



ADAPTATION FUND

CONCEPT NOTE FOR A COUNTRY PROJECT

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAM INFORMATION.

Project/program title: Project to Strengthen the Climate Resilience of Socio-Economically Significant Aquatic Ecosystems in the Upper Reaches of the Mouhoun Sub-Watershed

Country: BURKINA FASO

Thematic Focal Area: Health, food, and water security

Type of Implementing entity: Regional Implementing Entity

Implementing entity: West African Development Bank (BOAD)

Executing entity (ies): Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM)

Amount of Funding Requested: \$14,826,147

Grant request for project formulation (available only for NIEs): Yes No Amount of funding requested for the Project Formulation Grant (PFG): (in US dollar equivalent)

Signed Letter of Endorsement (LOE): Yes No

NOTE: LOEs must be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signing DA must be registered with the Adaptation Fund. To find the currently registered DA, visit this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Submission stage

This concept note has been submitted previously

This is the first submission of the draft concept note

In case of resubmissions, please indicate the date of the last submission: [Click or tap to enter a date.](#)

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

A. Project context and background

1. General Context of Burkina Faso

1. Geography. Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in West Africa located in the Sahel-Saharan strip, which faces significant climatic, security, and humanitarian challenges. It covers an area of 274,200 km² and is bordered to the south by Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire, to the East by Niger, and to the north and west by Mali.

2. Demographics. Burkina Faso had a population of 20.5 million in 2019. Population density increased from 51.4 inhabitants per square kilometer in 2006 to 75.1 inhabitants per square kilometer in 2019. The majority of Burkina Faso's population lives in rural areas, with 15,145,043 inhabitants, or three-quarters of the total population. Women represent 51.7% of the population, and young people under 35 represent more than 77.9%¹. This demographic structure in Burkina Faso, combined with low household incomes, exposes the population, particularly women and young people, to climate phenomena.

3. Socio-economic situation. Burkina Faso has witnessed a post-COVID-19 economic recovery since 2021, marked by a significant improvement in macroeconomic indicators. In 2024, the country's economy grew by 4.9%, compared to 3% in 2023. The real GDP per capita growth rate also increased from 0.7% to 2.5% over the same period². This acceleration is attributed to the performance of services and agriculture, which are heavily dependent on water resources.

4. Despite the improvement in the economic situation, the majority of the Burkinabe population lives in a general state of poverty and constant impoverishment. The results of the Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey Phase 2 (EHCVM-2) reveal a poverty index of 43.2% in 2021, compared to 41.4% in 2018. At the same time, inequalities have increased slightly, with the GINI index rising from 0.353 to 0.380. Poverty continues to be concentrated in rural areas, where 9 out of 10 poor people live (PNDES II)³. In terms of human development, efforts must continue to improve the country's Human Development Index (HDI), which is among the lowest in the world. Although it has increased by an average of 0.96% over the period 2014-2022, Burkina Faso's HDI (0.438) ranks it 184th out of 191 countries in 2022, according to the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP, 2024) Human Development Report. As for its gender inequality and gender development indices, they are 0.577 and 0.881 respectively in 2022 (UNDP, 2024). Poverty and inequality make communities more vulnerable to climate impacts, thus limiting their ability to adapt to climate change.

5. Humanitarian and security situation

Burkina Faso has been experiencing a complex security crisis marked by terrorist attacks since 2015. As of March 14, 2025, the country has nearly two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of security, climate, and socio-economic factors⁴. Although the sub-basin concerned by this project remains relatively unaffected, hosting only 4% of IDPs⁵, the presence of these populations increases pressure on natural resources, particularly water, and increases basic social needs. These people, mostly children, women, and young people, remain the most exposed to the risks associated with water insecurity, food insecurity, and limited access to livelihoods.

¹ General Population and Housing Census (INSD 2019)

² Note on the economic situation in Burkina Faso, World Bank, April 2025.

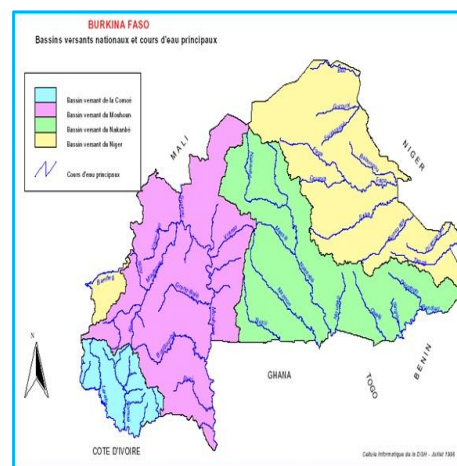
³ National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES II 2021-2025)

https://www.finances.gov.bf/fileadmin/user_upload/storage/PNDES-II_Document_de_Strategie.pdf

⁴ Statement on the state of the nation by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, March 14, 2025

⁵ Burkina Faso, overview of forcibly displaced populations, UNHCR, July 30, 2025

6. Environmental and climate situation. In terms of hydrography, Burkina Faso's water resources are derived from rainfall. Based on an average rainfall of 748 mm/year for the whole country, rainfall provides 205.1 billion m³ of water. The country is mainly located at the headwaters of the following three international watersheds: the Volta, which covers 17.3 million hectares in the center and west (63% of the country); the Niger, which covers 8.362 million hectares (30%) of the territory in the east and north, and the Comoé, covering 1.760 million hectares (7%), which drains its waters into Côte d'Ivoire before flowing into the Gulf of Guinea. These international basins are subdivided on Burkinabe territory into four (04) national watersheds: the Nakanbé, the Mouhoun, the Niger, and the Comoé⁶.



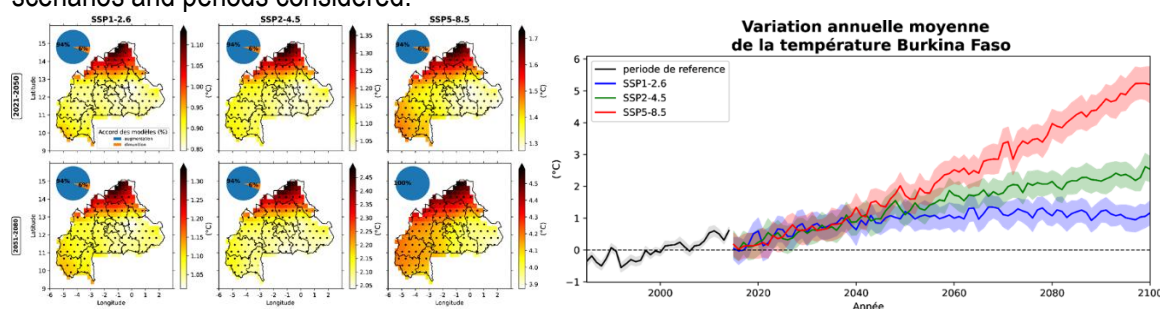
Map 1: National watersheds

7. In terms of climate, Burkina Faso is one of the country's most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. With an exposure index of 0.529 in 2023, Burkina Faso is ranked¹⁷²nd out of 192 countries worldwide⁷. The main climate indices demonstrate the country's vulnerability.

➤ **Temperature**

8. Burkina Faso is divided into three climate zones: the Sahelian climate, the Sudano-Sahelian climate, and the Sudanese climate. The boundaries of these subdivisions have shifted southward under the influence of climate change. Analysis of the current climate shows an upward trend in the average annual temperature in the three (03) climate zones, with an increase of 0.2°C per decade in Dori and 0.3°C per decade in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. The temperature increases as climate scenarios shift from low to high emissions and towards the end of the century. The western and northern parts of the country will experience greater warming, but the north will see a higher increase. The Sahel, northern, and north-central parts are expected to increase by about 1.0°C (SSP1-2.6), 1.3°C (SSP2-4.5), and 1.5°C (SSP5-8.5) in the near future.

9. Models even predict warming during the Harmattan period (December-January-February) in all scenarios and periods considered.



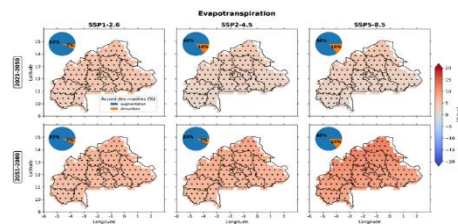
➤ **Annual precipitation and evapotranspiration**

10. The current annual average total precipitation ranges between 300 and 1,200 mm per year, with values decreasing towards the north. Approximately 80% of the models predict an increase in precipitation in Burkina Faso in all scenarios and periods considered. However, the model shows high temporal variability in the increase in precipitation for all scenarios and up to 2100.

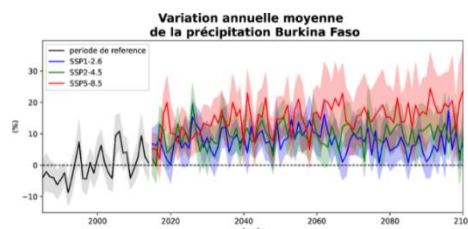
⁶ Overview of water resources in Burkina Faso and their management framework, Ministry of Environment and Water, May 2001;

⁷ [Exposure rankings | ND-GAIN Index](#)

11. Despite the predicted increase in precipitation in the country, a net decrease in water availability is expected due to increased evapotranspiration. This increase in evapotranspiration is consistent across models. According to the SSP1-2.6 scenario, the national evapotranspiration is expected to increase by at least 5%.

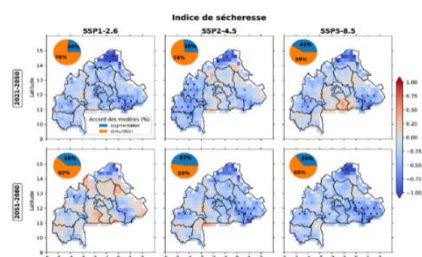


12. There is also a projected change in average precipitation in Burkina Faso compared to the average of all models for the reference period (in black) and three SSP scenarios (compared to 1985-2014): SSP1-2.6 (in blue), SSP2-4.5 (in green), and SSP5-8.5 (in red).



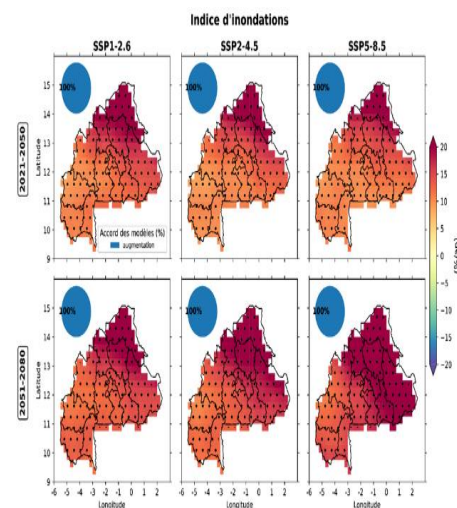
➤ **Drought index**

13. The maximum number of consecutive dry days in certain parts of the country under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 will increase in the distant future. Drought conditions are projected to intensify in the western part of the country. In the central and northern parts of the country, a decrease of about 1 day is expected.



➤ **Flood index**

14. All models agree on the significant increase in flood risk in all regions of the country. The flood risk is more pronounced in the SSP5-8.5 scenario than in the SSP1-2.6 scenario. The risk of flooding is expected to increase by over 20% across the country, particularly in the period 2051-2080. Under the SSP1-2.6 scenario, the risk of flooding could increase by 5% per year in the near future, while doubling in the distant future. The north and east of the country are expected to experience a greater increase. More than 80% of models agree on an increase in heavy precipitation, with a confidence level of 95%. The SSP5-8.5 scenario shows the largest increase for the different periods considered. The number of days is expected to increase by more than 4 days. Floods could be more frequent in the eastern part of the country.



15. Impacts of climate change on water resources. The existing Hydrological and hydrogeological context combined with the adverse effects of climate change exacerbate the vulnerability of Burkina Faso's water resources.

Increased evaporation. The upward trend in temperatures contributes to increased water evaporation. In terms of surface water, evaporation causes a significant loss of water stored in reservoirs. Evaporation from large reservoirs is around 40%, and can reach 60 to 70% in small reservoirs.

16. Decline in groundwater recharge and reduction of reserves: the distribution of groundwater reserves is very uneven: the sedimentary zone, which covers only 20% of the country, contains more than half of the aquifer reserves. The annual average rainfall infiltration coefficients vary according to the

national basins: 13.3% (Comoé), 17.4% (Niger), and 5% to 13.5%⁸. An examination of aquifer fluctuations shows that over the entire period from 1978 to 1999, the general trend has been toward a decline in the water table (a drop of more than 2 m) and that the aquifers are in deficit and their flow is negative. The interannual evolution of the water table level and the moving average of precipitation suggest that climate change largely determines water table fluctuations.

17. Decrease in flow rates or drying up of rivers and water sources. Average interannual flow rates in national basins are trending downward. In the Mouhoun basin, analysis of the seasonal flow cycle indicates an overall decline of around 21% to 4.3%. There has been a gradual disappearance of water sources, causing rivers to become intermittent⁹.

18. Degradation of water resource quality. On the one hand, rising temperatures and drought are altering the physical and chemical parameters of water, and on the other hand, flooding is causing various types of pollution in water resources, rendering them unsuitable for use. These climate risks exacerbate the degradation of water quality, particularly due to the increase in pollutant concentrations in watercourses as a result of lower dilution due to reduced flow rates, an increase in the transfer of pollutants stored in the soil to watercourses and groundwater caused by leaching and erosion of watersheds due to flooding, the decrease in the self-purification capacity of watercourses and the accentuation of eutrophication in water reservoirs due to the increase in surface water temperature and the decrease in flow rates. Eutrophication promotes the growth of phytoplankton and macrophytes as well as the increased and more frequent development of cyanobacteria. The increasing invasion of water bodies by invasive aquatic plants such as *Typha domingensis* and *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth) is a good illustration of the deterioration in water quality. In fact, invasive plants are present in 69.2% of water reservoirs¹⁰.

19. Variation in rainfall. Despite the upward trend in precipitation according to climate projections, the spatial and temporal variation in rainfall and the annual decrease in the number of rainy days are causing water deficits or losses in certain national basins and in certain years, affecting the renewable water resource potential.

20. Destruction of water infrastructure. The increase in torrential rains and the accompanying heavy flooding expose water reservoirs to the risk of damage and failure. Indeed, the state of deterioration of dams indicates that 39.44% are in poor condition, while that of spillways indicates that 28.79% are in poor condition, giving a functionality rate of 54.01%¹¹. While the aging and lack of maintenance of water infrastructure certainly contribute to this, climate variability is a key factor affecting the design return periods of these infrastructures.

21. Increased demand for water. While the country is already experiencing water stress (650 m³/year/person compared to 1,000 m³/year/person according to the WAEMU standard), negative changes in climatic conditions, particularly rising temperatures, which affect the minimum water requirements essential for human and ecosystem survival, will increase overall water demand. Indeed, humans and ecosystems need more water per day in this sunny and hot climate. This mismatch between supply and demand generates tensions between users and, consequently, conflicts over water.

2. Specific context of the project area

22. The project area has significant economic potential given the characteristics of its natural environment. However, it is marked by the growing impoverishment of its predominantly rural population, even though the area has significant potential, particularly in terms of water resources, which are a fundamental factor in rural development.

23. Demographics: The population of the Upper Mouhoun sub-basin has been estimated at 1,148,7432 inhabitants. By 2030, it is estimated to reach 2,578,872 inhabitants. Depending on the type of residence,

⁸ Inventory of water resources in Burkina Faso and their management framework Final version; Inventory of water resources in EC-Mouhoun and Nakanbé;

⁹ Inventory of water resources in the EC-Mouhoun, 2015

¹⁰ Inventory of water reservoirs, DGIH, 2024, p.23.

¹¹ Ibid

the urban population has grown from 228,668 inhabitants in 1985 to 1,025,493 inhabitants in 2019. Women represent 51.16% of the population and young people under 35 account for over 78.6%. The sex ratio varies from 100.6 in the municipality of Péni to 90.5 in the municipality of Ouéléni¹².

24. Socio-economics: Economic activity is heavily focused on the consumption of goods and services. The contribution of the primary sector is equivalent to that of the tertiary sector (services, trade). Agriculture contributes 25.1% to GDP, non-market services contribute 16.2%, and manufacturing contributes 15.5%.

25. The project area is home to a mosaic of populations such as the Senufo, the Bobos, the Bwa, the Markas, the Samos, the Lobis, the Dagara, the Gan, the Birifors, and the Peulhs Rimaïbés, whose main activities are agriculture, livestock farming, and fishing. In fact, in the areas of agro-silvo-pastoralism and fisheries, the project area has enormous potential in terms of agricultural development, livestock trails, and the development of fish farming around the various water reservoirs. These activities, which were once traditional and extensive, are now being intensified as part of the agro-pastoral and fisheries offensive, which involves enormous water requirements. This has led to efforts to mobilize water resources through the ongoing construction of certain structures such as the Diarradougou dam and the rehabilitation of the Bama plain. However, this mobilization of water resources remains insufficient given the immense needs, sometimes leading to conflicts around the main structures.

26. Health and education: Health statistics highlight the critical importance of malaria, which alone accounts for around 50% of outpatient consultations, underscoring the need to implement control measures and carry out Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) projects to improve the health of the population. At the same time, statistics show a gradual improvement in basic education, particularly for girls, a fundamental factor that can help strengthen the commitment of future generations to natural resource management.

27. Energy and food needs: The energy sector in the project area, like that of the country as a whole, remains underdeveloped and dependent on the use of traditional resources, namely wood and charcoal. In terms of food, the cereal balance is mainly attributable to rain-fed crops. The permanent cereal surplus places the project area among the areas that supply the country's structurally deficient areas. In terms of forest products, the dominant fruit species include mango, orange, banana, guava, and papaya. The production of timber is not insignificant across the project area.

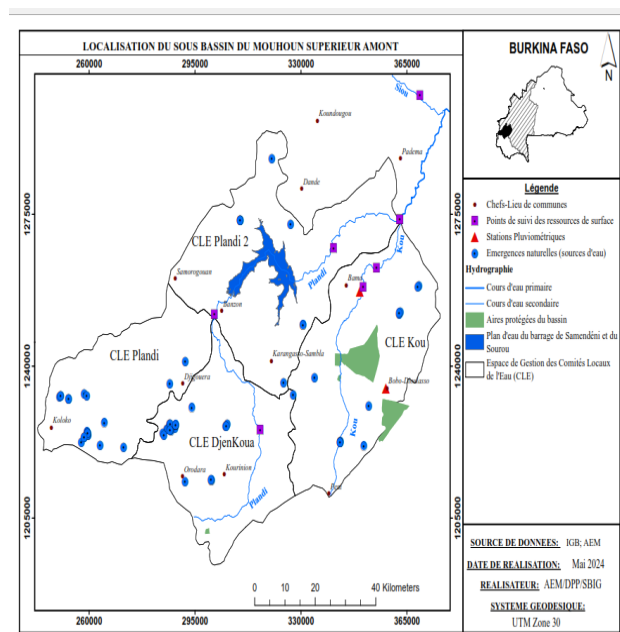
28. Drinking Water Supply, Hygiene, and Sanitation (WASH): According to INO (2024), the rate of access to drinking water is 64.68% compared to 71.5% nationally. In terms of sanitation, the level is low at 29%, which is a source of nuisance, unsanitary conditions, and risks to the health of the population and the environment. There are also shortcomings in solid waste management, which can have a significant impact on the health of the population and can lead to high risks of water resource pollution, particularly in the case of industrial waste.

¹² General Population and Housing Census (INSD 2019)

29. Hydrographic situation of the basin. The national Mouhoun watershed belongs to the international Volta Basin. On Burkinabe territory, it covers an area of 90,743 km². It is the largest of the national watersheds. It consists of six (6) major sub-watersheds: the Upper Mouhoun upstream, the Upper Mouhoun downstream, the Sourou, the Lower Mouhoun upstream, the Lower Mouhoun downstream, and the Bougouriba.

The project covers the Upper Mouhoun upstream sub-watershed, which is fed by the Plandi and Kou rivers, two perennial tributaries of the Mouhoun. It lies between the coordinates 11°42'12.96" and 10°47'47.04" north latitude and 5°21'11.52" W and 4°08'11.04" W east longitude.

The Mouhoun has always been a natural barrier against desertification in the entire western part of Burkina Faso. Today, the basin is under severe pressure from changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, coupled with human (anthropogenic) activities. All these factors are leading to the steady decline of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, including the large number of plant and animal species they support¹³.



Map 1: Location of the project area (Upper Mouhoun upstream)

30. Current climate of the upper Mouhoun watershed. The upper Mouhoun watershed is divided into two (2) climatic zones: (i) the Sudano-Sahelian zone with average annual rainfall between 600 and 900 mm and slightly cooler temperatures, and (ii) the Sudanian zone with average annual rainfall above 900 mm¹⁴. In the Sudanese zone, the rains begin in April or May and continue until October. In the Sudano-Sahelian zone, the rains begin in May or June and generally end in September. The dry season is influenced by the harmattan, a dry east wind that brings hot air from March to May¹⁵. The average annual temperature in the basin is 26.9°C, the average annual temperature range is 5°C, and the daily temperature range is between 8 and 14°C. Like all climatic zones in Burkina Faso, the upper Mouhoun sub-basin is exposed to three (03) main threats: (i) the expansion of the Sudano-Sahelian zone at the expense of the Sudanese zone, (ii) the trend and interannual variability of rainfall, and (iii) the continuous increase in temperatures¹⁶. Analysis of the current climate shows an upward trend in the average annual temperature of 0.3°C per decade in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin (Figure 1). The average daily temperature is increasing by between +0.2°C and +0.5°C. There has also been a significant increase in the frequency of hot days and hot nights and a decrease in the frequency of cold days and cold nights. Cold days (TX10P) and cold nights (TN10P) are decreasing by 4 days and 9 days per decade, respectively. Cold nights are decreasing faster than cold days. Over the period 1981-2018, the project area experienced an average increase of 15 additional days per decade of hot nights (TN90P). There are statistically significant increases in the number of hot days (TX90P) with 11 additional days per decade. There is also an increase in the heat wave index (WSDI) and a decrease in cold waves (CSDI). While the cold wave index (CSDI) has decreased by 0.17 to 0.22 days/decade (Map 2), the heat wave index (WSDI) also shows a warming trend, with an average of 0.20 days/decade (Map 3)¹⁷.

13 AEM, 2014. Master plan for water development and management in the Mouhoun water agency's area of jurisdiction (2014-2030)

14 SP/CNDD, 2017. Fourth report on the state of the environment in Burkina Faso (REEB IV)

15 <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/burkina-faso/climate-data-historical>

16 National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, 2015-2020

17 Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

31. Regarding precipitation, analysis of the total precipitation index (PRCPTOT) shows an upward trend over most of the basin, ranging from 0 to 80 mm per decade (Map 4). Based on the number of consecutive dry days (CDD), there has been an increase in pockets of drought during the rainy season (0-3 days/decade). Indices of extremely wet days (R99P) show upward trends. Analysis of the standardized precipitation-evapotranspiration index (SPEI) highlights categories of extreme drought (SPEI<-2) at the Dédougou station in 2000 and Bobo-Dioulasso in 2017. The extremely wet category (SPEI >2) is observed in Bobo-Dioulasso in 1985 (Map 5 and Figure 2). Over the historical period (1981-2015), analysis of precipitation indices (SPI) shows a persistence of dry years over the period 1981-1990 at the sub-basin level. Between 2000 and 2015, there was an alternation between wet and dry years. Drought, regardless of its intensity (moderate or severe), leads to a decrease in floods, severe low water levels, and early drying up. Analysis of standardized flow indices over the period 1981-2015 shows a similar trend to that of precipitation in the Mouhoun basin¹⁸.

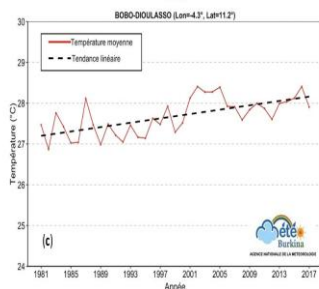
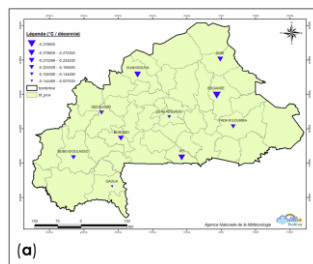
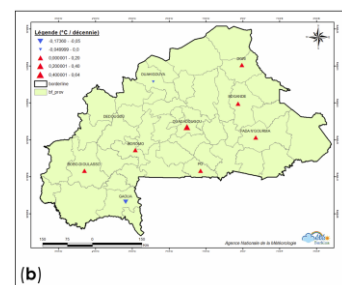


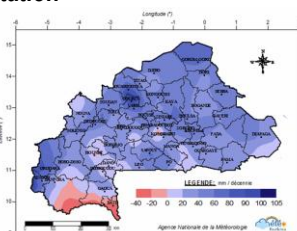
Figure 1: Time series of average annual temperature over the period 1981-2018 for the Bobo-Dioulasso station



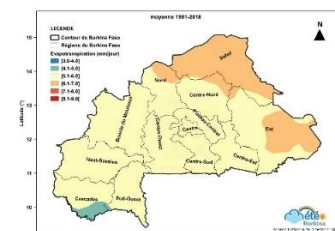
Map 2: Trends in the duration of cold spells CSDI (days/decade)



Map 3: Trends in the duration of CWDI heat waves (days/decade)



Map 4: Trend in maximum five-day precipitation (RX5days) (mm/decade)



Map 5: Evapotranspiration trend

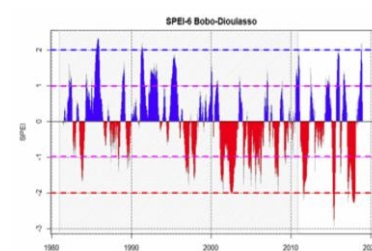


Figure 2: Variation in SPEI values over 6 months at 09 synoptic stations

32. Climate projections for the upper Mouhoun watershed. All scenarios considered project an increase in average temperatures in the upper Mouhoun upstream sub-watershed. According to the RCP4.5 scenario, temperatures could increase by 1.05 to 1.25°C over the period from 2021-2050 and by 1.65 to 2°C over the period from 2051-2080. The situation is more alarming for the RCP8.5 scenario, where the increase could range between 1.35 and 1.5°C over the period from 2021-2050 and between 2.6 and 3°C over the period from 2051-2080 (Figure 3). The data projected according to the RCP4.5 scenario show high variability in annual precipitation, marked by a strong alternation between wet and dry years. In the Mouhoun sub-basin, precipitation could vary from -60 to +40 mm according to RCP4.5 over the period from 2021-2050 and from -40 to +120 mm over the period 2051-2080. Considering the RCP8.5 scenario, precipitation varies from -60 to +60 mm over the period 2021-2050, while anomalies are positive over the second period (2051-2080) and range from 0 to 250 mm (Figure 4).

33. As rainfall is a combination of several factors, localized exceptions may occur. The period 2051-2080 could see some very wet or extremely wet years, based on simulations from the GR6J model. This is confirmed by the SWAT model outputs when considering RCP8.5, while very wet or extremely wet years

¹⁸ Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

are observed throughout the period 2021-2080 according to RCP4.5. Analysis of the seasonal flow cycle indicates an overall decline in flows in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin, particularly in Samendéni. This decline in flows is 21% and 4.3% respectively for the GR6J and SWAT model outputs according to RCP4.5. It is 19% and 5.36% for RCP8.5. There is a slight increase in runoff during the dry season, i.e., between January and June. Although peak runoff is still observed in September in the Mouhoun sub-basin, the amplitude is lower in the periods from 2021-2050 and 2051-2080 compared to the period from 1981-2010. Flows in August could thus decrease by more than 30% according to the RCP4.5 scenario and by 27% according to the RCP8.5 scenario.

34. Flows in the period from 2051-2080 could be higher than those in the period from 2021-2050 when considering the outputs of the GR6J model. The outputs of the SWAT model, on the other hand, indicate that these flows could be almost identical for both periods under the RCP4.5 scenario. The extreme rainfall index (ECAR90PC), which indicates flood situations, projects significant increases in extreme wet days in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin by 2080 under the RCP8.5 scenario. The standardized precipitation-evapotranspiration index (SPEI), which mainly assesses the impact of rising temperatures on water demand and is an indicator of drought, ranges from -0.5 to 0.5, corresponding to a "normal to mild drought" situation during the period from 2021-2080. According to this index, for both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, a predominantly "normal" water situation is observed for 2050, while the water situation shows a "mild drought" for 2080, particularly during the latter half of this period. Taking into account the SPEI-6 variability range (between -2.5 and 2.5) for all models, "very wet" and "severe drought" water situations could occur during the period 2021-2080¹⁹.

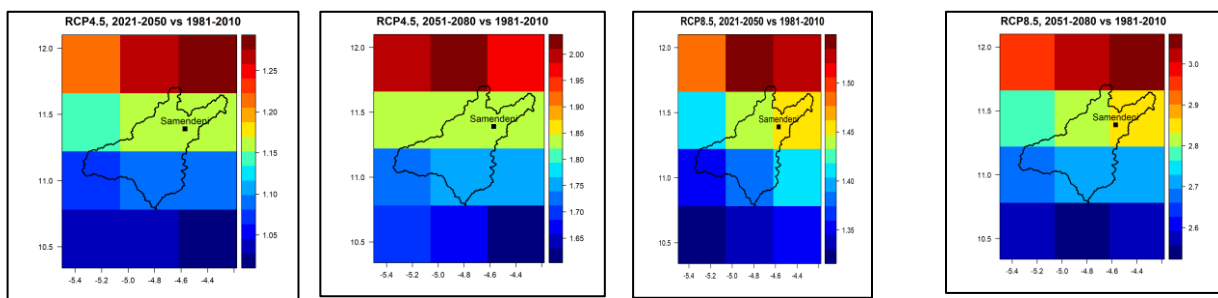


Figure 3: Temperature anomalies in the Mouhoun basin in Samendéni according to the scenarios considered

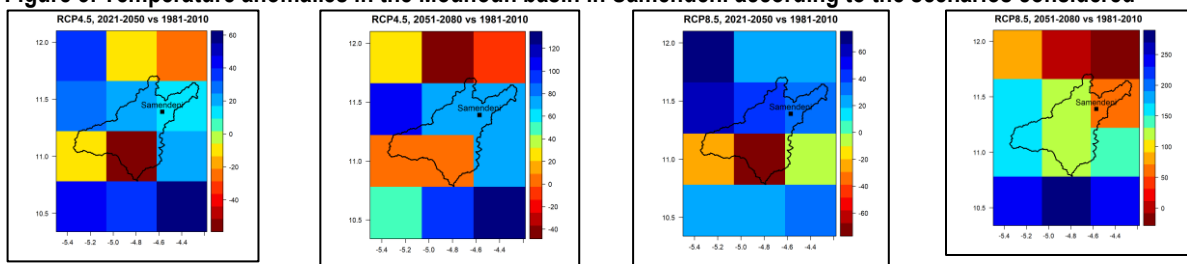


Figure 4: Precipitation anomalies in the Mouhoun basin in Samendéni according to the scenarios considered

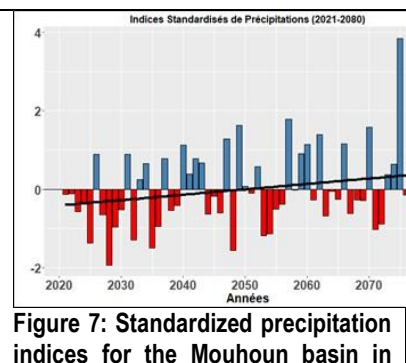
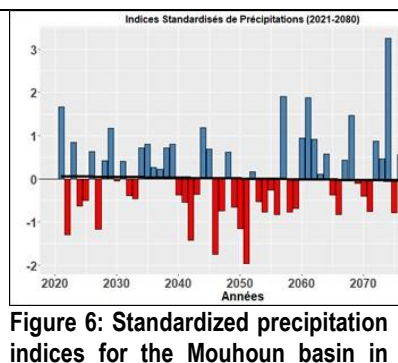
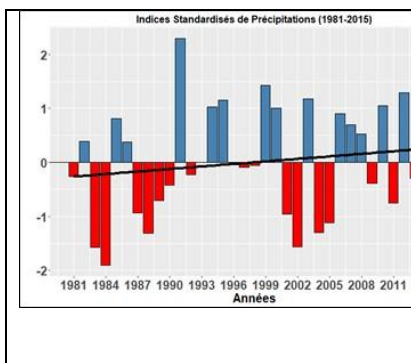


Figure 6: Standardized precipitation indices for the Mouhoun basin in

Figure 7: Standardized precipitation indices for the Mouhoun basin in

¹⁹ Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

<p>Figure 5: Standardized precipitation indices in the Mouhoun basin in Samendeni</p>	<p>Samendeni according to the RCP4.5 scenario</p>	<p>Samendeni according to the RCP8.5 scenario</p>
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35. Risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts of climate change in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin are already having a huge impact on human and ecological systems. The major climate risks currently identified are flooding, rising temperatures and evapotranspiration, and acute drought with hydrological, environmental, and socioeconomic impacts.

36. In hydrological and environmental terms, there has been a reduction in water reserves, early drying up of water points/streams, and changes in the habitats and life cycles of certain animal and plant species. Added to this are exceptional floods that cause protective dikes to break and increase water erosion. The effects of climate change are characterized by a decrease in infiltration, an increase in evapotranspiration, an increase in runoff, a deterioration in water quality (EDL SDAGE 2012, EDL SPSS 2023), and an overall decrease in annual water volume. Several factors limit water availability despite sometimes abundant rainfall: high evaporation, rapid population growth, and dilapidated infrastructure, reduced reservoir capacity due to the transport/deposition of solids, inadequate maintenance of infrastructure, and the failure of certain structures under the effect of heavy flooding. However, in recent decades, there has been a change in the flow regime of certain rivers, a decrease in flow (the flow of the Kou River fell from 2.45 m³/s in 1960 to 1.45 m³/s in 2017) and the gradual disappearance of water sources. The average annual evapotranspiration of surface water is around 2,000 mm; this could reach higher values in line with the predicted rise in temperature over the coming years. The soils of the sub-basin, which are predominantly silty-sandy in texture, are experiencing a decline in the water reserves that can be easily used by plants due, among other things, to the poor internal drainage capacity of the soils and the worsening of soil erosion phenomena due to their pedological nature and their geographical location in the sub-basin. Analysis of available data on piezometry and spring flows (*Guinguette*) indicates a continuous decline. For example, the flow rate of the Guinguette water source fell from around 2.4 m³/s in 1959 to 1.6 m³/s in 2011 (Sogreah Ingénierie, 1994; Sauret, 2013). All these data tend to support the hypothesis of a low contribution of direct recharge to the flow rate of these springs and therefore a resurgence of deep, ancient water that is continuously being depleted.

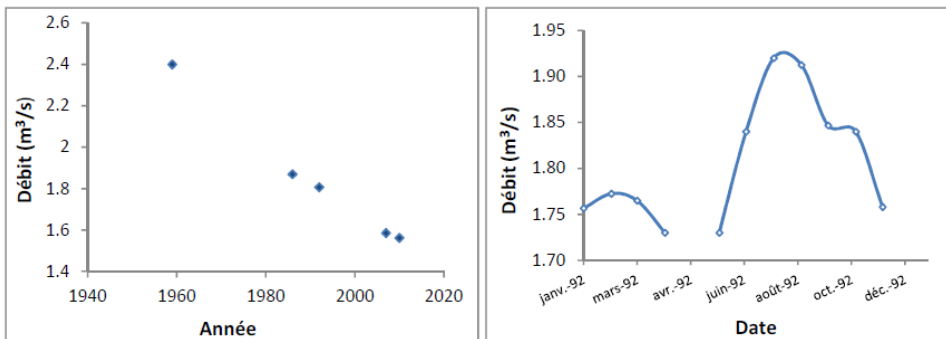


Figure 8: Evolution of the low water flow rate of the Guinguette spring from 1956 to 2011 (left) and seasonal evolution in 1992 (right)

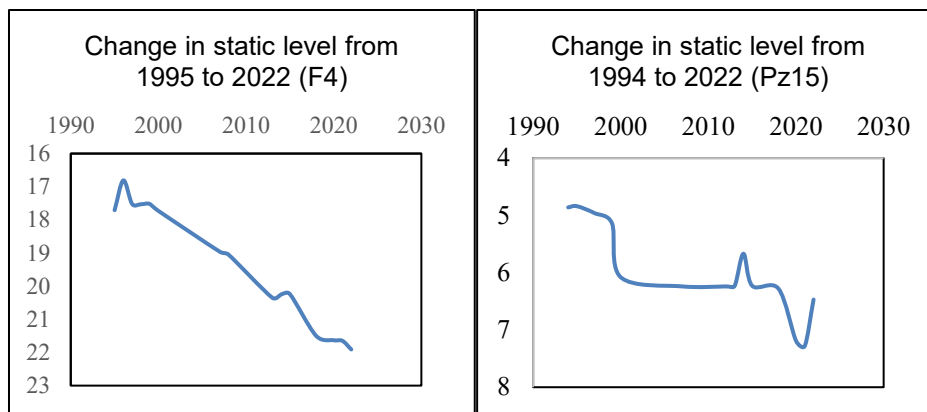


Figure 9: Evolution of piezometry in the KOU basin (Piezometric database, VREO, RESO, AEM)

37. In socio-economic terms, the impacts observed include the collapse of houses, the destruction of agricultural production, the deterioration of roads and engineering structures, the loss of human lives and livestock, food inflation, and the deterioration of food security due to water stress. Although the last decade has been characterized by a return to wet conditions, the sub-watershed is currently facing problems of water availability and quality, threatened by the effects of climate change and exacerbated by anthropogenic actions, particularly various types of pollution from households, industry, agriculture, etc.

38. Climate projections based on RCP 4.5 and RCP8.5 predict in the near future (2021-2050) and distant future (2051-2080) an increase in temperatures, an increase in very wet or extremely wet years, an increase in very dry or extremely dry years, a decrease in runoff, and a shift in the hydrological regime. This situation will have potential impacts on the Mouhoun sub-watershed, including ecosystems, productive sectors, and the communities that depend on them. Higher temperatures will increase water evaporation, which could lead to early drying of water reservoirs and affect the ability to meet communities' water needs. Under the influence of changing environmental conditions, particularly temperature, the impacts of rising temperatures, an increase in very wet or very dry years, and reduced runoff could affect many other sectors such as drinking water supply, agriculture, and ecosystems. More frequent droughts and floods will negatively affect crops and pastoral resources (water and fodder). The impacts of climate change on irrigation water needs will be significant, with increased water demand, which will affect crop yields and could increase conflicts over water resource use. Droughts are likely to cause water stress for certain species of flora and fauna. Heavy flooding will expose water reservoirs to the risk of rupture and damage to water treatment and supply infrastructure. Future climate risks will exacerbate water quality degradation through: an increase in pollutant concentrations in watercourses due to reduced dilution as a result of lower flow rates; an increase in the transfer of pollutants stored in the soil to watercourses and groundwater caused by significant leaching during floods; a decrease in the self-purification capacity of watercourses due to an increase in surface water temperature; a possible increase in eutrophication due to higher temperatures and lower flow rates. Eutrophication would promote the growth of phytoplankton and macrophytes, as well as the increased and more frequent development of cyanobacteria. The increasing invasion of water bodies by harmful species such as *Typha domingensis* and *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth) is a good illustration of the deterioration in water quality.

39. Development Problem: based on the extreme vulnerability of the water resources described above, this project is designed as a structured response to the degradation of water bodies and associated ecosystems in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin in the face of climate change. Specifically, it offers solutions to the following barriers:

40. The weakness of the technical system for monitoring changes in water resources. In terms of surface water monitoring, a minimum system exists at both the national and local levels. This system is being strengthened as part of the Hydromet project. With regard to groundwater, the system for monitoring water resources has several weaknesses. Of the 94 piezometers distributed throughout the country, only 11 are located in the Mouhoun basin and very few in the project area, with most of the equipment being

outdated. At the secondary network level, only a few piezometers exist in the Kou basin and are monitored in a rudimentary manner. Most of the existing equipment is outdated. No piezometers have been installed in the Plandi sub-basin. Added to this is the lack of expertise among local staff responsible for groundwater monitoring.

41. Low adoption of climate-resilient techniques for restoring and protecting water resources and related resources. The complexity and interconnectedness of aquatic ecosystems do not facilitate resource restoration and protection. Understanding these systems and developing effective techniques requires multidisciplinary expertise and a holistic approach. Climate-smart practices and innovations have been developed but are little known and therefore rarely applied. This lack of technical capacity often results in maladaptation. In addition, vulnerable communities' poor mastery of climate-smart agricultural practices is a major factor with significant implications for ecosystem and climate sustainability. This is evident throughout the Mouhoun watershed, particularly in the project area. Raising awareness and training stakeholders (the public and policymakers) on the importance of restoring and protecting water resources is crucial to mobilizing sufficient support and resources.

42. Lack of community tools for preventing and managing extreme weather events. The lack of community-based tools for preventing and managing climate-induced disasters has serious consequences for communities' resilience to climate change. The lack of such tools increases communities' vulnerability to extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. These tools include emergency plans, early warning systems, awareness-raising and training programs, as well as mechanisms for coordinating and mobilizing resources in the event of a crisis. The limited availability and dissemination of climate data hinders the ability of individuals, communities, and decision-makers to make informed decisions and develop effective strategies to address climate change.

43. Loss of livelihoods. More than 80% of the population of the Upper Mouhoun watershed lives off agriculture and natural resources. Climate change is significantly affecting these communities' livelihoods. The loss of means of production is a major issue in the project area, with devastating consequences for their economic, social, and environmental well-being. Indeed, the loss of means of production leads to the unsustainable exploitation of remaining natural resources, thereby increasing pressure on ecosystems and contributing to environmental degradation, particularly the loss of biodiversity. The lack of livelihoods leads to the settlement of riverbanks and water bodies, which poses serious challenges in terms of water security, biodiversity, and natural risk management.

44. Inadequate water resource planning and management tools. Despite the existence of the water development and management master plan (*Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux - SDAGE*) for the Mouhoun river basin, which sets out the fundamental guidelines for water resource management, the absence of water resource planning and management tools (Water Development and Management Plan (*Schéma d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux - SAGE*), Water Management Plan (PG), water allocation models) in the sub-basins concerned leads to inefficient use, overexploitation, and degradation of water resources, with adverse consequences for the environment and communities dependent on these resources. Water pollution can worsen in the absence of appropriate management measures, which can compromise water quality.

45. Weak institutional and legal framework for local water management. Sustainable local water management is hampered by a number of institutional and legal shortcomings. Despite the existence of the Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM) with its statutory bodies and nineteen (19) local water committees, there is a lack of a number of essential bodies such as water user committees, riverbank protection committees, and monitoring committees. Furthermore, even though municipal consultation frameworks have been put in place, their operationalization remains a challenge. In addition to these institutional shortcomings, there is a lack of a clear legal framework for local water arbitration/dispute resolution. This weakness in the institutional and legal framework for local water management leads to difficulties in effective decision-making, policy and program implementation, and coordination of interventions by actors involved in water resource management at the local level. The lack of coordination between the various

stakeholders leads to overlaps, duplication of efforts, and gaps in the implementation of water management initiatives, which compromises the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions undertaken.

46. Increased conflicts over water use. Conflicts over water use arise when different users have competing or conflicting demands for the use of a limited water resource. These conflicts are due to water scarcity exacerbated by climate change, demographic pressures, and competing economic activities. The most prevalent conflicts are between farmers and herders, exacerbated by the lack of designated livestock access corridors to water points and mechanisms for conflict prevention and management.

B. Project objectives

1. General objective

47. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen water security and climate resilience in the communities of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins. This will be achieved by supporting the implementation of wetland protection and restoration infrastructure, strengthening hydro-climatic risk prevention systems, improving community adaptive capacity, and reinforcing the institutional, legal, and organizational framework for climate-resilient local water governance, including the development of planning and management tools and stakeholder capacity building, for sustainable and resilient management of water resources and related resources. Burkina Faso will then be able to strengthen water security and climate resilience in communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-watersheds because the wetlands of the Kou and Plandi sub-watersheds will have been protected and restored, the climate resilience of vulnerable communities will have been strengthened, and the governance and sustainable management of water resources and related resources will have been improved.

2. Specific objectives

The project has three (3) specific objectives, which are:

➤ Protecting and restoring the wetlands of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins;

48. The Kou and Plandi sub-basins are areas with high water resource potential, used to supply drinking water to populations, meet water needs for socio-economic activities, and preserve ecosystems. Despite their importance and essential contribution to sustainable development, these water resources face climate threats such as the downward trend in groundwater levels, the downward trend and temporal variation in rainfall, increased evapotranspiration of surface water, and frequent flooding, which accelerate the degradation and continued loss of these ecosystems. The project aims to reduce the climate vulnerability of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems of socio-economic, cultural, and ecological importance in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins by focusing on the implementation of climate-resilient restoration and protection measures for watercourses and water bodies.

➤ Building the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change

49. Communities that are heavily dependent on water resources to meet their needs (production, health, recreation, etc.) are highly vulnerable to climatic phenomena that affect these ecosystems. With this in mind, the project aims to reduce the climate vulnerability of communities and strengthen their livelihoods. To this end, it will strengthen the system for monitoring hydro-climatic parameters in order to control the hydro-climatic risks to which communities are exposed and increase the means of sustainable production for these communities.

➤ Improve the governance and sustainable management of water and related resources.

50. Convinced that the sustainability of investments aimed at strengthening the climate resilience of communities, aquatic ecosystems, and related ecosystems necessarily requires significant improvements

in governance, the project aims to strengthen the political, institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local governance of water resources and related resources. It places particular emphasis on the establishment and operationalization of water consultation and management frameworks, the development of planning instruments and technical tools for water management, and the dissemination of best practices and proven techniques.

C. Project components and financing

Project Components	Expected Concrete outputs	Expected outcomes	AF Amount (US\$) Amount (US\$)
1. Protecting and restoring wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins	O1.1 Implement climate-resilient river and water body restoration developments	R1.1 Climate-resilient restoration works on watercourses and water bodies are carried out	1,742,016
	O1.2 Implement climate-resilient protection measures for watercourses and water bodies	R1.2 Climate-resilient protection measures for waterways and water bodies are implemented.	7,349,647
Total component 1			9,091,663
2. Building the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change	O2.1 Strengthen the hydro-climatic risk prevention system	R2.1 The hydro-climatic risk prevention system is strengthened	821,236
	O2.2 Improve communities' capacity to adapt to climate change	R2.2 Communities' capacity to adapt to climate change is improved	1,990,875
Total for component 2			2,812,111
3. Improving sustainable governance and management of water and related resources	O3.1 Strengthen the institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance to take climate change into account	R3.1 The institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account	472,833
	O3.2 Implement water planning and management tools	R3.2 Water planning and management tools are implemented.	182,497
	O3.3 Promote good practices and proven techniques for sustainable management	R3.3 Best practices and proven techniques for sustainable management are promoted	115,305
Total Component 3			770,635
6. Program Implementation-Total cost			12,674,409
7. Project/Program Execution cost			1,053,505
8. Total Project/Program Cost			13,727,914
9. Project/Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) (8%)			1,098,233
Amount of Financing Requested			14,826,147

D. Planned Schedule

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project Implementation	January 2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	January 2030
Project Closing	December 2031
Final Evaluation	March 2032

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAM RATIONALE

A. Describe the components of the project/program, with particular emphasis on the project's concrete adaptation activities and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. In the case of a program, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

51. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen water security and climate resilience in the communities of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins by reducing the climate vulnerability of land, water, and aquatic ecosystems, improving the livelihoods and resilience of riparian communities to the effects of climate change, and improving the governance and sustainable management of water resources and related resources.

52. The project focuses on the priorities of the Adaptation Fund in close connection with improving water security for communities and protecting ecosystems and ecosystem services. The components of the project are as follows:

❖ **Component 1: Protection and restoration of wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins**

53. The Kou and Plandi sub-basins include various wetlands of socioeconomic, cultural, and ecological importance. Despite their importance and essential contribution to sustainable development, these ecosystems face climate threats of increasing magnitude and are subject to multiple forms of degradation.

54. With a budget of nine million ninety-one thousand six hundred sixty-three (**9,091,663**) USD, this component will reduce the climate vulnerability of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins.

The implementation of the planned actions should address the obstacles related to the weakness of the technical system for monitoring water resource trends and the low adoption of climate-resilient techniques for restoring and protecting water resources and related resources.

Output 1.1: Climate-resilient restoration works on watercourses and water bodies are carried out.

The restoration of watercourses and water bodies is an essential action to strengthen the resilience of aquatic ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. Indeed, rising temperatures, increased precipitation variability, and the frequency of extreme events weaken water resources, degrade natural habitats, and increase the risks of erosion, flooding, or drying up. This output will involve **A1.1)** delimiting and marking the right-of-way strips of watercourses and water bodies, **A1.2)** reforest the banks of watercourses and water bodies, **A1.3)** carry out integrated water source development for the benefit of women and the youth, and **A1.4)** carry out soil and water conservation (SWC) / drought risk reduction (DRR) actions, 60% of which will benefit women and young people.

Output 1.2: Climate-resilient developments for watercourses and water bodies are implemented.

In addition to restoration actions, the sustainable protection of watercourses and water bodies against the effects of climate change is essential. Increased human pressure (pollution, overexploitation, deforestation of riverbanks) combined with climate hazards increases the risk of degradation of these essential environments. This product will aim to preserve water quality and quantity and maintain associated aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity through **A1.5)** the reprofiling of the Kou River, **A1.6)** removing and recycling invasive aquatic plants for the benefit of women and young people, and **A1.7)** raise awareness among water users about techniques for restoring and protecting water resources.

❖ **Component 2: Building the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change**

Communities are the first victims of ecosystem degradation and/or loss. Rising temperatures, more frequent flooding and droughts, and drastically lower agricultural yields are the consequences of climate change that affect communities' health and their production and consumption systems.

The objective of this component is to reduce the climate vulnerability of communities living near ecosystems. With a budget of two million eight hundred twelve thousand one hundred eleven (**2,812,111**) USD, the implementation of this component should remove barriers related to the lack of community tools for preventing and managing extreme weather events and the loss of communities' means of production.

Output 2.1: The hydro-climatic risk prevention system is strengthened. While communities are particularly exposed to climatic phenomena, their vulnerability is exacerbated by the unpredictability of

hydro-climatic risks, which contributes to the severe degradation and/or loss of their infrastructure, property, and means of production. Controlling hydro-climatic risks is therefore essential to their resilience. To this end, the following measures will be taken: **A2.1)** strengthening secondary networks for monitoring hydro-climatic parameters; **A2.2)** producing and making hydro-climatic data available to vulnerable communities; **A2.3)** an early action protocol for floods and droughts will be put in place, and **A.2.4)** staff, at least one-third of whom are women, will be trained in monitoring hydro-climatic parameters.

Output 2.2: Communities' capacity to adapt to climate change is improved. The severe degradation of water infrastructure and hydro-agricultural facilities due to climatic phenomena such as floods leads to the reduction and/or loss of communities' means of production, as well as the colonization and uncontrolled exploitation of riverbanks, water bodies, and aquatic ecosystems. In light of this observation, in order to limit pressure on water resources and consequently ensure water security, the following actions will be taken: **A2.5)** Create water-efficient and low-carbon (AIRP-type) market gardening areas (water-efficient and low-carbon), 65% of which will benefit women and young people; **A2.6)** Create agroforestry sites for the benefit of vulnerable communities; **A2.7)** promote the use of climate-resilient seed varieties, **A2.8)** establish a climate insurance mechanism in the project area for the benefit of communities, and **A.2.9)** train producers, at least 30% of whom are women, in good agricultural practices and low-carbon farming.

❖ **Component 3: Improving governance and sustainable management of water and related resources**

Local water governance, a substantial component of participatory democracy, is the safety valve for water security in the context of the climate emergency. It remains both a problem and a major challenge in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins.

The objective of this component is to improve the political, institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local governance of water resources and related resources. This component, amounting to seven hundred and seventy thousand six hundred and thirty-five (**770,635**) USD, will remove barriers related to the inadequacy of water resource planning and management tools, the weakness of the institutional and legal framework for local water management, and conflicts of use.

Output 3.1: The institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account. The proliferation of water uses, the increasing scarcity of water resources, and the recurrence of floods in the sub-basin require ongoing consultation between stakeholders to resolve common issues and prevent potential conflicts. Thus, **A3.1)** the operationalization of Local Water Committees (LWCs), **A3.2)** the establishment/operationalization of gender-responsive water management bodies at the level of reservoirs and watercourses (Water User Committees, Riverbank Protection Committees, etc.) and **A.3.3)** training LWCs in the prevention and management of water use conflicts will enable stronger collaboration for sustainable and resilient water resource management.

Output 3.2: Water planning and management tools are put in place. Functional water management bodies require adequate water planning and management tools that enable them to forecast, plan, and arbitrate water uses. To this end, it will be necessary to **A3.4)** develop water management plans (WMPs) for the sub-basins concerned and **A3.5)** establish local water allocation mechanisms at the level of irrigated plains and major developed lowlands to minimize conflicts of use.

Output 3.3: Good practices and proven techniques for sustainable management are promoted. Aware that the restoration and protection of water resources and associated ecosystems cannot, on their own, ensure water security, a change in community behavior is equally necessary. It is necessary to accelerate changes in community attitudes and behaviors in favor of IWRM. In this regard, it will be necessary to **A.3.6)** organize information, education, and communication campaigns on good practices in sustainable water resource management (audiovisual spots, advertorials, theater forums, town criers), **A.3.7)** hold annual inter-CLE forums and inclusive municipal water councils to share experiences and exercise accountability, and **A.3.8)** develop and disseminate a manual capitalizing on good practices and techniques in sustainable water resource management that have been proven effective in the project.

B. Describe how the project/program provides economic, social, and environmental benefits, particularly for the most vulnerable communities and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/program will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

1. Project impacts

55. The project will generate significant sustainable development benefits. It will directly benefit 364,819 people, 60% of whom are women from vulnerable rural communities in the Upper Mouhoun sub-basin. The project activities will also target 65% of young people, given the high youth unemployment rate in the intervention area. These beneficiaries are vulnerable people who will be able to cope with the impacts of climatic phenomena such as floods and droughts thanks to the project activities. Indirectly, the project will benefit 1,875,013 people.

56. Economic benefits. Directly, agricultural production will see a marked improvement not only due to the availability and optimization of water resources, but also due to the creation of AIRP-type market gardening areas, the restoration of degraded areas through the implementation of CES/DRS techniques, and the provision of climate-resilient agricultural seeds to producers.

57. The implementation of the project will also enable the development of other economic activities such as fishing through the removal and utilization of invasive aquatic plants, which are present in 69.2% of water reservoirs²⁰ and hinder the development of the fishing sector. Similarly, the revegetation of riverbanks and water bodies and the creation of agroforestry sites will increase the potential for economic development of ecosystem services and promote the development of the green economy and the creation of green jobs.

58. In addition, strengthening the hydro-climatic parameter monitoring system will enable farmers to be alerted at the right time to start sowing and be more resilient to pockets of drought, which will provide households with food security and the opportunity to sell agricultural surpluses. This system will also help prevent economic impacts, particularly the destruction and/or loss of property due to recurrent flooding. Compensation for potential economic impacts through the climate insurance mechanism for farmers provides an additional guarantee of economic resilience for communities facing the effects of climate change.

59. Finally, prioritizing local labor in the construction of project infrastructure will create jobs and therefore sources of income for the benefit of the local population. Similarly, the development of economic activities will lead to an increase in the potential for water-related financial contributions (CFE), which will increase the financial autonomy of the Mouhoun Water Agency, enabling it to fully play its role as water resource manager in the basin.

60. Social benefits. The project has the potential to bring about a paradigm shift, encouraging users to adopt new behaviors that are more respectful of the resource and to take full responsibility for the sustainable management of their water resources. To this end, activities to raise awareness among water users about techniques for restoring and protecting water resources, and training on monitoring hydro-climatic parameters and good agricultural practices, are helping to bring this paradigm shift about. In addition, the deployment of the hydro-climatic risk prevention mechanism will ultimately enable the development of a culture of prevention and community adaptation.

61. In addition, the project will contribute to strengthening social cohesion, participatory governance, and reducing water-related conflicts. To this end, the establishment and operationalization of water consultation frameworks such as Local Water Committees (LWCs), Water User Committees (CUE), and the implementation of water allocation models that guarantee each water user equitable access to water are essential measures that the project intends to implement. The opportunity to participate in the

²⁰ Inventory of water reservoirs, 2024, p.23

decision-making process and obtain water according to one's needs, as offered by these instruments, will help resolve tensions between competing uses and truly establish social cohesion and peace.

62. Finally, the project will contribute to the empowerment of women and young people through their inclusion in water governance bodies and the allocation of a substantial share of the project's income-generating activities, particularly market gardening areas and agroforestry sites, for their benefit.

63. Environmental benefits. Ecosystems and biodiversity are crucial to supporting low-carbon and climate-resilient development, given their potential for carbon sequestration and the provision of goods and services. The upper Mouhoun sub-basin is rich in important wetlands. Their restoration and protection will increase their sequestration capacity and substantially improve the livelihoods of the populations that depend on them.

64. The activities proposed under the project will bring multiple environmental benefits, including the protection of biodiversity and the rehabilitation of ecosystem services, such as improved groundwater retention, increased base flows in rivers, regeneration of soil fertility, and improved soil stability. Carbon stocks will be maintained and carbon will be sequestered through the restoration and protection of wetlands and increased soil carbon through climate-resilient agricultural practices that will be promoted.

2. Measures to manage the negative impacts of the project

65. Given that the project's objective is to contribute to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), it presents few environmental and social risks. The negative impacts that could potentially arise may consist of land loss due to the demarcation of river easements and social conflicts related to the management of developments. To this end, in accordance with the national legal framework in force and the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund, an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be carried out during the full project proposal development phase, which will assess the environmental and social impacts of the project and propose measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

66. However, the project implementation approach, which aims to be inclusive, consultative, and participatory, will already help mitigate social upheaval. Particular emphasis will be placed on informing and raising awareness among local communities in order to obtain their prior, free, and informed consent to the various project activities. Finally, support measures are planned, such as market gardening perimeters and agroforestry sites for the benefit of those affected by the project's implementation.

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

67. In the Burkinabe context, where natural resources play a central role in society and the economy, ecosystem-based adaptation, which involves the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of ecosystems, is emerging as the most sustainable and cost-effective method of building resilience and reducing the vulnerability of populations to the impacts of climate change. Adopting a robust ecosystem-based approach, coupled with an integrated watershed management strategy, would significantly reduce the costs of treating water for use. With regard to irrigation infrastructure development, the adoption of environmentally friendly and sustainable methods is having a transformative impact in Burkina Faso, particularly by boosting agricultural productivity and improving public health. Thus, project interventions have been designed to be cost-effective and efficient in order to provide beneficiaries with maximum adaptation benefits.

68. Furthermore, by building on existing infrastructure and frameworks established by the government, the project minimizes the need for new administrative and operational structures, ensuring that implementation costs remain low. Investing in climate adaptation, particularly in improving access to water and livelihoods, has proven to be cost-effective over time. It reduces the need for costly emergency aid and reconstruction efforts after climate events.

69. Reports from international organizations such as the World Bank indicate that investing in water infrastructure significantly reduces long-term costs compared to emergency responses, as it promotes greater resilience to climate change-induced water scarcity. In addition, the proposed approach will also

systematically address the root causes of vulnerabilities and gender inequalities that prevent communities from optimizing the use of natural resources in a sustainable and resilient manner.

D. Describe how the project/program is consistent with national or subnational development strategies, including, where applicable, the national adaptation plan (NAP), national or subnational development plans, national communications or national adaptation action programs, or other relevant instruments, if any.

1. Consistency with national planning instruments

70. The project is consistent with national policies, programs, strategies, and plans. At the national level, the project is part of a multisectoral and territorial dynamic in line with the following public policies:

71. The second National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES II, 2021-2025): the overall objective is to restore security and peace, strengthen the nation's resilience, and structurally transform the Burkinabe economy for strong, sustainable, and inclusive growth. The project contributes to the achievement of strategic objective (SO) 3.5: promote gender equality and empower women and girls, strategic objective (SO) 3.6: improve living conditions, access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and quality energy services, strategic objective (SO) 4.1: sustainably develop a productive and resilient agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife, and fisheries sector that is more market-oriented, and strategic objective 4.5: reverse the trend of environmental and natural resource degradation to promote climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

72. The Action Plan for Stabilization and Development (2023-2025): The project is consistent with the PA-SD, which makes strengthening the climate resilience of priority sectors and areas one of the Government's priority actions. It is in line with pillar 3, whose strategic objective 4.5 aims to "reverse the trend of environmental and natural resource degradation to promote climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions."

73. The sectoral policy on "Environment, Water, and Sanitation" (2017-2026), whose overall objective is to "ensure access to water and a healthy living environment and strengthen environmental governance and sustainable development with a view to improving the economic and social conditions of the population." The project contributes to area 2: Mobilization and management of water resources, whose strategic objective is to sustainably meet water needs for all uses and natural ecosystems in the context of climate change.

74. The 2017-2026 Sectoral Policy on Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Production (PS-PASP) aims to develop a productive agro-sylvo-pastoral production sector that ensures food security, is more market-oriented, and creates decent jobs based on sustainable production and consumption patterns. The project will contribute to the achievement of the strategic objective: SO.1.1 "increase ASP productivity and production and reduce harvest and post-harvest losses" of area 1, whose expected effects are EA.1.1.1: "Production and productivity in the ASP sector are sustainably increased" and EA. 1.1.2: "Irrigated production has increased." It also contributes to SO 3.3. "Contribute to integrated water resource management" in area 3, whose expected outcomes are: EA 3.3.1: "water resources are better protected" and EA 3.3.2: "the availability of water for agro-sylvo-pastoral production is ensured."

75. The National Water Strategy (SNE) 2021-2025, whose overall objective is to ensure sustainable access to water and sanitation for all in an environment particularly affected by climate change and in accordance with integrated water resource management.

75. The National Program for Integrated Water Resources Management (PN-GIRE) 2016-2030, whose objective is to "contribute sustainably to meeting the freshwater needs of users and aquatic ecosystems." This project, which aims to ensure water security, will contribute to the achievement of the program's results; its implementation is linked to this budget program.

76. The National Biodiversity Strategy (SNDB) (2025-2030) and its Action Plan (2025-2027) (SPANB), which aims to help ensure the sustainability of biological resources for the balance of the planet

and the well-being of current and future generations. The implementation of this project will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this strategy.

77. The Agropastoral and Fisheries Offensive (OAPH) 2023-2025: The project is aligned with the objectives of the OAPH, in particular through the creation of AIRP-type market gardening areas and agroforestry sites.

78. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA) 2024-2028: The project is fully aligned with the PNA, whose overall objective is to strengthen the resilience of populations and ecosystems to climate change for inclusive and sustainable growth in Burkina Faso. For the water sector, the NAP specifically aims to strengthen the resilience of water resource mobilization infrastructure, ensure integrated water resource management, and improve knowledge of water resources.

79. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) 2026-2030 sets out the country's ambitions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The water resources sector is considered a sector that contributes to adaptation, with the potential to reduce GHG emissions by 601.29 Gg CO₂eq by 2030. The implementation of project actions such as reforestation of riverbanks and water bodies and the promotion of agroforestry will increase carbon sinks and, consequently, the country's carbon sequestration capacity. In addition, it identifies the Wash-climate nexus as a fundamental axis of the country's climate resilience and provides for actions such as flood-resistant drilling, water storage facilities, artificial groundwater recharge, and hydrometeorological monitoring, which are taken into account by the project.

2. Consistency with local planning instruments

At the local level, this project is part of the implementation of local planning instruments. This is the case for:

80. The Mouhoun River Basin Water Development and Management Master Plan (SDAGE), which is the central planning tool. The restoration and protection of watercourses and water bodies, and the strengthening of the hydro-climatic risk prevention system are part of the implementation of the SDAGE's main guidelines for the upper Mouhoun, namely strengthening knowledge of the water resources of the sedimentary aquifer, protecting water resources against the risks of pollution by establishing protection perimeters, and against the risks of silting up of watercourses and water bodies (Kou, Plandi, Samendéni reservoir) through CES/DRS actions and measures to protect and restore riverbanks.

81. Local Water Committee (Comité Local de l'Eau - CLE) Water Management Plans (Plans de Gestion de l'Eau – PGE). The implementation of the project will contribute to the achievement of the CLE PGE performance indicators. Indeed, project activities such as CES/DRS actions, the removal and recycling of invasive aquatic plants, the reprofiling of the Kou River, the integrated development of water sources, the revegetation of easement strips, and capacity building for CLE members are activities planned in the PGE.

82. Regional and municipal development plans. The project also contributes to the implementation of the Regional Development Plan (RDP) for the Guiriko region and the Municipal Development Plans (MDPs) for the municipalities involved.

E. Describe how the project/program complies with relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as environmental assessment standards, building codes, etc., and is consistent with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

1. Compliance with national standards

83. All activities proposed under this project comply with the legal and regulatory provisions relating to the environment, resulting in particular from:

84. The Constitution of Burkina Faso, which makes environmental protection a fundamental duty for all and access to water and sanitation a fundamental right of citizens;

85. Law No. 002-2001/AN of February 8, 2001, establishing a framework law on water management and its implementing regulations. It establishes the fundamental principles for water management in

Burkina Faso, recognizing the right to water, and sets as its objective the satisfaction of the water needs of agriculture, livestock farming, industry, and the population, while protecting aquatic ecosystems;

86. Law No. 008-2014/AN of April 8, 2014, establishing a framework law on sustainable development, which enshrines the right to sustainable development for all and guarantees access to information and participation in decision-making;

87. Law No. 003-2011/AN of April 5, 2011, on the Forest Code, which establishes the fundamental principles of conservation and sustainable management of forest, wildlife, and fishery resources;

88. Law No. 006-2013/AN of April 2, 2013, on the Environment Code in Burkina Faso, which enshrines sustainable environmental management and determines the fundamental principles governing environmental governance. Among its principles is the obligation to carry out a prior environmental assessment before implementing any activities likely to have significant negative impacts on the environment. The conditions for this assessment are specified by Decree No. 2015-1187/PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/MARHASA/MRA/MICA/MHU/ MIDT/MCT of October 22, 2015, on the conditions and procedures for conducting and validating the strategic environmental assessment, the study, and the environmental and social impact statement. In accordance with this legal framework, the project feasibility study to be carried out during the project document development phase will include an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA).

89. Law No. 070-2015/of October 22, 2015, on the framework law for agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries, and wildlife in Burkina Faso, which makes water a strategic option for the secure development of agricultural, livestock, forestry, wildlife, and fisheries production and the quantitative and qualitative protection of water resources a mission of general interest and a duty for all;

90. Law No. 017-2006/AN of May 18, 2006, on the urban planning and construction code, which sets out the fundamental rules for urban planning and construction in Burkina Faso.

2. Compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy

91. In accordance with the applicable national legal framework and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, which require an environmental assessment to be carried out prior to the implementation of any project, the project feasibility study to be conducted during the project document development phase will include an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). This study will assess the environmental and social impacts of the project and propose measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

92. In addition, the organizational framework of the project, in accordance with the general regulations for development projects and programs, includes the establishment of an environmental and social management system and the recruitment of an environmental and social safeguard specialist to ensure environmental monitoring.

93. Furthermore, the project's activities, in line with its area of intervention, which is Integrated Water Resources Management, aim to protect natural habitats, particularly wetlands, preserve aquatic biodiversity and dependent terrestrial biodiversity, and prevent water resources from all sources of pollution.

94. Finally, the inclusion of specific activities for the benefit of marginalized and vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls, the elderly, and internally displaced persons, aims to enhance the positive impacts of the project on these groups.

F. Describe whether there is any duplication between the project/program and other sources of funding, if applicable.

95. This project is part of the continuation and complementarity of water resource restoration, protection, and management actions carried out or currently being implemented by the AEM and its partners. In order to ensure consistency and synergy of actions, a mapping of past, ongoing, and planned interventions in the field of water and the environment at the sub-basin level has been carried out, which has made it possible to refocus the project's activities on new sites as well as on the continuation and consolidation

of actions already carried out. This will include continuing the reprofiling of the Kou River over the remaining ten (10) kilometers, development work on the Houet backwater, integrated development of twenty-two (22) water sources, the construction of filter dikes, and the removal of invasive plants at the Bala hippopotamus pond and the Samendéni dam.

The map of the interventions is shown in the table below:

Project	Period	Donor	Implementing Entity/ Organization	Main actions in the project area
Integrated Water Resources Management Project incorporating the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA)	2018-2022	European Union	<i>Eau Vive Internationale</i> Consortium- Cascades Water Agency- Mouhoun Water Agency	-Capacity building for stakeholders; -Removal of invasive plants at the Bala hippopotamus pond; -Basic development of ten (10) water sources -Construction of pastoral wells.
Integrated Water Resources Management Project, Phase II (P-GIRE)	2021-2025	Embassy of the Kingdom of Denmark	Ministry of Water	-Reprofiling of the Kou River over a distance of 2.3 kilometers; -Purchase and installation of one (01) automatic hydrometric station; -Construction of forty (40) kilometers of filter dikes; -Integrated development of two (2) water sources.
Project to Strengthen the Operationalization of IWRM (PRO-GIRE) in four sub-basins within the jurisdiction of the Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM)	2024-2028	European Union	<i>Eau Vive Internationale</i> (EVI) Consortium_Help Hilfe Zur Selbsthilfe E.V	-Strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of the Kou and Plandi 2 CLEs; -Creation of water access corridors; -Basic development of two (02) water sources; -Established a mechanism for managing water-related conflicts in the Kou and Plandi 2 CLE management areas.
Houet backwater bank sanitation project	2025	Status	Mouhoun Water Agency	-Removal of waste from around 20 sites using heavy machinery; -Manufacture and installation of five large waste bins; -Unblocking and securing five (5) water sources; -Manufacture and installation of awareness-raising signs.

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

96. The project will devote resources to activities aimed at sharing knowledge and experiences in integrated water resource management at the basin level. To facilitate this, a communication strategy will be developed and implemented. Various means of disseminating information will be used, such as audiovisual spots, advertorials on innovations and proven good practices, theater forums, and town criers to inform and mobilize local stakeholders.

97. Previous projects have shown that bringing community participants together on a regular basis is an effective mechanism for knowledge sharing. To this end, the organization of annual inter-CLE forums and

municipal water councils will enable stakeholders not only to share experiences, best practices, and proven techniques in sustainable water resource management, but also to report to communities on water resource restoration, protection, and management actions carried out in the basin.

98. Finally, a manual will be developed and distributed to capitalize on good practices and proven techniques for sustainable water resource management in the basin. The choice of these techniques will take into account their ease of replication by grassroots communities. Lessons learned from this project will be documented and made available to the documentation and archives center for wide dissemination.

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

99. In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, an inclusive and participatory consultation process was undertaken during project preparation to ensure that the needs, priorities, and concerns of different stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups, were fully taken into account. Thus, at the national level, its formulation was based on a broad process of exchange, consultation, and co-construction with the main institutional stakeholders, namely the General Directorate of the Mouhoun Water Agency, the Office of the Minister of Environment, Water, and Sanitation (CAB/MEEA), the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD), the IWRM Phase II Project Management Unit (UGP-GIRE II), the General Directorate of the Cascades Water Agency, the General Directorate of Cooperation, technical and financial partners such as the International Office for Water (OIEau), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

100. At the sub-basin level, decentralized technical services of the State, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and community organizations involved in the water and environment sector were consulted during General Assemblies representing different social groups (women, youth, the elderly, vulnerable persons) organized in the management areas of the Local Water Committees (CLE) of Kou, Plandi 1, Plandi 2, and Djenkoa.

The results of the consultations were incorporated into the project design, in particular through: (i) the identification of activities aimed at protecting and restoring aquatic ecosystems, (ii) the choice of water resource management techniques taking into account their ease of implementation by communities, (iii) the inclusion of measures promoting active participation and capacity building in resource management and the economic development of products, (iv) the definition of mechanisms to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of benefits, and (v) the consideration of concerns relating to climate risks such as floods, droughts, and conflicts over water use.

101. Furthermore, during the development phase of the full funding proposal, broader engagement with stakeholders will continue. Additional consultations will be conducted at the municipal level, involving all social classes, to ensure that project activities meet the needs of local communities and contribute to reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

Summary table of stakeholder consultation

Province	Organization	Period	Participation mechanism	Number		Total
				Men	Women	
Boulkiemdé	Administrative entity, accredited organizations	July 2023	Workshop	7	5	12
Boulkiemdé	Administrative structures	September 2025	Workshop	1	9	10
Houet	Kou Local Water Committee	October 2025	General Assembly	37	5	42
Houet	Djenkoa Local Water Committee	October 2025	General Assembly	32	8	40

Kéné Dougou	Local Water Committee Plandi	October 2025	General Assembly	32	2	34
Kéné Dougou	Local Water Committee Plandi 2	October 2025	General Assembly	40	5	45

I/Provide justification for the requested funding, focusing on the reasoning behind the total cost of adaptation.

1. Baseline scenario: Without the project

102. For more than two decades, Burkina Faso has been committed to the harmonious and environmentally sound management of its natural resources, which contributes to building resilience to the effects of climate change. Considered a pioneer in integrated water resource management in West Africa, the country has always made significant efforts to adapt to climate change. Currently, the state's capacity to mobilize financial resources for climate issues has been greatly weakened due to a deleterious economic situation caused by the unprecedented security and humanitarian crises the country is experiencing, compounded by the Covid-19 health crisis. In 2024, outstanding public debt rose by 15.6% and outstanding debt as a percentage of nominal GDP stood at 58.6%. External debt rose by XOF285.71 billion in 2024 to XOF3,252.08 billion, or 9.6%²¹.

103. Today, the government's efforts are primarily focused on defending the national territory and resolving the humanitarian crisis. The private sector, which contributes to the financing of integrated water resources management through financial contributions for water, is affected by the country's economic situation, leading to a sharp reduction in its financial contributions to water management. In addition, the suspension of North-South cooperation with certain partners and the increase in funding needs for climate change adaptation are financial obstacles that will not promote the continuity of funding for climate issues in the basin.

104. Admittedly, numerous actions to restore, protect, and manage water resources have already been carried out by the State and its partners. However, given the constraints mentioned above, the State is finding it difficult to continue and consolidate these actions, while the challenges of sustainable water management are constantly changing and multiplying in line with climatic phenomena. It is therefore obvious that without funding, the government will not be able to implement the measures necessary to protect and restore the wetlands of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins, nor to strengthen local water governance. As a result, wetlands and aquatic ecosystems will continue to deteriorate under the combined effects of climate change and human pressures, already vulnerable riparian communities will see their resilience diminish, with loss of livelihoods, increased poverty, and greater food insecurity, and water resource governance will remain inadequate, without institutional frameworks or management tools adapted to take climate change into account.

105. In short, without funding, the climate vulnerability of ecosystems and communities in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin will increase, exacerbating threats to water security, biodiversity, and socio-economic stability in the area.

2. Alternative scenario: Project development with climate-resilient interventions

106. This scenario is one of additionality and complementarity, in which the financial resources of the Adaptation Fund will support the efforts made by the State and its structures, including the Mouhoun Water Agency, to build the resilience of communities and ecosystems to the effects of climate change. In this scenario, Adaptation Fund grants will be used to finance the additional costs of measures to adapt aquatic ecosystems and riparian communities to the effects of climate change, which the State is unable to cover due to its current priorities focused on restoring security, peace, and humanitarian response.

107. With the support of the Adaptation Fund, the project will be able to be implemented and achieve its overall and specific objectives, strengthening water security and climate resilience in communities. Wetlands and riverbanks will be protected and restored through appropriate and resilient developments that enable water resources to provide essential ecosystem services. vulnerable communities will see

²¹ Report on Public Finances, Management 2024, DGESS/MEF, May 2025

their resilience strengthened, with an operational hydro-climatic monitoring and warning system and improved livelihoods through diversification and sustainable agricultural practices, and local governance will be consolidated through the strengthening of water consultation frameworks, and the operationalization of water planning and management tools.

108. In short, with the funding, the project will reduce the climate vulnerability of land, water, and aquatic ecosystems in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin, while strengthening the socio-economic resilience of the vulnerable populations that depend on them. Ultimately, it will contribute directly to national priorities in terms of water security and climate change adaptation.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/program results was taken into account during the design of the project/program.

114. The project is designed with a robust sustainability strategy, focusing on participatory methods and endogenous climate change adaptation techniques that can be replicated by communities.

115. Institutional sustainability. The establishment and operationalization of local water management bodies involving administrative authorities, religious and opinion leaders, the structuring of water users, and the adoption of water planning and management tools will help establish a stable and sustainable political and institutional framework for the local governance of water resources and related resources. In addition, a comprehensive capacity-building and knowledge transfer process will support the implementation of the project in order to encourage communities themselves to consolidate what they have learned and develop local initiatives aimed at climate preservation and strengthening their resilience.

116. Environmental sustainability. The project has opted to promote a combination of modern and endogenous technologies for water and soil restoration and protection (CES-DRS) and "nature-based solutions" in order to restore the intrinsic climate regulation capacities of natural ecosystems. The availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality will promote the regeneration of aquatic ecosystems and increase productivity at all levels.

117. Technical sustainability. The project recommends the development of an early action protocol for floods and droughts, the strengthening of technical systems for monitoring groundwater levels, and, above all, the establishment of community-based early warning mechanisms for floods and droughts. These measures will make climate information available to communities, enabling them to be more resilient.

118. Socioeconomic sustainability. The implementation of the project will generate income and promote social cohesion in communities through the establishment and development of agroforestry sites, the creation of market gardening areas, the implementation of a water allocation mechanism, the integration of the most vulnerable groups, and the strengthening of community capacities. Local labor and expertise will be prioritized in the project's implementation.

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

119. Given the nature of the project, which is an integrated water resources management project aimed at protecting natural habitats, particularly wetlands, preserving aquatic and dependent terrestrial biodiversity, and preventing water resources from all sources of pollution, The project is anticipated to generate significant positive environmental and social impacts, including increased water availability for various uses, regeneration of riparian forests and aquatic ecosystems, reduction of pollution from various sources through the promotion of good practices, and development of income-generating activities for the benefit of vulnerable groups, particularly women, girls, and young people. The residual negative environmental and social impacts and risks that may arise could consist of land loss due to the demarcation of river easements and social conflicts related to the management of the developments to be carried out.

This preliminary review of the potential impacts and risks of the project allows it to be classified in category B.

120. In any case, in accordance with the regulations in force in Burkina Faso, which require an environmental assessment to be carried out before any project is implemented, the project feasibility study

to be carried out during the project document development phase will include an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). This study will enable the environmental and social impacts of the project to be effectively assessed and measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts to be proposed.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>	X	
<i>Access and Equity</i>	X	
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>	X	
<i>Human Rights</i>	X	
<i>Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment</i>	X	
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>	X	
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	X	
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>		X
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	X	
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>	X	
<i>Climate Change</i>		X
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	X	
<i>Public Health</i>		X
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	X	
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	X	

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

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

Project objective(s)	Project objective indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant amount (USD)
Strengthen water security and climate resilience of communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-watersheds	Additional storage capacity of water reservoirs Income growth rate	Impact: Increased resilience at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change		12,674,409
Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins	Proportion of wetlands protected and restored	Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity in relevant development and natural resource sectors	4.2. Improved physical infrastructure to withstand climate change and stress induced by variability	9,091,663
		Outcome 5: Increased resilience of ecosystems in response to climate change and stress induced by variability	5. Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or enhanced under stress induced by climate change and variability	
Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities	Proportion of communities with increased adaptive capacity	Outcome 1: Reduced national exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	1. Relevant information on threats and hazards generated and disseminated to stakeholders in a timely manner	2,812,111
		Outcome 2: Institutional capacities strengthened to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	2.2. Number of people exposed to reduced risk from extreme weather events	
		Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.2. Percentage of the target population with sustainable and climate-resilient livelihoods	
Improve governance and sustainable management of water and related resources	Functionality rate of water resource governance frameworks and tools	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic losses and environment	2.1. Number and type of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks	770,635
		Outcome 3: Increased awareness and ownership of climate adaptation and risk reduction processes at the local level	3.1. Percentage of the target population aware of the expected negative impacts of climate change and appropriate responses 3.2. Change in behavior of the target population	
		Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations	7. Climate change priorities are integrated into the	

		that promote and enforce resilience measures	national development strategy	
Project outcome(s)	Project outcome indicator(s)	Fund output	Fund output indicator	
P.1.1.: Climate-resilient restoration of waterways and water bodies is achieved	Proportion of courtyards and water bodies restored	Output 4: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened in response to the impacts of climate change, including variability	4.1.2. Number of physical assets strengthened or built to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by asset type)	1,742,016
		Output 5: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened in response to the impacts of climate change, including variability	5.1. Number and type of natural resource assets created, maintained, or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change	
P.1.2: Climate-resilient watercourse and water body protection measures are implemented	Proportion of watercourses and water bodies protected	Output 4: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened in response to the impacts of climate change, including variability	4.1.2. Number of physical assets reinforced or built to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by asset type)	7,349,647
		Output 5: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened in response to the impacts of climate change, including variability	5.1. Number and type of natural resource assets created, maintained, or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change	
P.2.1: The hydro-climatic risk prevention system is strengthened	Level of functionality of the hydro-climatic risk prevention and system	Output 1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at the national level	1.2 Development of early warning systems	821,236
		Output 2.2: Target population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	2.2.1. Percentage of population covered by adequate risk reduction systems	
P.2.2: Communities' capacity to adapt to climate change is improved	Area of agroforestry developments completed.	Output 6: Individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to the impacts of climate change, including variability	6.1.1. Number and type of adaptation assets (physical and knowledge-based) created to support individual or community livelihood strategies	1,990,875
P.3.1: The institutional and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to	Level of functionality of water management bodies	Output 2.2: Target population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	2.1.2. Increased capacity of staff to respond to and mitigate the risks and impacts of climate-related	472,833

take climate change into account			events from targeted institutions	
P.3.2: Water planning and management tools are put in place	Implementation rate of water planning and management tools	Output 7: Better integration of climate resilience strategies into country development plans	7.1. Number, type, and sector of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	182,497
P.3.3: Good practices and proven techniques for sustainable management are promoted	Level of uptake of good practices and techniques	Output 3: Targeted population groups participating in awareness-raising activities on adaptation and risk reduction	3.1.1 Number and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at the local level	115,305

B. Management arrangements (implementation mechanism)

121. Oversight. The project is under the technical oversight of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Sanitation (MEEA). In this capacity, it is mandated to ensure that all project activities are fully aligned with the Government's National Water Policy. The entity operates within Budget Programme 110, Integrated Water Resources Management. The project is under the financial oversight of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), which is responsible for approving financing agreements and ensuring sound financial management throughout project implementation.

122. The implementing entity. The West African Development Bank (BOAD) is the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) for the project. As such, it is responsible for managing the financial resources allocated by the Adaptation Fund, ensuring their transparent and effective use in accordance with fiduciary standards, as well as monitoring and evaluating project activities and reporting to the Fund.

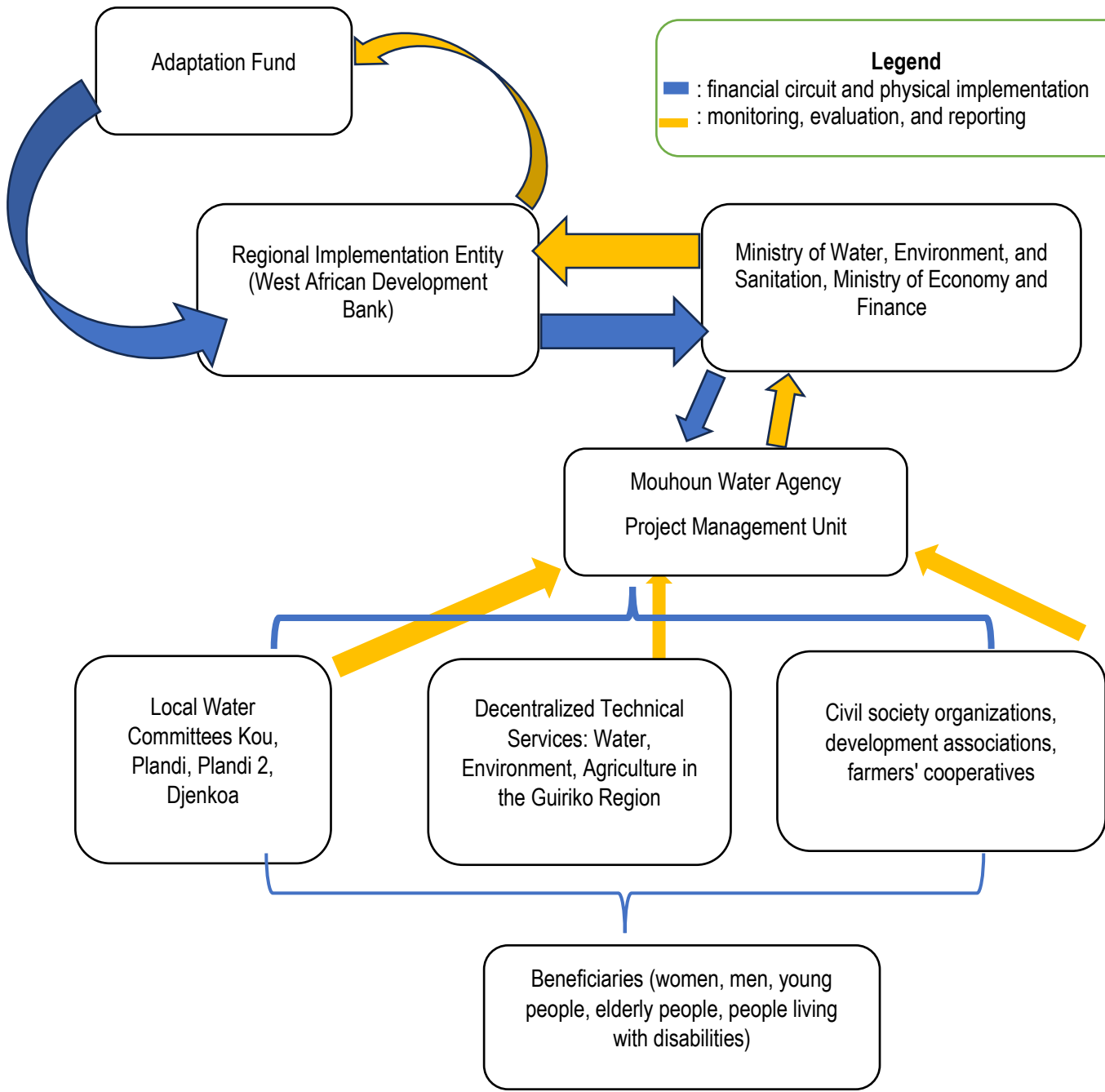
123. The Executing entity. The Mouhoun Water Agency is the project executing entity responsible for executing activities in the field. Created by a Constitutive Agreement dated January 23, 2010, the AEM is a public state institution with legal personality, financial autonomy, and management autonomy.

124. Project Management Unit. A Project Management Unit, composed of experts, will be hosted within the General Directorate of the Mouhoun Water Agency for the coordination, technical, administrative, and

financial management of the project. To this end, this project will be classified as category 2 in accordance with national regulations.

124. The Steering Committee (CoPil). A Steering Committee (CoPil), the project's decision-making and oversight body, will be set up in accordance with the regulations governing projects and programs in force. This committee, whose composition and powers are specified by a decree issued by the minister responsible for technical supervision, will be composed in particular of the General Secretariat, the Technical Secretariat for Integrated Water Resources Management (STGIRE), the Directorate General for Water Resources (DGRE), the Directorate General for Sectoral Studies and Statistics (DGESS), the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) under the MEEA, the Directorate General for Cooperation (DGCOOP) and the Directorate General for Economy and Planning (DGEF) under the MEF, the National Designated Authority for the Green Climate Fund under the Prime Minister's Office, and representatives of the beneficiaries. BOAD will act as an observer.

125. Project implementation partners. In accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and complementarity, the PMU will rely on the decentralized technical services of the State in charge of water, the environment, and agriculture, the Local Water Committees of Kou, Plandi, Plandi 2, and Djenkoa, civil society organizations, development associations, and cooperatives that exist in the intervention zone for the implementation of activities in the field. Also, the direct beneficiaries, far from being passive subjects, will be involved in the implementation of project activities.



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

A. Registration of support on behalf of the government². Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate the date of approval. If this concerns a regional project/program, list the officials who have given their approval from all participating countries. Letters of approval must be attached as an appendix to the project/program proposal. Please attach letters of approval using this template; add as many participating governments as necessary if it is a regional project/program:

<p>Mr. Amidou OUEDRAOGO <i>Director of Cooperation, Ministry for the Economy, Finance, and Development</i> <i>Email : amidoued@yahoo.fr</i></p>	<p>Signature :</p> <p>Date: (Month, day, year)</p>
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B. Implementing Entity certification. Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/program contact person's name, telephone number and email address:

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/program in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/program.</p>	
<p>Name & Signature</p>	
<p>Implementing Entity Coordinator: M. Moubarak MOUKAILA, Director Sustainable Development Financing</p>	
<p>Date: (Month, Day, Year) 12/17/2025</p>	<p>Tel. and email: itraore@boad.org</p>
<p>Project Contact Person: M. Ibrahim TRAORE, Head, Climate Projects Development</p>	
<p>Tel. And Email: itraore@boad.org</p>	

C. Certification of the executing entity Provide the name and signature of the executing entity coordinator and the date of signature. Please also indicate the name, telephone number, and email address of the project/program contact person.

<p>I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (.....list here.....) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/program in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/program</p>	
<p>Name & Signature</p>	
<p>Implementing Entity Coordinator:</p>	
<p>Date: (Month, Day, Year)</p>	<p>Tel. and email:</p>
<p>Project Contact Person:</p>	

Annex 3: 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 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 (Secrétariat permanent des organisations non gouvernementales) in partnership with SECO-ONG.

Sincerely,



Mr. Amidou OUEDRAOGO

Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority

General Director of Cooperation

Tel : +226 76 58 49 28

Email: amidoued11@gmail.com

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, 15th 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 project titled "Project to Strengthen the Climate Resilience of Socio-Economically Significant Aquatic Ecosystems in the Upper Reaches of the Mouhoun Sub-Watershed"

In my capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Burkina Faso, I confirm that the above national 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 the West African Development Bank (BOAD) and executed by the Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM).

Sincerely,



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M. Amidou Ouedraogo".

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



Revised PFG Submission Form¹ (additions in red)

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 30 novembre 2025

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country/ies: BURKINA FASO

Title of Project/Programme: Project to Strengthen the Climate Resilience of Socio-Economically Significant Aquatic Ecosystems in the Upper Reaches of the Mouhoun Sub-Watershed

Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): Regional Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: West African Development Bank (BOAD)

Executing Entity/ies: Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM)

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	April 2026
Completion date of PFG	September 2026

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US\$ Amount	Budget note²
Feasibility study for the project	Availability of a baseline report on performance indicators	55.000	Costs related to data collection missions and report preparation
Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) realization	Availability of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	35 000	Consultant fees + organization and logistics costs for the Technical Committee for Environmental Assessments (TCEA) session
Organization of municipal information and stakeholder consultation meetings	Eleven (11) municipal meetings held	37 000	Costs related to participant support and logistics for organizing the general meetings
Total Project Formulation Grant		127 000	

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.

1. Feasibility study for the project

A comprehensive assessment of the project's technical, financial, legal, and economic feasibility is essential to better understand the vulnerability of local communities in the intervention area. This study will provide an in-depth analysis of climate risks, community exposure and vulnerabilities, as well as their impact on livelihoods. By comparing climate scenarios with and without the project, it will assess the real needs of the communities and the project's transformational impact in terms of strengthening communities' adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change.

In addition, an in-depth analysis of institutional roles, governance structures, and their needs will be conducted to establish the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in steering and managing the project.

Finally, the feasibility study will establish the baseline for the key indicators and demonstrate the viability, and effectiveness of the planned climate interventions within the project. It will also assess their costs and benefits at the local or national level resulting from their implementation.

The feasibility study will provide four (04) main deliverables, namely :

Deliverable 1.1 : Climate Vulnerability and Impact Assessment Report,

Deliverable 1.2 : Project Cost-Benefit Analysis Report,

Deliverable 1.3 : Baseline indicators Reports, and

Deliverable 1.4 : Stakeholder Analysis and Project Implementation Planning Report.

2. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) realization

In application of the current national legal framework, specifically Decree No.2015-1187/PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/ MARHASA/ MRA/MICA/ MHU/ MIDT/MCT of October 22, 2015 concerning the conditions and procedures for conducting and validating strategic environmental assessment, the environmental and social impact study, and the environmental and social impact notice which makes it mandatory to conduct an environmental assessment before implementing any project, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the project will be carried out. This study will undertake stakeholder mapping as well as an in-depth of their interests, roles, and responsibilities.

Additionally, the study will assess the environmental and social impacts of the project and propose measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive ones.

The ESIA will provide three (03) main deliverables, namely :

Deliverable 1.1 : Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report,

Deliverable 1.2 : Environmental and Social Management Plan, and

Deliverable 1.3 : Project Environmental Feasibility Decree

3. Organization of municipal information and stakeholder consultation meetings

In addition to the stakeholder consultations conducted during the General Assemblies of the Local Water Committees (CLE) Kou, Plandi, Plandi 2, and Djenkoa, municipal information and stakeholder consultation meetings will be organized. These meetings will enable broader engagement with stakeholders (municipal authorities, traditional authorities, women, youth, the elderly, vulnerable persons) across the thirteen (13) target municipalities, ensuring that the project activities meet their needs and contribute to reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

These municipal meetings will also allow for the identification of project implementation sites, social intermediation to secure project acceptance, and the definition of the roles and responsibilities of municipal actors in project implementation.

The main deliverable expected from this activity is the availability of a municipal stakeholder consultation report containing the project implementation sites, the stakeholders' free, prior, and informed consent, as well as their roles and responsibilities in the project's implementation.

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
		28 novembre 2025	Omar Kodo TALL, Directeur Général de l'AEM	+22672048290	tallbelco@gmail.com

Tel. and email:

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Results Framework

Intervention Logic	Description	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions/risks
Overall objective		Impact		
Overall objective	Strengthen water security and climate resilience in communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins	Additional storage capacity of water reservoirs Income growth rate	Final project evaluation report	Insufficient funding; Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Land conflicts; Changes in national priorities.
Specific objectives		Effects		
Specific objectives	SO1: Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins	Proportion of wetlands protected and restored	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Land conflicts Non-enforcement of regulations relating to the protection of lakes and waterways.
	SO2: Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities	Proportion of communities with increased adaptation capacities	Project implementation report Survey	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Land conflicts; Sociocultural constraints; Lack of adoption of climate resilience measures.
	(OS3): Improve governance and sustainable management of water and related resources	Rate of adoption of IWRM by local communities	Project implementation report Survey	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Sociocultural constraints; Lack of funding; Non-enforcement of water management regulations.
Results		Outputs		
Results	P.1.1.: Climate-resilient restoration projects for waterways and bodies of water are carried out	Proportion of waterways and water bodies restored	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Land conflicts arise Non-enforcement of regulations relating to the protection of water bodies and watercourses.
	P.1.2: Climate-resilient watercourse and water body protection measures are implemented	Proportion of watercourses and water bodies protected	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Land conflicts arise; Non-enforcement of regulations relating to the protection of water bodies and watercourses.
	P.2.1: The hydro-climatic risk prevention system is strengthened	Level of functionality of the hydro-climatic risk prevention system	Project implementation report	Sociocultural constraints; Lack of stakeholder buy-in for the mechanism.
	P.2.2: Communities' capacity to adapt to climate change is improved	Area of agroforestry developments completed.	Project implementation report	Occurrence of land conflicts; Sociocultural constraints; Lack of ownership of agroforestry developments and equipment
	P.3.1: The institutional and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to	Level of functionality of water management bodies	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Occurrence of community conflicts

	take climate change into account			Non-compliance with water management regulations.
	P.3.2: Water planning and management tools are put in place	Implementation rate of water planning and management tools	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Occurrence of community conflicts.
	P.3.3: Good practices and proven techniques for sustainable water management are promoted	Level of adoption of best practices and techniques	Project implementation report Survey	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Sociocultural constraints.
Activities		Outputs		
Activities	A1.1: Delineate and mark two hundred and fifty (250) km of watercourse and water body easements	Number of kilometers of easement strips marked out	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Non-compliance by stakeholders Land disputes
	A1.2: Reforest two hundred and fifty (250) hectares of riverbanks and water bodies	Area of riverbanks and water bodies reforested	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Non-adherence by stakeholders Unavailability of suitable seedlings
	A1.3: Carry out integrated development of ten (10) water sources	Number of water sources developed	Activity report; Work acceptance report	Failure of service providers Sociocultural constraints
	A1.4: Implement fifty (50) hectares of CES/DRS actions	Area of CES/DRS actions completed	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Non-adherence by stakeholders Occurrence of land conflicts
	A1.5: Reprofile the Kou River over a distance of ten and a half kilometers (10.5 km)	Number of kilometers of the Kou River that have been reprofiled	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Failure of service providers Occurrence of land disputes
	A1.6: Removal and recycling of invasive aquatic plants over an area of five hundred (500) hectares	Area of water bodies cleared of invasive aquatic plants	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Non-adherence by stakeholders Sociocultural constraints
	A1.7: Raise awareness among water users about techniques for water resource , restoration, and protection	Number of people made aware	Activity report;	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Inadequate awareness-raising methods
	A2.1: Strengthen secondary networks for monitoring hydro-climatic parameters with five (05) stations	Number of automatic stations installed	Activity report; Equipment acceptance report	Service provider failure Poor mastery of technology
	A2.2: Produce and share hydro-climatic data with communities	Number of information bulletins produced and distributed/ Number of alerts issued	Activity report AEM website;	Lack of ownership of the mechanism by stakeholders
	A2.3: Establish an early action protocol for floods and droughts	Availability of the early action protocol document	Activity report;	Lack of ownership of the mechanism by stakeholders

A2.4. Organize three (3) staff training sessions on monitoring hydro-climatic parameters	Number of managers trained	Activity report	Failure of the trainer; Failure to adopt the training
A2.5. Create twenty (20) AIRP-type market gardening areas (water-efficient and low-carbon)	Number of market gardening areas created	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Failure to obtain sites for implementation Perimeters not taken over.
A2.6. Create forty (40) hectares of agroforestry sites	Area of agroforestry sites created	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Failure to obtain sites for implementation; Unavailability of suitable seedlings.
A2.7. Promote the use of seed varieties that are resilient to climate change	Number of tons of seeds made available	Activity report; Minutes of seed delivery	Sociocultural constraints; Non-use of seeds.
A2.8. Establish a climate insurance mechanism in the project area for the benefit of communities	Number of people compensated	Activity report; Minutes of receipt of funds.	Non-appropriation of the mechanism by stakeholders.
A2.9. Organize ten (10) training sessions for producers on good agricultural practices and low-carbon farming	Number of producers trained	Activity report	Failure of the trainer; Lack of ownership of the training.
A3.1. Operationalize four (04) Local Water Committees (LWCs)	Number of sessions held	Minutes of the sessions.	Lack of commitment; Lack of funding.
A3.2. Operationalize ten (10) water management structures at the level of reservoirs and watercourses	Number of sessions held	Minutes of sessions.	Lack of commitment; Lack of funding.
A3.3. Hold ten (10) CLE training sessions on the prevention and management of water use conflicts	Number of members trained	Activity report	Trainer failure; Lack of engagement with the training.
A3.4. Develop Water Management Plans (WMPs) for four (04) CLEs	Number of Water Management Plans developed	Activity report	Change in the regulatory and institutional framework.
A3.5. Establish two (02) local water allocation mechanisms	Number of local water arbitration sessions	Activity report	Lack of ownership of the mechanism by stakeholders.
A3.6. Organize information, education, and communication campaigns on good practices in sustainable water resource management	Number of people reached	Activity report	Sociocultural constraints; Inadequate means of communication
A3.7. Hold annual inter-CLE forums and municipal water councils to share experiences and exercise accountability	Number of annual inter-CLE forums and municipal councils held	Activity report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Lack of funding.
A3.8. Develop and disseminate a handbook capitalizing on proven good practices and techniques in sustainable water resource management	Number of people aware of the manual	Activity report	Inadequate means of dissemination; Lack of ownership of the manual by stakeholders.

Annex 2: Stakeholder consultation report

Stakeholder consultation report as part of the process of drafting the Concept Note for the "*Project to Strengthen the Climate Resilience of Socio-Economically Significant Aquatic Ecosystems in the Upper Reaches of the Mouhoun Sub-Watershed*" to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund

I- Background and rationale

The Mouhoun national river basin forms part of the transboundary Volta Basin. In Burkina Faso, it covers an area of 90,743 km² and constitutes the country's largest national river basin. It comprises six (6) major sub-basins: the Upper Mouhoun, the Lower Mouhoun, the Sourou, the Upper Mouhoun, the Lower Mouhoun, and the Bougouriba.

The Mouhoun River has historically served as a natural barrier to desertification across the western part of Burkina Faso. However, the basin as a whole and particularly the Upper Mouhoun upstream sub-basin is facing increasing pressure due to changes in temperature and precipitation patterns, combined with human activities. These factors are contributing to the gradual degradation of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, including the wide range of plant and animal species they support, hence this concept note for the "*Project to Strengthen the Climate Resilience of Socio-Economically Significant Aquatic Ecosystems in the Upper Reaches of the Mouhoun Sub-Watershed*" to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund.

II- Methodology

In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental, social, and gender policies, an inclusive and participatory consultative process was undertaken during the preparation of the project to ensure that the needs, priorities, and concerns of the various stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups, were fully taken into account.

At the national level, its formulation was based on a broad process of exchange, consultation, and co-construction with key institutional stakeholders through workshops.

At the sub-basin level, decentralized government services, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and community organizations involved in the water and environment sector were consulted during General Assemblies representing different social groups (women, youth, the elderly, vulnerable people), organized in the management areas of the Local Water Committees (CLE) of Kou, Plandi, Plandi 2, and Djenkoa.

III- Discussion Points

During the sub-basin consultations, the various participants were informed of the main points of the project concept note, including the background and rationale, the location of the project, the actions already undertaken, the actions to be undertaken (project components), the duration, and the funds requested. All proposed activities were discussed with all social strata to ensure that they meet the needs of local communities and contribute to reducing their vulnerability to climate change.

IV- Recommendations




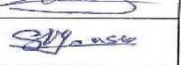

The following recommendations were made by the various participants during the consultations: (i) defining mechanisms to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of benefits, (ii) identifying activities aimed at protecting and restoring aquatic ecosystems, (iii) choosing water resource management techniques that are easy for beneficiaries to adopt, (iv) including measures to promote active participation and capacity building in resource management and the economic development of products, (v) taking into account concerns about climate risks such as floods, droughts, and conflicts over water use.

Some illustrative photographs of the General Assemblies



Attendance lists

At stakeholder consultation meetings as part of the process of drafting the concept note for the "Project to Strengthen the Climate Resilience of Socio-Economically Significant Aquatic Ecosystems in the Upper Reaches of the Mouhoun Sub-Watershed" to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
01	BAYE Felix	X			X	PreFec/PDS Bama	70 33 62 17 bayefelix@yahoo.fr	
02	Oua Hara Zaumana	X			X	Représentant PDS S ^o Majesté le chef de Bama	65 56 76 55	
03	SANOUE Dumarou	X				ZATE Kourouma	76 47 20 40	
04	ZONGO Yacouba	X			X	Président CUD Bama	66 72 69 54	
05	SANOUE Moussa	X			X		63 14 29 86	

Local water committee : Plandi 2

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
6	OUEDRAOGO Laurent Zinistida	X			X	Mairie/Padema SGM	76.19.36.58	
7	BASSANE Bassien Roucar	X			X	Maire Bamou SGM	76987198	
8	SANOGO Brahim	X			X	Mairie Banzon	76 17 10 10	
9	KONKOBO Bernard	X		X		Agriculture Bamou	55 01 12 43	
10	KANJAO Saly	X		X		Agr. en Hure Samo-gourou	76 40 14 68	
11	SANON Soamata	X		X		UCKB	76 09 74 13 Sourmana Sahon 438 y. kate	
12	KANIKEHI Lambert G.	X		X		Service de l'Élevage	76 62 67 68	
13	TIAHO Pangassi	X		X		Environnement Padema	74 53 73 83	
14	TIEGNA Boubacar	X		X		usager Padema	64-14-77-55	
15	TRAORE Gnagnie'		X		X	usager Kourouma	57 61 41 40	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
16	KAGONE Lizeta		X		X	usager Kourouma	55 14 06 40	
17	SAWADOGO Oussém	X			X	usager Kourouma	51 27 47 47	
19	ILIASU Sarafa D. A.	X			X	Service élevage Padema	76 95 44 15	
19	OUATTARA Younouz	X		X		ZATE Danda	76-09-05-61	
20	BAKORBA Baya	X		X		SA Kacine Danda	76469300	
21	ZERBO Sylvain	X		X		PDS Danda	66 88 70 15	
22	GANAME Salifou	X		X		usager Danda	75 19 70 75	A
23	KAMBOU S. Cléophas	X		X		SDEF/Bamou	77-29-77-70	
24	BOUA Ouinkougoure'	X		X		SDEF/Danda	75769326	
25	TRAORE MABARO		X	X	X	Coordimobice des Femmes Rural	76-33-77-05	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
26	SOMA Haiyougan	x			x	SDEFI Kourouma	67-10-20-33	
27	Poleto Mahamoudou	x		x		SDEFI K Samboula	75 79 57 66	
28	TRAORE Mamadou	x			x	Préfecture	77538381	
29	TRAORE Blaise Pascal	x			x	Mairie K-samboula	65-07-17-90	
30	TRAORE Gao Adama	x			x	USAGER K/Samboula	55 78 37 33	
31	TRAORE Hamina		x		x	USAGE K/Samboula	77 35 43 60	
32	Gomèné I 880	x			x	USAGE Banzen	76 19 06 18	
33	Koué Mory	x		x		Entrepreneur Banzen	75 08 65 62	
34	Guedouga Abdoul Aziz	x			x	USAGES BANZEN	71.36.52.98	
35	DIALLO Youssouf	x			x	Elevage Bama	77 M 35 38	

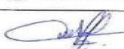

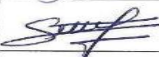



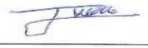



N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
36	DAO Abdoumane	x		x		ZATE/ K-samboula	76-74-46-70	
37	KIENOU Salif	x			x	ZATA K-samboula	75 61 03 59	
38	DAO Abdoulaye				x	Vice-président CLE Péandié	76 54 69 97	
39	NANA W Théodore	x		x		ZATA/Sande	76 76 62 71	
40	KOUSSOUBE Harouna	x			x	ZATA/Padéma	71 03 37 84	
41	BADOLO Démétrie	x		x		Préfecture Padéma	76-67-43-70	
42	OUNKONATE Radjouna		x		x	CLE/Associat Kissiki/Kourouma	76 51 54 61	
43	PONA Sié	x			x	Préfecture Banzen	75 25 06 13	
44	MOSSE Grégoire	x			x	ZATA/Banzen	70 44 54 27	
45	SANKARA Mamadou	x			x	ZATA/ Saramana	67 48 03 09	

Local Water Committee (CLE): Djenkoa

Comité Local de l'Eau (CLE) : Djenkoa

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
01	HEMA Oumoudjén	X			X	Préfet Koussinon	55505436	
02	Crace Santa Ernest	X			X	Rep. conseil cantonal	90558724	
03	EWEDRAGO Noumeuni	X			X	Préfet / Poni	70835995	
04	RABO Boubakar	X			X	SA/Traine Féni	76898604	
05	FODA Sié	X			X	Préfecture / Banzon	75290613	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
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06	COTI BORE K. Daniel	X			X	Préfecture / Troussou Zou	70544270	
07	SOURABIE Yacouba	X			X	Moussoulouga	76254071	
08	SOURABIE Ousmane	X			X	Moussoulouga Mairie de	71900822	
09	YARO Yaya	X			X	Moussoulouga / SB	76066559	
10	TRAORE Fournéni	X			X	Danglagoué	74068335	
11	ZABONREIDABONE Teci	X			X	Préfecture Toussiana	76-18-51-88	
12	SIRI Seydou	X		X		ZAI El Prodaro	71585788	
13	ZANGO Ousmane	X			X	Mairie Koussinon	76562320	
14	SEDAO Alphonse	X			X	Mairie Orodaro	74200421	
15	ISONOU N. Veronique		X			SDEF (Toussiana)	77795966	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
16	COULDIATI Diaribo	X			X	DP Eaux et forêts / Kenedougou	70-81-87-89 diaribo82@gmail.com	
17	ZON Abdoul Karim	X		X		DPEAE - KND	79-94-05-14	
18	KIENOU Salif	X			X	ZATA K. Sambla	75610359	
19	KOUIDOUGOU Seydou	X		X		SDEF de Houndougou	67-86-92-57	
20	Zouore YA YA	X			X	arodana	75-30-46-45	
21	Zongo Machine		X		X	H.S.W.-R de Toussiana	74-63-90-56	
22	Traore Mathias	X			X	President GIF	05 18 97 20	
23	Quattara vfa sa	X			X	confiance - Ye Sambla	76257616	
24	TRAORE Bakary	X			X	Agriculture Kouyinjou	76162383	
25	SANOGO Kotalama Mathias	X			X	President CVD Toussiana Sandougou	76433651 kotalama@gmail.com	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
26	Zouli baly Lemi Baudouin	X			X	Piandae Badara	76 98 82 16	
27	OUEDRAOGO Ouzini	X			X	Digouera Echange	74 72 72 75	
28	SANOOGO FATOUAMATA		X		X	SCOOP MANGO KADI Orodara	74-74-44-03	
29	Maore Adiaratou		X		X	SCOOP DIEN- NAFA-Diodara	64-4027-44	
30	DEAHO Loka	X			X	Prefecture de K-samba	66 2735 82	
31	Zraore Bariane Nama		X		X	cooperative Promised Filière Botail Dianche Orodara	70 63 63 64	
32	ZAN Aïcha		X		X	ZATA Digouera	66 98 10 27	
33	SO Ousmane	X			X	SCOOP Babou Kagne	75 99 64 53	
34	MOSSE Grégoire	X			X	ZATA / Bangou	70 44 54 27	
35	SERE Souleymane	X			X	C/SDEFI Kouroumion	66 75 05 85	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
36	KAMBIRE Komate'	X			X	ZATE Kouroumion	66 10 57 77	
37	Zouli baly Oula Aboubakar	X		X		Association Yongondeme	76 85 64 15	
38	STOUY BATA Diane Elfrede		X	X		ZATA Istg	56 19 00 63	
39	OUEDRAOGO Djibril	X			X	Rajie Digouera	76-48-27-46	
40	TRAORE Lassina	X			X	Membre de la Délégation Spéciale	64 07 87 13	

Local Water Committee (CLE): Kou

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
06	SOULAMA Djoko		X		X	Agriculture Bobo-Dioulassa	6537 70 09	
07	GUI GUEDEE Malinou	X			X	DPARAH- houet	76691020	
08	SANOU Bourkary	X			X	UCRIS. Bama	75682618	
09	SANDOGO F.-Y. Emile	X			X	DPARAH-Houet Elevage	5532 08 08	
10	TRAORE Sy Djiind	X			X	FILSAT	7037 11 17	
11	KOANAN Oumarou	X			X	Eaux et Forêts Dienderka	76-11-11-20	
12	OULE Jean Marcel	X			X	Mouvement Citoyen de Bobo	solaire2000@yahoo.fr 65380498	
13	SANOU Cyprien	X			X	Cle Kou Mekoro	05-31-51-51	
14	SANOU Alexandre	X			X	ADSCOOPS GF	76-14-47-51	
15	BADO B. Emmanuel	X			X	ADSCOOPS- GF	70228613	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
16	KABORE Andre Gilles	X			X	Help	70108640 a.kaloro@help-ev.de	
17	KABORE Ikhime	X			X	BRKINA	lamine.kaloro@ cathel-aquipe.com	
18	COMPADRE Inoussa	X			X	Université Nazi BOHI	73550207 inoussacompaard@yahoo.fr	
19	SANOU Oumar	X			X	Association pour le Royo Houet	76-16-18-37	
20	KONE Adama	X			X	Association pour le Royo Houet	76-50-35-32	
21	KALMONGO W. Amel	X			X	CRA-GRK	kalmongo@ymail.com 65-23-68-67	
22	KARAMBIRI D. YAYA	X			X	Polico/Houet	76464353 yayakarambiri@yahoo.fr	
23	HEBIE Mahamadou	X			X	CLE/Kou	76490496 mahamadouhebie@yahoo.com	
24	SANOU SIMONA	X			X	CVD	75-10-23-55	
25	SANOU Yacouba	X			X	communauté Musulmane	65861975	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
26	Sidibe Adou	X			X	Union des producteurs de lait	76-76-85-97	JW
27	KONATE Abdoulaye	X			X	SN Citée	70204838	Handwritten signature
28	TALL Droug	F			X	SN Citée	70 00 20 06	Handwritten signature
29	Konate Saouda	X			X	C.V.D. et membre C.C. Borge	70-15-89-67	Duis
30	Guattara Yalouba	X				Président C.C. Borge	54926602	Handwritten signature
31	SANOU Laminou	X			X	chef file Canton	76 44 73 80	A
32	SANOU Djakala	X			X	chef file Canton	76 08 33 53	HP
33	SANOU Gabriel	X			X	OSC - Planète Verte	61256979	Handwritten signature
34	TONI Pascaline		X		X	HC/Houet	74-48-1063	Handwritten signature
35	SOMA Safiatou		X		X	Coodination Provinciale Femme	67 03 50 03	Souf

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
36	SANOU SIKON MAND	X			X	Cellule de Veille Dindouss	76-41-32-60	Souf
37	SAWADOGO BASSIROU	X		X		CORETEC/ GURIED	74 53 04 24	Handwritten signature
38	OUEDRAOGO Mermouri	X			X	Mairie de Pénis PDS	70 83 59 95	Handwritten signature
39	SAWADOGO Alidou	X		X		chauffeur PDS Pénis	77 53 03 49	
40	DIAKITE Diata		X		X	Amat n°3	70-82-30-19	Handwritten signature
41	ATTIYOU A.K. Veronique		X		X	Mairie de K. Sambla	76 34 55 97	HP
42	MITCHEU N. Martial	X			X	CG-Kou	75 41 1 17	Handwritten signature

Comité Local de l'Eau (CLE) : Plandi 1

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
01	SAKIRA Saïdou	X			X	Haut-Commisariat	54 01 51 06	
02	TRAORE K. Zoumana	X			X	PDS	77 46 96 32	
03	SANDU Lamoussa	X		X		Représentant DPAH/KND	70 96 40 59	
04	ZOUNGRANA Al Hassane	X			X	ZATE / Sa mario joum	76 31 26 14	
05	MOSSE Grégoire	X			X	ZATA Banzon	70 44 54 27	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
06	Coulibaly Issa	X		X	X	SCOOP/gourou	05 58 13 95	
07	Sanogo Moussa	X		X		SCOOP/gourou	74 55 38 65	
08	Bilic' Oumaru	X		X		ZAT/ Kobko	66 01 58 24	
09	TRAORE A Sama	X		X		Pechan/sakoh	76-06-03-32	
10	TRAORE Abdoulaye	X		X		CND/Gniani	54-26-96-18	
11	TRAORE Lamoussa	X		X		Pechan/Gniani	76-99-48-29	
12	SIDIBE A Sama	X		X		Elidage	76-88 73 78	
13	ZONGO JACQUES	X		X		ZATE/Soudo	77 47 04 48	
14	DAYANBA Salfo	X		X	X	Préfet Cndc	07 11 20 58	
15	FOFANA Lamoussa	X			X	CND/Kangala	76 75 88 32	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
16	TRAORE Drissa	X			X	Comitèmier Koungala	72 74 49 05	
17	TRAORE Daouda	X			X	Djigouera	70 96 24 56	
18	TRAORE Harouna	X			X	Kassanga	71 11 67 22	
19	TRAORE Sy	X			X	Kassanga	53 53 73 23	
20	TRAORE Djakoula	X			X	Kassanga	76 41 04 15	
21	TRAORE Silibu	X			X	Samozognin Kassanga	75 49 01 26	
22	TRAORE Goungnor	X			X	Samozognin	72 19 86 65	
23	TRAORE Souke	X			X	Samozognin	75 62 67 45	
24	TRAORE Oumar	X			X	Djigouera Serekeri	62 65 52 83	
25	TRAORE Zaouane	X			X	Samozognin	76 12 77 89	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
26	QUATTARA G Domankono	X			X	Associés des Pêcheurs	62 43 54 83	
27	TRAORE Bakary CISSE Lessina	X			X	Communauté Musulmane	75 47 16 59	
28	Sy SE	X			X	Navaiders	61 20 09 30	
29	TRAORE Lessina	X			X	Comitèmier	61 20 09 39	
30	TRAORE Bakary	X			X	Comité Organit Fédération CLE	76 75 37 77	
31	SOIN Awa		X		X	Associés Béninois	64 18 46 65	
32	QUEDRAOGO P. Eliseé	X			X	Eaux et Forêts Samozognin	60 81 71 18	
33	QUEDRAOGO Mathieu	X			X	DTAE SC/CLE Pland.	70 07 94 82	
34	KOANDA OuzéBah	X		X		Elevage Samozognin	74 43 08 02	