage of targeted beneficiaries sustaining climate-resilient livelihoods through improved access to markets and financing.	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	**1,800,000**
			6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	**1,200,000**
Objective 3: Strengthen the institutional, human and operational capacities of local authorities for the planning,	Percentage of targeted local and regional authorities demonstrating increased capacity to plan, implement and	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses.	2.1. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased.	**1,500,000**

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

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implementation and monitoring of climate change adaptation actions	monitor inclusive climate-change adaptation actions.			
Total objective level grant amount				**15,000,000**
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Adaptation Fund Output**	**Adaptation Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Outcome 1: Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems are climate-resilient, with reduced vulnerability to climate-induced shocks and stresses.	Number and type of physical production, processing, storage or market-access assets constructed or strengthened to withstand climate variability and change.	Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	**5,250,000**
	Number of hectares of agro-silvo-pastoral land and aquatic or fisheries ecosystems restored or placed under climate-resilient management.	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	**5,250,000**
Outcome 2: Market access and adaptation-focused financing mechanisms are strengthened to enable climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities.	Number of actors in agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains that have secured innovative financing or accessed a structured market for climate-resilient products	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability at local and national levels.	6.1.1. Number and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies.	**3,000,000**
Outcome 3: Local and regional authorities have strengthened institutional, technical and operational capacities to plan, implement and monitor inclusive, participatory and sustainable climate-change adaptation actions.	Number of staff from targeted institutions trained to plan, implement and monitor climate-change adaptation actions, disaggregated by gender.	Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events.	2.1.1. Number of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender).	**800,000**
	Percentage of targeted local and regional authorities with functional participatory mechanisms for planning, monitoring and reporting on inclusive climate-change adaptation actions.		2.1.2. Number of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimise exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale).	**700,000**
Total outcome level grant amount				**15,000,000**

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government

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 (……list here…..) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme 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/programme.	
Amidou Ouedraogo General Director of Cooperation Ministry of Economy and Finance	Date: 16 December 2025

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

Implementing Entity Coordinator DocuSigned by: 3CC8A1CF23AF4F8... Robin Merlier Director a.i., Quality and Impact Hub and Executive Coordinator a.i., Vertical Funds Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) United Nations Development Programme	
Date: 03 September 2026	Tel. and email: nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Contact Person: Dorine Jn Paul	
Tel. And Email: dorine.jn.paul@undp.org	

Annex 1: Initial Gender Assessment

1. Purpose and scope

This brief assessment summarizes the main gender equality and social inclusion issues relevant to the project areas in Burkina Faso, with attention to climate resilience, access to productive resources, decision-making, displacement, gender-based violence, technology access, and women's role in locally led adaptation. It is intended as an initial screening document. A fuller gender analysis, action plan, baseline and costed targets should be completed during project preparation or inception.

2. Context and key gender gaps

Burkina Faso's rural regions face overlapping pressures from environmental degradation, insecurity, displacement and structural gender inequality. Women represent 50.2% of the national population, yet face persistent barriers in land ownership, formal finance, entrepreneurship, digital access and participation in local governance. The target administrative regions of Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga face heightened risks because climate shocks interact with insecurity and population displacement. Women and girls constitute 52.75% of internally displaced persons, increasing exposure to food insecurity, protection risks and reduced access to services.

Table22 . Key gender gaps identified in the initial assessment

Area	Initial finding	Implication for the project
Land and productive resources	Women make up 55% of the agricultural workforce but own less than 40% of land. Only 14% of women landowners can sell land they own, compared with 32% of men.	Support women's access to land-use rights, climate-resilient inputs, demonstration plots, advisory services and producer organizations.
Finance and enterprise	Most women entrepreneurs work in informal agriculture and petty trade. Only 18.8% of enterprises are led by women, and 5.5% of women have received loans from financial institutions, compared with 12.2% of men.	Use tailored financial literacy, savings groups, microfinance linkages and repayment schedules aligned with agricultural cycles.
Education and skills	Women's adult literacy is 35.7%, compared with 48.4% for men. Higher education attainment remains limited, at 1.6% for women and 4.5% for men.	Design training in local languages, use practical learning methods, and avoid excluding women and youth with low literacy.

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Digital and climate information access	Internet penetration reached 24.2% in early 2025, but fewer than 20% of women regularly use digital tools.	Combine digital climate information with community radio, extension workers, women's groups and locally trusted communication channels.
Decision-making	Women hold 18.3% of parliamentary seats and less than 10% of local government positions. Women represent 6% of members in ONAPREGEC branches.	Set minimum participation targets for women in project committees, natural resource governance bodies and conflict-management mechanisms.
Care work and social norms	Women perform 93% of unpaid care work and spend 3.4 times more time on unpaid care than men. Early marriage remains high, with 52% of girls married before age 18.	Schedule meetings at suitable times, provide safe participation arrangements, engage men and leaders, and reduce time burdens in project activities.
Gender-based violence and protection	In 2023, decentralized gender services recorded 9,066 GBV cases, with women representing 85% of survivors. All recorded rape cases concerned women and girls.	Apply GBV risk mitigation, safe referral pathways, confidential grievance channels and protection-sensitive community engagement.

3. Climate change, insecurity and differentiated impacts

Climate shocks increase women's workload through longer time spent on water, food production, household care and recovery after droughts or floods. Women and girls also face greater exposure to food insecurity, health risks and protection concerns, especially in displaced and host communities. Men face loss of income, migration pressure and, in insecure areas, exposure to recruitment by armed groups. The project should therefore treat gender equality, climate resilience and social cohesion as linked implementation issues, rather than stand-alone safeguards.

4. Women as adaptation actors

Women's cooperatives and local women leaders already contribute to climate-resilient agriculture, natural resource management, peacebuilding and social cohesion. Existing models such as Peace Farms and women's cooperatives show potential for scaling women-led climate-resilient production and cooperative governance. The project should build on these structures, while avoiding unpaid or tokenistic participation.

5. Enabling policy framework and implementation gaps

Burkina Faso has relevant legal and policy instruments, including the National Gender Policy, the National Action Plan for Rural Women, the National Adaptation Plan, the Women, Peace and Security agenda, strategies on inclusive finance, women's entrepreneurship, prevention of radicalization, IDP recovery, and protection of girls. The main gap is implementation at local level, especially women's representation in decision-making, access to funding, protection from GBV, and reduction of restrictive social norms.

Table23 . Initial recommendations for project design

Design area	Minimum gender-responsive action
Planning and targeting	Use sex-, age- and displacement-disaggregated vulnerability data to identify women, youth, IDPs, persons with disabilities, female-headed households and host communities most exposed to climate and conflict risks.
Participation and governance	Set practical participation thresholds for women in local committees and user groups. Provide leadership coaching and support women's influence over decisions, not only attendance.
Livelihoods and finance	Prioritize women's access to climate-resilient inputs, skills, business training, market linkages and adapted microfinance products. Work through women's cooperatives where they exist.
Climate information and technology	Use accessible channels, including local languages, radio, extension services and women's groups. Address digital literacy and phone access barriers.
GBV and safeguarding	Screen project activities for GBV and protection risks. Establish referral pathways, confidential reporting and survivor-centred grievance procedures.
Unpaid care work	Plan meeting times, locations and training formats around women's care responsibilities. Engage men and community leaders on redistribution of care and support to women's participation.
Monitoring and learning	Track sex-disaggregated indicators across outputs. Include qualitative evidence on agency, leadership, time burden, safety, access to resources and benefits from adaptation investments.

6. Indicative indicators for the results framework

- Number and percentage of women, youth and displaced persons benefiting from climate-resilient livelihood support.
- Number of women trained in climate-resilient agriculture, natural resource management, climate leadership and early warning use.
- Percentage of women represented in project-supported local decision-making bodies.
- Number of women accessing financial services, business support or climate finance through project-supported mechanisms.
- Number of project staff and partners trained on gender-responsive monitoring, GBV risk mitigation and safeguarding.
- Number of consultations conducted with women, youth, IDPs, traditional leaders and local organizations, with evidence of how feedback influenced design.

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Annex 3: DA endorsement letter

BURKINA FASO

La Patrie ou la Mort, Nous Vaincrons

Ministry of Economy and Finance

General Directorate of Cooperation

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Ouagadougou, 16th December 2025

To: Adaptation Fund Board
C/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the programme **"Strengthening the Climate Resilience of vulnerable communities in the Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga regions of Burkina Faso"**

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Burkina Faso, I confirm that the above national programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Burkina Faso.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the programme will be implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and executed by the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Sanitation.

Sincerely,

Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
Direction Générale de la Coopération
Le Directeur Général
DGCOOP
Burkina Faso

Mr. Amidou OUEDRAOGO
Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority
General Director of Cooperation
Tel : +226 76 58 49 28
Email: amidoued11@gmail.com

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BURKINA FASO

La Patrie ou la Mort, Nous Vaincrons

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Direction Générale de la Coopération
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Mr. Amidou OUEDRAOGO
Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority
General Director of Cooperation
Tel : +226 76 58 49 28
Email: amidoued11@gmail.com

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ADAPTATION FUND

Revised PFG Submission Form[1]

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 18 December 2025

Adaptation Fund Project ID: AF00000497
Country/ies: Burkina Faso
Title of Project/Programme: Strengthening the Climate Resilience of vulnerable communities in the Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga regions of Burkina Faso
Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): MIE
Implementing Entity: UNDP
Executing Entity/ies: UNDP

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	October 2026
Completion date of PFG	April 2027

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[2]
International consultant - Lead Consultant: Project Design and Development **Scope includes:** • Overseeing and guiding the situation analysis • Developing a feasibility study, incorporating inputs from the National Consultant • Providing technical oversight for the gender assessment conducted by national consultant • Leading project strategy development (theory of change, component structuring) • Developing the project logframe and results framework	Situation analysis report capturing on-the-ground conditions across target regions Feasibility Study Draft project strategy including logframe outline, M&E plan, results framework, KM plan, budget structure Detailed Project Logframe and Results Framework	35,000	1 Lead Intenational Consultant on Project Design and Development : overseeing and guiding the situation analysis - Developing a feasibility study - Providing technical oversight for the gender assessment - Leading project strategy development -Developing the project logframe and results framework - Designing the M&E strategy - Developing the detailed

[1] As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.
[2] The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break- down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

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• Designing the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) strategy • Developing the detailed project budget • Lead the design of Gender Action Plan – in collaboration with NC – Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist • Ensuring coherence across all analytical inputs and integrating them into the full proposal	Feasibility study reports with technical options analysis and costing Detailed and concrete project budget		project budget - Lead the design of Gender Action Plan -Ensuring coherence across all analytical inputs and integrating them into the full proposal _ Total consultancy amount = 35,000 USD 1 international Consultant on Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultant: Conducting the environmental and social risk screening (ESS) - Preparing safeguards documents - Leading the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)- Developing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP/ESMF) -Supporting stakeholder consultations related to safeguards - Ensuring compliance with national regulations and AF Environmental and Social Policy _Total consulancy amount 15,000 USD 1 International Consultant on Economic & financial analysis _ Total consultancy amount = 6,250 USD Total International consultants budget= 56,250 USD
International Consultant Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultant (ESS Specialist) **Scope includes:** • Conducting the environmental and social risk screening (ESS) • Preparing safeguards documents required by the AF (screening report, risk register, disclosure notes) • Leading the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) where required • Developing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP/ESMF) • Supporting stakeholder consultations related to safeguards • Ensuring compliance with national regulations and AF Environmental and Social Policy	ESIA report, ESMP outline, clearance certificate	15,000	
International consultant on economic and financial analysts Develop the EFA	Full economic & financial analysis required for AF submission	6,250	
Local Consultant(s) – Adaptation to CC to support project design and development **Scope includes:** • Conducting research and data gathering for the situation analysis • Preparing background documentation and local inputs for pre-feasibility assessments • Supporting the organisation and logistics of field missions for international and national experts • Providing contextual information and facilitating local-level coordination • Provide inputs for budget development • Assisting the lead consultant with compilation of documents and information validation	Situation analysis report Feasibility Study Project budget	20,000	1 Local Consultant on Adaptation to support project design and development : Conducting research and data gathering for the situation analysis - preparing background documentation and local inputs for pre-feasibility assessments - Supporting the organisation and logistics of field missions for international and national experts - Providing contextual information and facilitating local-level coordination - Provide

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Local Consultant – Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist **Scope includes:** • Conducting the gender assessment, including field consultations and data collection • Analysing gender-differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities • Preparing the Gender Assessment Report and contributing to the Gender Action Plan • Ensuring alignment with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy • Collaborating closely with the international consultant to integrate findings into the proposal	Gender Assessment Gender Action Plan	11,500	inputs for budget development - Assisting the lead consultant with compilation of documents and information validation. _ **Total consultancy amount = 20,000 USD** 1 Local Consultant on Gender and Social Inclusion : Conducting the gender assessment, including field consultations and data collection - Analysing gender-differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities - Preparing the Gender Assessment Report and contributing to the Gender Action Plan - Ensuring alignment with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy. _ **Total consultancy amount = 11,500 USD** 1 Local Consultant on Environmental & Social Safeguards (ESS) : - Conducting the stakeholder consultations related to safeguards - Ensuring compliance with national regulations and AF Environmental and Social Policy _ **Total consultancy amount = 10,000 USD** **Total National Consutancy = 41,500 USD**
Local Consultant on Environmental & Social Safeguards • Conducting stakeholder consultations related to safeguards • Ensuring compliance with national regulations and AF Environmental and Social Policy	Consultation reports on ESS	10,000	
Field missions to project areas (site verification, vulnerability assessment, local consultations) **Scope includes:** • Site visits to verify site information and identify specific climate change vulnerabilities and appropriate local level responses at these sites. • Workshops and meetings with local beneficiaries and stakeholders to identify local issues, concerns and priorities and obtain support for the project. • Identification of indicative project concepts. • Compilation of stakeholder and beneficiary inputs for implementation plan.	Pre-feasibility Study Field mission report	20,500	Field missions to project areas (site verification, vulnerability assessment, local consultations) _ **20,500 USD**

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Translation, editing, design & formatting of proposal package	French/English versions of full proposal and annexes	2,000	Translation, editing, design & formatting of proposal package _ **2,000 USD**
Stakeholders' workshops for collecting stakeholder inputs and validating the project design	Workshop report, validated elements of project design, improved proposal structure	17,999	Stakeholders' workshops for collecting stakeholder inputs and validating the project design _ 17,999 USD
PFG Activity Total		**138,249**	
Implementing Entity's Management Fee		**11,751**	8.5% of PFG activities
Total Project Formulation Grant		**150,000**	

Please describe below each of the PFG activities and provide justifications for their need and for the amount of funding required:

The Project Formulation Grant (PFG) will enable the Government of Burkina Faso and UNDP to prepare a technically robust, evidence-based and fully compliant Adaptation Fund full project proposal. Given the scale of the intervention area, the diversity of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems, and the complexity of climate risks affecting the target regions, substantial preparatory work is required to ensure the project is grounded in accurate field data, community priorities and sound technical assessments. PFG funding is therefore essential to undertake detailed feasibility studies, safeguards assessments, stakeholder consultations and institutional analyses that cannot be financed through regular programme resources. These activities will collectively ensure that the final proposal is credible, implementable and capable of delivering measurable, equitable and sustainable adaptation outcomes for vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso.

International Lead Consultant – Project Design and Development

This consultancy will provide overall technical leadership for the development of the Adaptation Fund full proposal. Activities include overseeing the situation analysis; designing and conducting a pre-feasibility study; leading the development of the project strategy, theory of change and component structure; and preparing the detailed project logframe and results framework. The consultant will also design the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy, prepare the full multi-year budget, and ensure consistency across all analytical inputs. In addition, the lead consultant will guide the national gender specialist, review gender assessment findings and co-develop the Gender Action Plan. This role is essential to ensure the proposal is coherent, technically robust and fully compliant with Adaptation Fund requirements.

Local Consultant – Adaptation Specialist to Support Project Design and Development

The consultant will support the technical preparation of the proposal through local research and data collection for the situation analysis; provision of contextual inputs for the pre-feasibility study; and assistance with the organisation, logistics and facilitation of field missions. They will gather information from municipal authorities, local organisations and community structures, helping refine the understanding of baseline conditions and localised climate risks. The consultant(s) will also contribute inputs for cost

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estimation, budget justification, and technical documents, and will support the compilation and validation of deliverables under the supervision of the Lead Consultant.

Local Consultant – Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist
This consultant will conduct a comprehensive gender assessment, including field consultations, interviews and collection of sex-disaggregated data across target municipalities. The assessment will identify gender-differentiated vulnerabilities, climate-related impacts and barriers to participation. The consultant will prepare a Gender Assessment Report and contribute substantively to the Gender Action Plan under the guidance of the Lead Consultant. The work will ensure full alignment with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy and integration of gender-responsive approaches into the project design.

Consultants on Environmental & Social Safeguards (1 Intl and 1 Local ESS Specialist)
The ESS Specialists will conduct the environmental and social risk screening (ESS), conduct the field consultations prepare the full safeguards documentation package required by the Adaptation Fund, and lead the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) where necessary. This work includes preparing the screening report, risk register, stakeholder disclosure records and supporting documentation. The consultants will also prepare the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP/ESMF), participate in safeguards-related consultations, and ensure adherence to both national regulations and the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy. These roles are critical to risk identification, mitigation planning and safeguards compliance.

International Consultant on Economic and Financial Analysis
A cost–benefit and/or cost-effectiveness analysis will be conducted to assess the economic rationale for proposed interventions and demonstrate value for money in accordance with Adaptation Fund guidelines. This includes comparison of adaptation options, analysis of long-term economic gains, and justification for major investment areas.

Field Missions to Project Areas
Extensive field missions will be conducted to validate project design elements, collect site-specific information, and engage municipalities and communities in the proposal development process. Activities include site verification, assessment of local vulnerabilities, identification of feasible adaptation interventions, and consultation with beneficiaries and local stakeholders. These missions will generate essential operational information—such as local priorities, environmental constraints, and indicative project concepts—and support the refinement of implementation arrangements. Costs cover transport, per diem, local coordination and community consultations.

Stakeholder Workshops for Collecting Inputs and Validating the Project Design
Workshops held in the target areas and at national level will serve to collect stakeholder inputs, validate project design elements and refine proposed activities. These sessions ensure the full proposal reflects community priorities, integrates technical contributions from government and civil society, and aligns with local development planning. Workshops also help verify climate vulnerabilities, implementation feasibility and sustainability considerations. Funding covers venue costs, facilitation, travel, and workshop materials necessary to ensure inclusive participation.

Translation, Editing, Design and Formatting of the Proposal Package

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The final project proposal and annexes will be translated between French and English, edited, and professionally formatted for submission. This ensures accessibility for national authorities and compliance with Adaptation Fund submission standards.

Implementing Entity Management Fee

The Implementing Entity (UNDP) will provide oversight, technical backstopping, quality assurance and fiduciary management throughout the PFG process. The management fee covers these supervisory responsibilities in accordance with Adaptation Fund policy.

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
Robin Merlier Director, a.i., Quality and Impact Hub and Executive Coordinator, a.i., Vertical Funds Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) United Nations Development Programme	DocuSigned by: 3CC8A1CF23AF4F8...	03-Sep-2026	Dorine Jn Paul		Dorine.jn.paul@undp.org

Annex 1: Initial Gender Assessment

1. Purpose and scope

This brief assessment summarizes the main gender equality and social inclusion issues relevant to the project areas in Burkina Faso, with attention to climate resilience, access to productive resources, decision-making, displacement, gender-based violence, technology access, and women's role in locally led adaptation. It is intended as an initial screening document. A fuller gender analysis, action plan, baseline and costed targets should be completed during project preparation or inception.

2. Context and key gender gaps

Burkina Faso's rural regions face overlapping pressures from environmental degradation, insecurity, displacement and structural gender inequality. Women represent 50.2% of the national population, yet face persistent barriers in land ownership, formal finance, entrepreneurship, digital access and participation in local governance. The target administrative regions of Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga face heightened risks because climate shocks interact with insecurity and population displacement. Women and girls constitute 52.75% of internally displaced persons, increasing exposure to food insecurity, protection risks and reduced access to services.

Table 22 . Key gender gaps identified in the initial assessment

Area	Initial finding	Implication for the project
Land and productive resources	Women make up 55% of the agricultural workforce but own less than 40% of land. Only 14% of women landowners can sell land they own, compared with 32% of men.	Support women's access to land-use rights, climate-resilient inputs, demonstration plots, advisory services and producer organizations.
Finance and enterprise	Most women entrepreneurs work in informal agriculture and petty trade. Only 18.8% of enterprises are led by women, and 5.5% of women have received loans from financial institutions, compared with 12.2% of men.	Use tailored financial literacy, savings groups, microfinance linkages and repayment schedules aligned with agricultural cycles.
Education and skills	Women's adult literacy is 35.7%, compared with 48.4% for men. Higher education attainment remains limited, at 1.6% for women and 4.5% for men.	Design training in local languages, use practical learning methods, and avoid excluding women and youth with low literacy.
Digital and climate information access	Internet penetration reached 24.2% in early 2025, but fewer than 20% of women regularly use digital tools.	Combine digital climate information with community radio, extension workers, women's groups and locally trusted communication channels.
Decision-making	Women hold 18.3% of parliamentary seats and less than 10% of local government positions. Women represent 6% of members in ONAPREGEC branches.	Set minimum participation targets for women in project committees, natural resource governance bodies and conflict-management mechanisms.
Care work and social norms	Women perform 93% of unpaid care work and spend 3.4 times more time on unpaid care than men. Early marriage remains high, with 52% of girls married before age 18.	Schedule meetings at suitable times, provide safe participation arrangements, engage men and leaders, and reduce time burdens in project activities.
Gender-based violence and protection	In 2023, decentralized gender services recorded 9,066 GBV cases, with women representing 85% of survivors. All recorded rape cases concerned women and girls.	Apply GBV risk mitigation, safe referral pathways, confidential grievance channels and protection-sensitive community engagement.

3. Climate change, insecurity and differentiated impacts

Climate shocks increase women's workload through longer time spent on water, food production, household care and recovery after droughts or floods. Women and girls also face greater exposure to food insecurity, health risks and protection concerns, especially in displaced and host communities. Men face loss of income, migration pressure and, in insecure areas, exposure to recruitment by armed groups. The project should therefore treat gender equality, climate resilience and social cohesion as linked implementation issues, rather than stand-alone safeguards.

4. Women as adaptation actors

Women's cooperatives and local women leaders already contribute to climate-resilient agriculture, natural resource management, peacebuilding and social cohesion. Existing models such as Peace Farms and women's cooperatives show potential for scaling women-led climate-resilient production and cooperative governance. The project should build on these structures, while avoiding unpaid or tokenistic participation.

5. Enabling policy framework and implementation gaps

Burkina Faso has relevant legal and policy instruments, including the National Gender Policy, the National Action Plan for Rural Women, the National Adaptation Plan, the Women, Peace and Security agenda, strategies on inclusive finance, women's entrepreneurship, prevention of radicalization, IDP recovery, and protection of girls. The main gap

is implementation at local level, especially women's representation in decision-making, access to funding, protection from GBV, and reduction of restrictive social norms.

Table 23 . Initial recommendations for project design

Design area	Minimum gender-responsive action
Planning and targeting	Use sex-, age- and displacement-disaggregated vulnerability data to identify women, youth, IDPs, persons with disabilities, female-headed households and host communities most exposed to climate and conflict risks.
Participation and governance	Set practical participation thresholds for women in local committees and user groups. Provide leadership coaching and support women's influence over decisions, not only attendance.
Livelihoods and finance	Prioritize women's access to climate-resilient inputs, skills, business training, market linkages and adapted microfinance products. Work through women's cooperatives where they exist.
Climate information and technology	Use accessible channels, including local languages, radio, extension services and women's groups. Address digital literacy and phone access barriers.
GBV and safeguarding	Screen project activities for GBV and protection risks. Establish referral pathways, confidential reporting and survivor-centred grievance procedures.
Unpaid care work	Plan meeting times, locations and training formats around women's care responsibilities. Engage men and community leaders on redistribution of care and support to women's participation.
Monitoring and learning	Track sex-disaggregated indicators across outputs. Include qualitative evidence on agency, leadership, time burden, safety, access to resources and benefits from adaptation investments.

6. Indicative indicators for the results framework

- Number and percentage of women, youth and displaced persons benefiting from climate-resilient livelihood support.
- Number of women trained in climate-resilient agriculture, natural resource management, climate leadership and early warning use.
- Percentage of women represented in project-supported local decision-making bodies.
- Number of women accessing financial services, business support or climate finance through project-supported mechanisms.
- Number of project staff and partners trained on gender-responsive monitoring, GBV risk mitigation and safeguarding.
- Number of consultations conducted with women, youth, IDPs, traditional leaders and local organizations, with evidence of how feedback influenced design.

Annex 2: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

These consultations, conducted using inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches, brought together 83 participants, including 28% women, as well as youth, IDPs, and vulnerable people. The common themes discussed included: i) climate risks (drought, floods, heat); ii) sectoral vulnerabilities (agriculture, water, health); iii) adaptation solutions and prioritization; and iv) institutional and financial constraints. Vulnerable groups were consulted through community-level consultations and discussions with local socio-professional organizations, including farmers' and livestock organizations in the targeted regions. These consultations focused on identifying climate-related vulnerabilities, livelihood constraints, adaptation priorities, and barriers to accessing resources and services. The discussions highlighted key concerns such as declining agricultural productivity, water access challenges, limited access to inputs, finance, training, and market opportunities. The outcomes of these consultations directly informed the design of community-based adaptation interventions, resilient production systems, capacity-building activities, and inclusive targeting approaches. Regarding gender mainstreaming, gender considerations were integrated throughout the consultation process. Discussions with national institutions especially the Ministry responsible for gender and social inclusion (named Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action, National Reconciliation, Gender and Family) was held on June 18, 2024. The Ministry responsible for gender, relevant gender associations, and other institutions with mandates on gender equity will be further engaged during the PFG phase to ensure that gender considerations are fully reflected in the project design, implementation arrangements, and monitoring framework.

The consultations revealed strong demand for:

- Agroecology and resilient agriculture
- Water resource management
- Access to finance and insurance
- Capacity building and training

The consultations directly informed:

- Community-based adaptation interventions
- Agroecological production systems
- Water infrastructure and irrigation systems
- Capacity-building programs
- Market access and value chain support
- Institutional strengthening and decentralized planning support
- Gender-responsive and inclusive targeting

the table below summarizes the key consultations conducted at this stage. Important to note that the consultations between 30-31 July 2024 also included vulnerable groups.

Table 24 . Summary of stakeholder consultations

Consultation date	Stakeholders consulted	Key topics discussed	Main outcomes	Integration into project design	Total participants	Women	Men
June–Aug 2024, central level interviews	Ministries and institutions, Environment, Agriculture, Water, Health, Energy, Finance, etc.	Sectoral integration of climate change, institutional capacities, gender mainstreaming, planning challenges	Climate change integrated in policies, but capacity gaps remain. Environmental units exist but are under-resourced. Gender is systematically considered.	Strengthening of institutional capacity components. Inclusion of gender-responsive indicators. Support to decentralized planning systems.	27	6	21
June–Aug 2024	Technical and Financial Partners, UNDP, UNICEF, GGGI	Alignment with NDC/NAP, priority interventions, financing mechanisms	Need for stronger coordination and evidence-based planning.	Alignment with NAP and NDC. Integration of financing modalities and scaling approaches.	5	0	5
June–Aug 2024	Research institutions and universities,	Climate vulnerability studies, data	Lack of updated data and	Integration of climate data systems.	1	0	1

	CNRST, INERA	gaps, research needs	systematic vulnerability assessments.	Support to research and early warning systems.			
June–Aug 2024	Private sector, CCI-BF, CNPB	Role of private sector in adaptation, constraints to engagement	Private sector remains weakly integrated in adaptation planning.	Increased private sector engagement. Facilitation of access to climate finance and markets.	1	0	1
29 July 2024	Regional council and local authorities, Nando/Central-West	Local planning, PRD, PCD, climate priorities, governance issues	Strong local awareness. Financial constraints remain a major barrier.	Decentralized implementation approach. Support to local governance and planning.	5	1	4
29–30 July 2024	Regional technical services, Agriculture, Environment, Health	Climate risks, droughts, floods, heat, sectoral impacts, existing adaptation measures	Major climate hazards and sector-specific vulnerabilities identified.	Sector-focused interventions in agriculture, water and health. Climate risk-informed planning.	6	2	4
30–31 July 2024	Socio-professional organizations, Vulnerable groups, including farmers and livestock groups, Nando	Community vulnerabilities, adaptation practices, priority needs	Strong demand for agroecology, water access, inputs and training.	Community-based adaptation interventions. Agroecology and livelihoods components.	8	4	4
31 July 2024	PAMED/BMH-CO regional office, Koudougou	Lessons learned from ongoing programmes	Need to build on existing initiatives.	Scaling up of proven practices, including agroecological farms and resilience activities.	5	1	4
01 August 2024	Regional council and local authorities, Boucle du Mouhoun	Regional priorities, climate integration in PRD	Climate is already a planning priority, but remains underfunded.	Reinforcement of regional planning tools and financing.	6	2	4
01–02 August 2024	Regional technical services, Bankui/Boucle du Mouhoun	Climate impacts on production systems, sectoral responses	Declining yields, land degradation and water scarcity identified.	Interventions on land restoration, irrigation and livestock resilience.	7	2	5
02–03 August 2024	Socio-professional organizations, farmers and livestock groups, Bankui	Community needs and priorities, market constraints, inputs, training	Priority needs include resilient production systems, finance access and markets.	Inclusion of value chain support, market access and financing components.	8	4	4
03 August 2024	PAMED/BMH-CO national coordination, Dédougou	Programmatic synergies, implementation lessons	Importance of coordination and sustainability confirmed.	Integration of coordination and knowledge management mechanisms.	4	2	2
Total					83	24	59

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June–Aug 2024	Technical and Financial Partners, UNDP, UNICEF, GGGI	Alignment with NDC/NAP, priority interventions, financing mechanisms	Need for stronger coordination and evidence-based planning.	Alignment with NAP and NDC. Integration of financing modalities and scaling approaches.	5	0	5
June–Aug 2024	Research institutions and universities, CNRST, INERA	Climate vulnerability studies, data gaps, research needs	Lack of updated data and systematic vulnerability assessments.	Integration of climate data systems. Support to research and early warning systems.	1	0	1

Docusign Envelope ID: C8C1E02E-2B3E-8073-8016-DE9EE4FBCA80

June–Aug 2024	Private sector, CCI-BF, CNPB	Role of private sector in adaptation, constraints to engagement	Private sector remains weakly integrated in adaptation planning.	Increased private sector engagement. Facilitation of access to climate finance and markets.	1	0	1
29 July 2024	Regional council and local authorities, Nando/Central-West	Local planning, PRD, PCD, climate priorities, governance issues	Strong local awareness. Financial constraints remain a major barrier.	Decentralized implementation approach. Support to local governance and planning.	5	1	4
29–30 July 2024	Regional technical services, Agriculture, Environment, Health	Climate risks, droughts, floods, heat, sectoral impacts, existing adaptation measures	Major climate hazards and sector-specific vulnerabilities identified.	Sector-focused interventions in agriculture, water and health. Climate risk-informed planning.	6	2	4
30–31 July 2024	Socio-professional organizations, Vulnerable groups, including farmers and livestock groups, Nando	Community vulnerabilities, adaptation practices, priority needs	Strong demand for agroecology, water access, inputs and training.	Community-based adaptation interventions. Agroecology and livelihoods components.	8	4	4
31 July 2024	PAMED/BMH-CO regional office, Koudougou	Lessons learned from ongoing programmes	Need to build on existing initiatives.	Scaling up of proven practices, including agroecological farms and resilience activities.	5	1	4
01 August 2024	Regional council and local authorities, Boucle du Mouhoun	Regional priorities, climate integration in PRD	Climate is already a planning priority, but remains underfunded.	Reinforcement of regional planning tools and financing.	6	2	4
01–02 August 2024	Regional technical services, Bankui/Boucle du Mouhoun	Climate impacts on production systems, sectoral responses	Declining yields, land degradation and water scarcity identified.	Interventions on land restoration, irrigation and livestock resilience.	7	2	5
02–03 August 2024	Socio-professional organizations, farmers and livestock groups, Bankui	Community needs and priorities, market constraints, inputs, training	Priority needs include resilient production systems, finance access and markets.	Inclusion of value chain support, market access and financing components.	8	4	4
03 August 2024	PAMED/BMH-CO national coordination, Dédougou	Programmatic synergies, implementation lessons	Importance of coordination and sustainability confirmed.	Integration of coordination and knowledge management mechanisms.	4	2	2
Total					83	24	59