ADAPTATION FUND

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PRE-CONCEPT NOTE FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Title :	Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in fragile territories of Burkina Faso and Mali through a nature-based solutions approach
Country/ies :	Burkina Faso, Mali
Focal Thematic Area :	Food security
Type of Implementing Entity :	Regional Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity :	West African Development Bank (BOAD) — Accredited Regional Implementing Entity (decision B.46/9; accreditation valid until October 2027)
Executing Entities :	Burkina Faso: SPONG (EE), SP/CNDD (strategic partner) | Mali: SECO-ONG (EE), AEDD (strategic partner).
Amount of Financing Requested:	**USD 13,948,000**
Project Formulation Grant (PFG) Request :	Yes ☑ No ☐ **PFG amount: USD 30,000.**
Endorsement Letters Signed for all Countries:	Yes ☑ No ☐
Submission Stage :	☑ This pre-concept has already been submitted ☐ This is the first submission | Date of last submission: **22 August 2026**
Project Duration:	5 years

A. Background and Rationale

West Africa is one of the region's most vulnerable to climate change (IPCC, 2022). Burkina Faso and Mali share a 1,000 km border, rank among the lowest HDI countries in the world (UNDP, 2021), and their economies depend for more than 70% on the agro-sylvo-pastoral sectors. Cereal production in 2021-22 fell by -15% in Mali and -10% in Burkina Faso compared to the five-year average (Food Security Cluster, 2022). Rising temperatures (+1.5°C since 1960, IPCC AR6), increasing rainfall variability and the drying up of ponds are durably undermining rural livelihoods. The combined effects of armed conflict and climate extremes have led to a catastrophic famine situation (phase 5) for 45,000 people, including 42,000 in Burkina Faso (RURAL 21, 2023).

Table 1: Climate hazards, impacts and vulnerabilities by sub-sector (Burkina Faso & Mali)

Country	Sub-sector	Hazaras & Impacts	Vulnerability	Source
BF	Crops	Rainfall deficit : -10% cereal production 2021-22	Rainfed agriculture: >85% of cultivated areas	CILSS/ECOWAS 2024
	Livestock	Pasture degradation, structural fodder deficit, fewer water points	42,000 people in catastrophic famine (2023); growing pastoral exodus	CILSS 2022 ; RURAL 21, 2023
	Fisheries	Erratic rainfall & rising T° → early drying of water bodies, siltation	Production of ~25,000-30,000 t/yr threatened; disrupted breeding cycles	FAO/CILSS 2021
Mali	Crops	Rainfall deficit : -15% cereal production 2021-22	Insufficient irrigation; 60% of rural population are women	CILSS/ECOWAS 2024
	Livestock	Restricted transhumance corridors, fewer water points, insecurity	Growing land conflicts; livestock losses during droughts	CILSS 2022
	Fisheries	Lower Niger River flow → contraction of the Inner Delta, reduced spawning areas	~100,000 t/yr, down 30-40%; >300,000 fishers affected; 3.8% of Mali's GDP	FAO 2020 ; UNDP 2022

Despite existing NDCs, NAPs and institutional frameworks (BF: SP/CPSADD, CNACC; Mali: AEDD, CNE), a structural adaptation deficit persists: limited access to climate technologies, insufficient investment in water mobilization, inadequate capacities, and differentiated vulnerabilities of women, youth and persons with disabilities not sufficiently taken into account (UNEP, 2023). This project aims to address this deficit through targeted climate finance.

B. Project Objectives

Improve the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Burkina Faso and Mali, with a particular focus on women, youth and persons living with disabilities, through innovative and inclusive approaches to water mobilization and agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production centered on agroecological farms.

Specific objectives:

- Increase the availability of water resources for agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production, ensuring equitable access and the active participation of women, youth and persons living with disabilities;
- Sustainably increase agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production to strengthen food security, while promoting the inclusion of women, youth and persons living with disabilities in production, processing and marketing;
- Strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of stakeholders, particularly women, youth and persons living with disabilities, as well as advocacy and partnerships for the promotion of agroecology at national and regional levels.

C. Project Components and Financing

Table 2: Components, Outcomes, Outputs and Budget

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Country	Amount (USD)
Component 1 Water Resource Mobilization — USD 3,000,000 (26%)	Out. 1.1: Groundwater-based water access sustained for 15,000 vulnerable agro-pastoral and fishing households	1.1.1: ≥40 solar-powered boreholes (30–80m) built/rehabilitated 1.1.2: 1 regional groundwater map covering all target zones produced, validated by technical services, and actively used in ≥2 documented planning decisions	BF/Mali	1.1.1: 1,350,000 1.1.2: 150,000 **1,500,000**
	Out. 1.2: dry-season irrigation extended to ≥2,000 ha of previously uncultivated land	1.2.1: ≥15 water bodies rehabilitated and retaining water through the full dry season 1.2.2: ≥10 gravity-fed drainage systems (≤20 km) installed and operational 1.2.3: ≥20 WCRS built on secured land and confirmed functional	BF/Mali	1.2.1: 500,000 1.2.2: 400,000 1.2.3: 300,000 **1,200,000**
	Out. 1.3: ≥90% of hydraulic infrastructure remains functional,	1.3.1: ≥200 stakeholders (technicians, committee members) trained	BF/Mali	1.3.1: 180,000 1.3.2: 120,000 **300,000**

	sustained by trained user committees and financed O&M plans covering all target communities	1.3.2: O&M plans in place for 100% of infrastructure;		
Component 2 Agro-sylvo-pastoral and Fisheries Production — USD 7,566,000 (64%)	Out. 2.1: agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries yields raised by ≥30% for 15,000–20,000 direct beneficiaries	2.1.1: ≥300 multifunctional agroecological farms established and operational 2.1.2: 30% improvement in agropastoral yields 2.1.3: Sustainable production practices implemented on ≥1,500 ha with ≥70% of adopters 2.1.4: ≥50 compost/bio-input units created and functional	BF/Mali	2.1.1: 3,000,000 2.1.2: 866,000 2.1.3: 800,000 2.1.4: 400,000 **5,066,000**
	Out. 2.2: Income of agricultural, pastoral and fisheries households increased by at least USD 150–200/household/year through improved access to markets and financing mechanisms	2.2.1 ≥10 functional markets/trade networks with recorded transaction volumes linking producers and buyers in both countries. 2.2.2: ≥5 active savings-and-credit mechanisms (VSLAs/village funds), primarily for women and young producers 2.2.3: ≥70% of targeted producers have access to an improved marketing channel 2.2.4: Average volume of household agricultural sales increased by at least 30% vs. baseline	BF/Mali	2.2.1: 900,000 2.2.2: 600,000 **1,500,000**
	Out. 2.3: Technical capacities of producers (women, youth, persons with disabilities) strengthened to adopt climate-resilient practices, with effective integration of climate information in ≥60% of targeted farms	2.3.1: ≥5,000 women and 2,000 youth trained in climate-resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production techniques 2.3.2: ≥3,000 women and 1,000 youth trained in agricultural product processing and conservation, linked to agroecological farms 2.3.3: ≥2,000 producers (including ≥60% women) integrated into marketing networks and trained in negotiation and market-access techniques 2.3.4: ≥60% of targeted producers report functional use of climate alerts in production decisions, measured through annual participatory monitoring	BF/Mali	2.3.1: 400,000 2.3.2: 300,000 2.3.3: 200,000 2.3.4: 100,000 **1,000,000**
Component 3 Capacity Building, Knowledge Management and Advocacy — USD 1,174,000 (10%)	Out. 3.1: Climate and agroecological knowledge produced, disseminated and used by 4 categories of stakeholders, informing NDC/NAP updates in both	3.1.1: ≥2,000 community members/farmers using technical guides and practice sheets; policy briefs delivered to 2 national ministries; lessons integrated into ≥2 regional frameworks (CILSS, AU);	BF/Mali	3.1.1: 300,000 3.1.2: 174,000 3.1.3: 150,000 3.1.4: 200,000 3.1.5: 200,000 3.1.6: 150,000 **1,174,000**

	countries and supporting replication in ≥3 additional Sahelian countries	≥4 capitalization reports for development partners 3.1.2: ≥5 regional advocacy campaigns conducted 3.1.3: ≥30 CSOs sensitized on agroecology 3.1.4: ≥2 active multi-stakeholder platforms 3.1.5: ≥10 technical guides, policy notes and learning tools produced and used 3.1.6: Regional cross-border BF–Mali platform operational from Year 1 — ≥20 good practices documented; annual training-evaluation exercise conducted		
Project/Programme Execution Cost	**1,115,300**			
Total Project/Programme Cost	**12,855,300**			
IE Management Fee (8.5%)	**1,092,700**			
TOTAL FINANCING REQUESTED	**13,948,000**			

Outcome and output targets above are preliminary estimates for the pre-concept stage; the output-level split is shown in blue in the Amount column and reconciles exactly with the component and total figures; all will be confirmed by the detailed baseline survey at the concept-note stage (CAR 5 and CAR 13 addressed).

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Adaptation rationale and justification for interventions

This project is a targeted climate change adaptation intervention — not a conventional rural development programme. It aims to reduce deficits in exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity within agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries systems. The adaptation causal chain is explicit: rising temperatures (+1.5°C since 1960, IPCC AR6, 2022) and increasing rainfall variability lead to: (a) accelerated depletion of groundwater tables and water bodies — addressed by Component 1 through solar boreholes (30-80 m), gravity-fed drainage systems (≤20 km) and WCRS; (b) declining agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries yields — addressed by Component 2 through climate-smart agroecological farms; (c) erosion of rural communities' adaptive capacities — addressed by Component 3 through training, cross-border knowledge management, advocacy and institutional strengthening.

B. New and innovative solutions

Baseline situation in the target areas (SPONG/SECO-ONG diagnostic, 2024): traditional wells (15-20 m), unmaintained earthen dams, single-season rainfed agriculture without organic inputs, no accessible climate information system, no cross-border capitalization platform. Relative to this baseline, the project introduces four demonstrable systemic innovations: (i) solar boreholes 30-80 m ensuring continuous pumping without energy costs; (ii) gravity-fed drainage (≤20 km) for irrigating land left uncultivated in the dry season (absent from target areas according to the 2024 diagnostic); (iii) multifunctional agroecological farms (3-4 cycles/year vs. 1 currently) integrating water, soils, agroforestry and climate alerts; (iv) regional cross-border BF-Mali platform — an institutional innovation that does not currently exist at the sub-regional scale (CILSS/AGRHYMET, 2022). Mitigation co-benefits: living hedges, agroforestry, and orchard development on uncultivated land contributing to food security and localized microclimates.

A preliminary groundwater assessment will guide: (i) the location and depth of boreholes; (ii) the sizing of pumping systems; and (iii) the priority areas for runoff collection basins (BCER). These groundwater assessments will be financed through the Project Formulation Grant: USD 30,000 at the pre-concept stage and USD 120,000 at the concept note stage.

C. Added value of the regional approach and cost-effectiveness

BF and Mali share two similar climatic zones (north-west BF/southern Mali), enabling: pooled equipment procurement, joint staff training, a unique pool of regional experts, and harmonized M&E tools and adaptation indicators. Component 2 accounts for 64% of the budget (USD 7,566,000) for 15,000-20,000 direct beneficiaries, at USD 378-504/beneficiary, through four mutually reinforcing levers (water, soil, market access and climate information). Projected income: +USD 150-200/household/year from Year 3, ensuring cost recovery for hydraulic infrastructure maintenance. A full cost-benefit analysis (IRR, NPV) will be provided in the concept note (sources: IFAD Mali COSOP 2019; PAFA-E BF IFAD).

D. Consistency with national and regional strategies

Burkina Faso: PNDES II, National Food Security Policy, PNDD, NAP, NDC (adaptation component), sectoral water/sanitation/agro-sylvo-pastoral policies, National Gender Equality Strategy, National IWRM Policy, National Strategy for Soil Restoration, Conservation and Rehabilitation (SNRCRS, 2019), National Agroecology Strategy.

Mali: Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD), National Climate Change Policy (PNCC), National Adaptation Programme of Action (PANA), National Environmental Protection Policy, National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, National Gender Equality Policy (PNG).

Regional level: ECOWAS 2022-2030 Climate Strategy, AU 2020-2030 African Strategy on Climate Change, CILSS guidance on Sahelian resilience and sustainable natural resource management. Details (dates and component-level alignment) will be provided in the concept note.

E. Knowledge management and learning

A robust M&E and knowledge management system: (i) ≥20 agroecological best practices capitalized through the cross-border BF-Mali platform operational from Year 1, with a systematic training-evaluation mechanism for continuous adjustment (AU-PIDA, 2022); (ii) accountability and grievance mechanisms accessible to women and vulnerable groups, operational before the launch of field activities; (iii) annual regional

workshops, cross-border study visits, agroecological fairs; (iv) technical guides, policy notes and learning tools to inform NDCs, NAPs and sectoral strategies of both countries.

F. Inclusive consultative process

Phase 1 (2024): document review of NDCs/NAPs and sectoral frameworks of both countries; direct consultations with SP/CNDD (BF) and AEDD (Mali). Phase 2 (2025): **multi-stakeholder consultations conducted in both countries (Burkina Faso and Mali) in an inclusive manner.** Participants: associations of women producers, cooperatives of young agro-pastoralists and fishers' groups; NGO members of SPONG (BF) and SECO-ONG (Mali), several with a gender/social inclusion mandate; decentralized technical services (agriculture, water, environment) in the target areas; representatives of organizations of persons with disabilities; tripartite SPONG-SECO-ONG-BOAD meetings. Indicative list of organizations consulted: SPONG and its member NGOs (BF), SECO-ONG and its member NGOs (Mali), SP/CNDD, AEDD, regional women producers' associations, young agro-pastoralists' cooperatives, fishers' associations, and decentralized technical services in the Sahelian and Sudano-Sahelian target zones of both countries. **Approximately 120 participants (52% women) across both countries.** Three consensus priorities were validated: water mobilization, agroecology and capacity building — which directly shaped the design of the project's three components. **Full documentation of the in-depth consultations (dates, organizations represented including those with a gender mandate, participants disaggregated by sex, conclusions and contribution to the design) will be provided in the concept note.** In-depth participatory community workshops will be conducted under the Project Formulation Grant (USD 30,000).

G. Sustainability of results

- Social and institutional sustainability: a participatory approach involving local, national and regional structures (women's groups, youth, schools); skills transfer to communities; oversight mechanisms integrated into existing local functions;
- Economic sustainability: revolving maintenance funds financed by Component 2 revenues (agricultural sales, water-access fees); community self-financing mechanisms; transparent business models encouraging continued investment;
- Sustainability of hydraulic infrastructure: structure-specific O&M plans (schedules, responsibilities, spare-parts stocks); trained and mandated user committees; contingency plans for rainfall-deficit years; three-tier governance (regional steering committee, national PMUs, community committees); annual fiduciary performance audits (OECD, 2021; CIRAD, 2022);
- Environmental sustainability: agroecological practices (crop rotation, agroforestry, integrated fertility management); an ecological maintenance plan safeguarding water quality, soil fertility and biodiversity.

H. Economic, social, environmental and gender benefits

The project transforms power relations beyond formal representation: leadership training, access to productive resources, and active participation of women in decision-making bodies and management committees. Organizations specialized in gender and youth inclusion will co-design and co-facilitate activities. The gender approach is systematically integrated into needs assessment and solution design, creating a multiplier effect on agroecological and hydraulic practices. In line with the AF-ESP (2019) and BOAD's climate policy, an ESIA, an ESMP and a gender equality assessment will be carried out before start-up.

The project will make a significant contribution to sustainable production and environmental protection, while building the resilience of populations in both countries. In line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (AF-ESP, 2019), BOAD's climate policy, and applicable national regulations, any intervention likely to have environmental and social impacts will be rigorously subjected to an environmental and social assessment in accordance with ESP standards, particularly regarding: (a) hydraulic infrastructure (irrigation, water reservoirs, canals), the construction and maintenance of which could impact local ecosystems; and (b) increased agricultural, pastoral or fisheries production, which could generate additional pressure on natural resources (soil, water, biodiversity). Grievance mechanisms accessible to women and vulnerable groups will be operational before the launch of field activities.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project adopts a three-tier institutional architecture, regional, national and operational, to ensure effective coordination, avoid overlaps, and guarantee transparent management of technical and financial responsibilities.

Table 3: Project Institutional Architecture

Level	Entity	Role	Fiduciary Responsibility
Regional	**BOAD (RIE)**	Overall fiduciary oversight, compliance with AF policies, regional strategic coordination, fund management and consolidated reporting	Yes — primary fiduciary responsibility
Regional	**SPONG & SECO-ONG (Regional Coord.)**	Methodological harmonization, regional capitalization, support to EEs, management of the BF-Mali cross-border platform	No — technical and coordination role
National BF	**SPONG (EE)**	National implementation ; PMU : national coordinator, finance officer, M&E specialist, gender/inclusion expert	Yes — execution and national reporting, BF
National Mali	**SECO-ONG (EE)**	National implementation ; PMU identical to BF's	Yes — execution and national reporting, Mali
Strategic BF/Mali	**SP/CNDD (BF) & AEDD (Mali)**	Policy alignment with national CC and SD frameworks; capitalization and dissemination of project results at the institutional level	No — technical/strategic partners, no direct fiduciary responsibility

Strategic governance is provided by a Regional Steering Committee (BOAD, SPONG, SP/CNDD, AEDD and beneficiary representatives including women's and youth organizations), meeting twice a year to validate AWPs, review semi-annual progress reports and approve budget revisions. A Governance Manual will define roles, decision-making mechanisms, conflict-resolution procedures and indirect-cost allocation arrangements.

PART IV: GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT AND IMPLEMENTING ENTITY CERTIFICATION

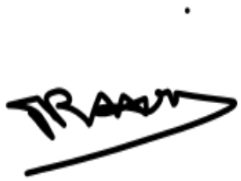
A. Government endorsement

Designated National Authority / Country	Date of Endorsement

Mr. Inoussa Ouiminga, Designated National Authority of the Adaptation Fund, Director General of Cooperation, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Prospective Planning — Burkina Faso	16 November 2023
Mr. Mamadou GOUMANE, Designated National Authority of the Adaptation Fund — Mali	23 February 2026

B. Implementing entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and with the applicable national development and adaptation plans. Subject to approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, I undertake to implement the project/programme in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, with the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully responsible (legally and financially) for the implementation of this project/programme.

Name & Signature: Mr. Ibrahim TRAORE Climate Project Development Officer 	**Implementing Entity:** West African Development Bank (BOAD) Email : itraore@boad.org	Date : 09 / 09 / 2026

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: Secretarait@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the project **"Building resilience for vulnerable communities and ecosystems in the fragile territories of Burkina Faso and Mali through a nature-based solutions approach"**

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 West African Development Bank (BOAD) and executed both by the SPONG (Secrétatiat permanent des organisations non gouvernementales) in partnership with SECO-ONG.

Sincerely,

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

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

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
SANITATION AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-
Agency for Environment and
Sustainable Development

REPUBLIC OF MALI
One People- One Goal – One Faith

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N° 0000180 /AEDD/FA

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Bamako, the 23th February 2026

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

Subject: Endorsement for the project titled "Regional Project to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in the fragile territories of Burkina Faso and Mali through a nature- based solutions approach."

In my capacity as Primary contact point of Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Mali, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project concept with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by West African Development Bank (BOAD) and executed by SPONG (Secretariat Permanent des Organisations Non Gouvernementales) in partnership with SECO-ONG (Secretariat de Concertation des ONG Maliennes).

Sincerely,

Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Assainissement et du Développement Durable * Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable AEDD * Le Directeur Général

Mr. Mamadou GOUMANE
Deputy Director
Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development
Quartier du Fleuve BP 2357 Rue 311 Porte 328, Mali
Tel: +(223) 761 80 604
Email: goumgoum86@yahoo.fr /aedd@environnement.gov.ml

ADAPTATION FUND

Revised PFG Submission Form[1]

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: **02 September 2026**

Adaptation Fund Project ID: **AF00000505**
Country/ies: **Burkina Faso, Mali**
Title of Project/Programme: **Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in fragile territories of Burkina Faso and Mali through a nature-based solutions approach**
Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE) : **RIE (Regional Implementing Entity)**
Implementing Entity: **West African Development Bank (BOAD) — Accredited Regional Implementing Entity (Decision B.46/9; accreditation valid until October 2027)**
Executing Entity/ies: **Burkina Faso: Secrétariat Permanent des ONG (SPONG); Mali: Secrétariat de Concertation des ONG (SECO-ONG). Strategic partners: SP/CNDD (Burkina Faso), AEDD (Mali).**

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	01 October 2026
Completion date of PFG	30 September 2027 (Concept Note submission target: October 2027)

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[2]
Activity 1 (merged) — Feasibility studies, field diagnostics, inclusive multi-stakeholder consultations & results framework. Target zones : BF (Koulsé, Yadega); Mali (Ségou, Mopti). Executed by SPONG (BF) and SECO-ONG (Mali).	• Country diagnostic report (baseline C1/C2/C3, vulnerability mapping, SMART indicators) • 2 inclusive consultation reports (1/country) — participants disaggregated by sex, organizations represented, validated priorities • Complete AF-aligned results framework (impact, outcome & output indicators with targets)	16,000	• 2 national consultants (BF & Mali, 30 d/p each) — field surveys, focus groups, vulnerability mapping; pooled travel reduces unit cost • 2 inclusive workshops (1/country) — gender/inclusion specialists, per diems, venue & materials (USD 2,500/workshop) • 1 regional M&E expert (15 d/p) — results framework, SMART targets, cost-benefit analysis (IRR, NPV) • Without these data the concept note cannot provide the AF-required IRR/NPV analysis nor

[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.

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[2]
			meet AF Criterion 3 (inclusivity)
Activity 2 — Preliminary Environmental & Social Screening (ESIA) — AF ESP 2019 compliance. Executed by SPONG and SECO-ONG with AF-accredited E&S consultants.	• Preliminary ESIA report — potential risks of hydraulic infrastructure (C1) and agroecological farms (C2) • Preliminary ESMP • Preliminary gender assessment	5,000	• 2 AF-accredited E&S consultants (20 d/p each, 1/country) — field missions, risk assessment, ESMP drafting • Mandatory under the AF Environmental and Social Policy (2019) prior to concept note submission
Activity 3 — Detailed budget, disbursement schedule & Regional Governance Manual. Executed by SPONG and SECO-ONG with a regional financial expert.	• Detailed budget by component and output line (per AF requirements, addressing CAR13) • Disbursement schedule aligned with BOAD/AF modalities • Governance Manual (roles, fiduciary procedures, indirect-cost allocation) • Finalized concept note	5,000	• 1 regional financial expert (10 d/p) — budget structuring, disbursement schedule, indirect-cost allocation model • Technical workshops to finalize the Governance Manual (BOAD-SPONG-SECO-ONG)
Implementing Entity management fee — PFG supervision, quarterly monitoring & regional coordination (BOAD, RIE). [Formerly "Activity 4 (NEW)"; reclassified as the IE fee for the PFG in response to CAR14.]	• 3 quarterly progress reports (disbursements, deliverables, schedule) • PFG monitoring dashboard	4,000	• BOAD project officer (IE supervision) — quarterly PFG monitoring • SPONG-SECO-ONG coordination meetings • Covers the IE's fiduciary oversight/supervision of the PFG
Total Project Formulation Grant		30,000	= USD 26,000 (Activities 1–3, executed by the EEs) + USD 4,000 (IE management fee). Within the AFB.42 ceiling (USD 30,000) for a regional project >USD 5M covering 2 countries.

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

Activity 1 — USD 16,000.

This merged activity consolidates three originally distinct tasks (feasibility, consultations, results framework) to maximise field-mission efficiency and optimise the use of the USD 30,000 ceiling. Comprehensive field diagnostics in the target zones of Burkina Faso (Koulsé and Yadega) and Mali (Ségou and Mopti) will: (i) confirm the vulnerability baseline for Components 1 (water), 2 (agro-sylvo-pastoral production) and 3 (capacity building); (ii) validate hydraulic-infrastructure and agroecological-farm sites; and (iii) establish SMART indicator baselines. Two representative multi-stakeholder workshops (one per country) — women producers' associations, young agro-pastoralists' cooperatives, organisations of persons with disabilities, SPONG/SECO-ONG member NGOs and decentralised technical services — will generate the inclusive-consultation documentation required by AF Criterion 3. In parallel, a regional M&E expert will develop a full results framework with quantified targets (e.g. ≥15,000 direct beneficiaries, +USD 150–200/household/year, ≥60% women) and the cost-benefit analysis (IRR, NPV). Pooling field travel across the three sub-tasks reduces unit costs.

Activity 2 — USD 5,000.

Pursuant to the AF Environmental and Social Policy (ESP, 2019) and BOAD's climate-policy commitments, a preliminary ESIA, a preliminary ESMP and a preliminary gender assessment are mandatory before concept-note submission. These instruments will assess the potential environmental and social risks of hydraulic infrastructure (Component 1: boreholes, gravity-fed drainage, runoff-collection basins) and agroecological farms (Component 2), in compliance with AF safeguard standards. The budget covers two AF-accredited E&S consultants (20 person-days each, one per country), field missions and report production. Without these instruments the concept note would be rejected at technical review.

Activity 3 — USD 5,000.

A fully developed AF concept note requires: (i) a detailed budget broken down by component and output line, in line with the AF's budgetary guidelines (CAR13); (ii) a disbursement schedule aligned with BOAD/AF fiduciary modalities; and (iii) a Governance Manual defining roles, decision-making mechanisms, fiduciary procedures, conflict-resolution processes and indirect-cost allocation

between BOAD, SPONG and SECO-ONG. The budget covers a regional financial expert (10 person-days), technical workshops to finalise the budget structure and the Governance Manual, and report production.

Implementing Entity management fee — USD 4,000 (formerly "Activity 4").
In response to CAR14, the monitoring and regional-coordination task previously listed as a standalone "Activity 4" has been reclassified as the Implementing Entity management fee for the PFG. It funds the BOAD project officer's fiduciary supervision of the PFG — quarterly monitoring of Activities 1–3 (disbursements, deliverables, schedule) and coordination with SPONG and SECO-ONG. Three quarterly progress reports will be produced over the PFG period (October 2026 – September 2027), ensuring full accountability and enabling corrective measures where needed. Budget split: USD 26,000 for the executing preparation activities (1–3) plus USD 4,000 for the IE management fee, for a total of USD 30,000, within the AFB.42 ceiling.

For LLA Projects only:

If requesting additional funding for LLA projects to enable devolving decision making to the local level, please specify the activities that would directly serve to enable devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level and enable local actors to make informed decisions on how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, and implemented:

Please provide justifications for their need and for the amount of additional funding required:
Not applicable — this is not a Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) project.

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
Mr. Ibrahim TRAORE Climate Project Development Officer West African Development Bank (BOAD)	*Ibrahim TRAORE* 	09 September 2026	Mr. Ibrahim TRAORE	+228 22 21 42 44	itraore@boad.org