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ADAPTATION FUND

CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

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

Country: Burkina Faso

Thematic Focal Area: Food Security

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: UNDP

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

Amount of Financing Requested: **17,983,426** (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

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

Amount of Requested financing for PFG: 150,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

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

Stage of Submission:

☐ This concept has been submitted before

☒ This is the first submission ever of the concept proposal

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

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

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Executive Summary

Burkina Faso is experiencing rapid and intensifying climatic changes, including rising temperatures, more irregular, unpredictable and often intense rainfall, more frequent dry spells and increasingly frequent floods and violent winds. These hazards have already caused significant crop losses, infrastructure damage and displacement, undermining food security and livelihoods in the project area. Climate change is compounding deep existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities in these regions, including high poverty rates, dependence on rain-fed agriculture, ongoing environmental degradation, limited employment opportunities. Rising temperatures, increasing evapotranspiration and longer dry spells are reducing agricultural and livestock productivity, while flood events and violent winds are causing repeated losses that erode assets and diminish household purchasing power. These dynamics are intensifying poverty, widening inequality and exacerbating gender-based vulnerability. As climate shocks become more frequent, communities are less able to recover between events, accelerating the decline in resilience.

Climate impacts have become a major driver of rising food insecurity in Burkina Faso, weakens the local economy, and intensifies pressure on land, water, forests and social services. These worsening climate impacts threaten the Government of Burkina Faso's efforts to foster development, restore degraded landscapes, strengthen food production systems, and support vulnerable communities. Despite strong national commitment, as reflected in the NAP, NDC and PNDES-II, the scale and pace of climate change is undermining local adaptive capacity and progress across agriculture, water, health, infrastructure and natural resource management. Without targeted adaptation support, climate change will continue to erode development gains, increase displacement, and deepen vulnerability across the western regions. The proposed project responds directly to these threats by strengthening climate resilience in the most affected zones and supporting the Government's commitment to protect vulnerable communities and safeguard long-term development. The proposed project responds directly to these threats by strengthening the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Yaadga and Guiriko regions. It will restore degraded production landscapes, enhance the resilience of agrosilvopastoral and fisheries systems, safeguard water resources, support diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods, and strengthen knowledge, learning and local decision-making. In doing so, the project will enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities, secure their livelihoods under future climate conditions, and support the Government of Burkina Faso's commitment to safeguard long-term development in the face of accelerating climate change.

Project/Programme Background and Context

Overview of country and target regions

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in West Africa covering an area of ~274,200 square kilometres (km^2). The territory is situated within the zone where the Sahel and Sahara converge, and is bordered by Mali to the north and west, Niger to the east and Benin, Togo, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire to the south**Error! Reference source not found.**[1,2]. The country's topography is predominantly flat, with gentle undulations rarely exceeding 400 m above sea level (masl)[3]. The central plateau is intersected by a network of seasonal rivers, the most significant of which form part of the Volta Basin — including the Mouhoun (Black Volta), Nakambé (White Volta) and Nazinon (Red Volta) watersheds[4]. These river systems, together with numerous small reservoirs and wetlands, constitute critical freshwater resources for agriculture, livestock and domestic use.

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

[1] Dresch J, Deschamps HJ, Guiguemde PH & Echenberg M. 2025. Burkina Faso. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Available here
[2] AmbiMed. N/d. Burkina Faso. Available here.
[3] Dresch J, Deschamps HJ, Guiguemde PH & Echenberg M. 2025. Burkina Faso. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Available here
[4] Dresch J, Deschamps HJ, Guiguemde PH & Echenberg M. 2025. Burkina Faso. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Available here

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The proposed project will target a continuous intervention zone in western Burkina Faso, shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Administratively, this area covers five regions — Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Guiriko and Yaadga — collectively representing 17 provinces and 149 municipalities across ~98,300 km² (>35% of the national territory). This intervention zone borders Mali to the west and extends southwards towards the Cascades[5] and South-West regions, placing it within an important ecological and economic corridor shaped by the Mouhoun, Nakambé and Nazinon rivers. Historically referred to as the 'breadbasket of Burkina Faso', this area contains rich agro-sylvo-pastoral landscapes, significant forest resources and key agricultural production basins[6].

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

In 2024–2025, Burkina Faso undertook a major administrative restructuring that renamed and reorganised several regions (Table 1). The former Boucle du Mouhoun Region was divided into the new Bankui and Sourou regions; the former Centre-Ouest Region is now Nando; Hauts-Bassins has become Guiriko; and the Nord Region has been renamed Yaadga. These new names are used throughout this project document to reflect current government administrative boundaries.

Table 1. Correspondence between old and new region names in Burkina Faso

Former region name	New region name (used in this project)
Boucle du Mouhoun	Bankui and Sourou
Centre-Ouest	Nando
Hauts-Bassins	Guiriko
Nord	Yaadga

[5] The Cascades region is one of 13 administrative regions in Burkina Faso, named after the Cascades de Karfiguéla (or Banfora Waterfalls) — a series of waterfalls that are a major tourist site.

[6] AGRA. 2023. Improving the productivity of major crops in breadbasket areas in Burkina Faso. Available here

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The Bankui and Sourou regions together cover 34,333 km², representing ~12.5% of Burkina Faso's national territory[7] (Figure 3). These two regions were formerly part of the single Boucle du Mouhoun Region, which was recently renamed and administratively divided into Bankui and Sourou. As a result, most available statistical and territorial data remain aggregated for the former unified region, and are therefore presented jointly here. The two regions have Dédougou and Tougan as their respective regional capitals and together encompass six provinces — Mouhoun, Balés, Banwa, Kossi, Nayala and Sourou. They include 47 communes (6 urban, 41 rural) and 985 villages, forming one of the country's most significant agro-sylvo-pastoral zones[8].

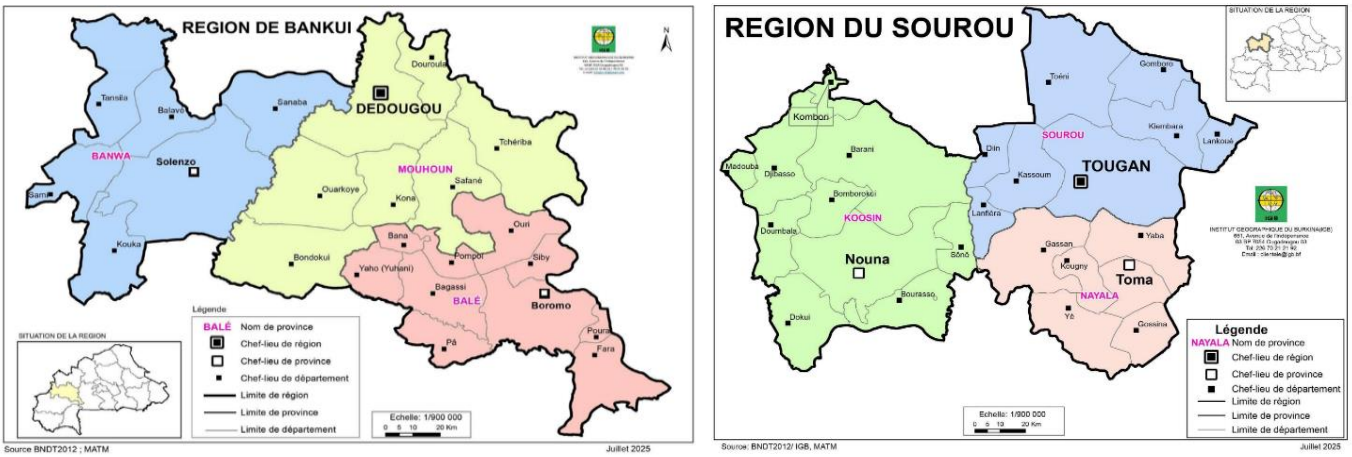

Figure 3. Maps of the Bankui region (left) and Sourou region (right).

The Nando region extends across 21,752 km² in the Centre-West of Burkina Faso. It includes four provinces — Boulkiemdé, Sanguié, Sissili and Ziro — and comprises 38 communes (4 urban and 34 rural) and 595 villages. Koudougou serves as the regional capital[9]. Covering an area of 11,540 km² (4.21% of the national territory), the Guiriko region spans three major international watersheds — the Comoé, Volta and Niger systems. It includes the provinces of Houet, Kénédougou and Tuy. Guiriko contains 33 communes (3 urban and 30 rural) and 483 villages. Bobo-Dioulasso, the regional capital, is a major economic and commercial hub[10]. The Yaadga region covers 16,414 km² (6.01% of the national territory) in the northern part of the intervention corridor. Its capital, Ouahigouya, anchors the region administratively. Yaadga includes four provinces — Loroum, Passoré, Yatenga and Zondoma — and comprises 31 communes (27 rural and 4 urban) and 914 villages[11]. These regions are shown in Figure 4**Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found.**.

[7] Burkina Faso National Statistical and Population Institute (INSD). 2011.
[8] INSD. 2011.
[9] INSD. 2011.
[10] INSD. 2011.
[11] INSD. 2011.

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Figure 4. Maps of the Nando, Guriko and Yaadga regions (from left to right).

Justification for selection of target regions

The proposed intervention area in western Burkina Faso was selected because it represents one of the country's most strategically important yet highly climate-exposed and socioeconomically vulnerable regions. It encompasses major agricultural production basins where livelihoods depend heavily on rain-fed cropping systems, natural pastures, forests and surface- and groundwater resources—factors that heighten sensitivity to climate variability and land degradation. The area faces high exposure to multiple climate hazards, particularly floods and windstorms, as well as recurrent droughts, heat extremes, rainfall variability and increasingly erratic seasonal patterns[12]. Between 2013 and 2022, for example, the zone recorded 73 floods and 35 violent wind events, resulting in extensive crop losses, damage to infrastructure and the displacement of more than 134,000 people[13]. The region also hosts approximately 532,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) — equivalent to ~26% of the national total — who have been displaced primarily due to armed conflict[14]. Their presence places additional pressure on already limited and degraded land, forests and water systems. In this context, climate change acts as a risk multiplier, exacerbating resource competition and reducing the capacity of both host and displaced populations to recover and adapt to the impacts of changing environmental conditions[15]. Selection of this intervention corridor therefore reflects three core criteria: i) high exposure and sensitivity to climate hazards; ii) national significance for agricultural production and rural livelihoods; and iii) high concentrations of IDPs and associated pressures on natural resources. Together, these factors justify prioritised investment in climate-resilient livelihoods, natural resource management and climate change adaptation interventions in this region.

Baseline climate

Burkina Faso experiences a dry tropical climate characterised by a short rainy season (June–September) and a long dry season (October–May). Rainfall distribution across the country is governed by the north–south migration of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), while the dry season is regulated by the *Harmattan* — a dry easterly wind that brings hot air and dust from March to May[16]. Mean annual temperatures range from 25–32°C; mean monthly temperatures fall to ~17°C in the coolest months (December–January) and peak at ~40°C during the hottest period (March–April)[17]. The country's inland location and proximity to the Sahara contribute to pronounced seasonal

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

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and interannual climatic variability, with rainfall being highly variable and unpredictable, frequently resulting in water insecurity for both households and productive sectors[18].

The proposed intervention area spans all three of Burkina Faso's major climatic zones: i) the Sahelian zone in the north, receiving less than 600 mm of annual rainfall; ii) the north-Sudanian zone in the centre, receiving 600–900 mm; and iii) the south-Sudanian zone in the south, where mean annual rainfall exceeds 900 mm[19]. These zones broadly correspond to distinct vegetation types — steppes in the north, annual grassy savannas in the centre and perennial grassy savannas in the south. The wettest part of the broader project area is the Guiriko region, where annual rainfall ranges between 500–1,400 mm[20].

Population and demographics

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

Socioeconomic context

Burkina Faso is a low-income Sahelian country whose economy remains highly vulnerable to climatic, security and commodity price shocks. Economic activity is driven largely by the extractive and agricultural sectors, with the services sector providing increasing support to GDP growth, which reached 3.8% in early 2025 and is projected at 4.7% by the year end (2.3% per capita)[24,25]. Agriculture alone contributes ~16–18%[26] of GDP and employs ~80% of the working age population, ~50% of whom are women[27]. The sector is dominated by rain-fed crop production (sorghum, millet, maize, rice, sesame, cotton) and livestock rearing, making livelihoods highly sensitive to climatic variability, land degradation and water scarcity[28,29]. Although the country has ~9 million hectares of arable land, only ~46% is cultivated, and declining soil fertility, overexploitation and traditional low-input farming systems continue to undermine productivity[30]. The impacts of armed conflict and widespread displacement have intensified food insecurity, as evidenced by a 10% decline in national cereal production in 2021–2022 despite favourable weather conditions in that season[31]. Pressure on land and natural resources is further heightened by accelerated deforestation and overharvesting of woody vegetation — which supply ~35% of livestock fodder and ~85% of household energy — reducing landscape resilience and indirectly affecting agricultural performance. Together, these factors constrain the agricultural sector's ability to sustain GDP growth and reduce rural poverty[32].

Despite incremental improvements in macroeconomic performance and declining inflation (2.7% in 2025), poverty remains widespread, affecting more than 40% of the population, with nine out of ten impoverished households

[18] Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and (GFDRR). 2011. Climate risk and adaptation country profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[19] UNDP. 2021. Climate change adaptation: Burkina Faso. Available here
[20] Government of Burkina Faso (GoBF). 2018. Second National Forest Inventory.
[21] World Bank. 2025. World Bank Open Data — Burkina Faso. Available here
[22] Central Census Office (BCR). 2019. Recensement général de la population et de l'habitation (5e RGPH) en 2019. Available here
[23] Data Commons. 2025. Ranking by Population — All Administrative Area 1 Places in Burkina Faso. Available here
[24] African Development Bank. 2024. Burkina Faso Economic Outlook. Available here
[25] World Bank. 2025. The World Bank in Burkina Faso: Overview. Available here
[26] World Bank. 2025. World Bank Open Data — Burkina Faso. Available here
[27] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Bank. 2020. Climate-smart Agriculture Investment Plan: Burkina Faso. Available here
[28] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Bank. 2020. Climate-smart Agriculture Investment Plan: Burkina Faso. Available here
[29] GIZ. 2022. Country profile on pastoralism and smallscale agriculture - Burkina Faso. Available here
[30] Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana. 2017. AGRA Baseline Study in Burkina Faso. Available here
[31] Reliefweb. 2022. GIEWS Country Briefs Burkina Faso. Available here.
[32] Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana. 2017. AGRA Baseline Study in Burkina Faso. Available here

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located in rural areas[33,34]. Inequality is also high (Gini[35] = 37.4), reflecting large disparities in access to income, services and economic opportunities, particularly between urban and rural areas[36]. Burkina Faso ranks 186th of 193 countries on the 2025 Human Development Index[37,38] (HDI = 0.438) and 149th out of 187 countries on the ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index[39,40] (0.521) — indicating very low levels of human development and high structural vulnerability to external shocks, such as climate change, security threats and commodity-price volatility. Gender inequalities further compound this vulnerability: women's labour force participation is 10% lower than men's, their wage earnings are ~82% lower, business revenues are ~61% lower and the value of their agricultural production ~61% lower. These gaps stem from limited access to capital, farming inputs, skills, childcare and decision-making power, as well as entrenched social norms. As a result, women's adaptive capacity is significantly constrained, particularly in rural areas where livelihoods depend heavily on natural resources and rain-fed agriculture[41].

Socioeconomic conditions in Burkina Faso are worsened by persistent political insecurity and conflict in the country, driven by the expansion of non-state armed groups and escalating terrorist violence since 2015. These conditions have created a severe and rapidly worsening humanitarian crisis. As of 2025, more than two million people — nearly 10% of the population, mostly women and children — are internally displaced, with an estimated 800,000 people trapped in besieged or hard-to-reach areas. This deterioration in security, further compounded by political instability following a military coup in 2022 and the extension of the transitional government's mandate in 2024, continues to disrupt livelihoods, undermine access to basic services and intensify pressure on already overstretched natural resources and social systems[42].

Within the proposed intervention area, socioeconomic vulnerabilities are particularly pronounced. Rural poverty averages 54.3% across the target regions. In Bankui, 45.9% of the population lives below the national poverty line (~USD437 per person per year), with rural poverty (48.5%) more than double that in urban areas (22.1%)[43]. Employment rates in the intervention zone (38.9%) fall below the national average of 46.7%[44], and youth vulnerability is acute. For example, in Bankui and Sourou, ~58% of young people aged 15–24 are neither in education, employment nor training, highlighting severe human-capital constraints. Regional inequality metrics also reflect uneven socioeconomic conditions. Gini coefficients range from 0.24 in Bankui to 0.28 in Guiriko — lower than the national average but still indicative of uneven consumption and opportunity distribution[45]. Moreover, the intervention area hosts ~532,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) — equivalent to ~26% of all IDPs nationally[46]. Notably, women and girls are disproportionately affected by displacement linked to insecurity and climate stress; they comprise 52.75% of internally displaced persons (IDPs) nationally.

Economic and livelihood conditions within the proposed intervention area mirror national trends. Agriculture, livestock and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are the dominant livelihood sources, and the region contributes more than half of Burkina Faso's national cereal output and ~60% of cash crop production[47]. Livestock is an additional pillar of the regional economy, with the Nando region alone holding over 587,000 cattle, 751,000 sheep, 1.04 million goats and 261,000 pigs[48]. Despite this economic importance, agricultural yields in regions such as

[33] World Bank. 2025. The World Bank in Burkina Faso: Overview. Available here
[34] National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES II 2021-2025). Available here
[35] The Gini Index is a measure of how equal a country's distribution of income is. It is a score between 0 and 100. World Economics has inverted the source index data so that 0 represents very high inequality levels and 100 represents perfect equality. Perfect equality means a country's total income is shared equally among its residents, whereas perfect inequality means a country's total income is owned by a single individual.
[36] World Bank. 2025. World Bank Open Data — Burkina Faso. Available here
[37] The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite metric developed by UNDP that aggregates normalised indicators of (i) life expectancy at birth, (ii) educational attainment (mean years of schooling for adults aged 25+ and expected years of schooling for children of school-entering age), and (iii) standard of living, measured by gross national income (GNI) per capita in PPP terms. The index provides a summary measure of average achievements in human development and is scaled from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating higher levels of human development.
[38] World Bank. 2025. The World Bank in Burkina Faso: Overview. Available here
[39] A country's ND-GAIN index score is composed of a Vulnerability score and a Readiness score. Vulnerability measures a country's exposure, sensitivity and ability to adapt to the negative impact of climate change. ND-GAIN measures the overall vulnerability by considering vulnerability in six life-supporting sectors – food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat and infrastructure.
[40] University of Notre Dame. 2025. ND-GAIN Rankings. Available here
[41] Donald A, Tonmoy Islam TM & Robakowski A. 2024. Policy research working paper: Explaining gender differences in economic outcomes in Burkina Faso. Available here
[42] ACAPS. 2025. Country analysis: Burkina Faso. Available here
[43] INSD. 2011.
[44] INSD. 2024.
[45] INSD. 2023.
[46] IOM, UN Migration. 2023. Burkina Faso Crisis Response Plan. Available here
[47] GoBF, Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire (SISA). 2024. Rapport de la mission conjointe de suivi et d'évaluation des marchés en février 2024, SISA/SAP. Available here
[48] Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques (DRARAH), Centre-Ouest. 2022.

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Bankui have stagnated or declined over the past decade, partly resulting from land abandonment and reduced access to inputs caused by political insecurity and armed conflict[49]. These socioeconomic conditions — characterised by structurally low incomes, highly climate-sensitive livelihoods, limited employment prospects and deepening rural inequality — heighten the sensitivity of the target regions to climatic shocks and underpin the rationale for focusing climate change adaptation investments in this corridor.

Gender and social inclusion

Gender inequality significantly shapes vulnerability and adaptive capacity in the project area, particularly in rural and conflict-affected regions of Burkina Faso. Women represent approximately 50.2% of the population, yet face persistent structural barriers in access to land, finance, education, technology and decision-making. These constraints are further exacerbated by climate shocks and displacement in the target regions of Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga. Burkina Faso ranks among countries with high gender inequality, with a Gender Inequality Index of 0.555[50] and only marginal improvement projected. Women constitute around 55% of the agricultural workforce, but own less than 40% of land and have limited access to formal finance — only 5.5% of women receive loans from financial institutions, compared to 12.2% of men. As a result, women's ability to invest in climate-resilient livelihoods remains constrained. Labour force participation is low overall and particularly limited for women and youth. Women's participation declined to 41% in 2024, while youth participation (ages 15–24) is approximately 27.5%, reflecting structural barriers such as early marriage, unpaid care responsibilities, insecurity and limited access to skills development.

Indeed, early marriage remains a major barrier to girls' education continuity and women's economic participation; approximately 52% of girls marry before age 18. Additionally, women perform 93% of unpaid care work, spending ~3.4 times more time than men on household care-related tasks. If monetised, unpaid care work would represent ~29.9% of GDP, reinforcing 'time poverty' constraints on women's participation in adaptation actions and markets[51].

Education and skills gaps further undermine adaptive capacity. While primary completion rates for girls have improved, access to secondary, tertiary and STEM education remains low, especially in rural and insecure areas. Women are significantly underrepresented in STEM fields due to poverty, stereotypes, lack of role models and limited access to technology, constraining their participation in climate-related innovation and technical roles. Access to information, digital tools and climate finance is improving nationally but remains uneven. Internet penetration reached 24.2% in 2025, yet fewer than 20% of women regularly use digital tools. High costs, low digital literacy and weak infrastructure continue to exclude rural women from climate information services, financial products and market opportunities critical for adaptation.

Climate change acts as a multiplier of these existing inequalities. Rising temperatures, water scarcity and extreme events increase women's workloads, food insecurity and exposure to gender-based violence, particularly in displaced and resource-scarce settings. Youth and internally displaced persons face heightened livelihood insecurity and reduced economic opportunities as climate shocks erode agricultural and pastoral systems. Despite these challenges, women play a critical role as agents of change. Women's cooperatives and local initiatives have demonstrated strong resilience and leadership in climate-resilient agriculture, livelihood diversification and social cohesion, including conflict-sensitive approaches in fragile contexts. Building on this potential, the project integrates gender-responsive and socially inclusive measures across all components to address structural barriers, strengthen women's and youth's access to resources, finance and decision-making, and ensure equitable adaptation outcomes.

A detailed gender analysis, including differentiated climate impacts and a corresponding Gender Assessment and Action Plan, is provided in Annex 5 and informs the 3project design, implementation and monitoring.

Status of natural resources

Burkina Faso's natural resources comprise both terrestrial and water systems. Terrestrial ecosystems are dominated by three vegetation formations — northern steppes, central annual grass savannahs and southern

[49] Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles (DGESS) within the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques (MARAH). 2022.
[50] UNDP. 2023.
[51] Annex 5: Gender Assessment and Action Plan

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perennial savannahs — corresponding to the Sahelian, Sudano-Sahelian and Sudanian climatic zones[52]. These vegetation zones are complemented by a dense hydrographic network of rivers, seasonal wetlands and groundwater aquifers that collectively sustain agriculture, livestock production and domestic water supply. Natural resources across the country are increasingly degraded due to agricultural expansion, overgrazing, bushfires and rising demand for firewood and charcoal. Dependence on woody biomass — which provides ~85% of household energy[53] — places significant pressure on forest resources. Combined with land clearing and unsustainable grazing practices, these pressures have driven a long-term decline in woody vegetation. Indeed, national timber stocks decreased by ~7.742 million m³ per year between 1980 and 2014, and current estimates indicate continuing losses of ~247,000 ha of forest annually[54]. The resulting degradation undermines carbon sequestration, biodiversity and soil fertility.

These dynamics are particularly pronounced in the proposed intervention area, where steppes and savannahs are being rapidly converted for crop cultivation and grazing. The target area includes at least 18 classified forests across three provinces — representing ~7% of Bankui's land area — and hosts key biodiversity sites such as the Banh International Migratory Bird Conservation Area; however, these natural assets are increasingly threatened by fragmentation, overharvesting of woody resources and unsustainable extraction of non-timber forest products. Water systems exhibit similar vulnerability. Although the project intervention zone is traversed by the Mouhoun, Nazinon, Nakambé and Sourou basins, most surface water is ephemeral and highly seasonal. Moreover, sedimentation, riverbank erosion and declining baseflows are constraining water availability for irrigation, livestock and household consumption. Groundwater resources are most readily available in Guiriko — where borehole yields range from 10–100 m³/hour, with peaks of up to 800 m³/hour[55]; however, recharge is increasingly impeded by land degradation and erratic rainfall patterns.

Observed and projected climatic changes and impacts

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

Observed climate change

Burkina Faso has experienced sustained warming over recent decades. Mean annual temperatures have risen from ~26.8°C in 1950 to ~29.3°C in 2024 (Figure 5), consistent with a statistically significant long-term increase of ~0.25°C per decade between 1971–2020. Additionally, annual days with a heat index exceeding 35°C have increased sharply from <1 day in 1950 to ~66 days by 2025, with an increasing trend of +5.6 days per decade[56]. At the same time, mean annual precipitation across the country has shown a decreasing trend of -14.6 mm per decade over 1971–2020, with high interannual variability (Figure 5**Error! Reference source not found.**)[57]. Moreover, the annual maximum number of consecutive dry days (CDD) has increased from ~71 to ~98 days between 1971–2020 (+2.43 days per decade), while the maximum number of consecutive wet days (CWD) has declined from ~26 to ~14 days per year (-1.01 days per decade), indicating more frequent and prolonged dry spells and shorter rainfall events[58]. These patterns are consistent with the southward shift of isohyets and a widening of the Sahelian zone reported in national assessments (Figure 6)[59,60].

[52] GoBF. 2012.Second National Forest Inventory (Second Inventaire Forestier National; IFN2). Available here
[53] Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). 2013. Plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP – Burkina Faso). Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
[54] GoBF. 2012.Second National Forest Inventory (Second Inventaire Forestier National; IFN2). Available here
[55] GoBF. National Office of Water and Sanitation (ONEA).
[56] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[57] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[58] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[59] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[60] National Meteorological Agency of Burkina Faso (ANAM). 2023.

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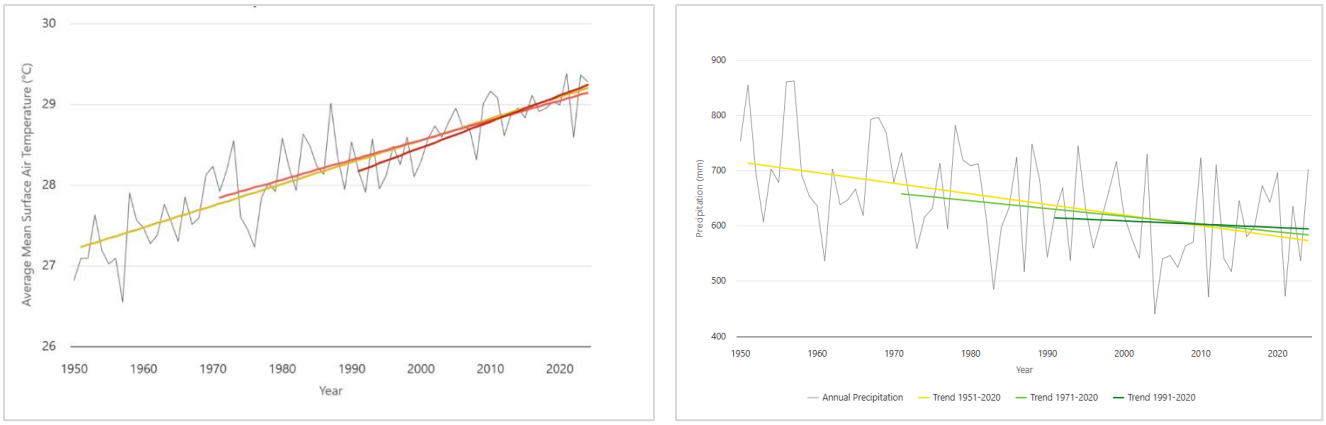

Figure 5. Observed change in mean annual temperature (left) and mean annual precipitation (right) for Burkina Faso over the period spanning 1950–2024 (RCP5-5.8)[61]

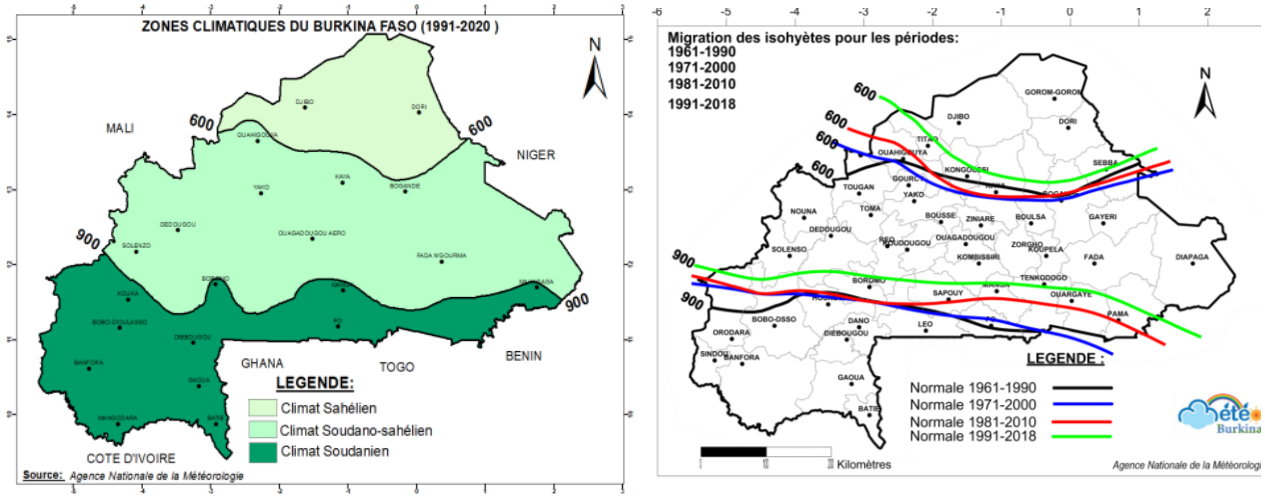

Figure 6. Maps of the subdivision of the agroecological zones (left) and isohyet migration zones (right) of Burkina Faso[62].

Target regions

At the regional level, warming and drying trends are evident across all five target regions. Over the period spanning 1971–2020, mean annual temperatures have increased by ~0.23°C per decade in Bankui and Sourou, with similar shifts observed in Nando (+0.23°C/decade) and Yaadga (+0.21°C/decade)[63]. Warming is strongest in Guiriko, with an observed trend of +0.27°C per decade[64], consistent with national analyses that identify the south-west and north as hotspots of temperature increase (Figure 7)[65]. Moreover, evidence from western Burkina Faso confirms statistically significant warming in both daytime and nighttime temperatures, with rising minimum temperatures contributing to more frequent warm nights and reduced diurnal temperature variability[66]. Observed precipitation trends are negative across all target regions. Mean annual rainfall has declined by 18.34 mm/decade in Bankui and Sourou; by 14.35 mm/decade in Yaadga; by 10.47 mm/decade in Nando; and by 32.11 mm/decade in Guiriko over the period spanning 1971–2020 (Figure 8)[67]. These trends are indicative of more erratic seasonal rainfall and heightened risk of dry spells, particularly within the western agro-sylvo-pastoral corridor. Additionally, across

[61] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[62] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[63] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[64] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[65] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[66] UK Centre for Hydrology and Ecology. 2021. AMMA-50: Climate Change and It's Impacts in Burkina Faso. Available here
[67] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here

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western Burkina Faso, analyses demonstrate a marked increase in the frequency of rainfall 'intensity bursts' within shorter periods, raising the risk of flash flooding and soil erosion[68].

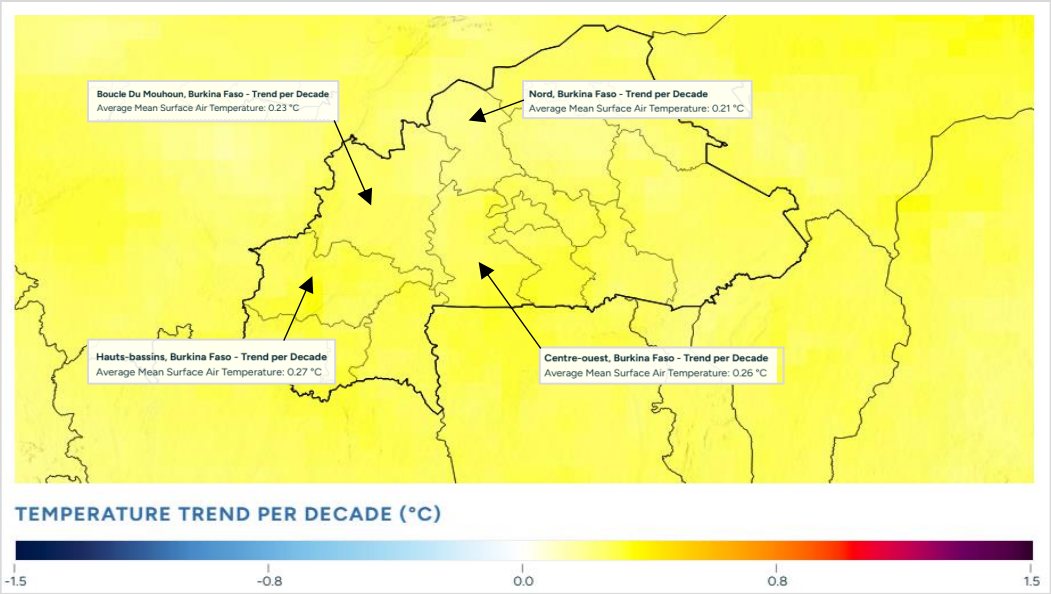

Figure 7. Observed mean annual temperature trends for the proposed target regions for the period spanning 1971–2020 (RCP5-5.8)[69].

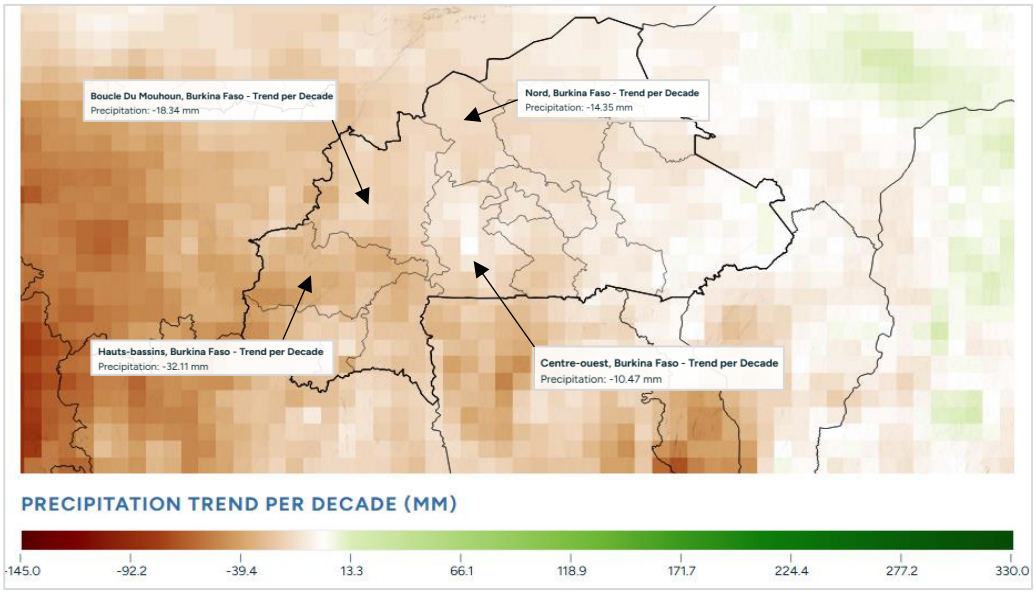

Figure 8. Observed mean annual precipitation trends for the proposed target regions for the period spanning 1971–2020 (RCP5-5.8)[70].

Within the intervention area, these climatic shifts have already manifested in recurrent hydrometeorological hazards. For example, between 2013 and 2022, the corridor experienced 73 flood events and 35 violent windstorms, causing destruction of >7,200 ha of crops, damage to >14,600 dwellings and the displacement of ~134,450 people — ~46% of whom were women[71]. Additionally, Burkina Faso has experienced recurrent droughts since the 1970s. Between 1969 and 2020, drought affected more than 15 million people across the country. In 2011, for example,

[68] UK Centre for Hydrology and Ecology. 2021. AMMA-50: Climate Change and It's Impacts in Burkina Faso. Available here
[69] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[70] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[71] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.

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the drought resulted in the loss of half a million tons of grain and caused a food shortage that affected 2.8 million people[72]. These observed impacts confirm that the target regions are highly exposed and sensitive to current climate variability — particularly heatwaves, floods, windstorms, agricultural droughts and intra-seasonal dry spells.

Projected climate change

Climate projections indicate that Burkina Faso will continue to warm substantially over the 21st century. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, mean annual temperatures at the 2100 horizon are projected to be ~4.5°C warmer relative to the 1995–2014 reference period, with mean annual temperatures reaching ~34.0°C by the end of the century (Figure 9)[73]. The frequency and intensity of extreme heat days are also expected to increase sharply, with the annual number of days with a heat index >35°C projected to reach ~245 days by 2100 (SSP5-8.5), implying that dangerous heat conditions would prevail over most of the year[74]. Accordingly, warm spells are expected to lengthen considerably, with the warm spell duration index projected to exceed 250 hot days per year nationally by the end of the century under SSP5-8.5[75].

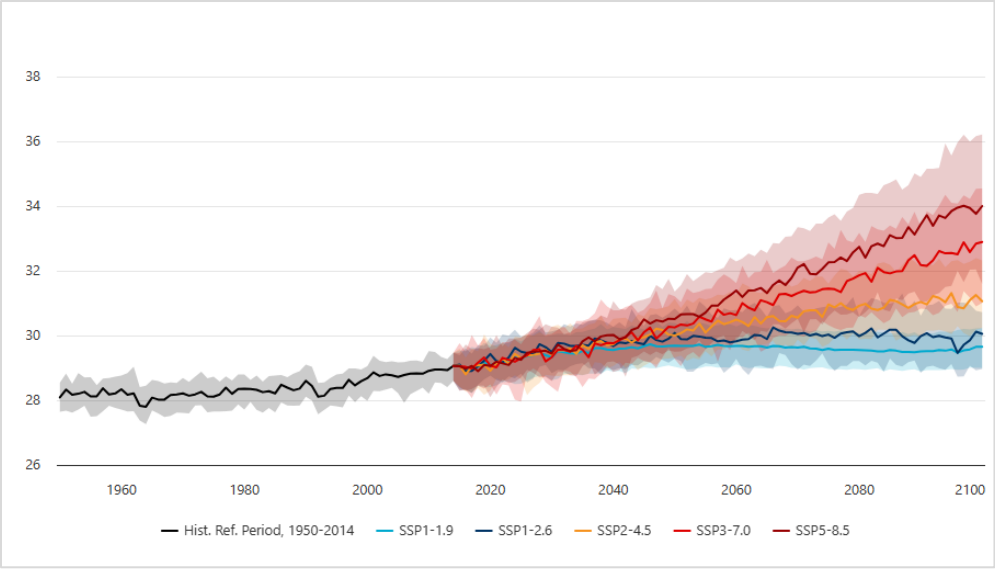

Figure 9. Projected timeseries anomaly of mean surface air temperature for Burkina Faso[76] .

Future projections of precipitation are less certain than projections of temperature change due to high natural year-to-year variability. In general, indicate a modest increase in mean annual rainfall across the country, with an expected anomaly of +64 mm by 2080–2099 (SSP5-8.5), relative to the 1995–2014 reference period[77]. There is no projected increase in CDD or CWD at the national scale; however, some models demonstrate that even where annual rainfall totals increase, precipitation will likely be concentrated into fewer, more intense rainfall events — with average precipitation on the wettest days increasing by ~8mm and average largest 5-day precipitation

[72] USAID. 2019. Climate risks in food for peace geographies in Burkina Faso (Issue August). Available here
[73] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[74] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[75] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[76] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[77] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here

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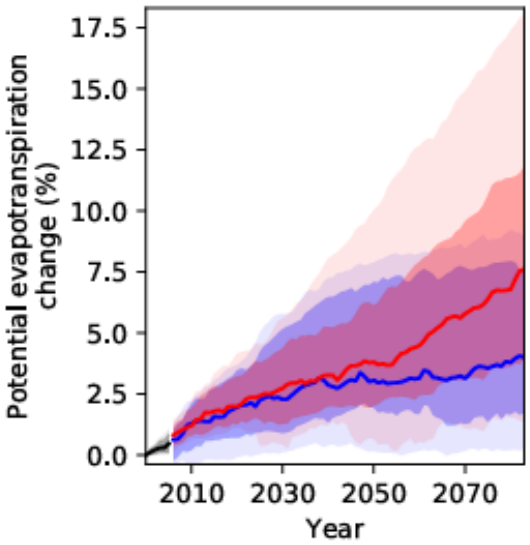

Figure 10. Potential evapotranspiration projections for Burkina Faso for different GHG emissions scenarios (RCP2.6 in blue; RCP8.5 in red) for the period leading up to 2080, relative to the year 2000.

Target regions

At the regional scale, projected warming trends are strong and spatially coherent across the intervention zone. Under the SSP5-8.5 scenario, projected mean annual temperature anomalies at the 2100 horizon are as follows: +4.6°C in Bankui and Sourou; +4.36°C in Nando; +4.48°C in Guiriko; and +4.68°C in Yaadga (**Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found.**)[81]. Moreover, warm spell duration is projected to be very long across all target regions, exceeding ~250 hot days per year by the year 2100 and reaching as high as ~270 days per year in Guiriko, underscoring the severity of future heat stress in this key agricultural corridor[82].

increasing by ~30 mm by the end of the century[78] — coupled with associated increases in flood and erosion risks[79,80]. These patterns suggest that Burkina Faso is likely to face a warmer atmosphere with more intense rainfall heavy events and sustained dry spell risks, rather than a simple wetting trend.

Additionally, since warmer air can hold more water vapour, it is expected that enhanced warming will increase potential evapotranspiration — the amount of water that would be evaporated and transpired if sufficient water was available at and below the land surface — in most regions. In line with this expectation, hydrological projections for Burkina Faso indicate a rise in potential evapotranspiration by ~3% under a low greenhouse gas emissions scenario (RCP2.6) and ~6.8 % under a middle-of-the-road emissions scenario (RCP6.0) by the year 2080, compared to year 2000 levels (Figure 13). As a result, increasing evapotranspiration rates are likely to outpace any increase in annual precipitation across the country, resulting in heightened aridity, more frequent agricultural droughts and greater soil moisture deficits — even in years when total rainfall appears higher.

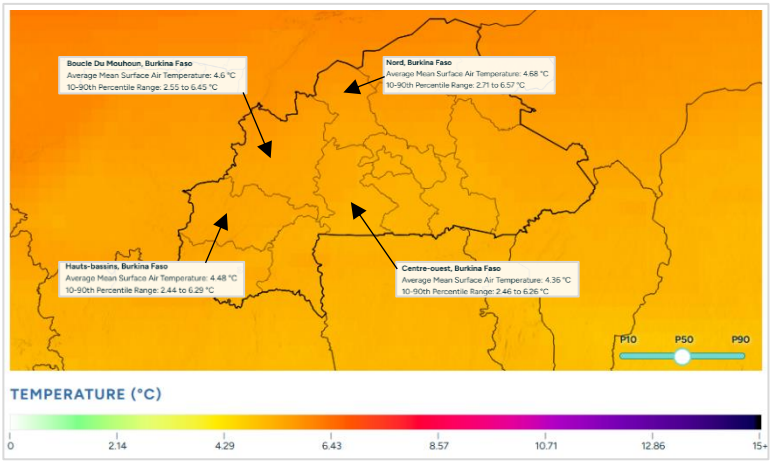

Figure 11. Projected mean annual temperature anomaly (2080–2099) in the project target region, relative to a 1995–2014 reference period (RCP5-5.8)[1].

Projected changes in mean annual rainfall are positive but modest, and differ slightly between regions. By 2100, under SSP5-8.5, mean precipitation is projected to increase by ~34 mm in Bankui and Sourou, ~66 mm in Nando, ~43 mm in Guiriko and ~47 mm in Yaadga relative to 1995–2014 (**Error! Reference source not found.**Figure 12)[83]. Despite these increases, there is no significant projected trend in the number of consecutive dry or wet days at regional level[84], implying that the main climate signal for the target regions will be much higher temperatures and extreme heat, combined with persistent intra-

[78] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available
[79] UK Centre for Hydrology and Ecology. 2021. AMMA-50: Climate Change and It's Impacts in Burkina Faso. Available here
World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[80] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[81] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[82] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[83] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[84] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here

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seasonal rainfall variability. For a landscape already characterised by high climatic variability, land degradation and heavy dependence on rain-fed production, this combination is expected to substantially increase climate risk.

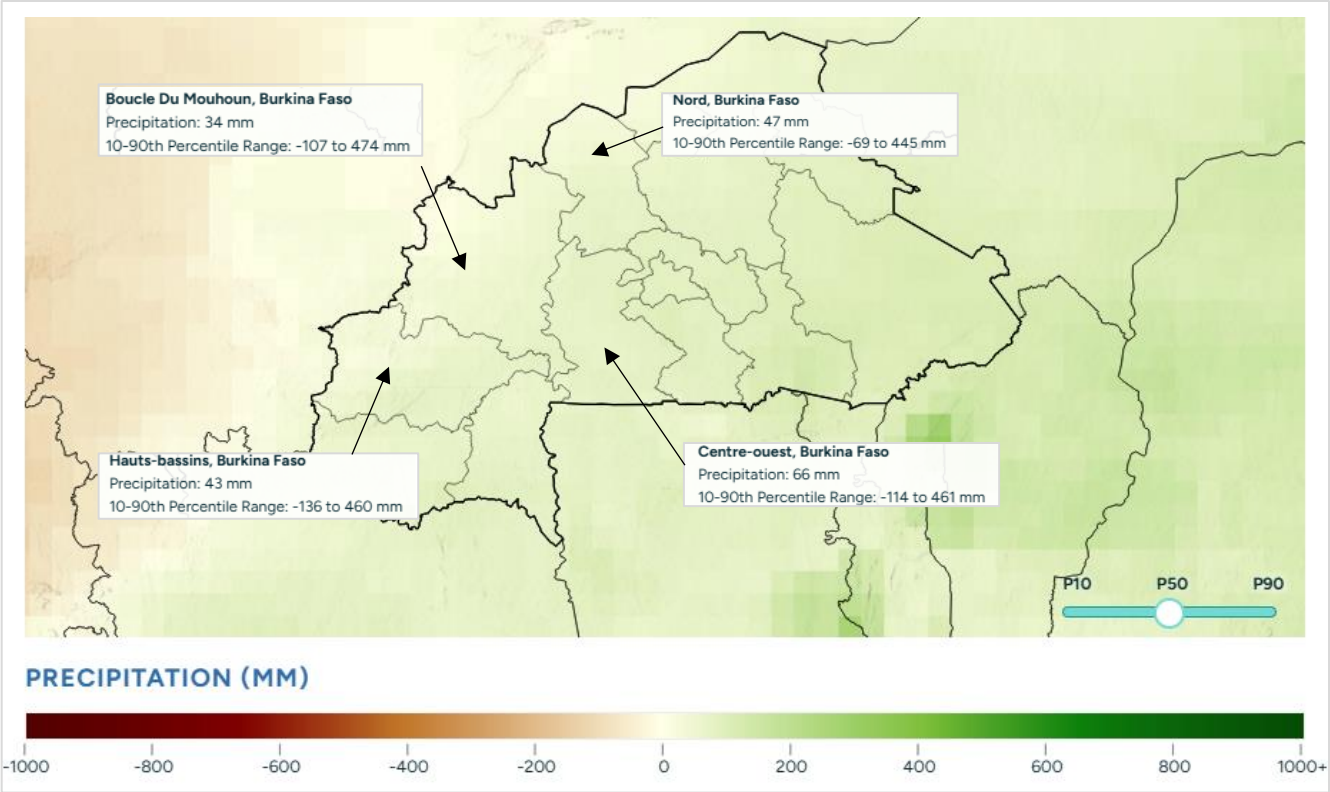

Figure 12. Projected mean annual precipitation anomaly (2080–2099) across the project target regions, relative to a 1995–2014 reference period (RCP5-5.8)[85].

Impacts of climate change

The impacts of climate change in Burkina Faso and the western intervention corridor reflect the combined effects of observed warming, increasing heat extremes, shifting rainfall patterns and rising evapotranspiration. These climatic shifts interact with existing environmental degradation, high livelihood dependence on rain-fed agriculture and significant socio-economic vulnerability. Drawing on the evidence presented above — including national analyses, regional observations and climate projections — Table 2 below summarises the key climate impacts expected across sectors most relevant to the proposed project. Climate change impacts in the project area are not gender-neutral. Rising temperatures, water scarcity and extreme events increase women's workloads related to water and fuel collection, food preparation and caregiving, while also heightening exposure to gender-based violence during periods of climate stress and displacement. Youth face declining employment opportunities as climate shocks reduce agricultural and pastoral productivity, increasing migration and livelihood insecurity. IDPs experience heightened exposure to climate risks due to settlement in degraded or high-risk areas with limited access to services. These differentiated impacts and their implications for adaptation planning are analysed in detail in Annex 5, which informs the project's gender-responsive design and targeting approach.

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

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Table 2. Description of climate change impacts in Burkina Faso, including observed and projected impacts and implications for the target regions.

Sector/system	Observed impacts	Projected impacts	Relevance to Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga
Agriculture and food security	• Reduced yields due to shorter growing periods caused by hotter conditions and disrupted rainfall timing. • Increased crop losses from flood events and windstorms (>7,200 ha destroyed between 2013–2022)[86]. • Soil erosion and nutrient loss resulting from intense rainfall bursts[87]. • Declining soil moisture from longer dry spells (+2.43 CDD/decade)[88].	• Heat-induced reductions in suitability for major staples as temperatures rise by ~3–4°C by 2080–2099[89,90]. • Increased evapotranspiration reducing plant-available moisture even when annual rainfall increases[91]. • Shortened crop development cycles lowering yields. • Higher incidence of flood-related crop destruction due to more intense rainfall events[92]. • Greater post-harvest losses due to humidity and pests under warming trends.	Target regions contribute >50% of national cereals and ~60% of cash crops[93]. Observed agricultural declines in Bankui and displacement-linked abandonment in Yaadga already undermine production. Future heat and rainfall extremes threaten national food security given this corridor's central role as a 'breadbasket'.
Livestock and rangelands	• Increased livestock mortality and reduced productivity during prolonged hot periods. • Declining availability of browsing material as woody vegetation degrades (35% of livestock fodder sourced from forests)[94]. • Seasonal drying of water sources reducing access to drinking water for herds, leading to weight loss and declining fertility.	• Intensified heat stress reducing weight gain, milk yields and fertility. • Lower fodder availability from heat- and drought-driven declines in rangeland productivity. • Higher incidence of vector-borne livestock disease transmission under warmer/humid conditions. • Greater likelihood of pasture degradation and fire outbreaks[95].	Regions host large herds (e.g., 587,861 cattle in Nando alone)[96]. Reduced fodder, unreliable water and extreme heat will affect pastoral livelihoods and increase resource-based conflict.
Water resources	• Reduced dry-season baseflows and seasonal drying of small dams and reservoirs. • Severe erosion and sedimentation from high-intensity rainfall, diminishing storage capacity[97]. • Increased flash flooding contaminating water sources.	• Rising evapotranspiration reducing net water availability as temperatures increase[98]. • Higher flood peaks and faster runoff reducing infiltration and recharge[99].	The Mouhoun, Nazinon, Nakambé and Sourou basins are critical for irrigation and water supply. Reduced reliability will directly affect agriculture, livestock and domestic water security.

[86] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.
[87] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[88] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[89] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[90] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[91] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[92] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[93] GoBF, Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire (SISA). 2024. Rapport de la mission conjointe de suivi et d'évaluation des marchés en février 2024, SISA/SAP. Available here
[94] Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). 2013. Plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP – Burkina Faso). Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
[95] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[96] Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques (DRARAH), Centre-Ouest. 2022.
[97] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[98] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[99] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here

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	• Declining groundwater recharge despite high potential in Guiriko.	• More frequent hydrological drought episodes due to more intense moisture deficits. • Higher contamination risk from extreme runoff.	
Ecosystems	• Forest loss of ~247,145 ha/year and long-term decline of timber stocks[100] resulting from the interaction between climate change and baseline drivers of deforestation[101]. • Reduced regeneration of key species (shea, néré) due to warming and soil moisture deficits resulting from increased evapotranspiration rates. • Increased erosion and gully formation following intense rainfall[102]. • Habitat fragmentation reducing wildlife and NTFP availability. Resultant land degradation, reduced soil fertility and declining biodiversity widely reported[103,104].	• Increased bushfire frequency with hotter, drier conditions[105,106]. • Shifts in vegetation composition towards heat and drought-tolerant species[107] • Accelerated savannah and gallery forest degradation, reducing carbon stocks and biodiversity[108]. • Declining capacity of ecosystems to provide services such as watershed protection and fodder.	The intervention area contains at least 18 classified forests and key biodiversity sites (e.g. Banh International Migratory Bird Conservation Area). Ongoing land clearance, combined with projected heat and rainfall extremes will further erode ecosystem services (carbon storage, fodder, NTFPs, watershed protection) critical for local resilience.
Human health	• Increased waterborne and vector-borne disease outbreaks following floods and heatwaves[109] (World Bank 2023). • Heat-related illnesses rising during extreme heat and hot nights[110]. • Injury, mortality and displacement resulting from floods and windstorms (>134,450 people displaced 2013–2022) [111].	• Up to ~245 days/year with heat index >35°C by 2100, increasing heat stress, dehydration and cardiovascular risk[112]. • Increased malaria and dengue transmission as temperature thresholds become more favourable[113]. • Higher malnutrition from climate-related crop and livestock declines.	High rural poverty, limited health infrastructure and conflict-related access constraints in the target regions amplify these risks, particularly for women, children, older persons and IDPs.
Infrastructure and settlements	• Floods and violent winds causing recurring damage to houses, schools, roads and health centres (>14,600 dwellings destroyed)[114]. • Infrastructure cracking and deformation from repeated heat stress[115].	• Increased intensity of extreme rainfall events likely to raise infrastructure damage[116]. • Higher maintenance costs due to heat effects on roads and buildings.	Rapidly growing rural towns and IDP-hosting communities in Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Guiriko and Yaadga face heightened disaster risk, with limited resources for resilient construction and maintenance.

[100] GoBF. 2012.Second National Forest Inventory (Second Inventaire Forestier National; IFN2). Available here
[101] GoBF. 2012.Second National Forest Inventory (Second Inventaire Forestier National; IFN2). Available here
[102] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[103] Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD). 2013. Plan de préparation à la REDD (R-PP – Burkina Faso). Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
[104] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[105] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[106] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[107] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[108] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[109] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[110] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[111] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.
[112] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here
[113] Otshudiema JO, Diao WR, Ouedraogo SMW, Kapete AN, Moyenga L, Chanda E, Traore T, Ramadan OP & Zumla A. 2025. Estimating Dengue Outbreak Thresholds in West Africa: A Comprehensive Analysis of Climatic Influences in Burkina Faso, 2018-2024. *Trop Med Infect Dis.,* 10(3): 66. Available here
[114] Burkina Faso Statistical Yearbook of the Environment 2022.
[115] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[116] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here

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	• Damage to irrigation and storage systems from erosion and runoff.	• Increased drainage failure, erosion and culvert washouts under more intense storms[117].	
Livelihoods, poverty and displacement	• Climate shocks eroding household assets, increasing food prices and undermining income diversification[118]. • Climate variability is interacting with political insecurity contributing to >2 million IDPs nationwide, including ~532,000 in the target regions[119]. • Recovery periods reduced due to more frequent extreme events.	• Approximately 2.7 million additional people are projected to fall into poverty by 2050 due to climate change[120]. • Greater frequency of climate-related displacement as agricultural, pastoral and fisheries livelihoods become less viable. • Increased competition for land and water, heightening social tensions.	The target regions already host ~26% of national IDPs, and livelihoods are heavily climate sensitive. Without adaptation, rising heat and climate extremes are likely to further erode resilience, increase forced migration and heighten climate–security risks.
Gender and social inclusion	• Women's workloads rising due to longer dry spells increasing time spent collecting water and fuelwood[121]. • Disproportionate exposure to gender-based violence during climate-stressed periods. As security concerns and resource shortages force women and girls into risky situations, exposure to gender-based violence (GBV) has surged — 1.3 million now require GBV support[122]. • Youth facing reduced employment opportunities as climate shocks reduce labour demand.	• Expanded gender and social inequalities as heat, rainfall variability and disaster losses reduce livelihood returns[123]. • Increased care burdens for women and girls due to more frequent illness and water scarcity[124]. • Growing exclusion of vulnerable groups (older persons, persons with disabilities, IDPs) as resource competition intensifies.	High rural poverty, entrenched gender norms and limited youth employment in the target regions mean that climate change will disproportionately affect women, youth, IDPs and other marginalised groups, unless adaptation responses are explicitly gender- and youth-responsive.

[117] Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK). 2020. Climate risk profile: Burkina Faso. Available here
[118] World Bank. 2022. Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages 2021-2022. Available here
[119] IOM, UN Migration. 2023. Burkina Faso Crisis Response Plan (CONASUR). Available here
[120] World Bank Group (2022) Country Climate and Development Report G5 Sahel. The study estimates by 2050, under the medium-growth and dry and pessimistic climate scenarios, the number of poor will increase relative to the baseline by 2.7 million in Burkina Faso.
[121] GoBF. 2015. Burkina Faso National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). Available here
[122] InterAction. 2024. Combating Gender-Based Violence in Burkina Faso. Available here
[123] GoBF. 2021. Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Available here
[124] GoBF. 2024. Plan National D'adaptation Aux Changements Climatiques (Pna) Du Burkina Faso (NAP in English): 2024–2028. Available here

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Problem analysis

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

Problem summary

Across Burkina Faso, climate change is driving a rapid decline in community resilience, as households are increasingly exposed to a combination of severe and rapidly intensifying climate hazards, which in turn amplify long-standing socioeconomic challenges and deepening the vulnerability of people whose livelihoods depend heavily on climate-sensitive natural resources. Increasing average temperatures, extreme heat and prolonged warm spells have been observed across the country, with temperatures frequently exceeding 35°C and projected warm spell durations reaching 250–270 days per year by 2100. Concurrently, increasing rainfall variability, longer consecutive dry periods and rising evapotranspiration contribute to recurrent agricultural and hydrological droughts, resulting in persistent soil moisture deficits that undermine crop and pasture productivity. When rainfall does occur, it is increasingly delivered through intense short-duration events that generate rapid runoff, flash flooding, soil erosion and damage to homes, roads and small-scale infrastructure. These heavy downpours combine with rising flood peaks to increase the overflow risk of small dams, reservoirs and low-lying settlements. Severe windstorms and convective storms often accompany these intense rainfall episodes, adding an additional layer of risk across the western agro-sylvo-pastoral corridor. Together, these hazards are eroding livelihoods, weakening ecosystem services and placing vulnerable households under escalating stress. Communities in the project target region in the west of the country — spanning the Sahelian, Sudano-Sahelian and Sudanian agro-ecological zones — are already experiencing severe on-the-ground impacts of climate change, including declining crop yields, shrinking pasture availability, increasing water scarcity and more frequent damage to homes and infrastructure. These climate-induced impacts are eroding household assets, reducing food security and pushing the most vulnerable groups deeper into poverty.

As highlighted in the DPSI analysis below (Figure 13), the intensifying impacts of climate change are interacting with deep-rooted socioeconomic challenges that are already undermining the resilience of the most vulnerable communities. These challenges include population pressure, dependence on biomass for energy, overreliance on rainfed agriculture and unsustainable natural resource use. The figure below shows how these underlying drivers/root causes of the problem are driving pressure on ecosystems that affect the delivery of ecosystem services, and ultimately reduces the biological and economic productivity of the land. These challenges have historically been compounded by armed conflict, political insecurity and displacement, which concentrate vulnerable households (especially women and children) in areas with limited natural resources and overstretched services. The socioeconomic challenges present in the country are increasing pressure on the natural resource base, leading to overgrazing, overharvesting of non-timber forest products and ultimately to land degradation and deforestation. Ecosystems subsequently undergo state changes that further intensify the climate vulnerability of local communities — including desertification, hydrological decline, biodiversity loss and reduced agricultural and livestock productivity. The cycle of non-climate drivers, pressures, states and impacts is exacerbated by climate change, which further affect ecosystem services, reduce the productivity of the land and intensify food and water insecurity, declining community health and wellbeing and deepening poverty. These declines translate into worsening food and water insecurity, multidimensional poverty, poor health outcomes and rising out-migration. Climate change acts as a threat multiplier throughout this cycle, accelerating degradation of ecosystems, amplifying shocks and reinforcing the downward spiral of vulnerability, thereby further exacerbating the impacts on already vulnerable communities.

Structural gender inequalities constitute an underlying driver of climate vulnerability in the project area. Unequal access to land, finance, information and decision-making limits women's adaptive capacity, while high unpaid care burdens and restrictive social norms reduce time available for livelihood diversification and skills development. Gender inequalities and exposure to global market shocks further constrain households' ability to adapt or invest in resilient livelihoods. These factors increase pressure on already degraded ecosystems and constrain the uptake of climate-resilient practices. The DPSIR analysis incorporates these gender-related drivers and pressures, drawing on evidence presented in Annex 5, which identifies priority entry points for gender-responsive adaptation.

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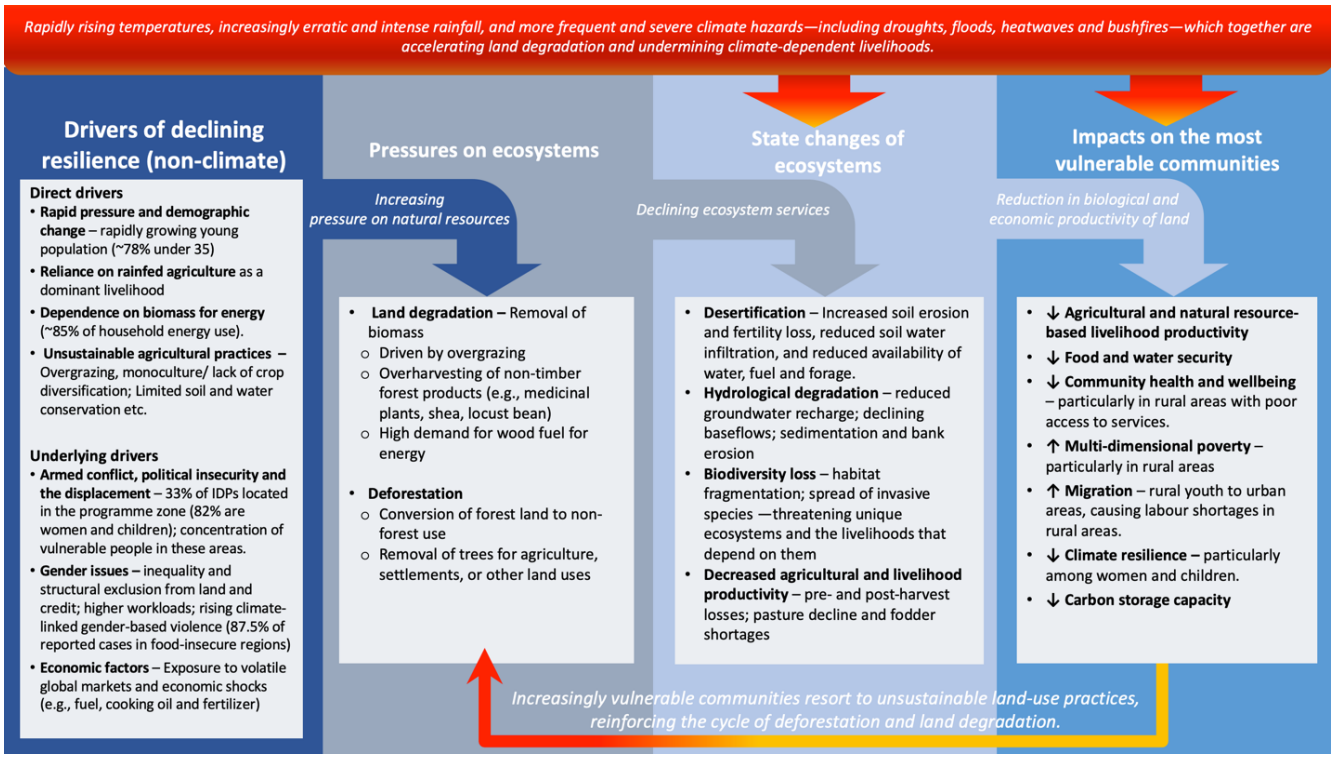

Figure 13. A summary of the non-climate drivers of community and ecosystem vulnerability in the target areas.

Non-climate causes of climate vulnerability

A summary of the non-climate challenges is presented below, followed by a summary of current and future impacts of climate change.

Drivers — Drivers of community climate vulnerability are underlying issues/root causes that should be factored into the project strategy, but which can not necessarily be fully addressed as part of the project. Direct underlying factors include a rapidly growing young population (~78% is under 35); a reliance on rainfed agriculture as a dominant livelihood; overdependence on biomass for energy (~85% of household energy use); and unsustainable agricultural practices such a overgrazing, and monoculture/ lack of crop diversification. Underlying drivers of pressure on ecosystems including armed conflict, political insecurity and the displacement – 33% of IDPs located in the project target areas (82% are women and children), which causes a concentration of vulnerable people in these areas. Structural gender issues also contribute to vulnerability, including inequality and structural exclusion from land and credit; higher workloads; and rising climate-linked gender-based violence (87.5% of reported cases in food-insecure regions). Finally, economic factors indirectly affect community resilience through exposure to volatile global markets and economic shocks (e.g., fuel, cooking oil and fertilizer), which compels communities to intensifying their dependence on scarce natural resources.

Pressures — The drivers above lead to intensifying 'pressures' on the natural resource base and ecosystems. This is broadly characterised by the process of land degradation and deforestation. Land degradation occurs through the excessive removal of biomass for energy, overgrazing by livestock, overharvesting of non-timber forest products (e.g., medicinal plants, shea, locust bean). Deforestation is the conversion of forest land to non-forest use, such as the removal of trees for agriculture, settlements, or other land uses. Collectively, these 'pressures' are contributing to declining ecosystem services in the target areas.

State changes — As a result of intensifying pressures on ecosystems, the project target areas are experiencing widespread desertification, increased soil erosion and fertility loss, reduced soil water infiltration, and reduced availability of fuel and forage. This is occurring alongside hydrological degradation – reduced groundwater recharge; declining baseflows; sedimentation and bank erosion — and biodiversity loss through habitat fragmentation; spread of invasive species and broadly threatening unique ecosystems and the livelihoods that depend on them. All of

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these changing ecosystem services are resulting in a decline in the biological and economic productivity of the land, with numerous direct impacts on vulnerable communities, as described below.

Impacts — The cycle of decreasing community resilience is characterized by a general decline in the productivity of agricultural and natural resource-based livelihood, with several impacts on the most vulnerable communities. These include: declining food and water security; diminishing community health and wellbeing – particularly in rural areas with poor access to services; rising multi-dimensional poverty; migration of rural youth to urban areas, causing labour shortages in rural areas; and most crucially, a decline in their climate resilience – particularly among women and children. Moreover, land degradation and deforestation ultimately also reduce the carbon storage capacity of ecosystems in the project target areas.

Contribution of climate change to the problem

Burkina Faso is experiencing rapid climatic changes, characterised by strong and accelerating warming, a sharp rise in extreme heat and increasingly erratic and unpredictable rainfall. Since 1950, temperatures have increased from ~26.8°C to ~29.3°C (2024), with ~0.25°C/decade warming and dangerous heat days rising from <1 to ~66 per year. Rainfall has declined by ~14.6 mm/decade and become more irregular, with longer dry spells and shorter, intense rainfall events. These trends are mirrored across the target regions (Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Guiriko and Yaadga), which show consistent warming (+0.21–0.27°C/decade), declining rainfall (–10 to –32 mm/decade) and increasing high-intensity storms that drive flash floods, erosion and hydrological stress. Under SSP5–8.5, temperatures may rise by ~4.5°C by 2100, with >245 extreme heat days per year and warm spells dominating the climate system, while modest rainfall increases (+34–66 mm) combined with higher variability and rising evapotranspiration (3–7%) are expected to intensify agricultural drought, flood risk and soil moisture deficits. Based on these climatic changes, the main climate hazards of concern for the project area are as follows:

- **Extreme heat and prolonged warm spells** — rapidly rising temperatures, sharp increases in days >35°C, and projected warm spell durations exceeding 250–270 days/year by 2100.
- **Recurrent agricultural and hydrological droughts** — declining seasonal rainfall reliability, longer consecutive dry days, and rising evapotranspiration causing persistent soil moisture deficits.
- **Intense short-duration rainfall events** — more frequent heavy downpours, rainfall “bursts” and high runoff leading to flash flooding, erosion and infrastructure damage.
- **Increasing flood risk** — higher flood peaks, rapid surface runoff and overflow of small dams, reservoirs and low-lying settlements.
- **Windstorms and convective storms** — violent winds accompanying intense rainfall events, already causing widespread damage across the western corridor.

Climate change reinforces and accelerates each stage of vulnerability identified in the DPSIR analysis. Rising temperatures, extreme heat and more temporally erratic rainfall intensify underlying drivers such as dependence on rain-fed livelihoods and pressure on natural resources. These hazards amplify existing pressures — overgrazing, biomass extraction, unsustainable farming and deforestation — by slowing vegetation recovery and increasing soil and water stress. They worsen existing state changes in the western corridor, including desertification, declining soil fertility, reduced baseflows and biodiversity loss, through higher evapotranspiration and heavier runoff events. As a result, climate change magnifies negative impacts on food and water security, livelihoods, health and displacement. Overall, it acts as a systemic threat multiplier, deepening pre-existing socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities and accelerating declines in resilience across the project area. Climate-specific impacts outlined in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of climate-specific impacts within the proposed project target regions

Sector	Observed impacts	Projected impacts
Agriculture	Yield decline, flood/windstorm losses, soil erosion from intense rainfall	Reduced crop suitability, higher evapotranspiration, more droughts & flood losses
Livestock	Reduced fodder, heat stress, water scarcity	Stronger heat stress, less pasture, more disease
Water	Reduced baseflows, dam drying, sedimentation	Higher evapotranspiration, more flash floods, declining recharge
Ecosystems	Forest loss, species decline, increased erosion	More fires, vegetation shifts, accelerated degradation
Health	More heat illness & disease outbreaks	Extreme heat exposure, rising malaria/dengue, malnutrition

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Infrastructure	Flood/wind damage, heat stress on structures	More storm damage, higher maintenance under heat
Livelihoods	Asset erosion, food price shocks, displacement	More poverty & displacement, resource conflict
Gender	Higher workloads, GBV risk	Worsening inequalities, increased care burdens

Theory of Change

The Theory of Change below presents the proposed method of addressing the problem and achieving the preferred solution/alternative scenario. Following the preferred solution, a brief analysis is presented of barriers that currently inhibit the preferred solution from being achieved. The ToC then describes a series of Components, Outcomes and Outputs that will address the barriers to the preferred solution.

Preferred solution to the problem

The preferred solution describes the transformative change required to address the problem of declining climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities living in the Bankui, Sourou, Nando, Yaadga and Guiriko regions of Burkina Faso. The preferred solution involves strengthening their adaptive capacity and address the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems in these areas. This involves restoring degraded production landscapes to improve ecosystem functioning and ecosystem services — such as hydrological regulation, soil moisture retention, erosion control, and groundwater infiltration — thereby enhancing food and water security under current and future climate conditions, and reducing the vulnerability of communities to heat extremes, floods and dry spells. This will also require support for households and smallholder producers to secure their food and livelihood systems under increasingly variable climate conditions by expanding access to climate-resilient agricultural, pastoral, and fisheries practices and infrastructure. A key element of the preferred solution is to safeguard water resources and enhance water security through sustainable, climate-responsive land and water management that strengthens communities' ability to cope with erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells, and rising temperatures. Building resilient livelihoods additionally requires improving the ability of vulnerable groups — particularly women, youth and displaced populations — to diversify income sources, reduce climate-related losses, and maintain productive assets during and after climate shocks.

Barriers to the preferred solution

To overcome the climate problem and enhance the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities living in Burkina Faso, several barriers need to be addressed that currently prevent the adoption of climate-resilient practices. These barriers — including political, institutional and legal issues; economic and financial challenges; social and cultural factors; and technical aspects — are outlined below. The proposed project has been designed specifically to address these barriers.

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

A lack of knowledge of relevant policy and strategic frameworks that govern the protection of natural resources and the sustainable management of the environment by the population: For example, Law No. 008-2014/AN of 8 April 2014 on the framework law on sustainable development in Burkina Faso and Law No. 026-2007/AN of 20 November 2007 establishing fertilizer control in Burkina Faso are little known by the populations who can continue to adopt non-compliant practices. such as overexploitation of natural resources, use of unregistered fertilizers, etc., thus affecting the activities of the project. Inconsistency between legal texts: According to Palé and Kaboré (2021), the Law on the General Code of Local Authorities (CGCT) enshrines the transfer of powers relating to the management of natural resources to local authorities, while at the same time, these local authorities lose their autonomy in terms of natural resource management, in accordance with the Environmental Code and the Forest Code. This duality can lead to an increase in the complexity of the management of natural resources, and the implementation of coherent and effective strategies at the local level.

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

Weak private sector commitment to climate change investment: Investments in climate projects/programmes are often perceived as having a long-term return on investment, which can deter companies and the private sector in the short term. Lack of financial support mechanisms for households to support the costs of adopting and using climate-friendly technologies: In the study area, most populations (more than half) live below the poverty line. This situation does not facilitate the adoption and use of resilient agricultural practices by households, without any financial support mechanism.

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

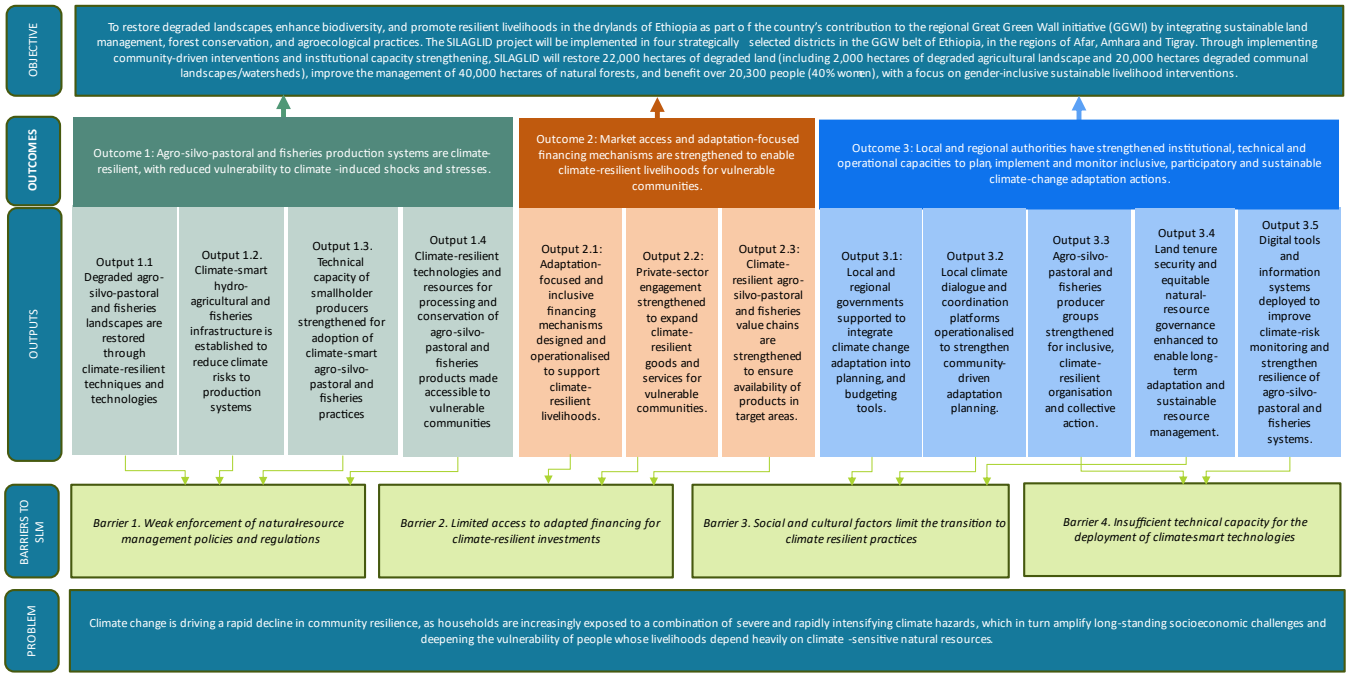
Ancestral habits related to collection of wood for energy: The practice of fetching wood by women and children is perceived as an ancestral habit in the project area. Opposition to changing these ancestral habits is a significant barrier. The use of unregistered pesticides and chemical fertilizers in the fields: From the consultations, it appears that this practice is not only unregistered pesticides, but also chemical fertilizers is a common practice in the study area that could limit the achievement of the expected results of the project. Anarchic occupation of the banks of watercourses: This is recurrent around the main rivers such as the Mouhoun, thus causing them to silt up and reduce the availability of water resources in a sustainable way.

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

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

Proposed objectives

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



Project/Programme Components and Financing:

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (USD)

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Component 1 Strengthening the climate resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems	**Output 1.1** Degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries landscapes are restored through climate-resilient techniques and technologies	**Outcome 1** Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems are climate-resilient, with reduced vulnerability to climate-induced shocks and stresses.	**10,500,000**
	Output 1.2. Climate-smart hydro-agricultural and fisheries infrastructure is established to reduce climate risks to production systems		
	Output 1.3. Technical capacity of smallholder producers strengthened for adoption of climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices		
	Output 1.4 Climate-resilient technologies and resources for processing and conservation of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries products made accessible to vulnerable communities		
Component 2: Increased access of vulnerable communities to markets and innovative financing to strengthen their resilience/adaptation to climate change	**Output 2.1:** Adaptation-focused and inclusive financing mechanisms designed and operationalised to support climate-resilient livelihoods.	**Outcome 2 :** Market access and adaptation-focused financing mechanisms are strengthened to enable climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities.	**3,000,000**[125]
	Output 2.2: Private-sector engagement strengthened to expand climate-resilient goods and services for vulnerable communities.		
	Output 2.3: Climate-resilient agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains are strengthened to ensure availability of products in target areas.		
Component 3: Strengthening local climate governance, learning and knowledge sharing	**Output 3.1:** Local and regional governments supported to integrate climate change adaptation into planning, and budgeting tools.	**Outcome 3 :** Local and regional authorities have strengthened institutional, technical and operational capacities to plan, implement and monitor inclusive, participatory and sustainable climate-change adaptation actions.	**1,500,000**
	Output 3.2 Local climate dialogue and coordination platforms operationalised to strengthen community-driven adaptation planning.		
	Output 3.3 Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries producer groups strengthened for inclusive, climate-resilient organisation and collective action.		
	Output 3.4 Land tenure security and equitable natural-resource governance enhanced to enable long-term adaptation and sustainable resource management.		
	Output 3.5 Digital tools and information systems deployed to improve climate-risk monitoring and strengthen resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems.		
Total			**15,000,000**
6. Project/Programme Execution cost (9.5%)			1,574,586
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			16,574,586
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) (8.5%)			1,408,840
Amount of Financing Requested			**17,983,426**

Projected Calendar:

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

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2030
Project/Programme Closing	2033
Terminal Evaluation	2033

[125] Note: the full cost of adaptation proposed is being met by the proposed AF budget.

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PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

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

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

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

Component 1 focuses on strengthening the climate resilience of the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems on which vulnerable communities depend. These systems are increasingly affected by rapid climatic shifts, including rising temperatures, recurrent droughts, more frequent flood events, erratic rainfall patterns, and prolonged dry spells. Observed national warming of ~0.25°C per decade—and up to 0.27°C per decade in Guiriko — has already increased the number of extremely hot days, with heat index values exceeding 35°C for ~66 days per year, compared with fewer than one day in 1950. Rainfall has declined across all target regions, with reductions ranging from 10–32 mm per decade, alongside a consistent rise in consecutive dry days and shorter periods of sustained rainfall. These changes have translated into 73 floods and 35 violent windstorms in the intervention area between 2013–2022, damaging over 7,200 ha of crops, destroying 14,600 homes, and displacing ~134,450 people. The combined effects of rising heat, erratic rainfall and hydrometeorological extremes accelerate land degradation, reduce water availability, diminish soil moisture retention, and lower crop and livestock productivity. As a result, producers face increasing crop unsuitability, water stress, and declining yields—factors that undermine food security and deepen poverty among already vulnerable populations. Looking ahead, projected warming under SSP5-8.5 is severe, with temperatures expected to rise by ~4.5–4.7°C across the target regions by 2100 and warm spells extending beyond 250 days per year, greatly intensifying heat stress on crops, livestock and natural systems.

Component 1 will address the following gaps:

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

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

- ***Outcome 1: the resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems to the effects of climate change is strengthened***

To achieve the desired changes, the outcome is operationalised through four outputs, centred on hard investments, as described below.

<u>Output 1.1 Degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries landscapes are restored through climate-resilient techniques and technologies</u>

This output will involve the restoration of degraded agricultural land through CES/DRS techniques; restoration of degraded grazing areas with improved forage seeds, restoration and protection of riverbanks of water bodies; the removal of invasive plants, the provision of seeds of improved varieties and mineral fertilizers to vulnerable producers; the construction of composting complexes and the valorization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery by-

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products (including biodigesters); and the provision of batches of inputs for the manufacture of biological inputs to vulnerable producers.

Output 1.2: Climate-smart hydro-agricultural and fisheries infrastructure is established to reduce climate risks to production systems

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

Output 1.3: Technical capacity of smallholder producers strengthened for adoption of climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices

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

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

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

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

Component 2 addresses the diminishing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the face of the growing impacts of climate change. This component will strengthen the adaptive capacities of actors in agro-silvo-pastoral sectors by improving their access to markets and innovative financing. The following barriers will be addressed through the implementation of this component:

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

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

- ***Outcome 2: Populations, especially women, youth and vulnerable people, develop and adopt natural resource management and governance mechanisms for climate resilience.***

The outcome will be achieved through three outputs, as described below.

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

This output will be achieved through support to vulnerable communities for the implementation of a *Warrantage* system; support for the implementation of a contract farming mechanism; support for the extension of agricultural insurance for rural producers; support for networking systems for vulnerable communities to access financing and markets; and for the digitalization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery product marketing networks through innovative tools/platforms. Financing mechanisms will be designed to be inclusive of women producers and entrepreneurs, including targeted access to warrantage systems, contract farming arrangements, agricultural insurance and digital finance platforms. The project will support at least 1,000 women to access microcredit or climate finance, complemented by financial literacy and climate-finance awareness training. It should be noted that the full cost of adaptation proposed is being met by the proposed AF budget.

Output 2.2: Private-sector engagement strengthened to expand climate-resilient goods and services for vulnerable communities.

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

Output 2.3: Climate-resilient agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains are strengthened to ensure availability of products in target areas.

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

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

Component 3 will strengthen the institutional, human and operational capacities of local and regional governments in target areas for planning, implementing and monitoring climate change adaptation actions in an inclusive, participatory and sustainable manner. This will substantially improve their preparedness for the prevention and management of climate risks. This component will address several remaining gaps, including weak consideration of climate change in planning and budgeting processes at the local level; inadequate monitoring of adaptation to climate change; lack of knowledge and non-compliance with the laws and regulations governing the protection of natural resources; weak capitalization and popularization of endogenous practices for adaptation to climate change; and low community participation in climate action. Moreover, Component 1 will improve coordination for adaptation planning, programming and monitoring; enhance land insecurity and weak digitalization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems, and poor access to climate information and early warning services. The interventions implemented under Component 3 will contribute directly to the achievement of the outcome and outputs below:

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

Output 3.1: Local and regional governments supported to integrate climate change adaptation into planning, and budgeting tools.

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

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

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

Output 3.3: Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries producer groups strengthened for inclusive, climate-resilient organisation and collective action.

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

Output 3.4: Land tenure security and equitable natural-resource governance enhanced to enable long-term adaptation and sustainable resource management.

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

Output 3.5: Digital tools and information systems deployed to improve climate-risk monitoring and strengthen resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems.

This output will include the mapping of agricultural land and pastoral areas, the digitalization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production value chains through traceability, e-commerce and mobile payments, and the training of rural youth in digital agricultural tools, pastoral and fisheries (use of digital technology in the value chain, financial inclusion, e-commerce, etc.). Output 3.5 will also include provision of subsidies for the adoption of digital/digital technologies by small producers, the strengthening of public-private partnerships (including with universities and research institutions), and research for the development of innovative digital solutions adapted to climate change at the national and local levels (start-up, acceleration of identified solutions, etc.). Digital inclusion measures will prioritise women given the persistent gender digital divide, with fewer than 20% of women regularly using digital tools and affordability/digital literacy constraints limiting uptake.

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

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

Environmental co-benefits: in addition to the project's direct focus on adaptation and climate resilience, the implementation of different interventions such as the restoration of degraded land, agroforestry practices, restoration of the banks of water bodies will contribute indirectly to the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Interventions implemented under the project will support the restoration and/or improve the sequestration capacities of soils, plants and wetlands. In addition, the productive use of energy (i.e., through solar

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pumping) will reduce GHG emissions from the use of generators. Project activities such as agroforestry, shoreline restoration and protection will also improve vegetation cover, thereby controlling soil erosion and siltation of water bodies, etc. This will have a knock-on effect on the improvement of biodiversity, allowing the maintenance of ecosystem services essential to the climate resilience of vulnerable communities. In addition to the improvement of biodiversity, there is also the improvement of groundwater infiltration. Finally, actions to restore and protect aquatic ecosystems will improve water availability and quality.

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

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

Gender-responsive development impact: The project will be strongly focused on ensuring that the needs of women, the youth and other marginalized groups are addressed and that opportunities to improve their quality of life and increase their incomes are met. Particular emphasis will be placed on the empowerment of women and girls. In terms of gender, the objective is to reach at least 50% women and 50% young people (men and women) among the beneficiaries. Proposed activities for women and youth will include access to productive capital and income-generating activities. This will involve setting aside agricultural plots for women and youth in newly irrigated areas; positioning women and youth as rural entrepreneurs and service providers in development poles; prioritizing women and youth in capacity-building and access to finance activities. For all supply chains, youth and women will be the priority targets.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- **SDG 1: End poverty —** The project will contribute to SDG 1 by substantially improving the incomes of the poorest communities, including small-scale producers, women, IDPs, climate migrants, the project contributes directly to target 1.2, which aims to halve the proportion of people living in poverty. In addition, by strengthening the resilience of communities to climate shocks, it contributes to target 1.5, which aims to reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters.
- **SDG 2: End hunger —** The project will contribute to SDG 2 by increasing agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices and productivity, the project contributes to target 2.3, which aims to double the agricultural productivity of smallholder producers. In addition, by promoting climate-resilient practices, it contributes to target 2.4, which aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of food systems to climate change.
- **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls —** The project will contribute to SDG 5 by enabling access to land for women and other vulnerable people, supporting the transformation and commercialization of speculation, access to finance, the project contributes to target 5.5 ensure the full participation of women at all levels of decision-making in political life; 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control of land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with domestic legislation, 5.b Strengthen the use of key technologies, in particular computer and communications, to promote the empowerment of women.

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- **SDG 13: Combat climate change —** The project will contribute to SDG 13 by strengthening the resilience of communities to extreme weather events and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, the project contributes directly to target 13.1, which aims to strengthen resilience to climate hazards. In addition, by developing the adaptive capacities of local actors, it contributes to target 13.3, which aims to improve education and awareness on climate change.
- **SDG 15: Preserve ecosystems —** By promoting sustainable forest management and carrying out afforestation/reforestation actions, the project contributes directly to target 15.2, which aims to halt deforestation and restore degraded forests.

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

The proposed financial structure for the project is considered adequate and reasonable to achieve the objectives of the project in a cost-effective manner. A detailed economic and financial analysis of the project's interventions will be carried out as part of the development of the full funding proposal. The cost of the AF investment per direct beneficiary is USD 12 (total AF investment/number of direct beneficiaries). It should be noted that the project will align with the best practices of green entrepreneurship in the value chain of the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector.

The proposed project will build on lessons learned from previous projects. For example, UNDP has capitalized on the experience of PAMED and other similar projects on its extensive experience in managing water retention dam and anti-salt dam projects, which will inform the full design and implementation of the project. The same applies to the SP-CNDD, the FIE, the DGPV as well as the producer organizations, which have extensive knowledge of the management practices of the value chain of the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector since they have been involved in other previous projects. Local communities' practices for restoring degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and aquatic landscapes through nature-based practices will also be used in this project. This project builds on best practices from other interventions carried out by the main stakeholders of this project.

The cost-effectiveness rationale for the specific interventions identified is summarized in Table 4 below. Overall, the value provided by the project in terms of cost-effectiveness is as a result of the reduction of recovery costs and the prevention of resource losses spent by the project by on key interventions. These include: restoring degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and aquatic landscapes through nature-based practices; setting up climate-smart hydro-agricultural infrastructure; strengthening the capacities of small-scale producers on climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices; making available agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery products adapted to climate change that are processed and well preserved; making innovative and adapted financing mechanisms available; provision of goods and services for investments in adaptation to climate change by vulnerable communities through the involvement of the private sector; setting up infrastructures for the sale of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery products; integration of adaptation by local authorities into their planning and budgeting tools; support for the operationalization of local frameworks for dialogue on adaptation to climate change; and support for the organization of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery producers.

Table 4. Factors contributing to cost-effectiveness of the proposed project.

Approaches to making the project cost-effective	Cost-effectiveness rationale	Less cost-effective alternatives
Restoration of degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and aquatic landscapes through nature-based solutions	Encourage the commitment of field agents with the ownership of beneficiaries.	The project could engage the private sector through the signing of contracts. This could lead to additional costs and make the project less cost-effective.
Setting up climate-smart hydro-agricultural infrastructure	It is cost-effective because it allows for optimized water management, increases yields and strengthens resilience to climatic hazards. Despite a high initial cost, it offers a good return on investment in the medium term.	In comparison, alternatives such as traditional irrigation or rainfed crops are less efficient, more vulnerable and unsustainable. They often result in farm losses and higher costs in the long run.
Capacity building of smallholder farmers on	Capacity building for smallholder farmers on climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and	Less cost-effective alternatives include traditional practices that are not adapted to the climate, one-

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Approaches to making the project cost-effective	Cost-effectiveness rationale	Less cost-effective alternatives
climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices	fisheries practices is cost-effective as it improves productivity, resilience and sustainable management of natural resources. At low cost, this approach allows sustainable gains in self-reliance, food security and climate adaptation.	off assistance or non-targeted training, which offer little lasting impact. They expose producers to increased losses from climate shocks and hinder local development.
Availability of agro-silvo-pastoral and fishery products adapted to climate change that are processed and well preserved	The approach is cost-effective because it reduces post-harvest losses, extends shelf life and increases added value. It also promotes market access and food security.	Less profitable alternatives such as the sale of unprocessed or poorly preserved raw products lead to significant post-harvest losses, low competitiveness and increased dependence on the seasons. They limit incomes and hinder adaptation to climate change.
Provision of goods and services for investments in adaptation to climate change for vulnerable communities through private sector involvement	It is cost-effective because it mobilizes sustainable resources, drives innovation, and enhances impact at scale. It allows for a rapid and targeted response to local needs.	Less profitable alternatives, such as isolated public aid or one-off donations, often lack continuity, scalability and efficiency. They create dependency without guaranteeing sustainable solutions or local commitment.
Availability of innovative and adapted financing mechanisms	The approach is cost-effective because it facilitates vulnerable communities' access to the resources needed to sustainably adapt to climate change. It encourages local investment, economic resilience and empowerment.	Less cost-effective alternatives, such as traditional financing or one-off grants, are often rigid, unaffordable, and unsustainable. They limit the long-term impact and do not effectively address the specific needs of beneficiaries.
Establishment of infrastructure for the sale of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries products	It is cost-effective because it reduces post-harvest losses, improves access to markets and increases farmers' incomes. It also promotes the regularity of the offer and local competitiveness.	Less profitable alternatives, such as informal sales or lack of infrastructure, lead to economic losses, saturation of local markets and limited outlets. They hinder the sustainable development of rural sectors.
Integration by local authorities of adaptation into their planning and budgeting tools	It makes it possible to mobilise existing local structures, to strengthen intersectoral synergies and to reduce the transaction costs linked to parallel arrangements. This approach optimizes the use of resources and facilitates access to additional financing, thus contributing to greater effectiveness in the implementation of adaptation actions.	On the other hand, alternatives such as the establishment of ad hoc structures or centralised "green" funds often generate high administrative costs and low local ownership, limiting their effectiveness. Similarly, one-off initiatives that are not integrated into the formal local budget lack financial robustness and sustainability. Thus, integration into local planning and budgeting tools is proving to be a more effective and sustainable strategy for climate change adaptation.
Support for the operationalization of local frameworks for dialogue on climate change adaptation	By strengthening local governance and fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue, this approach optimizes the use of existing resources, while improving the relevance and sustainability of climate change adaptation interventions. It also makes it possible to better target the needs of vulnerable communities, thus ensuring a more efficient allocation of funding.	Conversely, less cost-effective alternatives include centralized top-down approaches or non-institutionalized ad hoc dialogues. These methods often lack coordination, leading to overlapping efforts, low local ownership and high administrative costs. They also risk neglecting specific local needs, thus reducing the impact and sustainability of adaptation initiatives.
Support for the organization of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery producers	By strengthening the organizational capacities of local actors, this approach promotes better management of resources, increased value of products and easier access to financing and markets. It thus contributes to a sustainable increase in producers' productivity and incomes, while improving their resilience to climatic hazards.	Less cost-effective alternatives include isolated interventions or informal one-off supports. These approaches lack sustainability and long-term impact, as they do not promote the empowerment of producers or the structuring of value chains. They can also lead to dispersal of efforts and inefficiencies in the use of resources, limiting benefits for rural communities.

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Approaches to making the project cost-effective	Cost-effectiveness rationale	Less cost-effective alternatives
Secure land tenure and equitable governance of natural resources	Participatory mapping, awareness-raising, and the issuance of land tenure documents (e.g., land-use certificates, memoranda of understanding, etc.) have a relatively low cost (less than USD 6,000 per commune on average**)** compared to the value of the investments they protect, and avoid costly land disputes for communities and households. When producers have a secure right to their land, they are incentivised to invest more in agroforestry, hedgerows, perennial crops, which promotes the emergence of a sustainable rural green economy	Without land tenure security, many investments (e.g., wells, irrigated perimeters, agro-forests, silvopastoral developments, etc.) are exposed to conflict, eviction or misappropriation, the infrastructure and support provided may be lost or challenged, social tensions may arise (e.g. conflicts between herders/farmers, or families on developed land), the most vulnerable actors remain excluded from the benefits of adaptation
Digitalization of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries systems for better resilience to climate change	Agro-climatic bulletins by SMS, mobile applications, community radios, digital platforms make it possible to quickly reach producers even in remote areas. The cost of implementation (infrastructure and content) is limited, but the impact is large: better agricultural planning, reduction of losses, informed decision-making. Digital technology allows for product traceability, electronic payment, and direct access to markets, limiting losses and margins for intermediaries. This creates new opportunities for women and youth, while reducing dependence on informal channels.	Weather information arrives late, or is not understood; producers sell at a loss due to a lack of access to digital markets; Physical infrastructure (i.e., pumps, boreholes, markets) is underused due to a lack of coordination or digital monitoring, and no local youth or female relay is trained in green technology.

Under future climate conditions, the impacts of extreme climate events (i.e., floods and windstorms) will continue to lead to high repair and reconstruction costs for communities, diverting scarce resources from other development needs. While the GoBF is investing significant resources into climate change adaptation activities through the State's budgetary allocations, which is complemented by resources from its development partners, finance for adaptation in the country remains insufficient to address the growing impacts of climate change on the country's most vulnerable communities. The current insufficient funding for adaptation measures is contributing directly to environmental degradation in the target areas. Soil erosion, biodiversity loss, and other ecological consequences occur, affecting not only the agricultural landscape, but also the overall health of the local ecosystem. In the absence of additional investment, the long-term sustainability of the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector in the region would be compromised, and the community could find itself in a precarious situation, facing immediate and future challenges without the resources to build resilience or to fund recovery from extreme climate events. Without support from the Adaptation Fund, climate change impacts on vulnerable communities will continue to intensify, leading to a chain reaction of negative effects, threatening the well-being, livelihood and sustainability of the local community in the programme's target area.

Funding from the Adaptation Fund will catalyze a positive cycle of sustainable development, enabling the local communities to thrive in the face of the challenges posed by climate change. With the support of the Adaptation Fund to combat soil degradation and implement climate-resilient agricultural practices in the intervention areas, the local communities are expected to benefit from transformative positive impacts. Adequate financing will enable the implementation of advanced technologies and sustainable practices for the adaptation of vulnerable communities, preserve arable land and ensure its productivity. This funding would not only strengthen the community's capacity to adapt to climate change, but would also improve their overall quality of life, thereby contributing to food security, poverty reduction, and sustainable development.

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

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

National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2024-2028): The project operationalises elements of Burkina Faso's NAP, which aims to strengthen the resilience of people and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. It contributes to the achievement of several strategic objectives of the NAP, including: i) the integration of adaptation into local planning (PCD, PRD, PAI); ii) the strengthening of the capacities of local authorities and communities; iii) the development of early warning systems and climate services; and iv) the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and nature-based adaptation. The project primarily targets the regions identified in the NAP as the most vulnerable: North, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-West.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021-2025): The project contributes to the achievement of the adaptation objectives of Burkina Faso's NDC through the adaptation of agricultural and pastoral systems, the improvement of local governance of adaptation, and the integration of adaptation into sectoral policies and budgets. Adaptation actions such as the recovery of degraded land, agroecology, low-carbon pumping technologies, and the restoration of the banks of water bodies will generate co-benefits in terms of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Vision 2050 for Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development (LT-LEDS)

National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES-II, 2021–2025): This project is aligned with axis 4 of the PNDES-II, namely: the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral, wildlife and fisher households to climatic hazards is strengthened; environmental and sustainable development governance is improved; The climate resilience of communities, sectors and priority areas is enhanced.

Stabilization and Development Action Plan (PA-SD): The PA-SD, a tool for implementing the PNDES, is the current reference for development in Burkina Faso. It gives pride of place to the fight against climate change, particularly in axis 4 (SO 4.5: Reversing the trend of environmental and natural resource degradation to promote climate resilience and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) of its pillar 3.

National Sustainable Development Policy (PNDD, 2015): The PNDD is an economic framework document, associated with the "Prospective Burkina 2025" study and the framework instruments. It has placed the concept of sustainability at the center of public action and the activities of non-state actors. This policy, based on the three pillars of sustainability (environmental, social and economic), has the merit of having enabled the establishment of steering bodies that now take climate change issues into account.

Agro-silvo-pastoral Policy 2018-2027: The project is directly aligned with this policy as it focuses on strengthening the resilience of agricultural and forestry systems to the adverse effects of climate change and strengthening the capacities of key sectoral actors. Indeed, the project is aligned with the orientations of this policy, particularly in its axis 1 "food and nutrition security, resilience of vulnerable populations". It operationalizes Strategic Objective 1.1 "Increase productivity and ASP production and reduce harvest and post-harvest losses" by contributing to the expected outcome.

National Policy for Secure Land Tenure in Rural Areas (PNSFMR): The overall objective of the PNSFMR is to ensure in the long term that all rural actors have equitable access to land, guarantee their investments, and effectively manage land disputes, in order to contribute to poverty reduction, the consolidation of social peace and the achievement of sustainable development. Through its achievements, the PSE-BF contributes to the implementation of this policy.

Sectoral policy "Environment, Water and Sanitation" (PS-EEA 2018-2027): The overall objective of this policy is to ensure access to water, a healthy living environment and to strengthen environmental governance and sustainable development with a view to improving the economic and social conditions of the population. The PS-EEA is built on three strategic axes: i) sustainable management of the environment; ii) water mobilization and

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management; and iii) sanitation and improvement of the living environment. The implementation of the project contributes to the operationalization of these three (03) axes of the PS-EEA.

Rural Development Strategy (RDS): The seven (07) strategic axes of the SDR and the priority actions resulting from them, constitute the foundations of the operational and investment programs initiated in rural areas. The SDR is implemented through the three ministerial programs and action plans: the Action Program and Investment Plan in the Livestock Sector (PAPISE), the Ten-Year Action Program for the Environment and the Living Environment (PDA/ECV) and the Investment Program in the Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fisheries Resources Sectors (PISA). The project will contribute to the implementation of the investment plan and the two programmes.

National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Irrigated Agriculture (SNDDAI): The objectives of the SNDDAI, which stems from the SDR, are: i) to contribute to the satisfaction of food needs and small local industry from agricultural products, including those from livestock and fisheries; ii) to contribute to the fight against poverty through increased employment and incomes for all segments of the population; iii) to promote sustainable and environmentally sound use of natural resources; iv) to contribute to the balance between the different regions of Burkina Faso; and v) to increase and diversify agricultural production and exports to balance Burkina Faso's trade balance. The project is in line with the objectives of this strategy.

Operational Plan for Food Sovereignty and Decent Job Creation in the Agropastoral Sector (Agropastoral and Fisheries Offensive 2023-2025): The Operational Plan for Food Sovereignty and the Creation of Decent Jobs in the Agropastoral Sector called "Agropastoral and Fisheries Offensive 2023-2025" (OAPH) aims to achieve food sovereignty for the country by 2025. To this end, it envisages a substantial increase in production in the country's strategic sectors in order to meet the consumption needs of the population and lift dependence on the import of consumer food products. The implementation of the project will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the agropastoral and fisheries offensive.

National Gender Strategy (NSE 2020-2024): The National Gender Strategy (SNG) has the long-term vision of "building a society of equality and equity between men and women, and which ensures that all its citizens have the security essential for their social, cultural, political and economic development". Its overall objective is to promote the establishment of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Burkina Faso. The project is in line with this strategy, the implementation of which contributes to the operationalization of axis 3 "women's economic empowerment" through SO 3.1 "improve women's and girls' access to land, production, processing, conservation and financing technologies" and SO 3.3 "strengthen women's access to finance and decent and sustainable employment".

Communal and Regional Development Plans (PCD, PRD): The project supports the integration of adaptation into local planning tools, in accordance with the recommendations of the Harmonized Methodological Framework for the development of PCDs, and in coherence with the Regional Adaptation Plans (PRA). The target local authorities will benefit from support in revising their plans by integrating climate risks and securing municipal investments against climatic hazards.

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

The project aligns with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy (see the summary of the PES risk assessment in Section II. K) and has been designed to minimize any negative environmental impact, resulting in net environmental benefits. The project is also designed in compliance with relevant federal and state laws and codes, as shown in Table 5 below. To effectively comply with national standards, the project will involve various ministries such as the National Agency for Environmental Assessments (ANEVE) and its western branch, the General Directorate for Environmental Preservation (DGPE), etc. In addition, a grievance and complaints management mechanism will be developed and popularized to allow any stakeholder or beneficiary to report any potential failure to do so in the execution of the project.

Table 5. Relevant legal frameworks and their alignment with the proposed project.

Texts	Measures
Constitution of 11 June 1991	The fundamental law, which is the foundation of environmental legislation, insists in its preamble on "the absolute necessity to protect the environment..". Article 14 states that "natural wealth and resources belong to the people. They are used to improve his living conditions." Article 29 states that "the right to a healthy environment is

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	recognized. The protection, promotion and defense of the environment is a duty for all." Finally, article 30 of the law states that "Every citizen has the right to initiate an action or to join a collective action in the form of a petition against acts that harm public property, harm the interests of social communities, or damage the environment". *In accordance with the Constitution, the implementation of the project must be carried out in the protection and sustainable management of natural resources. The project must be implemented while guaranteeing a healthy environment through the management of waste and various nuisances.*
Law No. 006-2013/AN of 2 April 2013 on the Environmental Code in Burkina Faso	This law lays down the fundamental rules governing the environment in Burkina Faso and instructs the public authorities to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and the prevention and satisfactory management of technological risks and disasters. It "aims to establish the fundamental principles intended to preserve the environment and improve the living environment in Burkina Faso". Chapter I of Title II addresses considerations related to climate change. Article 25 of this law stipulates that: "Activities likely to have significant effects on the environment shall be subject to the prior opinion of the Ministry of the Environment. This opinion is drawn up on the basis of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or an Environmental Impact Notice (EIS). It is in this context that this environmental and social impact study (ESIA) is being carried out. According to Article 49: "It is compulsory for all producers, importers, distributors and transporters to recover the waste generated by the materials or products they produce or sell. Any person responsible for pollution is held liable for damage caused to third parties by his or her act (Article 70).
Law No. 070-2015/CNT of 22 October 2015 on the Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral, Fisheries and Wildlife Orientation Law in Burkina Faso	Its purpose is to set the main orientations for the sustainable development of agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and wildlife activities with a view to achieving food sovereignty and food and nutritional security to contribute to the sustainable development of Burkina Faso. Article 152 of the Act provides: Family farms and agro-sylvo-pastoral, fish and wildlife enterprises carry out their activities in a manner that respects the protection of the environment. As part of the fight against drought and desertification, the State, with the participation of the local authorities concerned, develops and implements a programme for the rehabilitation of agro-sylvo-degraded pastoral areas,.. (Article 155). The State, in collaboration with other stakeholders, is taking the necessary measures to combat the adverse effects of climate change on agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and agricultural production.It promotes the design and implementation of adaptation measures and strengthens the resilience of local populations to the adverse effects of climate change (Article 156). The State and local authorities adopt the necessary measures for the prevention and management of risks and disasters in rural and peri-urban areas (Articles 157 and 158).
Law No. 034-2012/AN of 2 July 2012 on Agrarian and Land Reorganization (RAF)	Within the meaning of Article 5 paragraph 2, of Law No. 034-2012/AN of July 2, 2012, on Agrarian and Land Reorganization (RAF), the national land domain constitutes a common national heritage of the nation of the State as a guarantor of the general interest, organizes its management in accordance with the principles set out in the law. This national land domain is composed of the State, that of local authorities and the land heritage of individuals. The Land Law provides a comprehensive framework for land tenure, land use and management. It provides a framework for land use and access to land resources to ensure sustainability and equity. It describes the conditions for land acquisition, the necessary compensation, the mechanisms for securing land tenure for communities, the issuance of customary certificates, the consent procedures for land used for development purposes, etc. *The project will comply with these guidelines for all activities conducted. It will consider the land issues in the area of intervention, will work to avoid conflicts and also to secure the land.*
Law No. 021-2006/AN of 14 November 2006 amending Law No. 055/2004/AN of 21 December 2004 on the General Code of Local Authorities	The local authorities contribute with the State to the administration of the territory, to economic, social, educational, health, cultural and scientific development as well as to the protection and development of natural resources and the improvement of the living environment (cf. Article 79). At the level of section 3 of the code, which deals with the environment and natural resources, Article 89 confers on the urban municipality, among other things, the following powers: drawing up municipal environmental action plans; participation in the protection and management of groundwater and surface water resources; sanitation; fight against insalubrity, pollution and nuisances.
Law No. 008-2014/AN of 8 April 2014 on the Framework Law on Sustainable Development in Burkina Faso	This law sets the general rules for the implementation of sustainable development in Burkina Faso. It specifies that the rights to sustainable development and to participate in the decision-making process on sustainable development are guaranteed to all. It aims to create a unified national reference framework to ensure the coherence of actors' interventions through appropriate legal, political and institutional reforms, guaranteeing economic efficiency, environmental sustainability and social equity in all development actions. *All project actions, from preparation, implementation and monitoring, must be carried out from a sustainability perspective, i.e. seek to reconcile economic efficiency, environmental sustainability and social equity.*
Law No. 002-2001/AN of 8 February 2001 on the framework law on water management	Articles 24, 26 and 27 of that law state that hydraulic developments and, in general, installations, structures, works and activities carried out by any public or private person, and likely to present dangers to public health and safety, to reduce water resources, to substantially modify the level, mode of flow or regime of water, seriously impair the quality or diversity of aquatic ecosystems are subject to prior authorization or declaration.
Law No. 003/2011/AN of 5 April 2011 on the Forest Code in Burkina Faso	Its purpose is to set the fundamental principles for the sustainable management and development of forest, wildlife and fisheries resources". According to this law, the sustainable management of resources is a duty of all. It implies compliance with the regulations in force in terms of the protection, exploitation and enhancement of the forest, fauna and fisheries heritage. To guarantee the sustainable management of forest resources, Article 48 of the Forest Code stipulates that "any major works involving land clearing shall be subject to prior authorization by the Minister for Forests on the basis of an environmental impact study".

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	In view of the prescribed activities, the project could lead to the loss of some plant species. To this end, compensation, plantations and reforestation must be carried out. Wildlife conservation measures must also be put in place. The project will align with the law for planting activities, restoration of banks and land, and use of non-timber forest products.
Law No. 012-2014/AN on the Framework Law on the Prevention and Management of Risks, Humanitarian Crises and Disasters	Its purpose is to prevent and manage risks, humanitarian crises and disasters in Burkina Faso, regardless of their nature, origin and scale. Under Article 24 of the Act, dangerous, unhealthy and inconvenient establishments whose activities pose significant risks to human health, public safety and the environment are to draw up and implement, under the supervision of the competent authorities, internal operation plans (IOPs) for the management of incidents and accidents confined to their premises. *The project is in line with this law in that it aims to reduce vulnerability to climate risks.*
Law No. 023/94/ADP of 19 May 1994 on the Public Health Code in Burkina Faso	This Act defines in its fundamental principles, "the rights and duties inherent in the protection and promotion of the health of the population", as well as "the promotion of the health of the environment". In addition, the code deals with several other matters in the field of the environment, including air pollution, toxic waste and various noises and nuisances, as well as the penalties incurred for non-compliance with the regulatory provisions in force. *The project being climatic will not generate significant waste. Also, the project will not involve major constructions. However, waste management and occupational health and safety measures will be taken to ensure the integrity of people and the environment.*
Law No. 028-2008/AN on the Labour Code in Burkina Faso	It regulates working conditions through its provisions on the prohibition of discrimination in employment and labour as well as the worst forms of child labour (Articles 149 and 153). Article 4 also prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of sex. Also, according to Article 36 of the same law, the employer on the site is obliged "to comply with the standards provided for by the regulations in force". In addition, articles 37 and 422 of the Labour Code prohibit sexual harassment at work. *The implementation of the project will have to be done in strict compliance with these provisions, including the prohibition of child labor, discrimination based on sex and physical ability, the wearing of personal protective equipment (PPE), the declaration of staff at the checkout, etc.*
Law No. 061-2015/CNT on the prevention, punishment and reparation of violence against women and girls and the care of victims	Articles 11 and 36 of the Act define the acts of culpability in relation to sexual harassment and specify how such acts give rise to an order by the civil court to pay damages, the amounts of which are determined according to the damage caused. *The implementation of the project must be carried out in strict compliance with these provisions.*
Law No. 024-2007/AN of 13 November 2007 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage	This law aims to make the national cultural heritage one of the pillars of Burkina Faso's development. It sets the rules for the protection of cultural heritage in Burkina Faso (Article 1). Article 2 states that: "The protection of cultural heritage aims at its safeguarding and promotion". Article 3 defines cultural heritage as "all cultural, natural, movable, immovable, intangible, public or private, religious or secular property the preservation or conservation of which is of historical, artistic, scientific, legendary or picturesque interest". Finally, Article 5 states that: "The protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage shall be ensured by the State and its branches and, to a certain extent, by the local populations concerned". *The project must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of this law.*
Law No. 017-2006/AN of 18 May 2006 on the Urban Planning and Construction Code	It is the law that governs in a general way all urban planning and construction operations at the national level. Article 20 of this law specifies that urban planning operations are provided by the Master Plans for Development and Urban Planning (SDAU) of cities or localities and by the Land Use Plans (POS) regarding urban development zones; these urban planning documents are subject to environmental assessment.
Law No. 012-2010/AN of 1 April 2010 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities	Its purpose is to protect, promote and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for people with disabilities and to ensure respect for their inherent dignity. Article 3 of the Convention establishes the Disability Policy for Disabled Persons. Upon presentation of this card, holders benefit from benefits in the field of health, education, vocational training, employment, social integration, etc. In terms of employability, this law enshrines a quota of jobs for disabled workers in both public and private companies.
Decree No. 2015-1187/PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/ MME/ MS/ MARHASA/ MRA/ MICA/ MHU/ MIDT/ MCT of 22 October 2015 on the conditions and procedures for carrying out and validating the strategic environmental assessment, the study and the environmental and social impact notice	To implement the legal provisions on environmental and social assessment, the Government of Burkina Faso has promulgated this decree. According to Article 5 of the Decree, activities likely to have significant direct or indirect impacts on the environment are classified into three categories: Category A: activities subject to an environmental impact assessment; Category B: activities subject to an environmental impact notice; Category C: activities that are not subject to the study or the environmental impact notice. *This project will generate minor environmental and social risks. It will be subject to an environmental and social management framework. The activities will be subject to environmental and social assessments in accordance with the regulations in force.*

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

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obsolete pesticides	

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

The proposed project will complement range of ongoing projects and initiatives being implemented in Burkina Faso, as shown in Table 6 below. Several of these projects have achieved results in the Bankui and Sourou regions (previously called Boucle du Mouhoun region), and in Nando (previously Centre-West) particularly in strengthening partnerships with technical support services and in addressing climate risks, results that can be capitalized on through the mobilization of technical support services. However, these previous interventions did not cover the entire current area of intervention, and their effectiveness was limited. Therefore, the proposed project will address remaining gaps through a comprehensive and integrated approach that complements existing initiatives. The project complements existing initiatives aimed at strengthening the climate resilience of agrosilvopastoral and fisheries production systems in the target areas, as well as those aiming to increase access by vulnerable communities to markets for climate-resilient products and innovative financing to strengthen their resilience/adaptation to climate change. It will also be complementary to initiatives aimed at strengthening local-level climate governance, learning and knowledge sharing. Lessons learned from previous projects on practices and techniques include the importance of prioritising local materials and skills that are readily available to enhance the sustainability of the project interventions. They use local solutions and technologies already present in the project area, that do not generate additional costs for producers. The project's complements and alignment with other related initiatives is shown in the table below.

Table 6. Related projects and initiatives relevant to the proposed project.

Projects and Programs	Overall objective	Key results	Complementary synergy
Integrated Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (PDI-CVA) **ZIP** : Hauts-Bassins **Date**; 2023-2028 **Cost**: 9,974,556,900 FCFA **Source of funding:** State and IDB	Contribute to inclusive growth through improved agricultural productivity and the development of agricultural value chains.	• The production and productivity of rice and maize are increased; • The processing and marketing of agricultural products are developed; • The capacities of actors in the rice and maize value chains are strengthened.	The project will support smallholder producers to build their capacity on climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices. This will allow them to increase their agro-silvo-pastoral production. This increase will enable vulnerable communities to achieve food security through livelihoods. The project will support vulnerable communities to address the value chain of the agro-silvo-pastoral sector.
Integrated Livestock Value Chain Development Project (IVDCP) ZIP: Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Hauts-Bassins and Sud-Ouest Date: 2023-2028 Cost: 24,945,199,821 FCFA **Source of funding:** State and AfDB	Contribute to the improvement of living conditions, food and nutritional security of the populations in its area of intervention	• Construction of a functional platform for the production and processing of meat to standards in Bobo-Dioulasso; • Increase of about 15% in the productivity of the targeted herd; • Increase in the quantity of meat processed to standards by 21,400 tons; • Financing of 750 sub-projects for the benefit of targeted value chain actors; • Creation of 4,000 direct jobs.	The project will support communities in building climate-resilient infrastructure. This infrastructure will help increase the productivity of livestock for dairy production.
Project 2 of the Programme to Strengthen Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2-P2RS) ZIP: South Center, West Center, East Center, Central	Contribute to the improvement of the living conditions and food and nutritional security of the populations of the Sahel	• An additional crop production of 52,000 tons; • An additional animal production of 18,400 tons; • An additional 5,000 tons of fish production; • Three (03) rehabilitated micro dams; increase in per capita income from USD906 to USD945; 219 agricultural value	The project will contribute to improving the living conditions and food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities. It will make it possible to implement holistic and sustainable strategies that take into account the specificities of the project's area of intervention. This involves a multidimensional approach targeting food availability, access,

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Projects and Programs	Overall objective	Key results	Complementary synergy
Plateau, North, South-West Date: 2023-2027 Cost: 39.216 billion CFA francs **Source of funding:** State and AfDB		chain (AVC) sub-projects have been set up and financed (50% of which are dedicated to women); • 66 SMEs for young people are strengthened, 50% of which are for the benefit of women; • 2,500 jobs created in the project's area of intervention (60% of which are women); • 80,000 beneficiaries who have adopted climate-resilient practices, 50% of whom are women; • 39,875 small-scale producers and pastoralists reached by the dissemination of climate-smart innovations and good practices	optimal utilization and stability of these factors over time. In addition, the project will make it possible to: strengthen agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production, improve the conservation and processing of production, support access to diversified and nutritional food, invest in the sustainable management of natural resources, and strengthen local capacities by involving these vulnerable communities. In the same dynamic, the implementation of the project's activities will create green jobs through the promotion of green entrepreneurship.
Maize, Soybean, Poultry and Fish Integrated Value Chain Development and Resilience Project (PIMSAR) ZIP: Hauts Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-West and Centre Date: 2023-2027 Cost: 34,980,560,000 FCFA **Source of funding:** State and AfDB	Contribute to the integrated, climate-resilient and inclusive development of the maize, soybean, poultry and fish value chains to strengthen food and nutrition security and fight against gender inequalities.	• Climate-smart agricultural systems are adopted by beneficiaries; • The production and availability of quality animal feed is facilitated; • Post-production, processing and distribution infrastructures for plant and animal production are put in place; • Capacity building and structuring of actors in the promoted value chains; • The productive capital of vulnerable women and men reconstituted; Household capacity to take into account enhanced nutrition; • The institutional capacities of MARAH are strengthened the institutional capacities of MARAH	The project aligns with the objectives of the Integrated Development of Maize, Soybean, Poultry and Fish Value Chains and Resilience (PIMSAR) project in Burkina Faso. The main objective of this project is to stimulate the growth of these agricultural value chains, with a focus on integrated development, climate resilience and social inclusion, while improving food and nutrition security and reducing gender inequalities. The project will make it possible to: develop value chains Integrate the different stages, strengthen climate resilience, promote inclusion, improve food and nutrition security.
Strengthening the Resilience of Smallholder Producers Project (RESI-2P) ZIP: North and Central West Date: 2024-2031 Cost: 71,731,585.11 **Source of funding:** State, Beneficiaries, IFAD, OFID, IFAD, BRAM, GEF ASAP+, Local Financial Institutions	Strengthen the resilience of poor smallholders, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities and internally displaced persons, through sustainable investments aimed at food and nutrition security and increased **incomes.**	• 70% of people have increased the value of the resilience index by at least 20%; • 60% of producers have increased their income by at least 30%, (iii) 25% of people have improved empowerment; • 70% of beneficiaries have adopted sustainable and climate-resilient practices and technologies; • 40% of beneficiary POs report an increase in marketed volumes of at least 20%; • 40% of the products processed in the target sectors are marketed.	The project will strengthen the resilience of poor smallholder farmers, particularly women, youth, people with disabilities and internally displaced people, through sustainable investments that promote food and nutrition security, as well as increased incomes. The project aligns with the objectives of the Strengthening the Resilience of Smallholder Producers Project (RESI-2P).
Dangoumana Agricultural Development Project (DADP)	Reducing poverty and food insecurity among rural households by increasing	• -A pumping station is built to irrigate 2,000 ha of land with total water control; • 200 ha of irrigated perimeters have been developed;	The project is in line with the objectives of the PDAD. The project will contribute to reducing poverty and food insecurity in its area of intervention. The project will increase

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Projects and Programs	Overall objective	Key results	Complementary synergy
ZIP : Boucle du Mouhoun Date: 2020-2025 Cost: 9,726,600,000 F **Source of financing:** State and IDB loan	agricultural production, productivity and marketing in the Dangoumana areas	• 300 leaders of agricultural water users' associations are trained on the management, maintenance and operation of irrigation infrastructure; • 05 greenhouse units of 5,250 square meters are set up to be operated by youth and women's organizations; • 20,000 producers are supported for the development of infrastructure; crop yields have increased; • Farmers' access to local markets is strengthened and their incomes improved.	agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production, productivity and marketing, while improving the resilience of vulnerable communities to crises. This will involve improving access to agricultural inputs, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and strengthening storage and marketing infrastructure.
Burkina Faso Agricultural Resilience And Competitiveness Project (PReCa) ZIP: Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades, Hauts-Bassins, Nord Date: 2020-2025 Cost: $113,915,270 **Source of funding:** State and World Bank	Increasing agricultural productivity and market access for small-scale producers and small and medium-sized agro-industrial entrepreneurs (SMEs/SMIs) for selected value chains in intervention areas	• Development of 4,610 ha of irrigated perimeters, including 3,960 ha with total water control and 650 ha for fruit growing; • Increase in yields of at least 40% for rice, • 30% for mango, 40% for tomato and 50% for onion; • 105,000 direct beneficiaries reached by the project, 33% of whom are women; • Construction/rehabilitation of 8 buying counters and 48 warehouses/stores; • Increased sales volumes of targeted products and the financing of 1,906 micro-projects and sub-projects and the development of 218 km of rural roads	The project aligns with the objectives of the PReCa. The project will contribute to increasing agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity as well as market access for small-scale producers and small and medium-sized agro-industrial enterprises (SMEs/SMIs) in the value chains specific to the intervention areas. This means supporting the improvement of agricultural production and facilitating trade links between the different actors in these value chains. The implementation of the project's activities will strengthen agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity through access to quality inputs. This will provide producers with easier access to improved seeds, adapted fertilizers, and high-performance agricultural equipment. The project will help invest in sustainable irrigation systems to address water scarcity and improve agricultural production, especially in drylands. It will also promote environmentally friendly farming methods, such as crop diversification, the use of organic fertilizers, and soil conservation. The project will facilitate access to modern agricultural machinery to improve work efficiency and reduce the arduousness of tasks. The project will provide training to producers on best agricultural practices, processing techniques, and farm management. The project will play an important role in improving market access. The project will make it possible to structure the sectors by organizing producers into cooperatives or unions to strengthen their bargaining power vis-à-vis buyers. The project will support local businesses to access finance. The

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Projects and Programs	Overall objective	Key results	Complementary synergy
			aim will be to facilitate access to credit and financing for companies in order to support their investments and development.
Project for the Improvement and Security of Agricultural Production (SECURAGRI) ZIP: Boucle du Mouhoun, East Date: 09/2021-09/2026 Cost: 19,483,200,000 CFA francs **Source of funding:** AFD and State	Contribute to improving the food and nutrition security of rural households in the Boucle du Mouhoun and East regions, by strengthening their resilience to climate change and economic and security hazards	• Recovery of 7,000 ha of agricultural land; • Recovery of 500 ha of pastoral land; • Financing of more than 450 business plans; • Acquisition of 8 Delfino plough tractors for the benefit of the eight (8) provinces of the project's intervention area; • At least 50 small organic manure production units are installed in each municipality where the project operates; • At least 50 models of innovative, resilient and efficient farms are installed; • At least 80 ha of perimeter are developed for the benefit of women; • At least 2,000 direct jobs are created and at least 6,000 indirect jobs are created.	The project aligns with the objectives of SECURAGRI. The project will contribute to improving the food and nutrition security of communities vulnerable to climate change. The project will implement strategies focused on increasing agricultural production, improving food processing and preservation, and strengthening access to markets and relevant information.
Sahel Joint Programme in Response to the Challenges of Covid-19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C) ZIP : Boucle du Mouhoun, Nord, Sahel Date: 13/02/2021-31/03/2028 Cost: 11,738,040,000 CFA francs**Source of funding:** IFAD Loan, Netherlands Grant	Sustainably strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable rural populations in the Sahel region to mitigate the COVID-19 crisis, conflict and climate change	• Agro-silvo-pastoral assets and resilience to climate change are improved; • Development capacities and peace are strengthened; • 6548 ha of developed lowlands; • Cross-border markets for agricultural inputs and products are strengthened; • Secure border transactions are strengthened	The project aligns with the objectives of the SD3C project. The implementation of the project's activities will contribute to inclusive growth by improving agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries productivity and developing value chains, while improving the living conditions, food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities in its area of intervention. The project will strengthen the resilience of smallholders, including women, youth and individuals, to challenges such as climate change and conflict.
Food Systems Resilience Programme in West Africa, Burkina Faso Component (PRSA-BF) ZIP: Boucle Mouhoun, Nord, Hauts Bassins, Centre-West, Centre-South, Centre-East, East Date: 21/04/2022-20/04/2027 Cost: 72,953,067,530 **Source of funding:** Prêt et don BM, Don GAFSP	Helping to improve food and nutrition security in Burkina Faso	• 75,000 actors in the food system have access to hydro and agrometeorological advisory services; • 500,000 producers adopt climate-smart agricultural technologies and services; • 26,160 ha are under integrated landscape management; • 30% of the production of the targeted value chains is subject to intra-regional trade; • 80% of farmers have access to weather, climate and agricultural advisory services are satisfied; • 6 technologies are made available to farmers; 30% of	The implementation of the project activities is aligned with that of the PRSA-BF project. The project will improve food and nutrition security in Burkina Faso, several areas of intervention are possible, ranging from increasing agricultural production to improving access to quality food, the fight against malnutrition and the strengthening of the capacities of local actors.

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Projects and Programs	Overall objective	Key results	Complementary synergy
		nutrition-sensitive technologies are implemented; • 70% of the sub-projects selected in the integrated landscape management plans with climate resilience measures are implemented; • 50% of private sector actors involved in regional agricultural trade are supported by the Programme; • 12,500 women farmers received goods or services to improve marketing in selected value chains	
Regional Pastoralism Support Project in the Sahel/BF, Phase 2 (PRASP 2 BF) ZIP: Cascades, Boucle Mouhoun, Centre-West, Centre-East, Centre-North, Centre-South, East, Hauts Bassins, North, Sahel, South-West Date: 2022-2028 Cost: 26,400,000,000 CFA francs **Source of funding:** IDA grant and loan	Strengthening the resilience of pastoralists and agropastoralists in selected targeted areas of the Sahel region	• Vaccination coverage for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) (90% targeted); • Animals vaccinated and marked against peste des petits ruminants (48.8 million head targeted); • Area under sustainable landscape management as a result of the project (500,000 hectares targeted); • Increase in household income generated with project support (25% targeted).	The project will contribute to strengthening the resilience of pastoralists and agropastoralists in targeted areas of the Sahel region. The implementation of the project's activities will increase household incomes through the improvement of pastoral and agropastoral household incomes. The project will enable vulnerable communities to improve agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production as well as resource management in order to contribute to food security.
Sustainable Livelihoods Improvement Programme (PAMED) ZIP: **Boucle du Mouhoun (** communes of Dédougou, Fara and Gassan), **Centre-Ouest (**communes of: Poa, Dassa, Ténado)	**OG:** Contribute to improving the sustainable livelihoods of agro-sylvo-pastoral households in the Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-West regions. **SO1:** Restore and sustainably manage natural resources for the food security of smallholder farmers in the intervention area and the achievement of NDC targets; **SO2** : Increase the added value of local products marketed by promoters and companies in the program's area of intervention; **SO3:** Improve compliance with laws and regulations by local authority stakeholders in the	• Natural resources are sustainably restored and managed to contribute to food security and the achievement of NDC targets; • The production, processing and conservation capacities of rural actors are increased; • The actors implement an effective and sustainable governance of Natural Resources.	The project aligns with PAMED's objectives. The project will contribute to scaling up the results obtained in the framework of PAMED. It is necessary to emphasize that the project will sustainably restore and manage agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries resources in order to contribute to food security in order to achieve NDC targets. The project will increase the production, processing and conservation capacities of vulnerable communities for agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries resources.

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Projects and Programs	Overall objective	Key results	Complementary synergy
	programme's area of intervention		
Life AR Mechanism ZIP: 4 municipalities to be scaled up Dydir (Centre-West), Toussiana (Hauts-Bassins), Yako (Northern region) and Boussouma (Centre-North)	The objective of LIFE-AR is to develop long-term climate adaptation interventions and investments, strengthen national institutions, systems and capacities, further refine National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and broader national efforts to build resilience and reduce poverty by 2050	• Mobilize the whole of society to ensure a climate-resilient and low-carbon future; • Develop a robust architecture for climate finance, with at least 70% of financial flows supporting climate action at the local level by 2030; • Integrate adaptation, mitigation and resilience into our national and local development goals; • Strengthen our climate capacity, institutions, knowledge, skills and learning; • Create more inclusive governance on climate decisions that are focused on social justice and gender transformation.	This project operationalizes this vision at the local level, with a focus on: the integration of adaptation into local planning and budgeting, the strengthening of the capacities of local authorities, inclusive climate governance, the concrete implementation of adaptation actions targeted at vulnerable communities.

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

Under Component 3, the project will institutionalize continuous learning through the capitalization, dissemination and reuse of the experiences and knowledge generated across Component 1 (climate-resilient agrosilvopastoral and fisheries systems) and Component 2 (market access and innovative financing), with the objective of sustainability, accountability and scaling. Through enhanced systems for the production, management and dissemination of adaptation knowledge, this component will support informed policymaking, improve local decision-making frameworks and promote the replication and upscaling of effective practices developed under Components 1 and 2 across the target regions and nationally.

- **The expected results of this component are:**
  - lessons learned inform national and subnational adaptation policies;
  - adaptation experiences are documented, analyzed and made available in accessible formats;
  - Knowledge (local, scientific, operational) is shared through inclusive multi-stakeholder learning mechanisms;
  - publications and research work (Master's theses and dissertations) have resulted from the program's experiences.
- **The activities to be carried out are:**
  - the establishment of a local capitalization system (database, good practice sheets, etc.);
  - the production of learning reports by region incorporating feedback from beneficiaries;
  - the organization of community and regional learning forums;
  - the production of popularization materials in local languages (rural radio, forum theatre, video clips, posters);
  - the animation of a digital platform for exchange between local authorities, CSOs, researchers and producers;
  - periodic transmission of results to SP-CNDD, TCs and sectoral ministries for scale-up;
  - the publication of a manual summarizing innovations, challenges and recommendations, intended for technical and financial partners;
  - the production of policies briefs;
  - the training for interns from universities, research centers, and vocational training centers to produce their final thesis (Master's and Doctorate), research, and the publication of scientific articles.
- **The targets are:**
  - local stakeholders (communities, producers, community leaders, local authorities);
  - decentralized technical services;
  - research institutions and universities;
  - national decision-makers;
  - technical and financial partners.

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- **Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**:
  - integration of a learning indicator into the results framework;
  - monitoring the effective distribution of the content produced (media, user feedback).

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

As part of the project formulation, a structured, participatory and gender-sensitive consultation process was conducted between July and August 2024. This process aimed to ensure inclusiveness, local ownership, and the relevance of the planned interventions. The consultations were carried out at two levels: central and decentralised. A total of 83 resource persons were interviewed through 36 interviews, 28% of whom were women. The actors consulted represented sectoral ministries, local authorities, NGOs and CSOs, the private sector, researchers, technical and financial partners (TFPs), as well as socio-professional umbrellas, including producers' cooperatives.

The consultations particularly targeted the Boucle du Mouhoun and Centre-Ouest regions, considered among the most vulnerable according to Burkina Faso's NAP. Specific attention was paid to vulnerable groups such as women, youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

The tools used included individual interview guides, focus groups and a participatory prioritization sheet for actions.

The needs identified by the communities include:

- access to resilient productive infrastructure (nutritious gardens, agroecological farms);
- training on bio-inputs, agroecological practices and water conservation;
- strengthening access to land for women and youth; and
- the dissemination of climate information in local languages.

This process has helped to identify adaptation priorities, validate the approaches envisaged and ensure that the programme's proposals are anchored in the real needs of local communities. It also helped to strengthen social ownership, which is essential for the sustainability of the project. The program will ensure that this consultation dynamic is maintained throughout its implementation, through participatory monitoring mechanisms and local climate governance frameworks.

This program was identified by the ministry in charge of Environment, the ministry in charge of Agriculture, the ministry in charge of finance and plan through the National Designated Authority of the Adaptation Fund (NDA/AF), local authorities and communities in the intervention area in close collaboration with UNDP. At all stages of the process of drawing up this concept note, from the scoping phase to the consultation of stakeholders and the final validation, the sectoral ministries concerned, local authorities and communities have been involved. These include government ministries/institutions (such as the SP/CNDD; the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation; the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries Resources, the Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE)), local authorities and communities, technical and financial partners, the private sector and civil society.

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

The full cost of adaptation proposed is being met by the proposed AF budget

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

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

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services), the adverse effects of climate change on local communities are very strong with a high risk of negatively affecting the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AF Project scenario: AF resources will be used to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of communities in climate change governance at the local level, as well as vulnerable communities for better management of natural resources. This will be achieved through cross-sectoral capacity-building initiatives, which will be implemented at the national, sub-national levels, as well as among vulnerable communities in the project's target areas. The project will enable local and regional authorities to integrate adaptation into their planning and budgeting tools. Local consultation, coordination and monitoring mechanisms will be operational to strengthen local leadership in climate change adaptation with the support of AF resources. The project will support the operationalization of local dialogue frameworks on climate change adaptation as well as support for the organization of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries producers. The implementation of all these actions will allow vulnerable communities to strengthen their knowledge of sustainable ecosystem management, as well as knowledge products that can contribute to the revision of key policies for the integration of change into planning tools. AF resources will be critical to investing in these efforts, which will not be undertaken in their absence, given the limited resources available to the Government of Burkina Faso.

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

The project has been designed to ensure that its activities will help catalyze a transition to long-term climate-resilient development in the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries sector. This will be achieved through the strengthening of the technical capacities of key stakeholders (SCOOP, extension services and local authorities), knowledge dissemination, implementation of tangible adaptation activities that support the strengthening of climate resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems, livelihoods, strengthening intensification and reproduction strategies and plans of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems, and strengthening strategies and plans for the intensification and reproduction of agrosilopastoral and fisheries production, project interventions and capacity building for access to finance and markets. The project will promote the self-financing of interest groups by developing their capacity to access finance and the market (see output 2.1). This process will make target cooperatives more bankable and attract investment funds in the agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chain, and generate interest in new financing mechanisms. In addition, the project will introduce other income-generating activities, support to the private sector to propose innovative solutions and technologies (see Output 2.2) to encourage the multi-purpose use of agro-ecological farms and their preservation, and provide additional off-season income that will improve and diversify the incomes of beneficiaries to increase their resilience to droughts and floods. It will enable the development of IGAs in particular for women, youth and rural populations with a view to improving their livelihoods.

The project will only operate on public lands of secure natural capital. Local authorities will sign community-based infrastructure management agreements with pre-identified SCOOPs (see Output 1.1, Output 1.2 and Output 2.3 et). These agreements will assign the operation and management of investments to pre-identified beneficiaries. This will ensure that the project works in a delimited and secure space. The agreements will create the conditions for land restoration, as they will encourage SCOOP to invest in protecting and restoring the productivity and ecosystem value of their assets over the long term. At the local level, the production of NTFPs, for example, is

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outside planning systems and is still not considered as an engine of economic growth despite the existence of national NWFP strategies. The project will make it possible to integrate it into existing territorial development plans in order to ensure the sustainability of the interventions and their appropriation by local partners.

By addressing key barriers to the resilience of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector and strengthening SCOOP's capacity to sustainably manage investments, the project goes beyond a one-time investment and creates an enabling environment for stakeholders. This aligns with Burkina Faso's climate-resilient development trajectory and national agro-sylvo-pastoral policies, including those for NTFP products, thus contributing to the country's NDC objectives. Finally, the project will improve ecosystem health and vital ecosystem services, thereby strengthening the resilience of rural communities to climate risks. Degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and aquatic landscapes that are restored through nature-based practices, will provide sustainable climate benefits, including biodiversity protection, enhanced socio-cultural linkages with natural resources. This sustainable approach ensures long-term positive impacts for communities and ecosystems, which will be replicated on a national scale. The ministries in charge of agriculture and environment will ensure that lessons learned and best practices are captured and shared for wider replication in the country.

The financing circuit of the project applied will be the same as the financing system of the Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) mechanism implemented by UN. The FIE will be the appropriate national partner, which will play a fiduciary role for the transfer of resources to local authorities. To achieve this, the FIE opens an account or a special account under the name of a special assignment with the Public Treasury under the name of the project in the name of the CT. The account will be part of the national system and the funds transferred by the project to this account will be entered in the State budget and duly and in due time recorded in the national accounts in the official financial records of the government, in accordance with the regulations in force. The account will be part of the national treasury/budget system and the funds transferred by the project to this account will be duly and timely recorded in the official financial records of the government, in accordance with the regulations in force. The EIF is the fiduciary entity that manages the TC Trust Account. In this capacity, he is responsible for the management and operation of the Trust Account, including accounting and reporting on operations, as well as project preparation and presentation.

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

The project will be implemented and monitored in accordance with existing national standards and legislation, promoting a coherent approach to environmental and social sustainability. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management will be implemented to ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, thereby promoting resilience and sustainability in the targeted regions. Based on a preliminary review of the environmental and social policy principles of the Adaptation Fund, this proposal can be classified as Category B. This EHS review was conducted in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Principles and Gender Policy. Gender-differentiated risks are also reflected in the table below. At the fully developed proposal stage, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed.

As a result of these elements, the project was classified as Category B (Moderate Risk according to IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures – SECAP Assessment Tool, equivalent to Category B of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Safeguards) regarding socio-environmental aspects, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. During the development of the full proposal, risk categorization will be confirmed and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), a Gender Assessment, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (PIP) and a Grievance Mechanism (GRM) will be developed. Unidentified Sub-Projects (SPUs). The formulation team will endeavour to identify the specific areas of intervention of the project, to the extent that the identification of these risks is possible during the preparation of the full proposal. If unsolicited proposals are still recognized at the project proposal stage, an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) with measures to comply with the Fund's environmental and social policy for the activities concerned will be included in the project's ESMP (to be prepared at the full project document stage). During implementation, each unsolicited proposal will then be reviewed prior to implementation to identify potential site-specific risks and adopt appropriate mitigation measures that will be reflected in the relevant ESMPs for implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Checklist of	No further assessme	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance

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environmental and social principles	nt required for compliance	
Compliance with the Law	x	**Low risk:** The relevant legislation for the project is presented in Part II, Section E of this concept note. During the full formulation of the project, engagements will be made with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the project meets all the legal requirements of the country. The program complies with the laws and regulations in force, in particular the Environmental Code, the Sustainable Development Framework Law, the Forestry Code, the Agrosilvopastoral, Fisheries and Wildlife Orientation Law, the Pesticide Control Law, the Fertilizer Control Law, the Public Health Code, the Prevention Law, repression and reparation of violence against women and girls. Each law and regulation will be examined and its compliance will be guaranteed during project management and monitoring and evaluation (PTAB, procurement, reporting, etc.). Indirect risks may arise from the failure of project service providers to comply with all relevant laws, regulations and policies, as identified in Part II. E.
Access and Equity	x	**Low risk:** The project aims to ensure equitable access to agrosilvopastoral and fisheries production factors, markets and innovative financing. However, there is a risk that some influential decision-makers and community members will benefit more than others as a result of entrenched systems of privilege, access, and authority. Direct risks could arise from an inappropriate targeting approach, excluding the most vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, IDPs and climate migrants. Transparent and inclusive planning and close monitoring will help mitigate these risks.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	x	**Low risk:** Direct risks could arise from inappropriate engagement of the most vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, IDPs and climate migrants. This can make it difficult for them to engage and lead to insufficient adaptation of activities to their specific needs. The project targets vulnerable people, including 60% women, young people, people with disabilities, IDPs and climate migrants. It will further engage vulnerable groups by ensuring that interventions meet their needs, including factors of production, skills development, access to markets and innovative financing, and representation in governance. The project therefore does not have disproportionately negative impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups. Ongoing consultations will be held to this end.
Human Rights		**No risk:** The project will support the rights to factors of production, food security, health, water and a healthy environment in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Burkina Faso. The draft affirms the rights of all people and does not violate any pillar of human rights. No activities that may present a risk of non-compliance with national human rights requirements or with international human rights laws and conventions will be proposed.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	x	**Low to moderate risk:** Direct risks could arise from a targeting approach and inappropriate engagement, leaving women out, particularly because they have little participation in decision-making and limited access to productive assets (land, etc.). This could limit their access to project activities and reduce their impacts, especially in terms of voice, representation, economic empowerment and workload reduction. However, the project promotes gender-sensitive approaches, actively involving women in climate-resilient agrosilvopastoral and fisheries initiatives. Continued engagement and specific measures will be implemented to empower women and address gender inequalities. Women's leadership will be promoted through training and inclusion in governance structures. Activities will include support to other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, IDPs and climate migrants.
Core Labour Rights	x	**Low risk**: The project focuses on technical, organizational and operational capacity building activities, and local climate governance, which does not pose risks to workers' rights. However, the intervention provides for field actions such as the restoration of land and banks, the development of multi-purpose agroecological farms, the development of lowlands, the construction of composting units, etc. These activities, although limited in scale and carried out by the community, nevertheless involve manual labour and can pose risks to the safety and well-being of workers if not properly managed. This is because workers performing physical tasks can be exposed to high temperatures, dust, repetitive strain, or accidents involving tools and construction materials. Additional vulnerabilities may emerge for women and youth, who are often engaged in informal work arrangements without contracts or protective equipment. There may also be gaps in compliance with national labour laws, particularly among small-scale or community-level implementers who are not familiar with formal employment standards. In addition, given the presence of mobile workers and informal employment, mechanisms for reporting grievances in the workplace, including those related to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, may be unknown or inaccessible to many workers. Despite a low risk profile, mitigation measures are essential to uphold the AM's labour and human rights standards.
Indigenous Peoples		**No risk:** Burkina Faso's legislation does not officially recognize "indigenous peoples," but local populations who are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The project focuses on vulnerable groups by restoring their livelihoods and improving their adaptive capacity to cope with climate risks. The programme will involve local communities, ensuring that their rights and cultural values are respected. The consultation processes will integrate endogenous knowledge and know-how in the field of adaptation and natural resource management. Vulnerable groups will be involved in decision-making and will receive targeted support, such as inputs, innovative financing, etc.
Involuntary Resettlement		**No risk:** The project does not present a risk of involuntary resettlement. The project focuses on climate adaptation and resilience through capacity building, livelihood restoration and strengthening, governance and small-scale community developments. The developments will be community-led and demand-driven, located

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		on community land with confirmed local stakeholder consent, designed to avoid physical and economic displacement. If future circumstances require access to land, strict standards will be followed to avoid displacement, ensuring compliance with resettlement policies where necessary. No forced evictions, expropriations or restrictions on legitimate land use are foreseen during the project phases. This includes land used by vulnerable groups, informal users, or those with customary and undocumented property rights.
Protection of Natural Habitats		**No risk:** Project activities are unlikely to encroach on existing critical natural habitats, including protected areas, habitats formally proposed for protection, habitats recognized by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat, or habitats recognized as protected by local communities. In view of the proposed activities to restore ecosystems, promote biological inputs, and ensure improved local climate governance, it is unlikely that the project will have negative impacts on natural habitats. Site selection criteria may be developed at the funding proposal stage, with the de facto exclusion of natural habitats.
Conservation of Biological Diversity		**No risk:** The project will actively prevent negative impacts on biodiversity. The various minor developments and constructions will be carefully chosen to avoid encroaching on protected areas or disturbing local ecosystems. Waste will be managed appropriately to minimize ecological disruption and protect local biodiversity. In contrast, the project's integrated agrosilvopastoral and fisheries approach is designed to regenerate ecosystem services, restore degraded land and reduce unsustainable pressure on biodiversity through improved resource governance and land use practices.
Climate Change	X	**Low risk:** The project has a low low climate risk. Moreover, adaptation and climate resilience are the central object. Through structuring investments in climate-smart agrosilvopastoral and fisheries practices, climate information and early warning services, all in a locally-led adaptation approach, the project directly supports the objectives of Burkina Faso's NAP, LT-LEDS and NDC. GHG emission reductions will be achieved through the improvement of the fertility of forest and agricultural land, revegetation, the productive use of renewable energy, and the promotion of energy efficiency. However, minor risks may occur. These are: • Risk of mal-adaptation: use of smart crops or practices not adapted to the local climate, failure to take into account gender equality and equity in capacity building, etc. ; • Underutilization of services (inverse risk also possible): Despite strengthening technical and operational capacity, improving access to climate information, and climate insurance products, rural communities may not respond due to a lack of awareness, mistrust, or language/technology barriers.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**x**	**Low risk:** A few context-specific environmental and social impacts, related to resource efficiency and pollution management, have been identified. These risks are manageable. These include: • GHG emissions: Although the project is focused on adaptation, some emissions will be generated through the transportation of inputs, equipment, etc. Also, the construction of minor infrastructure, processing and livestock activities could lead to negligible emissions remaining well below the threshold of 70,000 tCO_2eq/year set by the IFC and will be offset by climate-smart practices of soil restoration, revegetation, transformation of value chains, agroforestry, etc. • Poor management of agrochemicals and organic waste: The expansion of climate-resilient agrosilvopastoral and fisheries practices can generate risks related to the overuse or misuse of fertilizers and pesticides; the production of organic waste (crop residues, animal waste) and its improper disposal; and the risks of contamination of water points used for human consumption by pesticides or animal waste. • Contamination of water points: in pastoral areas, access to water shared between livestock and humans remains a significant risk of pollution. Unregulated watering contributes to faecal contamination of open wells and boreholes, especially during the dry season, exposing women and children to waterborne diseases due to their primary role in water harvesting. • Difficulties related to the production of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and impacts on the life cycle of equipment: the programme supports decentralised solar dewatering pumping systems, digitalisation, climate and market information through the use of solar panels, batteries, tablets, sensors, computer equipment. Without proper end-of-life planning for equipment, this could increase e-waste in areas without collection or recycling infrastructure.
Public Health	**x**	**Low risk:** The project poses a low risk to the health, safety and security of communities. Risks could arise from non-compliance with health, safety and environment (HSE) measures and the application of climate-resilient practices. The proposed adaptation solutions contribute to strengthening the resilience of health services through the improvement of air and water quality, food and water security, the diversification of livelihoods, and the strengthening of climate services.
Physical and Cultural Heritage		**No risk:** The project poses virtually no risk to the physical and cultural heritage of the intervention area. Its activities focus on climate change adaptation through livelihood restoration, the application of climate-resilient agrosilvopastoral and fisheries practices, the improvement of climate services, the establishment of small-scale infrastructure, and the development of value chains. Project activities will respect cultural and physical heritage by consulting communities and avoiding placing infrastructure in culturally important areas such as sacred groves, cemeteries, religious sites, etc. Local practices and knowledge were taken into account in the project.
Lands and Soil Conservation	**x**	**Low risk:** No project activity is expected to result in land degradation. On the other hand, the activities are expected to contribute to reducing the degradation of agricultural and forest land. Land and riverbank restoration actions as well as revegetation will reduce erosion, a factor in soil degradation. The project promotes endogenous SLM practices. Soil conservation, fertility and health is at the heart of the intervention. The targets are mainly small farms with low impacts on soil health on a large scale. Organic inputs are prioritized. Only limited and localized impacts can occur if the promoted practices are not successfully adopted. This can be

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		controlled through compliance with the measures prescribed in the CGES. Even then, the impacts are not expected to be more severe than the baseline scenario without the project.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

Project implementation and governance arrangements

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the AF Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Burkina Faso, and the Country Programme. UNDP will be the Implementing Entity (IE) and the Government will serve as the Executing Entity.

Role of the Implementing Entity (UNDP)

As the Implementing Entity, UNDP is accountable to the Adaptation Fund for the overall implementation of the project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that activities are implemented in accordance with Adaptation Fund policies, fiduciary standards, and agreed provisions. UNDP will deliver Adaptation Fund project cycle management services, including project approval and start-up, supervision and oversight of implementation, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP will also perform the Project Assurance role and support the effective functioning of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), ensuring quality assurance, risk management, and compliance throughout the project lifecycle.

Role of the Executing Entity (EE)

The Executing Entity (also referred to as the Implementing Partner in UNDP terminology) will be the Government of Burkina Faso, acting through the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation, via its Direction Générale de l'Économie Verte et du Changement Climatique (DGEVCC).

The project will be operate through a Programme Management Unit (PMU). The PMU will be responsible for ensuring the timely and coordinated delivery of project activities, particularly those involving large-scale investments, technical interventions where expertise is not available at local level, as well as monitoring, reporting and knowledge management activities.

As Implementing Partners, the ministries will assume full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of resources and the delivery of agreed project outputs. Their responsibilities will include:

- project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including the provision of timely, comprehensive and evidence-based results and financial information;
- ensuring that project-level monitoring and evaluation is, to the extent possible, undertaken by national institutions and aligned with national systems, so that project-generated data supports and strengthens national monitoring frameworks;
- risk management, in line with the risk management framework outlined in this Project Document;
- procurement of goods, services and human resources in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures;
- financial management, including oversight of expenditures against approved project budgets;
- preparation, approval and signature of the multiyear workplan;
- approval and signature of the Combined Delivery Report at the end of each year; and
- signature of financial reports and/or funding authorisations and certificates of expenditure, as applicable.

Project governance and coordination

To ensure strategic oversight, cross-sectoral coordination, transparency and accountability, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established. The PSC will comprise representatives from relevant line ministries, subnational authorities, and other key stakeholders, as appropriate. The PSC will provide strategic guidance, review project progress, address implementation challenges, and ensure alignment with national climate adaptation priorities and policies. These governance and institutional arrangements are designed to promote strong national ownership, effective coordination across sectors and levels, and fiduciary integrity, while ensuring that the project contributes meaningfully to Burkina Faso's climate adaptation objectives and strengthens long-term resilience.

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Project Objective(s)[1]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
SO1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities and resilience of agrosilvopastoral and fisheries production systems to the effects of climate change	Adaptive capacity scorecard	Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress 6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	**10,500,000**
SO2: Improving access to markets and innovative financing for actors in the agrosilvopastoral and fisheries value chain for the strengthening of adaptive capacities		Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	8. Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level	**3,000,000**
SO3: Strengthen the institutional, human and operational capacities of local authorities for the planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change adaptation actions		Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses 3.2. Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	**1,500,000**
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Outcome 1: The resilience of agrosilvopastoral and fisheries production systems to the effects of climate change is strengthened	Number of hectares of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries land developed or restored according to climate-resilient practices in the last 12 months.	Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	4.1.1. No. and type of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale) 4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale) 5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	**10,500,000**

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Outcome 2: Access to markets and innovative financing for actors in the agrosilvopastoral and fisheries value chain are improved for capacity building for adaptation to climate change	Number of actors in agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains that have secured innovative financing or accessed a structured market for climate-resilient products	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	8.1. No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated 8.2. No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated	**3,000,000**
Outcome 3: Local and regional governments in target areas have institutional and operational capacities to plan, implement and monitor climate change adaptation actions in an inclusive, participatory and sustainable manner.	Percentage of target local authorities with a functional participatory monitoring and evaluation mechanism for climate change adaptation actions, integrating gender and inclusion dimensions	Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	3.1.1. No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic 3.2.1 No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge 3.2.2 No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	**1,500,000**

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[126]

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (……list here…..) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Amidou Ouedraogo General Director of Cooperation Ministry of Economy and Finance	Date: 16 December 2025

[126] Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

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B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

Implementing Entity Coordinator DocuSigned by: Nancy Bennet 4EEADA5A5FE9433... Nancy Bennet Executive Coordinator Vertical Funds Programming Support, Oversight and Compliance Hub Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) United Nations Development Programme	
Date: 17 December 2025	Tel. and email: nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Contact Person: Dorine Jn Paul	
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BURKINA FASO

La Patrie ou la Mort, Nous Vaincrons

Ministry of Economy and Finance

General Directorate of Cooperation

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Ouagadougou, 16th December 2025

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Amidou OUEDRAOGO
Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority
General Director of Cooperation
Tel : +226 76 58 49 28
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Docusign Envelope ID: 9B3854FB-4E81-4598-A89F-1668E1B44E28

ADAPTATION FUND

Revised PFG Submission Form[1] (additions in red)

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 18 December 2025

Adaptation Fund Project ID:
Country/ies: Burkina Faso
Title of Project/Programme: Strengthening the Climate Resilience of vulnerable communities in the Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga regions of Burkina Faso
Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): MIE
Implementing Entity: UNDP
Executing Entity/ies: Ministry of Environment, Water, and Sanitation and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries Resources (MEEA/MARAH)

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	May 2026
Completion date of PFG	October 2026

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

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

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

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• Lead the design of Gender Action Plan – in collaboration with NC – Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist • Ensuring coherence across all analytical inputs and integrating them into the full proposal	Feasibility study reports with technical options analysis and costing Detailed and concrete project budget		
National Consultant(s) – Adaptation specialist to support project design and development **Scope includes:** • Conducting research and data gathering for the situation analysis • Preparing background documentation and local inputs for pre-feasibility assessments • Supporting the organisation and logistics of field missions for international and national experts • Providing contextual information and facilitating local-level coordination • Provide inputs for budget development • Assisting the lead consultant with compilation of documents and information validation	Situation analysis report Feasibility Study Project budget	20,000	National consultant to support project development
3. National Consultant – Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist **Scope includes:** • Conducting the gender assessment, including field consultations and data collection • Analysing gender-differentiated vulnerabilities and capacities • Preparing the Gender Assessment Report and contributing to the Gender Action Plan • Ensuring alignment with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy • Collaborating closely with the international consultant to integrate findings into the proposal	Gender Assessment Gender Action Plan	11,500	NC – GESI Specialist to develop Gender Assessment and support development of the GAP
Field missions to project areas (site verification, vulnerability assessment, local consultations) **Scope includes:** • Site visits to verify site information and identify specific climate change vulnerabilities and appropriate local level responses at these sites. • Workshops and meetings with local beneficiaries and stakeholders to identify local issues, concerns and priorities and obtain support for the project. • Identification of indicative project concepts. • Compilation of stakeholder and beneficiary inputs for implementation plan.	Pre-feasibility Study Field mission report	20,500	Field visits to project target areas

Docusign Envelope ID: 9B3854FB-4E81-4598-A89F-1668E1B44E28

4. Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultant (ESS Specialist) **Scope includes:** • Conducting the environmental and social risk screening (ESS) • Preparing safeguards documents required by the AF (screening report, risk register, disclosure notes) • Leading the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) where required • Developing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP/ESMF) • Supporting stakeholder consultations related to safeguards • Ensuring compliance with national regulations and AF Environmental and Social Policy	ESIA report, ESMP outline, clearance certificate	25,000	ESS expert and field surveys
Institutional capacity assessment of executing partners	Capacity assessment report and recommendations	2,000	Institutional capacity assessment of executing partners
Translation, editing, design & formatting of proposal package	French/English versions of full proposal and annexes	2,000	Translation of key documents
Stakeholders' workshops for collecting stakeholder inputs and validating the project design	Workshop report, validated elements of project design, improved proposal structure	15,000	Projects design/consultation workshops with stakeholders
Economic & financial analysis (cost–benefit, cost-effectiveness)	Full economic & financial analysis required for AF submission	6,500	Economist + desk work
Implementing Entity's Management Fee		12,750	8.5% of PFG activities
Total Project Formulation Grant		150,000	

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

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

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Lead Consultant – Project Design and Development

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

National Consultant(s) – Adaptation Specialist to Support Project Design and Development

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

National Consultant – Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist

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

Field Missions to Project Areas

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

Stakeholder Workshops for Collecting Inputs and Validating the Project Design

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

Environmental & Social Safeguards Consultant (ESS Specialist)

Docusign Envelope ID: 9B3854FB-4E81-4598-A89F-1668E1B44E28

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

Institutional Capacity Assessment of Executing Partners
This activity will review the institutional mandates, operational capacities, governance structures and resource needs of proposed executing entities. The assessment will identify strengths, gaps and opportunities for strengthening execution arrangements, ensuring the project is implementable and aligned with institutional capabilities. Outputs will inform the project's implementation and capacity-building strategies.

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

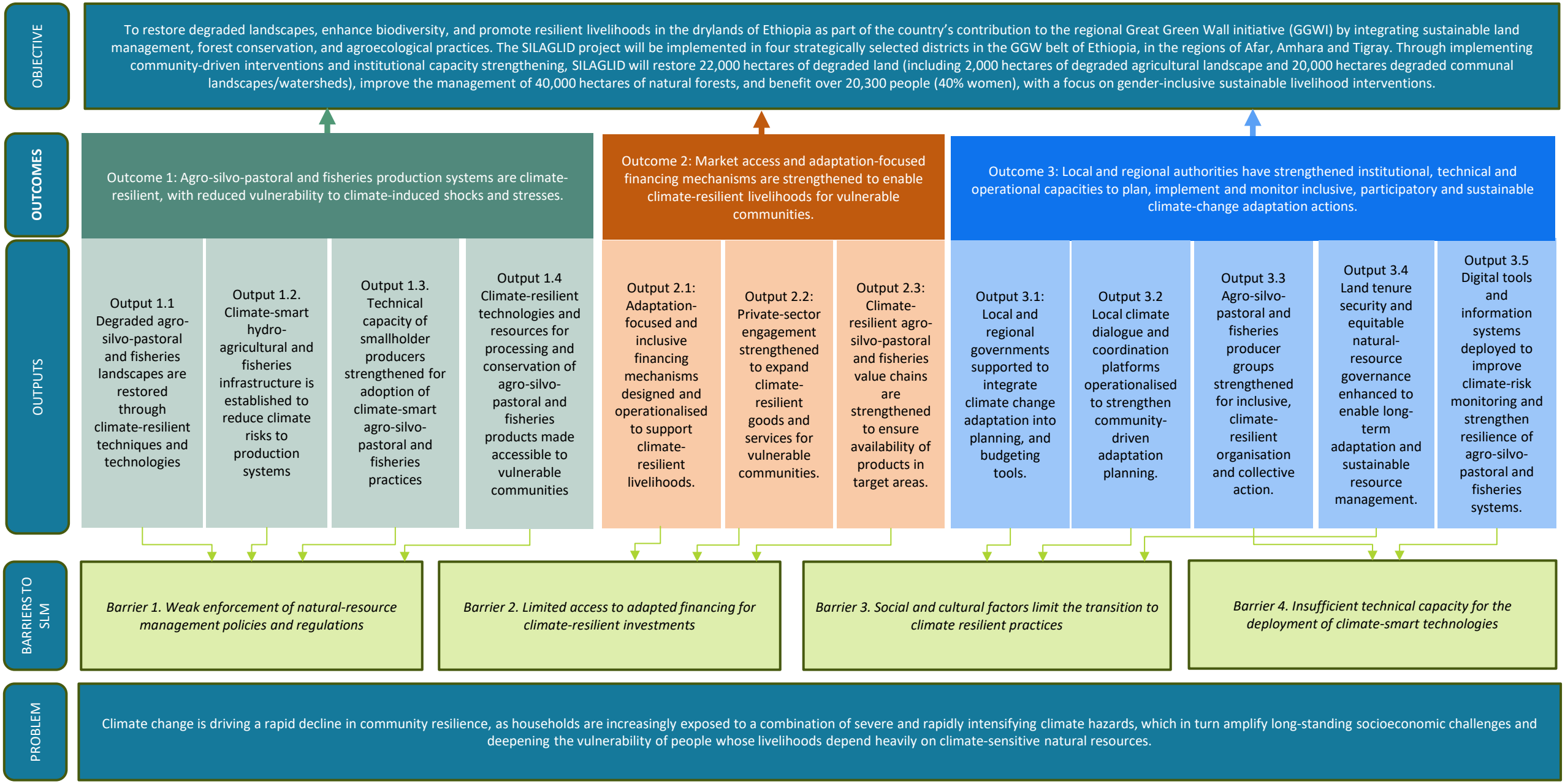
Translation, Editing, Design and Formatting of the Proposal Package
The final project proposal and annexes will be translated between French and English, edited, and professionally formatted for submission. This ensures accessibility for national authorities and compliance with Adaptation Fund submission standards.

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

C. Implementing Entity

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

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Nancy Bennet	DocuSigned by: Nancy Bennet 4EEADA5A5FE9433...	December 17, 2025	Dorine Jn Paul		Dorine.jn.paul@undp.org


OBJECTIVE
To restore degraded landscapes, enhance biodiversity, and promote resilient livelihoods in the drylands of Ethiopia as part of the country's contribution to the regional Great Green Wall initiative (GGWI) by integrating sustainable land management, forest conservation, and agroecological practices. The SILAGLID project will be implemented in four strategically selected districts in the GGW belt of Ethiopia, in the regions of Afar, Amhara and Tigray. Through implementing community-driven interventions and institutional capacity strengthening, SILAGLID will restore 22,000 hectares of degraded land (including 2,000 hectares of degraded agricultural landscape and 20,000 hectares degraded communal landscapes/watersheds), improve the management of 40,000 hectares of natural forests, and benefit over 20,300 people (40% women), with a focus on gender-inclusive sustainable livelihood interventions.
OUTCOMES
Outcome 1: Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems are climate-resilient, with reduced vulnerability to climate-induced shocks and stresses.
Outcome 2: Market access and adaptation-focused financing mechanisms are strengthened to enable climate-resilient livelihoods for vulnerable communities.
Outcome 3: Local and regional authorities have strengthened institutional, technical and operational capacities to plan, implement and monitor inclusive, participatory and sustainable climate-change adaptation actions.
OUTPUTS
Output 1.1 Degraded agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries landscapes are restored through climate-resilient techniques and technologies
Output 1.2. Climate-smart hydro-agricultural and fisheries infrastructure is established to reduce climate risks to production systems
Output 1.3. Technical capacity of smallholder producers strengthened for adoption of climate-smart agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries practices
Output 1.4 Climate-resilient technologies and resources for processing and conservation of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries products made accessible to vulnerable communities
Output 2.1: Adaptation-focused and inclusive financing mechanisms designed and operationalised to support climate-resilient livelihoods.
Output 2.2: Private-sector engagement strengthened to expand climate-resilient goods and services for vulnerable communities.
Output 2.3: Climate-resilient agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains are strengthened to ensure availability of products in target areas.
Output 3.1: Local and regional governments supported to integrate climate change adaptation into planning, and budgeting tools.
Output 3.2 Local climate dialogue and coordination platforms operationalised to strengthen community-driven adaptation planning.
Output 3.3 Agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries producer groups strengthened for inclusive, climate-resilient organisation and collective action.
Output 3.4 Land tenure security and equitable natural-resource governance enhanced to enable long-term adaptation and sustainable resource management.
Output 3.5 Digital tools and information systems deployed to improve climate-risk monitoring and strengthen resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral and fisheries systems.
BARRIERS TO SLM
Barrier 1. Weak enforcement of natural-resource management policies and regulations
Barrier 2. Limited access to adapted financing for climate-resilient investments
Barrier 3. Social and cultural factors limit the transition to climate resilient practices
Barrier 4. Insufficient technical capacity for the deployment of climate-smart technologies
PROBLEM
Climate change is driving a rapid decline in community resilience, as households are increasingly exposed to a combination of severe and rapidly intensifying climate hazards, which in turn amplify long-standing socioeconomic challenges and deepening the vulnerability of people whose livelihoods depend heavily on climate-sensitive natural resources.

Annex 5 Gender Assessment and Action Plan: Report for the project "Strengthening the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in the Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga regions of Burkina Faso"

I. Introduction

The assessment covers gender equality and social inclusion in the target regions, focusing on climate resilience, access to resources, decision-making, and differentiated impacts of climate change on women, men, and vulnerable groups.

II. Gender equality and social inclusion in "project area"

Burkina Faso's rural regions face multidimensional vulnerability—environmental degradation, insecurity, and gender inequality. Women represent 50.2% of the population, yet face persistent barriers in land ownership, access to finance, and participation in decision-making. In the new administrative regions (Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando, Yaadga), these challenges are exacerbated by climate shocks and displacement.

According to the 2019 RGPH, the female population over the age of fifteen represents 46% of the total female population compared to 43% for men. This is a predominantly rural population. Since2015, the country has been going through a security crisis characterized by incidents related to attacks and threats by armed terrorist groups. One of the main consequences of this situation is the emergence of a humanitarian crisis causing massive displacement of populations and the drastic reduction in agricultural, livestock and food production in the affected areas. Women and girls alone constitute 52.75% of the total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). All regions of the country host IDPs, with a high concentration in the regions of Soum (24.3%), Kuilse (23.9%), Yaadga (12.4%),Gulmu (10.7%) and Bankui (6.5%).

- Gender Inequality Index

Burkina Faso ranks among countries with high gender inequality globally a strong gender inequality in the world (146th out of 192) in 2023-2024 according to the UNDP report. Burkina Faso's Gender Inequality Index (GII) is 0.555 (UNDP, 2023), reflecting significant gaps in health, empowerment, and labor market participation. It's estimated at 0.58 (2025) showing only slight improvement compared to previous years.

The gender gap according to the World Economic Forum (WEF), ranks Burkina Faso 120th out of 147 countries in 2025, while the UNDP Gender Inequality Index ranks it 146th out of 192 countries between 2023-2024. The African Union report of 2024 shows moderate inequalities (0.764). In terms of reducing inequalities, the country is ranked 9th in ECOWAS. Despite these efforts, Burkina Faso faces significant structural challenges in achieving gender equality, particularly in education and the labour market.

The African Gender Equality Index for Burkina Faso improved from 0.384 in 2019 to 0.421 in 2023, with the greatest vulnerability in women's participation and empowerment.

- Labour force participation and Employment

Burkina Faso's labor market is characterized by low overall participation, massive informality, and pronounced gender inequalities. Women and youth are the most disadvantaged, requiring targeted policies to improve education, technology access, and economic opportunities. Unemployment and underemployment rates are higher among women, especially in rural and conflict-affected areas. Overall labor force participation is about 47.15% in 2024, slightly down from 47.4% in 2023. Women represent 41.02% in 2024 (down from 41.29% in 2023 and over 55% in 2015) and men about 53.49% in 2024.

For Youth (15–24 years), participation is very low, around 27.5% in 2024 (compared to 78% in 1991). Women constitute 55% of the agricultural workforce but own less than 40% of the land.

Structural Barriers are early marriage, cultural norms, and household responsibilities that reduce women's autonomy. The lack of childcare services and financial inclusion limits also women's ability to work.

- Entrepreneurship and Access to Resources

Most women entrepreneurs operate in informal sectors, particularly agriculture and petty trade, limiting their ability to scale and access formal financing.

According to the SIGI study, "secure access to land remains a challenge for women. They constitute 55% of the agricultural labour force, but no more than 40% of landowners. When they are, their decision-making power remains limited. Only 14% of women landowners have the opportunity to sell the land they own, compared to 32% of men, due to practices related to customary law and community land management." In addition, most of them work in the informal sector (81.4% in 2019, no recent data), which prevents them from accessing economic opportunities and financing. Added to this is the weight of culture which limits their participation in development activities.

Despite these constraints, women show strong resilience because 84% of women-led businesses have never experienced bankruptcy, even under fragile conditions. Only 18.8% of enterprises are led by women; 5.5% of women have received loans from financial institutions (vs. 12.2% of men). Women's cooperatives and Peace Farms (PAMED project) have demonstrated success in empowering women through climate-resilient agriculture and cooperative governance.

Key barriers are lack of collateral and land ownership (women own less than 40% of land) and the (ii) limited financial literacy and understanding of value chains (e.g., agricultural repayment cycles not aligned with loan terms).

- Education, skills and STEM

Burkina Faso's education system faces major structural challenges due to insecurity, poverty, and demographic pressure. Education is compulsory for children aged 6–16, but access and quality remain critical issues. The country has adopted reforms under the Presidential Initiative for Quality Education for All (IPEQ).

According to the SIGI study, "In both opinions and practices, levels of discrimination are lower among the most educated populations. Those with a secondary education are three times less likely to accept early marriage of girls than those who have never been to school. Increasing school enrolment rates is an effective way to support policies that aim to reduce gender inequalities and promote women's rights through the elimination of discriminatory social attitudes and norms."

Adult literacy remains low is 87.4% of women have no formal education vs. 77.4% of men. Higher education attainment is extremely limited. Indeed only 1.6% of women hold a higher education degree compared to 4.5% of men. Primary school completion rate for girls is 67.7% (vs. 57.3% for boys). For secondary completion, rate remains low, especially in rural regions. Literacy rate (age 15+) is 35.7% for women and 48.4% for men. Only 18% of secondary teachers are women, compared to 49% at primary level.
Early marriage (52% of women married before 18) and cultural (pregnancy, housework and stereotypes etc.) norms limit girls' education continuity. Conflict and insecurity have closed schools, affecting children especially girls and teachers.

STEM participation is limited for girls, with targeted interventions needed. Gender Parity Index (GPI) for STEM graduates is 61% (AGEE, 2025), showing significant disparity. Women remain underrepresented in STEM fields due to stereotypes, lack of role models, and limited access to technology.

- Access to Information, Technology, and Climate Finance

Burkina Faso's progress in connectivity and climate finance is promising but uneven. Women remain marginalized due to structural, cultural, and financial barriers. Closing these gaps requires integrated strategies combining digital inclusion, gender-responsive climate finance, and technology empowerment to ensure women are active agents in sustainable development. In addition, country ranks 129th of 134 countries in the Network Readiness Index, signaling weak digital infrastructure and inclusion. Women remain underrepresented in STEM due to stereotypes, limited role models, and poor access to technology.

In terms of connectivity Status, Internet penetration reached 24.2% in early 2025, with 5.75 million users and 28.1 million mobile connections (118% of population). Social media users' number is 3.4 million (14.3%), a sign of growing digital engagement.

But fewer than 20% of women regularly use digital tools, reflecting a severe digital divide. High costs (16.19% of income spent on telecom) and low digital literacy exacerbate exclusion.

National policies (PNG, SNACC) promote women's empowerment in climate adaptation and access to climate-resilient technologies but remain insufficient, especially in rural areas.

- Representation in Decision-Making

Women's representation in decision-making in Burkina Faso remains low despite legal frameworks and advocacy efforts. Structural barriers—social norms, economic constraints, and insecurity—continue to hinder progress. However, emerging initiatives and policy reforms offer pathways to accelerate gender equality in governance.

Women hold only 18.3% of seats in parliament (July 2024) and less than 10% of local government positions (4 women out of 24 ministers). Despite the existence of laws such as Law No. 003-2020/AN of 22 January 2020 on the representativeness quota, women's political participation is still low. Women represent about 30-33% of the workforce in the civil service but are often confined to the lower echelons and social sectors (health, education).

At the level of conflict prevention and management mechanisms such as the National Observatory for the Prevention and Management of Community Conflicts (ONAPREGEC), there is little consideration of women in the ONAPREGECC branches. Thus, out of 1378 members, only 85 are women, i.e. a proportion of 6% of the members.

The recent review of the Integrated National Action Plan (NAP) of the Women-Peace-Security Agenda also showed that challenges persist at both the community and central levels in terms of women's participation in decision-making and in political and peacebuilding processes.

- Gender Roles, Care Work, and Social Norms

The socio-cultural and religious context of the country, based mainly on patriarchy, gives men more prerogatives and decision-making power. Thus, it is traditionally accepted in most communities that only men should take care of public affairs, and this conception explains the social norm that is not very favourable to accepting women in decision-making bodies.

Gender roles and social norms in Burkina Faso continue to reinforce women's primary responsibility for unpaid care work and domestic duties, limiting their economic and political participation. Despite legal guarantees of equality, cultural expectations and structural barriers perpetuate gender inequality. Addressing these challenges requires redistribution of care responsibilities, investment in social infrastructure, and norms-shifting interventions to enable women's empowerment and inclusive development.

Burkina Faso's Constitution and labor laws guarantee equal rights to work and equal pay for men and women. The Work Code (2008) provides maternity leave and protection for pregnant women. However, traditional labor division persists, and women remain disadvantaged in practice.

Social norms strongly influence gender roles, especially in rural areas. Women are expected to manage household chores, child-rearing, and subsistence farming, while men dominate decision-making and income control. These norms limit women's autonomy and participation in economic and political life. About 52% of girls marry before 18, reinforcing norms that prioritize domestic roles over education and employment.

Women perform 93% of unpaid care work in Burkina Faso, including childcare, elder care, cooking, cleaning, and water collection. If monetized, this work would represent 29.9% of GDP. Women spend 3.4 times more time on unpaid care than men, creating "time poverty" that restricts education, income generation, and political participation.

Heavy care responsibilities keep women out of formal employment and vocational training. Even when employed, women face a "double shift" of paid work and unpaid domestic duties.

Care work is often viewed as a natural extension of women's roles, perpetuating gender stereotypes and limiting redistribution of responsibilities within households.

Women are concentrated in informal, precarious jobs, mainly in agriculture and food processing. Underemployment among rural women reaches 26%, and unpaid work is common for women and youth (59%).

Gender Gaps in Earnings: Women earn 82% less than men, and businesses run by women generate 61% lower revenues. These gaps are linked to lack of capital, limited skills, and restrictive norms around income control

Women bear most of the unpaid care work and face restrictive social norms, especially in rural and displaced communities. Gender-based violence is prevalent, exacerbated by insecurity and displacement.

III. Mechanisms to address gender inequality in "*project area*"- legal and administrative framework

Burkina Faso has a robust policy framework: The National Action Plan for Stabilization and Recovery (PA-SD 2022-2025), National Gender Policy (PNG), National Action Plan for Rural Women (PAFN), and National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP), the National Integrated Action Planfor the Implementation of the National Action Plan for Rural Women (PAFN), and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, the

National Strategy for the Promotion of Women's Entrepreneurship (SNPEF) 2016-2025; The National Strategy for Inclusive Finance (SNFI) 2019-2023; The National Strategy for the Prevention of Radicalization and the Fight against Violent Extremism in Burkina Faso (SNPREV-BF) 2021-2025; The National Strategy for the Recovery of Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities (SNR-PDICA) 2023-2027, the National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of the Girl Child in Burkina Faso (2017-2026). But Implementation gaps persist, especially at local levels.

Despite the panoply of texts, policies and strategies aimed at reducing gender inequalities, the challenges in terms of the implementation of these policies and strategies and the application of laws remain low. In terms of women's representation in decision-making bodies and in the peacebuilding process, in the persistence of gender stereotypes and traditional roles that hinder their socio-economic empowerment, especially at the local level, but also in their access to funding and their protection against gender-based violence (GBV).

IV. Gender and social inclusion in the context of Climate Change and Innovation

Women are disproportionately affected by climate risks but are key agents of change in adaptation and innovation. PAMED's Peace Farms model shows that women's leadership in climate-resilient agriculture reduces conflict and improves livelihoods.

- Differentiated impact on Women and Men

Climate shocks increase women's workload, food insecurity, and exposure to violence. Men face loss of income and migration pressures and vulnerability to recruitment into armed groups, but women and girls are more vulnerable to negative health and social outcomes and well-being and have less access to land, water and services, despite their local know-how in climate prediction.

- Vulnerabilities of target groups

Internally displaced persons (IDPs), rural women, and youth are most vulnerable. Targeted interventions are needed for Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando, and Yaadga, where climate and conflict risks intersect. In 2023, the decentralised services of the Ministry in charge of gender recorded 9066 cases of GBV (forced marriages, physical violence, sexual exploitation, moral violence, abandonment of marital home, etc.) 85% of whom are women and 15% are men. Of the 625 cases of sexual violence recorded, 28% represent cases of rape and the victims are all women and girls. The most affected regions are Kuilse (68 cases), Soum (25 cases) andGulmu (24 cases).

- Women as agents of change

Women's cooperatives and local leaders drive climate adaptation, peacebuilding, and social cohesion. Training and capacity-building have empowered 1,000 women in climate-resilient techniques, reducing agricultural conflicts by 60%.

V. Gender analysis and recommendations

- Integrate gender-responsive actions in all project activities.
- Strengthen women's access to land, finance, and decision-making.
- Promote gender-sensitive climate information and technology.
- Address gender-based violence and unpaid care work through community engagement.

- Project design and implementation

- Ensure gender mainstreaming in project planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring
- Engage women's groups and local leaders in all phases.

- Stakeholder engagement

- Conduct participatory consultations with women, youth, and marginalized groups, traditional, customary and religious chiefs.
- Build partnerships with local organizations and government agencies, and local authorities.

- Monitoring and evaluation

- Collect sex-disaggregated data and track gender indicators.
- Use participatory monitoring tools to ensure accountability.

Quantitative outcomes:

- Train at least 1500 women and youth in climate-resilient agriculture.
- Raise women's participation in local decision-making bodies to 20%.

Qualitative outcomes:

- Improved social cohesion and reduced gender-based violence.
- Enhanced women's leadership and agency in climate adaptation.

Data collection and monitoring

- Use national gender statistics and project-specific surveys.
- Collaborate with local institutions for ongoing data collection.

VI. Proposed Gender Action Plan

This Gender Action plan provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the Activity areas of the project. In addition, specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. This can be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan which will be developed at the start of implementation, and provides concrete recommendations on how to ensure gender (including disaggregated data) continues to be collected and measured throughout implementation.

Outcome 1 : Women's Access to Climate-Resilient Resources				
Objective	**Actions**	**Indicator and Targets**	**Responsible Institutions**	**Allocated Budget ($US)**
Output 1:				
				$350,000
Increase women's ownership and control over productive resources, especially land and climate-resilient agricultural inputs.	Legal support for land tenure, training, demonstration plots, distribution of inputs	• Number of women trained in climate-resilient agriculture (target: 1,500). • Number of women-led demonstration plots established (target: 20 per region).	Ministry of Environment, local government, Local authorities; women's cooperatives Leaded by the Project.	
Outcome 2: Women's Participation in Decision-Making				
Objective	**Action**	**Indicator and Targets**	**Responsible Institution**	**Allocated Budget ($US)**
Enhance women's representation and leadership in local governance and project management structures.	Leadership training, women's committees, mentorship programs	• Proportion of women in local decision-making bodies (target: 20% minimum). • Number of women trained in leadership and advocacy (target: 500).	Local government, Local authorities; Ministry of Gender, civil society organizations lead by the Project, ODF	$120,000

		• Number of women's committees established (target: at least one per region).		
	Training of women in agroecology, climate leadership, natural resource management, renewable energy, early warning,	Number of women who have built capacity in climate change adaptation (target: TBD)	Ministry of the Environment, Local authorities,	
Outcome 3 : Reduction of Gender-Based Violence and Unpaid Care Work				
Objective	**Action**	**Indicator and Targets**	**Responsible Institution**	**Allocated Budget ($US)**
Output 3:				
Reduce the incidence of gender-based violence (GBV) and the burden of unpaid care work on women and girls.	Sensitization campaigns, support services, men engagement Awareness-raising, among traditional,	• Number of GBV awareness sessions held (target: 50 per region). • Number of survivors accessing support services (target: 200 per region). • Reduction rate of reported GBV cases (target: 20% decrease over baseline). • Number of men participating in care work initiatives (target: 500). Number of awareness-raising sessions organized for traditional, customary and religious leaders (Target...)	Ministry of Gender, local NGOs, health services lead by Project team.	$180,000

	customary and religious leaders			
Outcome 4 : Women's Economic Empowerment and Access to Finance				
Objective	**Actions**	**Indicator and Targets**	**Responsible Institutions**	**Allocated Budget ($US)**
Output 4 :				
Increase women's access to financial services, entrepreneurship opportunities, and climate finance.	Microcredit facilitation, business training, market linkage, training in financial education, contact with micro-finance institutions	• Number of women accessing microcredit or climate finance (target: 1,000). • Number of women-owned businesses supported (target: 300). • Value of climate finance mobilized for women's initiatives (target: TBD).	Microfinance institutions, Ministry of Finance, Local authorities, local cooperatives lead by the Project, ODF	$1, 050,000
Outcome 5 : Gender-Responsive Monitoring and Evaluation				
Objective	**Action**	**Indicator and Targets**	**Responsible Institution**	**Allocated Budget ($US)**
Ensure systematic collection and use of sex-disaggregated data and gender indicators throughout	M\&E framework, staff training, participatory monitoring	• M\&E framework developed and operational. • Number of staff trained in gender-sensitive M\&E (target: TBD).	Local authorities, Ministry of Gender, lead by the Project (M\&E). INSD	$100,000

project implementation.		• Frequency of gender indicator reporting (quarterly). • Number of participatory monitoring sessions held (target: 20 per region).		
Total Budget				**$ 1,800,000**

STRENGTHENING THE CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN THE BANKUI, SOUROU, GUIRIKO, NANDO AND YAADGA REGIONS OF BURKINA FASO

Stakeholders' consultation report

Final version

January 2025

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANAM	:	national meteorological agency
CCI-BF	:	chamber of commerce and industry of Burkina Faso
CNPB	:	national council of employers of Burkina Faso
CNRST	:	national center for scientific and technological research
CPF	:	peasant confederation of Faso
CRA	:	regional chamber of agriculture
CSO	:	civil society organizations
FIE	:	environmental intervention fund
GCF	:	green climate fund
GGGI	:	global green growth institute
GWP/AO	:	west African global water partnership
INERA	:	national institute for the environment and agricultural research
NAP	:	national adaptation plan to climate change
NDA/FVC	:	national designated authority of the green climate fund
NDC	:	nationally determined contributions
ND-GAIN	:	Notre Dame university global adaptation index
NGO	:	non-governmental organizations
PAMED/BMH-CO.	:	programme to improve sustainable livelihoods in rural areas in the Boucle of Mouhoun and central west regions
PCD	:	communal development plan
PDI	:	internally displaced persons
PRA	:	regional adaptation plan to climate change
PRD	:	regional development plan
PWD	:	persons with disabilities
SDG	:	sustainable development goals
SP/CNDD	:	permanent secretariat of the national council for sustainable development
SPONG	:	permanent secretariat of non-governmental organizations
SWH/ DRS	:	water and soil conservation/ soil defense and restoration
TFP	:	technical and financial partners
UNDP	:	united nations development programme
UNICEF	:	united nations children's fund

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Like any adaptation intervention such as strengthening the Climate Resilience of vulnerable communities in Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga regionsv of Burkina Faso, the consultation stage with key stakeholders, including grass-roots communities, is crucial.

These consultations were held in a participatory, inclusive and gender-sensitive manner. They consisted in collecting data from institutional actors, development partners, research institutes/universities, the private sector at the central level. In addition, a field consultation (decentralized level) with local administrative authorities, regional/provincial directorates of key ministries, socio-professional umbrellas were carried out from July 28, 2024 to August 03, 2024 in Bankui and Nando regions. In total, thirty-six (36) interviews were conducted and eighty-three (83) resource persons interviewed, 28% of whom were women.

Thus, the assessments, suggestions and specific needs gathered from the various groups of stakeholders consulted will be taken into account by the program's interventions in order to better address the constraints of strengthening the resilience of communities confronted with climate change. The needs of these communities are essentially as follows:

- Setting up resilient production units (nutritious gardens, agroecological farms),
- Develop facilities (perimeters for rice production, land for agroecology, areas for watering and feeding livestock)
- Facilitating access to finance and agricultural insurance
- Providing training (on the production and use of bio-inputs (improved seeds, biopesticides, compost), soil restoration techniques, water conservation methods),
- Supporting producers in the sale of their products, especially organic ones,
- Raising awareness (on the harmful effects of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, excessive wood cutting, etc. on the environment; on the effects of climate change)
- Providing modern production equipment and materials (tractors, tillers, etc.).

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1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE CONSULTATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

Burkina Faso is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change in the world. Indeed, it is the 26th most vulnerable country in the world according to Notre Dame university global adaptation index (ND-GAIN), which stands at 38.0 out of 100 in 2022. This high vulnerability is mainly attributable to some of its physical and socio-economic1 characteristics2 that predispose it to be disproportionately affected by the adverse effects of climate change (GWP/AO, 2010).

Climate hazards/risks (floods, drought, high temperatures and violent winds) that overwhelm Burkina Faso, affect several sectors of activity, particularly agriculture, livestock and water resources, etc. This situation has a major impact on meeting the needs of the population, particularly the poor population in rural areas (women, young people), especially in the most exposed regions such as Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga North regions, which have high agro-sylvo-pastoral potential. Climate change thus threatens the livelihoods of some 80% of the country's working population, who derive their livelihood from agriculture and livestock farming. Women, who account for over 55% of this agricultural workforce, are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in the area of the study.

Over the period spanning 1971–2020, mean annual temperatures have increased by ~0.23°C per decade in Bankui and Sourou, with similar shifts observed in Nando (+0.23°C/decade) and Yaadga (+0.21°C/decade)[3]. Warming is strongest in Guiriko, with an observed trend of +0.27°C per decade[4], consistent with national analyses that identify the south-west and north as hotspots of temperature increase. Moreover, evidence from western Burkina Faso confirms statistically significant warming in both daytime and nighttime temperatures, with rising minimum temperatures contributing to more frequent warm nights and reduced diurnal temperature variability.

These forecasts underline the urgent need to take measures to mitigate the potentially considerable impacts of climate change on populations. Indeed, by 2050, almost 2.7 million more Burkinabè could be living in poverty as a result of food insecurity, water stress and the spread of diseases linked to air and water pollution caused by climate change (World Bank, 2023).

Efforts are being made by the Burkinabe government and its partners to achieve the national objectives (NAPs[5], NDCs[6], …) in the fight against climate change and the sustainable development goals (SDG13[7] in particular) despite the difficult socio-economic and national security issues.

Specific projects/programs are also implemented. In line with this, the government requested the support from the United Nations development programme (UNDP) to carry out a pre-feasibility study and formulate a concept note for an strenghtening climate resilience programme of vulnerable communities in Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga regions of Burkina Faso.

This report on the consultation of potential programme stakeholders (institutional actors, local administrative authorities, the private sector, technical and financial partners (TFPs), socio-professional umbrella organizations at grassroots level, etc.) sets out the main conclusions of the various interviews carried out. The consultation of stakeholders generally sheds valuable light on the most relevant actions best suited to the realities of grassroots communities. It also reinforces the ownership of the programme by the stakeholders and ensures their involvement in its implementation.

The report is divided into 5 sections. The first section outlines the context and rationale for the consultation. The second section outlines the objectives and expected results of the consultation. The third section deals with the methodology and the fourth with the main conclusions of the consultation. The final section provides a conclusion.

[1] Extreme poverty, dependence of rural populations on rain-fed agriculture, hydro-agricultural potential very little exploited
[2] Very marked contrast between wetlands and drylands, interdependencies with other countries regarding water resources
[3] World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal. 2025. Burkina Faso. Available here

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

[5] National adaptation plan to climate change
[6] Nationally determined contributions
[7] SDG 13: Take urgent action against climate change and its impacts.

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2. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

2.1. Objectives

The general objective of the consultation of stakeholders is to collect primary qualitative data for the pre-feasibility study and the formulation of the concept note that will be submitted to the Adaptation Fund Specifically, the aim is to:

- Identify and align programme interventions with beneficiaries' priorities;
- Collect additional data and information on the specific vulnerabilities/risks to climate change of the target sectors as well as the adaptation actions to prioritize;
- Collect the stakeholders' opinions/suggestions on the relevance of proposed technical and technological actions and options;
- Ensure ownership of the process through the various stakeholders and their involvement.

2.2. Expected results

The following 4 main results are expected from the consultations:

1. The expectations of the beneficiaries from the programme are delimited;
2. Additional data and information on specific vulnerabilities/risks to climate change of target sectors and priority adaptation actions are collected;
3. The stakeholders' views/suggestions on the relevance of proposed technical and technological actions and options are collected;
4. The key stakeholders have taken full ownership of the process and are involved.

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3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Methodological approach

To facilitate the achievement of the objectives/expected results, the methodology adopted is based on a broad consultation of stakeholders. The consultations followed a participatory and inclusive approach with a gender-sensitive perspective. The stakeholders interviewed included women, men, young people, internally displaced persons (PDIs) and people with disabilities (PWDs).

To facilitate the consultation of key stakeholders, 3 types of collection tools have been developed. These are the individual interview guide, the focus group guide and the prioritization sheet for intervention options (adaptation/mitigation). A copy of each tool is appended to this report (see appendix 1).

The individual interview guides were drawn up according to the roles, responsibilities and level of involvement of each stakeholder. They are made up of semi-open questions specific to each group of stakeholders to be interviewed, such as TFPs, ministries/institutions, etc. These interview guides are globally structured around 3 parts: i) sectoral planning, ii) analysis of the vulnerability and climate risk and iii) the framework for addressing vulnerabilities.

The focus group guide has been developed to collect the perceptions, opinions and expectations of target communities (sectoral socio-professional umbrellas, associations / cooperatives) on climate vulnerabilities / risks, solutions to be prioritized, programme interventions, etc. It consists of semi-open questions enabling actors to develop their points of view as they wish while allowing consultants to intervene and refocus or relaunch discussions.

The prioritization sheet was developed as a complement to the interview guides, and is used to list and select the most appropriate interventions to be implemented as part of the programme that will reinforce the climate resilience of target communities. This sheet is structured around 4 key points: i) resilience of the sectors of production as well as the sectors supporting production, ii) resilience of other sectors (health, education, waste, transport), iii) resilience of the community and iv) reinforcing of the institutional and steering framework. For each key point, the options for intervention (adaptation/mitigation) to be implemented are to be prioritized according to 3 levels (low, moderate and high).

3.2. Justification and choice of stakeholders

Several criteria guided the selection of key stakeholders to be consulted. The most important are:

- **Gender**: It ensures a good representation of women and young people in the consultation process;
- **Institutional capacity:** It takes into account actors with proven knowledge and expertise on climate change and climate data, and on the implementation of similar projects/programs;
- **Representativeness:** It ensures that the actors chosen cover all the interest groups of the program;
- **Commitment:** It ensures that actors are involved in the implementation of the programme and especially in the sustainability of the programme interventions.

On the basis of these criteria, several actors were chosen. They are grouped into 8 major groups as follows:

- **Ministries/ institutions**: This group corresponds to all the ministries and institutions involved such as the ministry in charge of the environment, the ministry in charge of agriculture and livestock, the ministry in charge of water and sanitation, …, the permanent secretariat of the national council for sustainable development (SP/CNDD), the national meteorological agency (ANAM), … at the central level. This group also includes the regional/provincial directions and/or departmental services of the ministries in charge of environment, agriculture and water in the target regions.
- **International donors**: This group includes UNDP, the United Nations children's Fund (UNICEF) and the global green growth institute (GGGI).
- **Research institutes/universities:** This group consists of institutions involved in the development of adaptation solutions such as the national center for scientific and technological research (CNRST), the national institute for the environment and agricultural research (INERA), …

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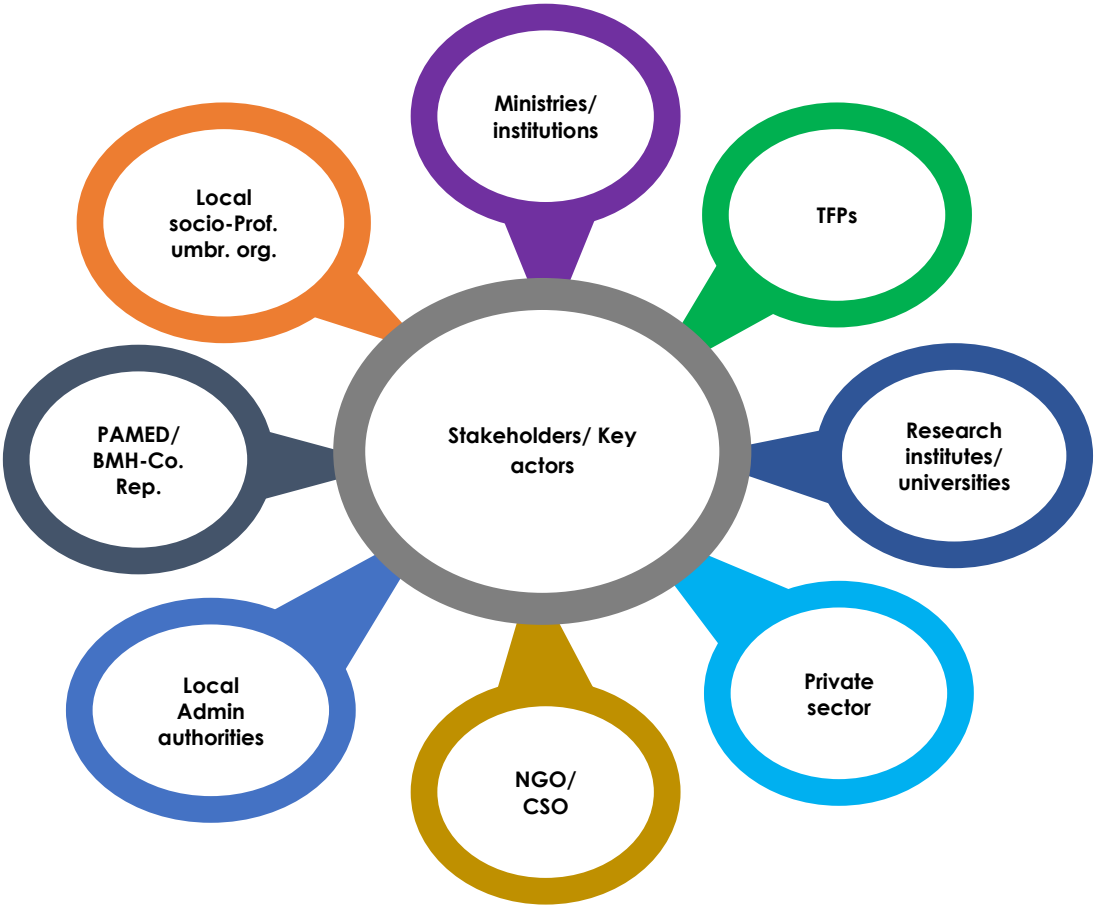
- **Private sector:** This group consists of the national council of employers of Burkina Faso (CNPB), the chamber of commerce and industry of Burkina Faso (CCI-BF).
- **Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/civil society organizations (CSOs):** This group includes the permanent secretariat of non-governmental organizations (SPONG), the Farmers confederation of Faso (CPF), …
- **Local administrative authorities (local and regional authorities):** This group includes the special regional (regional council) and communal (town halls) delegations of the target regions. During the mission, we met the authorities in the region of Bankui and Nando.
- **Representations of programme "Improve sustainable livelihoods in rural areas in the Boucle of Mouhoun and Central West regions (PAMED/BMH-CO)":** This group includes the regional branch of the programme in Koudougou and the national coordination office in Dédougou.
- **Local socio-professional umbrella organizations (associations/cooperatives)**: This group includes representatives of grassroots farming and livestock-raising communities, as well as environmentalists in the area covered by the programme.

The diagram below shows the groups of stakeholders likely to be involved in the implementation of the programme.

Diagram 1: Main groups of stakeholders that may be involved in the programme



Source: The Mission, based on the documentary review

3.3. Conduct of the consultation among stakeholders

The consultations with identified stakeholders were conducted in 2 phases. The first phase was about the collection at the central level and the second one had to do with the decentralized level[8], which covered the region of Bankuin and Nando regions (particularly in the localities of Dédougou and

[8] The decentralized level was about the area of intervention chosen for the program

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Koudougou).

Concerning the data collection mission at the decentralized level, it was held from July 28 to August 03, 2024 in the region of Bankui and Nando. The groups of stakeholders met are essentially ministries/institutions, local administrative authorities, PAMED/BMH-CO representations and socio-professional umbrellas.

The collection at the central level was focused on ministries/institutions, TFP, research institutes/universities and the private sector.

3.4. Interviews conducted

During this mission, thirty-six (36) interviews covering all stakeholders were conducted, including eighteen (18) at central level. In total, eighty-three (83) resource persons were interviewed, thirty-four (34) at the central level and forty-nine (49) at the decentralized level. Women represented 28% of the resource persons interviewed (23 people including 6 at the central level) compared to 72% of men.
The list of interviewees by institutions is given in appendix 3.

Photo 1: Consultation session with cooperatives in Koudougou at the meeting room of the governorate

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Photo 2: Family photo with cooperatives in Dédougou at the headquarters of the regional chamber of agriculture (CRA)

The table below presents the stakeholders interviewed during the mission.

Table1: Stakeholders met during the mission

The groups of stakeholders	Institutions/ Ministry	Interviews conducted
Central level		
Ministries/ institutions	DGESS/ Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation (MEEA)	1
	General Direction of Sanitation/ MEEA	1
	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD)	1
	National Designated Authority of the Green Climate Fund of Burkina Faso (AND/FVC)	1
	Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE)	1
	DGESS/ Ministry of Economy, Finance and Prospective	1
	DGESS/ Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries Resources	1
	DGESS/ Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene	1
	DGESS/ Ministry of Infrastructure	1
	DGESS/ Ministry of Energy, Mines and Quarries	1
	DGESS/ Ministry of Urban Planning, Land Affairs and Habitat	1
	Direction of Research and Innovation/ Ministry for Higher Education, Research and Innovation	1
	DGESS/ Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action, National Reconciliation, Gender and Family	1
TFP	United nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1
	United nations children's Fund (UNICEF)	1
	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	1

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The groups of stakeholders	Institutions/ Ministry	Interviews conducted
Research institutes/universities	Institute of Society Sciences/National Center for Scientific and Technological Research (CNRST)	1
Private sector	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Burkina Faso (CCI-BF)	1
Decentralized level		
Local administrative authorities (local authorities)	Nando regional council	1
	Koudougou town hall	1
	Bankui regional council	1
	Dédougou town hall	1
Ministries/ institutions	Regional direction of environment, water and sanitation (Nando) / technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	1
	Regional direction of agriculture, animal and fisheries resources (Nando) / technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	1
	Regional direction of health and public hygiene (Nando) / technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	1
	Regional direction of environment, water and sanitation (Bankui) / technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	1
	Regional direction of agriculture, animal and fisheries resources (Bankui) / technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	1
	Regional direction of health and public hygiene (Bankui) / technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	1
Representations of PAMED/BMH-CO.	PAMED/BMH-CO regional antenna (Koudougou)	1
	PAMED/BMH-CO national coordination office (Dédougou)	1
Socio-professional umbrella organizations (associations/cooperatives)	Environment sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced people) / Nando region	1
	Agricultural sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced people) / Nando region	1
	Livestock sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced people) / Nando region	1
	Environment sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced people) / Bankui region	1
	Agricultural sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced people) / Bankui region	1
	Livestock sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced people) / Bankui region	1
Total		**36**

Source: The mission, based on the interviews conducted

3.5. Difficulties

The conduct of the consultations encountered difficulties, the most important of which is related to the availability of stakeholders, especially at the central level. However, thanks to measures including reminders to stakeholders, the facilitation of the focal person of UNDP and the extension of data

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collection deadlines, we were able to overcome this difficulty and meet with the vast majority of stakeholders.

4. MAIN CONCLUSIONS

4.1. Sectoral planning

At this level, the aim was to obtain the opinions and assessments of stakeholders on, in particular, the integration of climate change into planning, the consideration of the decentralized level and its specificities in planning, the integration of gender and the difficulties encountered.

Very active environmental units in most ministries/institutions interviewed

Consultations indicate that environmental units exist and are functional in the various ministries and institutions of Burkina Faso. These units (usually composed of a coordinator, a reporter and a focal person) are responsible for ensuring that the environment, and therefore climate change, is taken into account in all the actions of the Ministry or institution. They generally contribute by giving their opinions during the development of the various strategic documents of the Ministry/institution. They also carry out actions to fight against climate change through awareness/training sessions (sustainable energy management, waste management, etc.), reforestation campaigns.

Most of the actors interviewed at the central level have a functional environmental unit within them.

However, certain difficulties limiting the full functioning of these units have been noted. These include:

- Insufficient financial resources to carry out their activities (support for reforestation activities);
- The lack of technical capacity to ensure that climate change issues are effectively taken into account given their complexity;
- Insufficient operational resources (vehicles, equipment, fuel, etc.)

Climate change is generally well taken into account in sectoral planning

It emerged from the consultations that there are several sectoral policy/strategy documents integrating climate change issues, in addition to national framework documents (nationally determined contributions (NDC), national adaptation plan to climate change (NAP), national water, hygiene and sanitation policy, etc.); regional (regional adaptation plans to climate change (PRA), regional development plans (PRD), etc.) and local (communal development plans (PCD), etc.).

The decentralized level is well taken into account in the planning of sectoral policy/strategy documents, even if some shortcomings remain.

Indeed, consultations at central level revealed that planning is generally carried out on a bottom-up basis, i.e. from the grassroots (decentralized level) to the central level. Needs are collected at the decentralized level through baseline studies (diagnostic studies, regional climate change adaptation plans), stakeholder consultations using needs identification sheets. Then, via a feedback system, these needs are transmitted to the central level for aggregation into action plans.
However, a number of stakeholders point out that the concerns and needs of grassroots stakeholders are not always taken into account in the sectoral planning process.

Gender is almost systematically taken into account in sectoral planning.

The results of stakeholder consultations show that gender is taken into account as a matter of course to comply with national requirements and those of donors, who are placing increasing emphasis on it. Thus, gender-sensitive monitoring indicators (e.g. share of budget devoted to gender) are defined, in addition to the disaggregation of some of these indicators into men/women.

Some ministries go even further, defining a gender quota for certain sectoral interventions (e.g. 30% of hydro-agricultural developments are intended for women and young people) or specific interventions for women (e.g. free distribution of improved cowpea seeds to women).

In addition, several ministries/institutions have set up gender units to ensure that gender is taken into account in planning. However, they face the same difficulties as the environmental units mentioned above.

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Several actors are involved in drafting sectoral policy/strategy documents integrating climate change.

Institutional actors such as SP/CNDD, as well as technical and financial partners and the private sector, are actively involved in the process of developing the various sectoral climate change policy/strategy documents. They give a good account of their participation in the process, as well as of the consideration given to the decentralized and gender levels.

At the decentralized level, climate change is also one of the planning priorities.

Consultations at decentralized level have shown that regional development plans (RDPs) place considerable emphasis on climate change. Regional specificities are also well taken into account. In the Nando region, a specific document tackling climate change issues, the regional adaptation plan to climate change (PRA), has been drawn up and is currently being finalized/validated. It sets out the region's ambition to effectively implement climate change interventions, in particular by reinforcing the community's resilience.

At the local level, the communal development plans (PCD) also include climate change. In addition, the food and nutritional security contingency plan for the commune of Dédougou (2024-2026) takes into account climate change through activities such as the creation of nutritious gardens, the provision of improved seeds for producers, etc.

The other major finding that emerged from these consultations is that actors at the decentralized level are fully aware of the manifestations of climate change and the urgency of taking action to reinforce community resilience and reduce the effects of climate change.

However, certain difficulties limit their actions, the most important of which relates to the availability of financial resources.

A number of difficulties hinder the integration of climate change into sectoral planning, as well as its consideration at the decentralized level.

Analysis of the information gathered during the interviews reveals that the main difficulties encountered in taking account climate change and the decentralized level involve in particular:

- Insufficient financial resources: this situation means that climate change-related activities are often overlooked;
- Lack of qualified personnel to deal with climate change issues in planning (especially at the decentralized level): this is often due to the mobility of those in charge of planning;
- The failure to systematically take into account the participation of beneficiaries in the process, which could lead to a lack of ownership of policies/strategies latter;
- Lack of a systematic culture of taking climate change into account in planning;
- The fact that most town halls do not have a specific department in charge of climate change limits the extent to which climate change is taken into account in local planning.
- Inadequate coordination between the actors involved in planning;
- The unavailability of gender-disaggregated data on climate change at local level, while existing data at national level are not regularly updated either.

The concerns of the private sector are not always clearly expressed in planning documents.

The difficulties encountered in taking into account the concerns of the private sector are linked to the fact that these planning documents are aimed more at public than private actors, and do not take into account the real needs of the private sector. In addition, low awareness of the challenges of climate change would also help to explain this. To remedy this, the private sector stresses the importance of reinforcing its involvement in the process through capacity-building and greater consultation and accountability in planning and implementation.

4.2. Analysis of climate vulnerability and risk

The aim was to gather opinions and assessments on sectoral vulnerability analyses and/or the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups; the main climate-related problems and dysfunctions (hazards/risks) observed in recent years at national and local level; and the difficulties encountered.

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Conducting studies on sectoral vulnerability and/or the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups is not systematic.

The consultations revealed that most of the ministries interviewed do not regularly carry out any studies of sectoral vulnerability and/or the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups. Moreover, the studies that do exist are not specifically based on vulnerability. These include similar studies such as the mapping of agricultural risks (2016) and the study of major agricultural risks (2019) by the ministry of agriculture, animal resources and fisheries. The ministry of urban planning, land affairs and habitat is also working on the identification of flood-prone areas. In addition to not being very recent, these studies are generally financed by development partners.

In addition, 4 major local studies on vulnerability have recently been carried out during the revision of the NAP and the development of PRAs in partnership with GGGI. These studies covered the regions of Plateau-Central, Central West, South West and Central South. They will enable us to identify some of the specific problems facing these regions, and to better prepare and adapt their solutions in the fight against climate change, according to their specific context.

The involvement of local communities in these studies appears to be limited. The interviews revealed that the needs of the socio-professional umbrella organizations interviewed were not sufficiently taken into account during the vulnerability analysis work. These communities should be more involved, given that they are the ones most affected by the effects of climate change on their various productions.

In addition, institutions such as the Environmental intervention fund (FIE) and SP/CNDD are actively involved in such studies. TFPs are also taking part in these studies.

At the decentralized level, the results of our interviews show that, in general, studies incorporating a vulnerability analysis (even if not exhaustive) are initiated by donors prior to the implementation of each project/programme that they finance. However, the key actors (regional/provincial directions, local administrative authorities) are not always involved in these studies, and do not have exhaustive documentation on the projects/programs implemented.

All the actors we met were unanimous on the importance of analyzing sectoral vulnerability and/or the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups. They emphasized the fact that such studies provide a clear understanding of vulnerabilities, so that we can better cope with climate change. To do this, however, we need very recent studies that are more in line with the spread of climate change.

Conducting studies on vulnerability is confronted with a lot of difficulties. The main one is the lack of financial resources internally.

The interviews identified a number of difficulties that do not facilitate the conduct of such work. These are essentially:

- The lack of internal financial resources, which places a great deal of emphasis on external intervention;
- The lack of technical capacity to conduct such work;
- Lack of up-to-date data, the data available are often very old;
- Insecurity.

Several major climates issues and disorders (hazards/risks) have been noticed at both central and decentralized levels.

Analysis of the information gathered reveals that climate change is well experienced and noticeable by the stakeholders that we met. According to them, the effects of climate change in recent years have consisted of:

- Rainfall irregularity (late start, intensity, early stop),
- High heat (heatwaves),
- Floods,
- Pockets of drought,
- Strong winds.

The factors that apparently explain these climate issues and disorders (hazards/risks) are linked to human action. According to the actors that we met, these causes include:

- Deforestation (excessive wood cutting, failure to control tree cutting),
- Overexploitation of natural resources,
- Use of unregistered pesticides in the field,

- Silting of watercourses,
- Use of chemical fertilizer that deteriorates the soil.

The consequences of these climate issues and disorders (hazards/risks) are many and varied. They are experienced as much at the socio-economic level as at the level of production and natural resources:

- At the level of productions
  - Decline of agricultural yields,
  - Decline of animal productivity,
  - Crop losses,
  - Disturbance of cropping calendars,
  - Pest outbreaks (armyworms, locusts, etc.),
  - Degradation of arable land (soil impoverishment, soil erosion, etc.),
  - Scarcity of pasture and water for animals,
  - Phytosanitary diseases,
  - Decrease of agricultural production,
  - Animal diseases caused by climate variations.
- At the socio-economic level
  - Deterioration of the population's living conditions (lower producer incomes, higher food prices, etc.),
  - Rural exodus,
  - Untimely power cuts,
  - Infrastructure degradation,
  - Famine,
  - Surge of malnutrition,
  - Rising of the mortality rate (particularly among the elderly, hypertensives and diabetics) as a result of the heatwaves,
  - More diseases (particularly dengue fever, malaria and diarrhea) due to floods,
  - Youth unemployment,
  - More conflicts due to lower production,
  - Migration of livestock breeders to other areas in search of pasture.
- At the level of natural resources
  - Decline of the forest biomass,
  - Decrease of forest productivity,
  - Decline of the production of non-timber forest products,
  - Disappearance of certain wild fruits,
  - Disappearance of certain animal species (terrestrial and aquatic) and plant species (loss of biodiversity, degradation of certain ecosystems, etc.),
  - Loss of vegetation,
  - Unavailability of sufficient water resources for consumption and agriculture.

4.3. Solutions to vulnerabilities, including intervention options (adaptation/mitigation) to be prioritized

At this level, the aim was to collect information on the measures taken to adapt to climate change and on those to be prioritized; to collect information on the potential impact of these options; to collect information on the needs of the target communities.

The actions implemented in response to climate issues and disorders (hazards/risks) encountered cover several areas/sectors

The information collected shows that, faced with the adverse effects of climate change, stakeholders have developed numerous actions to limit the impact on different sectors. These actions include: agriculture/breeding; the environment; water resources; community capacity to cope with climate change; energy; infrastructure; health; etc.

In the agriculture/livestock sector, a wide variety of measures have been implemented, including:

- Production and use of bio-inputs (organic manure, compost, etc.),
- Promotion of proven agricultural practices (zai, half-moons, grass bands, etc.),
- Use of nursery to cope with the delay of the winter season,

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- Support for scientific research for the development of better-quality resilient inputs (improved short-cycle seeds, plant protection products, etc.),
- Promotion of soilless crops,
- Establishment of agroecological farms integrating the mixing of agriculture-livestock-fish farming,
- Promotion of soil recovery/soil restoration techniques,
- Establishment of nutritious gardens integrating market gardening and baobab and moringa production,
- Promotion of agroecology,
- Distribution of pairs of animals (sheep, goats, etc.) for the benefit of internally displaced persons (PDIs) in particular.

In the environment sector, the actions undertaken concerned in particular:

- Reforestation/planting and maintenance of useful trees (néré, moringa, acacia, neems, baobab, …),
- Restoration of the vegetation (assisted natural regeneration, etc.),
- Creation of village forests,
- Reinforcement of green bands,
- Seed production,
- Promotion of alternative energy sources (improved fireplaces, butane gas, etc.) to reduce the use of firewood.

Preserving water resources is also a key concern for the actors interviewed. Actions taken in this area mainly include:

- Promotion of water-saving irrigation systems,
- Creation of drainage ponds for irrigation,
- Protection of riverbanks,
- Rehabilitation of dams,
- Construction of SWH/DRS[9] works for the reinforcement of the infiltration.

Actions to reinforce the resilience of infrastructures are also being carried out, in particular through:

- Promotion of the use of local materials,
- Raising awareness of building standards for more sustainable habitats,
- Popularization of more sustainable building standards,

Actions are being undertaken to reinforce communities' ability to cope with the effects of climate change. These include:

- Raising growers' awareness of good practices for intensive production resilient to climate change,
- Raising growers' awareness of the need to use appropriate protective suits when spraying registered pesticides,
- Community environmental education (importance of protecting the environment, proper management of plastic waste, etc.),
- Awareness-raising/training of women and young people in income-generating activities.

All actions in favor of the environment/natural ecosystems sector have been prioritized for implementation.

An analysis of the information collected from the prioritization sheet and interviews with stakeholders at decentralized level revealed that, in the agriculture/livestock sector, 4 actions were of high priority, 4 actions of moderate priority and 1 action of low priority among the 9 actions to be prioritized. As for the environment/natural ecosystems sector, all 2 actions were highly prioritized, reflecting the urgency of carrying out these actions.

[9] Water and soil conservation/ soil defense and restoration

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The table below summarizes the prioritization of actions to be carried out during consultations at the decentralized level.

Table2: Prioritization of actions in the agriculture/livestock and environment/natural ecosystems sectors

Sector/ shares	Priority level		
	High	Moderate	Low
Agriculture/livestock			
Promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices			
Reinforcing early warning systems for climate risks			
Extension of agricultural insurance and facilitation of access to agricultural finance			
Promotion of women's rights of access to land, especially in rural areas			
Improving health and animal production			
Production and preservation of livestock feed			
Rational exploitation of pastoral resources and better delimitation and management of pasture areas			
Promoting the adoption of climate resilient animal infrastructure			
Popularization of sustainable fishing practices			
Environment/ Natural ecosystems			
Reinforcing the conservation of protected areas and biodiversity resources			
Reinforcing sustainable forest management and conservation of biodiversity resources			

Source: The Mission, based on the results of the collect

In addition, other actions have also been highly prioritized regarding the gains already made following their implementation. These include:

- Water control especially in dry periods,
- Protection of wetlands,
- Awareness campaigns for communities on behavior change in response to climate change issues,
- Solar lighting of health centers,
- Implementation of water and soil conservation / soil defense and restoration (SWH/DRS) structures,
- Promotion of the use of solar energy on small, and irrigated areas,
- Sustainable waste management (pesticides and biomedical waste in particular),
- Promotion of local approaches to land-related conflict management in hydro-agricultural development,
- Training on the manufacture of biofertilizers,
- Training of young people on preventive and curative maintenance of equipment (agricultural, sanitary, solar, etc.),
- Support for breeders,
- Taking into account local organizations for awareness-raising,
- Establishment of markets for agricultural product distribution.

All actors are unanimous about the positive impacts induced by these actions

The consultations revealed that all stakeholders agree that the implementation of these actions is promising and beneficial. It is expected to have proven positive impacts on the livelihoods of the populations and contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change. Although they lack quantified data to support their assessments, the stakeholders consulted emphasized that the perceived positive impacts include, in particular:

- Increase in productivity (yield, production, etc.),
- Improvement of the storage time of market products due to the use of biofertilizers and bio-inputs,
- Reinforcing social cohesion;
- Diversification of production sources,

- Reduction of illegal logging,
- Reduction of the carbon footprint due to the practices taught,
- Increase in producers' incomes,

In the case of agroecological farms, it has been observed that approximately 50% of the beneficiary cooperatives have established their own farms and have even provided sponsorship to other cooperatives, notably those of internally displaced persons (PDIs) in Dédougou.

However, suggestions were made by the communities. They proposed that the support provided to cooperatives for implementing these actions should be tailored individually. According to them, when a cooperative member already committed to a specific technology is identified and supported, the likelihood of success is significantly higher. Conversely, if the entire cooperative is targeted for support, the results may be less effective, as not all members are equally engaged.

Additionally, producers should be sensitized or trained on the use of certain resilient farming techniques to enhance efficiency.

Other stakeholders highlighted a recurring issue with these practices: while production increases can indeed be achieved, market access remains a challenge, as markets are often oversaturated with products. It was suggested that frameworks for promoting organic agricultural products, for instance, should be established to address this issue.

Several needs are expressed by the communities

The stakeholders emphasized that they are rarely consulted when it comes to identifying their needs regarding the actions to be implemented within climate change mitigation projects/programs. Moreover, most of their needs are either overlooked or inadequately addressed in the ongoing projects/programs. The needs expressed by the communities during the interviews as part of the present mission primarily focus on:

- Setting up agroecological farms,
- Establishment of nutrient gardens,
- Construction of perimeters for rice production,
- Land development for agroecology, especially for women and young people,
- Availability of bio-inputs (improved seeds, biopesticides, compost) in quantity and on time,
- Training on the production and use of bio-inputs (improved seeds, biopesticides, compost),
- Training of producers to enable them to use small areas and obtain high yields,
- Raising awareness of the harmful effects of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, excessive wood cutting, etc. on the environment,
- Technical support on water conservation methods, particularly for off-season crops,
- Support for the marketing and distribution of agricultural products, particularly organic ones.
- Provision of materials and modern equipment of production (tractors, tillers, etc.),
- Training on soil restoration techniques,
- Raising awareness of the effects of climate change,
- Development of spaces for watering and feeding livestock,
- Gas subsidy (in addition to what is already being done) to reduce excessive wood cutting,
- Facilitating access to agricultural insurance,

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5. CONCLUSION

The mission facilitated consultations with key stakeholders likely to be involved in the implementation of the enhancing climate resilience programme of vulnerable communities in Boucle of Mouhoun, Central West, Hauts-Bassins and North regions of Burkina Faso. The opinions, suggestions, information, and data collected are invaluable for the formulation of the programme. They will guide the program's interventions to better align with the expectations and aspirations of stakeholders, particularly the target communities.

Numerous initiatives to fight against climate change are already being implemented in the program's intervention area. However, interviews revealed that these initiatives often fail to adequately address the needs of grassroots communities. This shortcoming underscores the significance of the current consultation mission, which was warmly welcomed by various stakeholders, particularly grassroots communities who were not always consulted during the formulation of past projects and programs to identify their needs. The participatory, inclusive, and gender-sensitive approach adopted for these consultations was highly appreciated.

The mission succeeded in collecting feedback, suggestions, and specific needs from each group of stakeholders consulted. This will reinforce the resilience of key sectors in the intervention area, local communities, and local governance systems against the effects of climate change. As a result, the needs of communities will be effectively integrated into the program's interventions, ensuring they are better equipped to address the challenges of building resilience to climate change.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Copy of interviews tools

Individual interview guide

Pre-feasibility study and formulation of a project concept note to be submitted to the green climate Fund (GCF)

INTERVIEW GUIDE (central level)

Ministries in charge of agriculture, livestock, energy, environment, water and sanitation, health, …

Overview

To reduce its vulnerability to the effects of climate change, Burkina Faso, with the technical and financial support of its development partners, has implemented climate policies (NDC[10], 2021; NAP, 2015[11], etc.). Operational projects/programs related to climate change such as PAMED/BMH-CO[12], the EBA-GEF project[13] , the index climate insurance project in the region of Boucle du Mouhoun and the Sahel, etc. have also been implemented in this regard.

In view of scaling up these achievements, the current mission aims to conduct a prefeasibility study and formulate the concept note for the "Programme for Improving Sustainable Livelihoods and Community Resilience to Climate Risks in a Context of Fragility in Burkina Faso." This study will adhere to the requirements of the green climate Fund (GCF) and align with national priorities outlined in national planning documents, the NDCs, the GCF Country Programme, etc.

These discussions are part of the process of conducting the prefeasibility study and drafting the project concept note. They aim to gather feedback and insights from key stakeholders on the three main areas of analysis.:

- *sectoral planning*
- *climate vulnerability and risk analysis*
- *Framework for Addressing Vulnerabilities*

Thank you for your cooperation in conducting these discussions.

GENERAL INFORMATION			
Institution			
Surname & first name(s) of the person		**Email:**	
		Phone:	
Person's title		**Date**	

1- Sectoral planning

Q.1.1: What are the main current policy documents at the level of your sector/Ministry that integrate the fight against climate change?
(Please, if possible, provide us with the current policy documents you have)

[10] Nationally determined contributions
[11] The National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (NAP) is currently being revised
[12] Programme to improve sustainable livelihoods in rural areas in the Boucle of Mouhoun and Central West regions.
[13] Ecosystem-based adaptation project, implemented in collaboration with the Government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

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Q.1.2: In these documents, how is the local level (decentralized institution, community, …) taken into account in the planning of interventions in the fight against climate change (adaptation and mitigation)? *(Please, if possible, provide us with the available documentation (manuals, guides, etc.) related to the consideration of the local level)*

Q.1.3: Are gender issues taken into account in sectoral planning?

- If yes, could you specify the gender-sensitive outcome and monitoring indicators selected at the level of your sector/Ministry?
  (If possible, please make provide us with any documents you have on gender-sensitive planning)
- If not, why?

Q.1.4: What are the main difficulties encountered in taking CC and local level into account in sectoral planning?

2- Climate vulnerability and risk analysis

Q.2.1: Is there any document that has analyzed vulnerability and/or impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups (including women, youth, PDIs[14], and people with disabilities) that has been conducted at the level of your sector/Ministry?

- If so, what are your assessments of the results of these analyses, including the local level?
  (If possible, please provide us with the documents you have on these vulnerability and impact analyses)
- What about gender-specific vulnerability and/or impact analyzes of climate change?
  (If possible, please provide us with the documents you have on these vulnerability and gender-sensitive impact analyses)

Q.2.2: What are the main difficulties you encounter that do not facilitate the conduct of climate vulnerability analysis and/or climate change impacts on vulnerable groups (including women, youth, PDIs, and people with disabilities) at the level of your sector/Ministry? Are there any particular difficulties in relation to certain target groups?

Q.2.3: In your sector/Ministry, what are the main climate problems and disorders (hazards/risks) noticed in recent years, at national and local level?
How do these climate issues and disorders (hazards/risks) affect/impact livelihoods and groups of population (including women, youth, PDIs, and people with disabilities) in your sector/Ministry, especially at the local level?

3- Framework for Addressing Vulnerabilities

Q.3.1: What are the main endogenous intervention options in the fight against climate change (adaptation and mitigation) that are proposed / implemented in your sector / Ministry at the local level, in particular to address the climate issues and disorders (hazards / risks) identified? Do these options take into account the gender dimension?

Given the current evolution of climate vulnerability in your sector / Ministry, what types of interventions (adaptation and mitigation) should be prioritized for an effective fight against the effects of climate change?
(Refer to the attached intervention options prioritization form to be completed.)

Q.3.2: How has the analysis of barriers/obstacles to the implementation of endogenous options been conducted?

- What were the main results?

(If possible, please provide us with any available documentation you have on this subject)

Q.3.3: What are the potential impacts of these intervention options in the fight against climate change (adaptation and mitigation)?
(If possible, please provide us with the documents you have on the analysis of the potential impacts of these intervention options)

- What has been the contribution of these intervention options to the creation of a favorable environment (regulatory and policy framework in particular)?

[14] Internally displaced persons

- What are the changes induced in the medium and long term after the implementation of these intervention options?
- What innovative solutions (green infrastructure, ecosystem approaches, etc.) are proposed?
- What is the key knowledge and learning that could be shared? What about the specific knowledge and learning for women's empowerment?

Q.3.4: How have the positive environmental externalities of these intervention options reinforced relations between the socio-economic actors of the communities?
(If possible, please provide us with the documents that you have on externality studies)

- What has been the impact of these intervention options on gender-sensitive development?
- How do these intervention options intend to contribute to improving health, education, community safety, and women's empowerment?

Q.3.5: How were the needs of the beneficiaries of these intervention options identified?

- Was it participatory, gender sensitive and inclusive?
- Who are the key beneficiaries of intervention options in the fight against climate change?
- What are the main needs identified by the beneficiaries that have been taken into account?
- How have the specific needs of women been taken into account by the intervention options?

Q.3.6: How have key stakeholders been mobilized for the drafting and implementation of intervention options in the fight against climate change?

- What are the key stakeholders involved? (what about women's associations?)
- What were their roles and responsibilities?
- How do you assess the participation of these stakeholders in terms of the engagement of civil society, grass-roots communities, vulnerable groups, women, etc.?
- Has the national designated authority of the green climate Fund (NDA/GCF) been involved in the development or implementation and monitoring of these intervention options?

Q.3.7: How were these intervention options for fighting against climate change financed?
(If possible, please provide us with the documents that you have on budgeted action plans/projects/programs in the fight against climate change)

- What is the financial institution that supported the implementation of these intervention options (key funding sources)? In the case of co-financing, what portion of the funding was covered by each partner (particularly grassroots communities)?
- What financing sources were prioritized based on their efficiency and effectiveness?
  (If possible, please provide us with any documents that you have on these analyses of financing sources)
- Are there specific funds allocated for gender considerations?

Documentation

Can you provide us with:

- Current sectoral (and gender-sensitive) policy documents
- Documents on vulnerability and impact analyses (including gender-sensitive ones)
- Documents on projects/programs implemented to address the impacts of climate change in the sector
- All other documentation, study, diagnostics, reports related to the topic of this study

Thank you for your cooperation!

Focus group guide

Pre-feasibility study and formulation of a project concept note to be submitted to the Green climate fund (GCF)

FOCUS GROUP GUIDE (Decentralized Level)

Sectoral and Socio-Professional Umbrella Organizations (Associations, Cooperatives)

Q.0.: Have you ever participated in vulnerability analysis and/or impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups (including women, youth, PDIs[15], and people with disabilities) in your region/locality?

Q.1.: What assessments do you make of the vulnerability analysis and/or impacts of CC on vulnerable groups (particularly women, youth, PDIs, and people with disabilities) in your region/locality?

- How have your concerns/aspirations been taken into account?
- Are the needs of vulnerable groups (including women, youth, PDIs, and people with disabilities) in your region/locality sufficiently taken into account?
- How is the gender dimension taken into account?

Q.2.: What are the main difficulties you encounter in effectively taking into account your concerns/aspirations during the studies on climate vulnerability and/or the impacts of climate change on vulnerable groups (in particular women, youth, PDIs, and people with disabilities) at the level of your region/locality? Are there any particular difficulties in relation to certain target groups?

Q.3.: In your region/locality, what are the main climate issues and disorders (hazards/risks) observed in recent years?
How do these climate issues and disorders (hazards/risks) affect/impact livelihoods and groups of population (in particular women, youth, PDIs, and people with disabilities) at the level of your different sectors of activity in your region/locality?

Q.4.: What are the main endogenous intervention options in the fight against climate change (adaptation and mitigation) that are proposed / implemented in your region / locality to address the climate issues and disorders (hazards / risks) identified? Do these options take into account the gender dimension?

Given the current evolution of climate vulnerability in your region/locality at the level of your sector, what types of interventions (adaptation and mitigation) should be prioritized for an effective fight against the impacts of climate change?
(Please refer to the attached prioritization sheet for the intervention options to be completed)

Q.5.: What are the changes induced in the medium and long term after the implementation of these intervention options?

- What is the key knowledge and learning that could be shared?
- What about specific knowledge and learning for women's empowerment?

Q.6.: How were the needs of the beneficiaries of these intervention options identified?

- What are the main needs identified by the beneficiaries that have been taken into account?
- How have the specific needs of women been taken into account?

Q.7.: What are the key stakeholders involved?

- How do you assess the participation of these stakeholders in terms of the engagement of civil society, grass-roots communities, vulnerable groups, women, etc.?
- Has the national designated authority of the green climate Fund (AND/GCF) been involved in the development or even the implementation and monitoring of these intervention options?

Thank you for your cooperation!

[15] Internally displaced persons

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Prioritization sheet of intervention options (adaptation/mitigation)

Pre-feasibility study and formulation of a project concept note to be submitted to the green climate Fund (GCF)

PRIORITIZATION SHEET FOR INTERVENTIONS IN SUPPORT OF CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

OVERVIEW

This sheet complements the interview guide.
It is used to list and prioritize the interventions to be implemented as part of the fight against climate change.
These interventions are divided into four (04) axes:

- **Axis 1**: Resilience of sector of production and support for production (agriculture, natural ecosystems, livestock farming, fish farming, NTFP, energy, infrastructure, facilities, equipment, water resources, sanitation, etc.)
- **Axis 2**: Community resilience
- **Axis 3**: Reinforcing the institutional and steering framework

Based on your experiences, prioritization consists in ticking in front of each intervention, its corresponding **potential impact level** on the fight against climate change.
The prioritization scale is built around three (03) levels of potential impact: (i) **high**, (ii) **moderate** and (iii) **low.**
You can also propose essential complementary interventions to the fight against climate change at the level of every axes.

Thank you for your cooperation in conducting these discussions.

GENERAL INFORMATION			
Institution			
Surname & first name(s) of the person		**Email:**	
		Phone:	
Person's title		**Date**	

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Axes/ sector/ adaptation-mitigation options/ key activities *If necessary, please add additional adaptation/mitigation options and/or complementary key activities*	Priority level in terms of potential impact *Please check the prioritization level for each identified intervention* High	Moderate	Low	Comments
Axis 1: Resilience of the sectors of production and support for production (agriculture, natural ecosystems, livestock farming, fish farming, NTFP[16], water resources)				
Agriculture sector				
Promoting climate-smart agricultural practices: - Organizing training sessions for the group of producers (men, youth, women, PDIs[17]) on techniques for the production, use and management of resistant varieties as well as sustainable land management - Subsidizing agricultural inputs (seeds of resistant varieties, agricultural equipment, bio-fertilizers, other inputs, etc.) for the benefit of the group of producers (men, young people, women, PDIs) - Supporting agricultural/agronomic research units (financing, equipment, internships, etc.) for the development of new agricultural varieties resilient to climate change - Popularizing good agricultural practices and mechanical techniques for soil conservation and restoration (super vegetable garden, nutritious gardens, living hedge, fodder culture, plant nurseries, fish farming, stony cords, half-moons, zai technique, creation of mounds, filtering dykes, fixing of dunes, etc.) - Promoting irrigation through the construction/rehabilitation of lowlands and hydro-agricultural dams for the benefit of men, youth, and women to support off-season farming or market gardening. - Supporting organizations that support ecological farms and multipurpose gardens (nutritious and super-vegetable gardens) in Community production equipment Kit. - Integrate a gender approach in the promotion of climate-smart agricultural practices (awareness campaigns/trainings/extension services accessible to women, subsidies tailored to women's needs, equitable distribution of resources, etc.) - …	a			
Reinforcing Early Warning Systems for Climate Risks: - Equipping the synoptic stations and manual/automatic climate data collection stations of the national meteorological agency (ANAM) with necessary equipment) - Organizing training sessions for volunteers responsible for monitoring ANAM stations. - Implement a system for disseminating and communicating real-time updates and alerts through daily notifications (SMS, WhatsApp, calls, etc.) to benefit farmers. - Considering the situation of more vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth (access to ICT, literacy levels, language, etc.), in Reinforcing the early warning systems. - …				
Dissemination of Agricultural Insurance and Facilitation of Access to Agricultural Financing: - Organizing awareness campaigns for cooperatives and producer groups (men, youth, women, PDIs) on available agricultural insurance products and subscription procedures.				

[16] Non-wood forest products
[17] Internally displaced persons

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- Subsidizing insurance subscription costs (insurance premiums) for cooperatives and producer groups (men, youth, women, PDIs). - Providing technical support to women for the creation/formalization of agricultural cooperatives. - Providing technical support to cooperatives and producer groups (men, women) for the preparation of financing application dossiers to microfinance institutions and agricultural financing cooperatives. - Training beneficiary cooperatives and producer groups, especially women, in financial education. - Taking specific measures to ensure that the dissemination of agricultural insurance and the facilitation of access to agricultural financing address the differentiated needs of women, men, and vulnerable groups (PDIs, etc.). -				
Promotion of Women's Land Access Rights, Especially in Rural Areas: - Organizing awareness campaigns for women and youth on the importance of creating agricultural cooperatives. - Organizing advocacy sessions with authorities, community leaders, and landowners to facilitate women's and youth's access to land. - Supporting women's organizations in securing land tenure rights (APFR) for their production areas. - ...				
Natural ecosystems sector				
Reinforcing the Conservation of Protected Areas and Biodiversity Resources: - Organizing training sessions on biodiversity data collection techniques, monitoring, and conservation measures for the staff of the water and forests department. - Equipping Water and Forests agents with the necessary material and financial resources for monitoring protected areas and biodiversity. - Organizing advocacy sessions/workshops to enhance community participation in the management and conservation of protected areas and the sustainable use of forest resources. - Involving women in the mechanisms for the conservation of protected areas and the use of forest resources. - Training technical staff from the water and forests department on gender approaches (particularly for data collection). - ...				
Reinforcing Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity Resource Preservation: - Organizing awareness campaigns on best forestry and agroforestry practices (selective wood cutting, assisted natural regeneration, controlled land clearing, etc.). - Organizing training sessions for municipal actors, land rights holders, and community leaders on key regulations governing sustainable natural resource management (SNRM). - Subsidizing inputs for nurseries producing tree species and agroforestry plants adapted to climate conditions. - Organizing afforestation and reforestation campaigns. - Support promoters (especially women) with kits for distributing improved cookstoves to reduce wood consumption. - Improving water consumption management and fighting against erosion. - Conducting pilot projects to reduce soil erosion and improving water-related ecosystem services. - Conducting pilot projects to enhance protection against bushfires caused by climate change in classified forests - .... -				

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Livestock sector				
Improving Animal Health and Production: - Promoting artificial insemination and genetic improvement of local breeds through capacity-building sessions for livestock technical agents on artificial insemination, breed selection, and other veterinary care. - Subsidizing the purchase of improved breeds and artificial insemination costs for groups (men, youth, women). - Organizing awareness campaigns on the importance of veterinary care, good hygiene practices, disease screening, and regular vaccination for livestock. - Building vaccination parks that meet health and safety standards. - Taking specific measures to ensure that dissemination, awareness, and access to subsidies take into account the differentiated needs of women, men, and vulnerable groups (PDIs, etc.). - ...				
Production and Conservation of Animal Feed: - Organizing training sessions for livestock farmers on the techniques of producing, processing, and conserving natural forage adapted to climate conditions. - Restoring degraded pastures (reforestation of forage species, forage crops, etc.). - Supporting organizations involved in the sustainable production of animal feed (haymaking and forage conservation, forage crops) with community equipment kits. - Subsidizing the construction of forage conservation infrastructure (storage facilities, haylofts, etc.). - Promoting enriched feeding for livestock (particularly in intensive farming) to limit greenhouse gas emissions from livestock farming. - Implementing specific measures to ensure that training and subsidies are accessible to women and vulnerable groups. - Targeting women's organizations in these activities. - ...				
Rational Exploitation of Pastoral Resources and Improved Delimitation and Management of Grazing Areas: - Organizing dialogue sessions between livestock farmers, crop farmers, and local authorities for better delimitation and management of pastoral zones (grazing areas, livestock tracks, resting areas). - Drilling pastoral wells and creating water points along transhumance corridors to ensure access to drinking water for livestock. - Organizing platforms for dialogue between livestock farmers, crop farmers, and local authorities to address conflicts related to transhumance. - Implementing pilot interventions to address the pressures exerted by uncontrolled transhumance on ecosystems. - Guiding national/regional planning for transhumance that is resilient to climate change and based on evidence. - Building firebreaks in grazing areas to prevent bushfires. - Effectively promoting the participation of women in dialogue and discussions platforms. - Integrating gender considerations in preliminary studies for drilling wells and creating water points (especially for accessibility and safety reasons for female farmers of livestock). - ...				
Promoting the adoption of the livestock infrastructure resilient to climate change: - Organizing training sessions for livestock farmers on technologies and types of resilient buildings - Subsidizing the purchase of materials and equipment for animal housing for groups of breeders (men, young people, women).				

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- Implementing specific measures to ensure that training and access to subsidies take into account the differentiated needs of women, men and groups in vulnerable situations (PDIs, etc.). - ...				
Popularization of sustainable fishing practices: - Subsidizing fish farming inputs - Promoting resilient fish species such as Nile tilapia - Taking/updating and widely disseminating regulatory texts to avoid overfishing and early fishing - Sensitizing fishermen and local communities on laws and regulations concerning sustainable fishing (minimum size of fish to be fished, opening and closing periods of fishing, catch quotas, etc.) - Encouraging the use of more environmentally friendly selective fishing gear to minimize incidental catches (selective gillnets, creels and traps, etc.) - Protecting endangered fish species - Putting in place specific measures to ensure that extension, awareness-raising and access to inputs take into account the differentiated needs of women, men and vulnerable groups (PDIs, etc.) - …				
Water resources sector				
Reinforcing sustainable and resilient drinking water supply systems and preserving water resources: - Financial support for the rehabilitation/extension of simplified drinking water supply systems (AEPS) and autonomous water points (PEA) in municipalities and rural areas (boreholes, modern wells equipped with pumps, etc.) with low drinking water distribution - Making special connections for the benefit of households - Building fountain bollards - Developing a strategy to serve areas with spontaneous habitat - Realizing / rehabilitating hydraulic infrastructures that are resilient to climate change (dams, boulis, marres) in municipalities in deficit - Operationalizing water resources management and monitoring committees - Ensuring that women, who are the main users of water (especially in relation to domestic activities), are included in water management mechanisms, consultations and community decision-making. - …				
Promotion of equitable access to drinking water - Implementing drinking water infrastructure for the benefit of host communities and PDIs - Promoting the human rights-based approach to drinking water - …				
Axis 2: Community resilience				
Reinforcing adaptive social assistance: - Providing cash transfers to households that are vulnerable to climate change - Subsidizing basic food commodities for vulnerable households - Taking specific measures to ensure that social assistance is accessible to women and groups in situations of greatest vulnerability (PDIs, …) - …				
Building the capacity of the community to prevent climate-sensitive diseases: - Building the capacity of community associations to prevent climate-sensitive diseases. - Informing communities about the risks associated with climate-sensitive diseases and best practices for preventing them.				

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- Equipping communities with materials to prevent and protect against climate-sensitive diseases (face masks, insecticide-impregnated mosquito nets, mosquito repellents, sunscreen, etc.). - Integrating and involving women, the main people affected by climate-sensitive diseases (particularly as domestic carers), in community disease-prevention activities. - ...				
Information, education, awareness-raising and communication for the benefit of communities for the adoption of good practices in preventing and combating climate change: - Producing and distributing communication materials on good practices to be adopted by communities in preventing and adapting to climate change. - Training/information/awareness-raising for women's associations on the harmful effects of climate change and the adoption of best practices in mitigation and adaptation for women. - Conducting awareness-raising campaigns to encourage communities to adopt good practices in combating the effects of climate change. - ...				
Capacity-building for community leaders on climate change prevention and adaptation: - Financing IGAs for women's associations to improve their livelihoods and adaptation to the effects of climate change. - Organizing training sessions for community leaders on climate change prevention and adaptation. - Providing community leaders with communication kits on climate change prevention and adaptation. -				
Axis 3: Reinforcing the institutional and steering framework				
Capacity-building for actors in sectoral decentralized structures on integrating adaptation to climate change into their planning and budgeting process: - Organizing training sessions for actors in sectoral decentralized institutions on integrating climate change adaptation into their planning and budgeting process. - Operationalizing sectoral decentralized institutions in terms of financing, rolling stock, equipment, etc. adequate for monitoring interventions to fight against climate change. - Organizing training sessions on the gender approach during the process of planning and budgeting - ...				
Establishment of an institutional and legal framework for sectoral institutions on the integration of climate change into the climate-sensitive planning and budgeting process: - Adoption of legislative texts on the integration of climate change into the planning and budgeting process for the benefit of sectoral institutions. - Adoption of application texts - Development of a best practice guide for integrating climate change into the planning and budgeting process - Integrate gender in the creation of legal and methodological tools - ...				

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Appendix 2: Dates of field consultations with stakeholders

Date	Time	Institutions to encounter
Central West region (Nando region)		
Monday 29.07	9:00	Regional Council
	10:30	Town hall
	2 p.m.	**Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene**
		Regional Direction/technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics
	3.30 p.m.	**Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation**
		Regional Direction/technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics
		Departmental service for environment, green economy and climate change (SDEEVCC)
Tuesday 30.07	9:00	**Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries Resources**
		Regional Direction/technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics
		Departmental service of agriculture, animal and fisheries resources/ technical support zones (ZAT)
		Departmental service of agriculture, animal and fisheries resources / livestock technical support zones (ZATE)
	2 p.m.	**Associations, cooperatives (focus group):** • Agricultural sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons)
	3.30 p.m.	**Associations, cooperatives (focus group):** • Livestock sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons)
Wednesday 31.07	9:00	**Associations, cooperatives (focus group):** • Environment sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, the elderly, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons)
	10:30	PAMED/BMH-CO Regional Office (Koudougou)
		Trip to Dédougou
Boucle of Mouhoun region (Bankui and Sourou Regions)		
Thursday 01.08	9:00	Regional Council
	10:30	Town hall
	2 p.m.	**Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene**
		Regional Direction/technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics
	3.30 p.m.	**Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation**
		Regional Direction/technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics
		Departmental service for environment, green economy and climate change (SDEEVCC)
Friday 02.08	9:00	**Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries Resources**
		Regional Direction/technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics
		Departmental service for agriculture, animal and fisheries resources/ technical support zones (ZAT)
		Departmental service for agriculture, animal and fisheries resources / livestock technical support zones (ZATE)
	2 p.m.	**Associations, cooperatives (focus group):**

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Date	Time	Institutions to encounter
		• Agricultural sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons)
	3.30 p.m.	**Associations, cooperatives (focus group):** • Livestock sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons)
Saturday 03.08	9:00	**Associations, cooperatives (focus group):** • Environment sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, the elderly, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons)
	10:30	PAMED/BMH-CO National Coordination Office (Dédougou)

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Appendix 3: Resource persons interviewed by stakeholder groups during the mission

Stakeholder groups	Institution/ Ministry	Surname and first name(s) of the interviewee	Genre (M/F)	Position	Contact	Interview date
Central level						
Ministries/ institutions	DGESS/ Ministry of Environment, water and Sanitation (MEEA)	SOMDA D. Christian Gael	H	Technical Director/ DGESS	+226 70043026	June 18, 2024
		NIKIEMA Wendaabo Alain	H	Agent	+226 76146705	
	General Direction of Sanitation/ MEEA	TIENDREBEOGO Julienne	F	General Director of Sanitation	+226 71303650/ 76813606	July 5, 2024
	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD)	COMBASSERE Nebnoma Alain	H	UNFCCC Focal point/ Department for coordination of International Conventions	+226.70002410	June 25, 2024
		BADOLO Jean Philippe	H	Responsible for adaptation	badolojeanphilippe@yahoo.com	
		OUEDRAOGO Pamoussa	H	Permanent Secretor	+226 70264720	July 2, 2024
		DJENDA Ylassa	H	Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Department/ Agent	+226 72642022	
		DIPAMA Adboul Karim	H	Departmental director of sustainable development policies	+226 66285530	
	National Designated Authority of the Green Climate Fund of Burkina Faso (AND/FVC)	SANFO Abdou Nouridine	H	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant	+226.76378935	August 6, 2024
		TRAORE Cheick Omar	H	Mitigation Specialist Assistant	+226.76505185	
	Environmental intervention Fund (FIE)	SAWADOGO Abdoulaye	H	Director of reporting and monitoring and evaluation	+226 70304216	June 12, 2024
	DGESS/ Ministry of economy, Finance and Foresight	SANE Aïssata	F	General director for sectoral studies and statistics	+226 70294538	June 11, 2024

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Stakeholder groups	Institution/ Ministry	Surname and first name(s) of the interviewee	Genre (M/F)	Position	Contact	Interview date
	DGESS/ Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries resources	SOME Gustave	H	General director for sectoral studies and statistics	+226 70229342	June 14, 2024
		SALOU Fidèle	H	Director of sectoral statistics and evaluation	+226 70946787	
	DGESS/ Ministry of Health and public Hygiene	KOITA Wenceslas	H	General director for sectoral studies and statistics	+226 70463726	June 20, 2024
	DGESS/ Ministry of Infrastructure	OUEDRAOGO Frédéric	H	Director of foresight, Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation	+226 60434464	June 13, 2024
		KIMPE P. Loulou	H	Agent	+226 72923015	
	DGESS/ Ministry of Energy, Mines and quarries	YONLI Banseli	H	General director for sectoral studies and statistics	+226 70368855	June 21, 2024
		TRAORE/ OUEDRAOGO Binta	F	Technical Support Officer	+226 74776868	
		ZOUGMORE Ilyassa	H	Director of sectoral statistics and evaluation	+226 70609521	
		COULIBALY/ PALGO W. Delphine	F	Director of project and programme coordination and partnership	+226 76564450	
	DGESS/ Ministry of Urban Planning, Land Affairs and Habitat	SONGRE Oumarou	H	Director of sectoral statistics and evaluation	+226 56243044	June 19, 2024
	Direction of Research and Innovation/ Ministry of higher Education, Research and Innovation	SAWADOGO Isaïe	H	Head of the department for accreditation and research and innovation control	+226 71273439	August 24, 2024
	DGESS/ Ministry of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action, National Reconciliation, Gender and Family	BELEM Oumarou	H	General director for sectoral studies and statistics	+226 71909990	June 18, 2024
		OUATTARA Alassane	H	Director of foresight, planning and monitoring and evaluation	+226 71080897	

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Stakeholder groups	Institution/ Ministry	Surname and first name(s) of the interviewee	Genre (M/F)	Position	Contact	Interview date
		SOULAMA/ OUEDRAOGO Georgette	F	Director of sectoral statistics and evaluation	+226.74333141	
		ZIDA/ BICABA H. Eugenie	F	Director of project and programme coordination and partnership	+226 77055815	
TFP	United nations development programme (UNDP)	OUEDRAOGO Issaka	H	Team Leader Energy & Environment	+226 75870013	June 18, 2024
		DAO Seydou	H	Energy expert	seydou.dao@undp.org	
		TIAMA Adama	H	Specialist in monitoring and evaluation	adama.tiama@undp.org	
	United nations children's fund (UNICEF)	Dr. Moustapha Harouna	H	Head of wash	+226 06772577	August 6, 2024
	Global green growth institute (GGGI)	YODA Mamoudou	H	Responsible for adaptation to climate change	+226 70040414	August 6, 2024
Research institutes/universities	Institute of Society Sciences/National Centre for Scientific and technological Research (CNRST)	Dr. TAMBOURA Hamidou	H	Responsible for wash	+226 70104838	July 1, 2024
Private sector	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Burkina Faso (CCI-BF)	OUMTOGO Hippolyte	H	Head of studies, strategy, foresight and monitoring and evaluation department	+226 71399315	August 27, 2024
Decentralized level						
Local administrative authorities (local authorities)	Central West Regional Council	KAFANDO Judicael	H	General Secretor	+226 75503396	July 29, 2024
		BOUGMA Honoré	H	Director of Economic Development	+226 65617093	
	Town hall of Koudougou	BASSOLE Louis	H	Director of studies, statistics and planning	+226 70707755	July 29, 2024
		GUELBEOGO O. David	H	Agent/ Dept.	+226 71648813	
		SAWADOGO O. Hélène	F	General Secretor	+226 76992496	August 2, 2024

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Stakeholder groups	Institution/ Ministry	Surname and first name(s) of the interviewee	Genre (M/F)	Position	Contact	Interview date
	Boucle of Mouhoun Regional Council	TIEGNA Armand	H	Director of Economic Action	+226 70716479	
	Town hall of Dédougou	KEITA Daouda	H	Responsible for planning	+226 66914292	August 2, 2024
Ministries/ institutions	Regional Direction for Environment, water and Sanitation (Central West region) / Technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	SAYAOGO Nabonsseba Ilaire	H	Provincial director of environment in Boulkiemdé	+226 74701003	July 29, 2024
		SEOGO P. Benoit	H	Head of the provincial environmental protection service of Boulkiemdé	+226 70696500	
	Regional Direction of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries resources (Central West region) / Technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	BOUE Adama	H	Head of the regional service of plant production	+226 70523338	July 30, 2024
		ZOUNGRANA W. Laetitia	F	Agent/ regional service of animal production	+226 64592495	
	Regional Direction of Health and public Hygiene (Central West region)/ Technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	OUEDRAOGO Maryse Olivia	F	Head of the disease control service	+226 70536751	July 29, 2024
	Regional Direction of Environment, water and Sanitation (Boucle of Mouhoun region) / Technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	KINDO Baba Salifou	H	Head of regional service for green economy and climate change	+226 76631791	August 27, 2024

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Stakeholder groups	Institution/ Ministry	Surname and first name(s) of the interviewee	Genre (M/F)	Position	Contact	Interview date
	Regional Direction of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries resources (Boucle of Mouhoun region) / Technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	BAYALA Albéric Lionel	H	Head of regional service for sectoral studies and statistics	+226 71032105	August 1, 2024
	Regional Direction of Health and public Hygiene (Boucle of Mouhoun region) / Technical institution in charge of planning, studies and sectoral statistics	ZONGO Alidou	H	Head of the Planning Department, Monitoring and Evaluation	+226 70246515	August 2, 2024
Representations of PAMED/BMH-Co.	PAMED/BMH-CO Regional antenna (Koudougou)	BATIONO Philippe Auguste	H	Facilitator/ representative antenna of Koudougou	+226 70800920	July 31, 2024
	PAMED/BMH-CO National coordination Office (Dédougou)	SANOU Dieudonné	H	National Coordinator	+226 75795423	August 3, 2024
Socio-professional ridges (associations/ cooperatives)	Environment sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons) / Central West region	KABORE Assetou	F	Treasurer of the cooperative BEO-NERE/	+226 56830549	July 30, 2024 & July 31, 2024
		BOUGMA Aïcha	F	Member of the cooperative BEO-NERE/	+226 76241981	
		ZONGO Solange	F	Cooperative "Fermiers Solidaires Zemstaaba"/ member	+226 64350182	
		ZONGO Bintou	F	Member of the cooperative PENGWENDE/	+226 55368979	
		ZONGO Alice	F	Member of the cooperative PENGWENDE/	+226 66136291	

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Stakeholder groups	Institution/ Ministry	Surname and first name(s) of the interviewee	Genre (M/F)	Position	Contact	Interview date
	Agricultural sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons) / Central West region Livestock sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons) / Central West region	ZONGO S. Robert	H	Member of Wend SONGDO cooperative/	+226 66675535	
		YAMEOGO G. Vincent	H	SONGTAABA Group/ President	+226 76488610	
		KAMA Louise	F	Head of cooperative "Fermiers Solidaires Zemstaaba"	+226 78639115/ 76210423	
		COMPAORE/ KAMA Marie-Jeanne	F	Member of NONG-TAABA grouping/	+226 60337009	
		BOUDA Kuilga Thomas	H	Member of KOOB-LA YOODO cooperative/	+226 76030964	
		BOUDA O. Jacques	H	Member of SONG TAABA grouping	+226 69280127	
		ZONGO Sibiri Pascal	H	Delegate in charge of Agriculture / regional chamber of agriculture (CRA)	+226 76649943	
		YAMEOGO Kombassé	H	Member of Tinb-Noma Association	+226 54861008	
		YAMEOGO Karema	H	Member of Tinb-Noma Association	+226 75276236	
		BONKOUNGOU Kiswend-Sida Ernest	H	Member of Tel-taaba cooperative	+226 75029598	
		KABORE Seydou	H	Member of Tel-taaba cooperative	+226 74272304	
		SANFO Aimé Salif	H	Secretary of Tel-taaba Cooperative	+226 76854641	
		ZONGO René	H	Member of Tinb-Noma Association	+226 76641437	
		KABORE pibi Arouna	H	Head of Tel-taaba cooperative	+226 76428284	

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Stakeholder groups	Institution/ Ministry	Surname and first name(s) of the interviewee	Genre (M/F)	Position	Contact	Interview date
	Environment sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons) / Boucle of Mouhoun region Agricultural sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons) / Boucle of Mouhoun region Livestock sector taking into account groups of population (women, men, elderly people, people with reduced mobility, internally displaced persons) / Boucle of Mouhoun region	KONKOBO Moumouni	H	Head of LANAYA cooperative	+226 77380201	August 3, 2024
		BAKOUAN Idrissa	H	General Secretary of LANAYA cooperative	+226 72463282	
		KAFANDO Adama	H	General Secretary of BENKADI cooperative	+226 56573813	
		OUEDRAOGO Abdoul Jacky	H	Member of BENKADI cooperative	+226 54241628	
		TRAORE Pié Jean	H	Head of the cooperative "VIE ABONDANTE"	+226 71279531	
		OUEDRAOGO S. Blandine	F	Treasurer of the cooperative "VIE ABONDANTE"	+226 70802580	
		KAFANDO Adjaratou	F	Treasurer of BENKADI cooperative	+226 77149510	
		YALOUE Salamata	F	General Secretary of the Cooperative NABONS-WENDE	+226 60952126	
		KOMBELEM G. Pauline	F	Treasurer of the cooperative YONGON DEME	+226 74735766	
		GUERE Fatimata	F	Head of the Cooperative SONG-TAABA	+226 60369906	
		ZONGO Emile	H	Head of the cooperative YONGON DEME	+226 51757453	
		OUEDRAOGO Odette Nabonswindé	F	Head of the cooperative NABONS-WENDE	+226 64479955	
		MOSSE Blandine	F	Member of the cooperative SONG-TAABA	+226 70445607	

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UNDP Social and Environmental Offline Screening Template (July 2025 v.4)

This offline template assists teams to identify relevant social and environmental (S&E) risks and impacts associated with programming activities as well as appropriate treatment measures during design, budgeting, and implementation. The template facilitates working with development partners and stakeholders and may be particularly useful for projects requiring rigorous S&E risk management. ***The results of the offline screening must be entered into the Online SESP for identified S&E risks to be properly managed and for the project/portfolio MYWP (Multi-Year Work Plan) to be SESP compliant.***

Information

Information	
Title	Strengthening the Climate Resilience of vulnerable communities in the Bankui, Sourou, Guiriko, Nando and Yaadga regions of Burkina Faso
Number	PIMS+ 10372
Location	Country
Project stage	Concept
Date	September 26, 2025

Part A. Social and environmental risk identification and management

**Note: The complete SESP Social and Environmental Risk Screening Questionnaire is attached.

Question 1: What outputs/activities are proposed in the project/portfolio MYWP? (*)	Question 2: What are the potential S&E risk events caused by the outputs/activities? (from S&E Risk Questionnaire)	Risk Signifi-cance (L/M/S/H)	Question 3: What assessment and management measures could be integrated into the project outputs/activities to avoid/minimize/manage these risks?
Output 1.1 Degraded agrosilvopastoral and fisheries landscapes are restored through climate-resilient techniques and technologies	S1.1 Risks to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services S1.6. Risks of introducing or spreading invasive alien species S1.8 Forestry/plantation-related risks to biodiversity	M	The restoration of degraded forage areas and riverbanks, if not done appropriately, could lead to adverse effects for nearby ecosystems and to the unintentional propagation of invasive species. SES risks associated to these activities will be further defined during the design phase, and further assessment and/or mitigation measures as required will be integrated into the **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (**ESMF**).
	S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disasters	M	The program's intervention areas are subject to significant climate variability and experience major climate hazards such as floods, droughts, heat waves, and high winds. Therefore, interventions will use sustainable practices for restoring degraded land and climate-smart agricultural, pastoral, and fishing practices. For example, priority will be given to crops with high water requirements, such as rice in low-lying areas,

	These projects' outputs are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and they can also be affected by natural disasters and risks depending on their location.		and crops such as corn, sorghum, or other cereals with lower water requirements on plateaus and higher elevations. Processing and storage infrastructure will be built on higher ground. All interventions will be carried out in coordination with communities according to their priorities and needs. In addition, the insurance products that will be promoted will also help reduce risks for the population. As part of the design phase, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment will be conducted to better understand how climate risks (and natural hazards) could impact the activities under the program and adaptation measures will be incorporated as appropriate into the program design and the ESMF.
	S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks	M	Community members engaged in restoration activities could be exposed to occupational risks (e.g., falls, high temperatures, work in proximity of rivers, etc.). These risks will be further assessed during the design phase and mitigation measures as required will be incorporated into the **ESMF**.
Output 1.2. Climate-smart hydro-agricultural and fisheries infrastructure is being put in place	S1.1 Risks to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services S1.10 Animal husbandry or fish harvesting risks to biodiversity S1.11 Surface or ground water use risks	M	Interventions under Output 1.2 could involve the installation of greenhouses, bore-holes powered by solar power systems, raised goat farms, chicken cops, fish farming basins, etc. Construction of this small-scale infrastructure could lead to various 'moderate' risks for nearby ecosystems, communities, etc. During the design phase, SES risks associated with each of the proposed activities will be more clearly defined, based on information gathered in the baseline assessments and on consultations with stakeholders, and the range of potential impacts of project activities on environmentally sensitive areas and/or local communities, occupational risks, etc., will be further assessed. The results of the assessments will be reflected in an Environmental and Social Management Framework (**ESMF**) which will be one of the key outputs of the design phase. The ESMF will provide an analysis of anticipated/potential risks and impacts and will outline steps for further assessment and mitigation measures which may need to be developed under implementation
	S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disasters These project's outputs are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and they can also be affected by natural disasters and risks depending on their location.		
	S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks The construction and installation of infrastructure could result in temporary disruption of local communities due to increased noise levels, traffic, etc.		
	S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks		
	S8.1 Risks of pollutants release S8.2 Risks of inadequate waste management		
	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders		The program will integrate participatory mechanisms into the design of Output 1.2 to ensure vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups participate in the design and selection of hydro-agricultural and fisheries-related infrastructure.
Output 1.3. Capacities of smallholder producers are strengthened on climate-smart agrosilvopastoral and fisheries practices	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders	M	Capacity development activities as part of this output will be design in an inclusive way that ensures the participation of

			vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups in the project's target area.
Output 1.4 Resources for the processing and conservation of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products adapted to climate change are available	S8.1 Risks of pollutants release S8.2 Risks of inadequate waste management	M	This output involves the construction of processing units of NTFPs and fresh products, slaughter areas with integrated management of animal waste, modern slaughterhouses, cold rooms, etc. Pollution risks of these activities will be further assessed during the design phase. The results of the assessments will be reflected in an **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (**ESMF**)
Output 2.1 of innovative and adapted financing mechanisms	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders	M	The design should ensure access to financing mechanisms by vulnerable and/or marginalized stakeholder groups.
Output 2.2: The provision of goods and services for investments in CC adaptation of vulnerable communities through the involvement of the private sector	P4.16 Generic sustainability and resilience risks	TBD	Activities funded through Output 2.2 could lead to uncertain social and environmental impacts or risks that cannot be fully assessed based on the current information. These potential risks will be further analyzed during the design phase, and screening, assessment and mitigation procedures as appropriate will be integrated into the **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (**ESMF**).
Output 2.3: Agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products are available in the programme's target areas	S1.1 Risks to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disasters S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disasters S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks S8.1 Risks of pollutants release S8.2 Risks of inadequate waste management	Expected to be Moderate	This output could involve the rehabilitation/construction of agrosilvopastoral product sales counters, the establishment of post-harvest storage infrastructure, and the construction of service roads to facilitate access to sales markets for buyers. These activities could lead to various 'moderate' risks for nearby ecosystems, communities, etc. During the design phase, SES risks associated with each of the proposed activities will be more clearly defined, based on information gathered in the baseline assessments and on consultations with stakeholders, and the range of potential impacts of project activities on environmentally sensitive areas and/or local communities, occupational risks, etc., will be further assessed. The results of the assessments will be reflected in an **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (**ESMF**).
All outputs	P2.10 Risk of discrimination against women P2.11 Risk of limiting women's access to natural resources The implementation of the project's activities could unintendedly lead to reproduction of gender-related discriminations and vulnerabilities of women.	L	The program will mainstream gender across all its components. During the design phase, a **Gender Analysis and Action Plan** (**GAAP**) will be conducted to better understand the role of women in agriculture and to identify specific barriers women might face preventing from meaningful participation in the project and its benefits.
Output 3.2 support for the operationalization of local dialogue frameworks on adaptation to climate change	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders	M	The project area includes a significant population (i.e., 26% of the national level) of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). There

Output 3.3: Support for the organization of agrosilvopastoral and fishery producers Output 3.4: land tenure security and equitable governance of natural resources	P3.14 Risks of stakeholder grievances S6.1 Risks associated with activities taking place where indigenous peoples are present Although the project will be implemented in a participatory manner, there is a risk that vulnerable and/or marginalized stakeholder groups might not be effectively and meaningfully engaged in the project's activities		might be other vulnerable stakeholder groups (e.g., youth, low-income households, farmers in marginal lands, etc.). During the design phase, the project will conduct a detailed stakeholder analysis and consultations to identify vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups, including communities meeting the criteria for Standard 6. The results of the stakeholder analysis should be incorporated into the design of the participatory approaches that will be applied to various activities of the program and will inform a comprehensive **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (SEP). A program-level **grievance redress mechanism** (**GRM**) will also be developed during the design phase.

(*) adapted for the level of available information

Part B. Data to be entered in Online SESP

Question 4: Which SES Programing Principles and Standards are triggered by the project/portfolio MYWP?					
UNDP SES Principles and Standards	S&E Risk Events (from Part A, Question 2)	S&E Risk Causes (from Part A, Question 1)	Impacts	Risk Significance I: L:	Treatment / (Summary informed by Part A, Question 3)
Human Rights Principle					
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Principle	P2.10 Risk of discrimination against women P2.11 Risk of limiting women's access to natural resources	All outputs	Reproduction of gender-related discriminations and vulnerabilities of women.	I: 3 L: 3	The project will mainstream gender across all its components. During the design phase, a **Gender Analysis and Action Plan** (**GAAP**) will be conducted to better understand the role of women in agriculture and to identify specific barriers women might face preventing from meaningful participation in the project and its benefits.
Accountability Principle	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders P3.14 Risks of stakeholder	Output 1.3, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4	Although the project will be implemented in a participatory manner,	Moderate	During the design phase, the project will conduct a detailed stakeholder analysis

	grievances		there is a risk that vulnerable and/or marginalized stakeholder groups might not be effectively and meaningfully engaged in the project's activities		and consultations to identify vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups. The results of the stakeholder analysis should be incorporated into the design of the participatory approaches that will be applied to various activities of the program and will inform a comprehensive **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (SEP). A program-level **grievance redress mechanism** (**GRM**) will also be developed during the design phase.
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sust. Nat. Resource Mgmt.	S1.1 Risks to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services S1.6. Risks of introducing or spreading invasive alien species S1.8 Forestry/plantation-related risks to biodiversity S1.10 Animal husbandry or fish harvesting risks to biodiversity S1.11 Surface or ground water use risks	Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 2.3	Construction and restoration activities leading to adverse effects on nearby ecosystems, propagation of invasive species, etc.	Moderate	SES risks associated to these activities will be further defined during the design phase, and further assessment and/or mitigation measures as required will be integrated into the **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (**ESMF**).
2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disasters ▪	Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4	Destruction of crops and habitats, degradation of ecosystems, reduced yields, decline in people's incomes, increased vulnerability to climatic hazards	I: 3 or 4 L: 3 or 4	Interventions will use sustainable practices for restoring degraded land and climate-smart agricultural, pastoral, and fishing practices. Processing and storage infrastructure will be built on higher ground. All interventions will be carried out in coordination with communities according to their priorities and needs. Insurance products will be promoted to help reduce risks of income decline for the population.
3. Community Health, Safety and Security	S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks	Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4	Respiratory diseases caused by dust, noise pollution, attention disruption, constant fatigue	I: 2 L: 2	Activities that generate noise will be completed very quickly (three days maximum) and water will be used to avoid dust spreading. Drilling will be carried out outside of the

					population's rest periods. For composting activities and other activities, people will be equipped with personal protective equipment. These risks will be further analyzed during the design phase and mitigation measures will be included as appropriate in the **ESMF**.
4. Cultural Heritage					
5. Displacement and Resettlement					
6. Indigenous Peoples	S6.1 Risks associated with activities taking place where indigenous peoples are present	Outputs 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4	Project activities	TBD	During the design phase, further stakeholder analysis will confirm if communities meeting the criteria of Standard 6 are present in the project area. The **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (**SEP**) should include specific engagement strategies for each of the identified vulnerable/marginalized groups, include communities recognized under Standard 6.
7. Labour and Working Conditions	S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks	Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 2.3	Falls, injuries, climate exposure	M	Occupational risks of the program activities will be further assessed during the design phase. The results of the assessments will be reflected in an **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (**ESMF**)
8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	S8.1 Risks of pollutants release S8.2 Risks of inadequate waste management	Outputs 1.2, 1.4 and 2.3	Deterioration of water quality, increase in the amount of waste	I: 3 L: 3	Pollution risks of the program activities will be further assessed during the design phase. The results of the assessments will be reflected in an **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (**ESMF**)

Note: Online SESP also requires identification of the Risk Owner, risk time frame (Risk Valid From/To), Risk Treatment fields (person, timeplan, effect)

Integrate Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 5: What measures should be taken to further mainstream the UNDP Programing Principles into the project/portfolio MYWP?

Mainstreaming the human rights-based approach

The program integrates a human rights-based approach into interventions aimed at strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities to the adverse effects of climate change, combating poverty, and promoting social equity and equality. The intervention approach involves analyzing inequalities and levels of vulnerability in the intervention area and working to avoid discriminatory practices and the inequitable distribution of power. It strives to respect human rights and improve the living conditions and general well-being of small-scale agro-silvo-pastoral and fishing producers, including women, young people, and internally displaced persons.
Investigations carried out in preparation for the program have highlighted the gradual deterioration of living conditions in these communities due to the progressive erosion of their livelihoods, which are exposed to increasing climate-related risks. By helping to restore and sustainably manage land, ecosystems, forests, and biodiversity, as well as related ecosystem goods and services, the program contributes to improving the quality of life, food security of local populations, and the food and nutrition rights of local communities from a climate justice perspective. In addition, farms will be stabilized with improved land and water management through agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries practices adapted or based on local experiences in agroecology. All these measures will contribute to improving the livelihoods, incomes, and well-being of local communities, particularly women, young people, and internally displaced persons, as well as strengthening inclusion, limiting conflicts, and improving social cohesion between communities.

Improving gender equality and women's empowerment

The programme "Strengthening the Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in Burkina Faso" is designed with a strong gender-responsive approach, recognizing that climate change impacts are not gender-neutral and that women, especially in rural areas, face heightened vulnerabilities due to limited access to resources, decision-making, and economic opportunities. The programme directly addresses these disparities through targeted actions and mainstreaming gender across all components:

- **Inclusive Targeting:** At least 50% of direct beneficiaries are women, with a focus on youth and vulnerable groups (including internally displaced persons and people with disabilities). Women's participation is prioritized in all project activities, from capacity building to access to productive assets and finance.
- **Economic Empowerment**: The programme sets aside agricultural plots for women and youth, supports women as rural entrepreneurs, and ensures their access to innovative financing and markets. Women are prioritized in training, access to climate-resilient technologies, and income-generating activities.
- **Leadership and Decision-Making**: Women's leadership is promoted through their inclusion in governance structures, cooperatives, and local climate governance frameworks. The programme supports women's participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring of climate adaptation actions.
- **Workload Reduction and Social Benefits**: By improving access to water (e.g., solar-powered boreholes) and promoting labor-saving technologies, the programme reduces the time and effort women and girls spend on daily chores, freeing time for education and economic activities.
- **Mitigating Gender-Based Risks**: The programme acknowledges and addresses risks such as increased gender-based violence in food-insecure regions, ensuring that interventions are sensitive to these dynamics and that women's safety and rights are protected.
- **Alignment with National Gender Policy**: The programme is fully aligned with Burkina Faso's National Gender Strategy, contributing to women's economic empowerment, equal access to land and resources, and participation in decision-making, in line with SDG 5 and other relevant SDGs.

Expected Impacts will the (i) enhancement of economic independence and resilience of women, (ii) the improvement of women participation in climate adaptation and local governance, (iii) the Improvement of access to resources, markets, and climate information for women and the (iv) the reduction of gender inequalities in rural livelihoods and climate resilience.

Mainstreaming sustainability and resilience

The programme mainstreams sustainability and resilience by embedding climate adaptation into every level of intervention: technical, economic, social, and institutional. While ensuring that benefits are inclusive, scalable, and aligned with both local realities and global best practices. Indeed, the programme use Integrated and systemic Approach building around three mutually reinforcing components. Each component addresses both immediate adaptation needs and long-term systemic change, ensuring that resilience is not a one-off intervention but a continuous, embedded process. In addition, Nature-Based and Climate-Smart Solutions will be used for restoration of degraded landscapes using nature-based practices (e.g., CES/DRS techniques, improved forage seeds, riverbank protection); Climate-smart infrastructure (e.g., solar-powered irrigation, greenhouses,

multipurpose agroecological farms) to reduce vulnerability to droughts and floods and capacity building for smallholder producers on climate-resilient practices, bio-fertilizers, and sustainable livestock and fisheries management. To those interventions economic, social and environmental Co-Benefits will derives for communities such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity protection, water quality improvement and land degradation reduction (environmental impact); food and nutrition security, job creation (especially for women, youth, IDPs, and people with disabilities), and reduced workload for women and girls (social impact); enhancement of productivity and diversification of livelihoods, improved market access, and innovative financing mechanisms (e.g., warrantage, agricultural insurance, digital platforms) in term of economic impact. Innovative financing mechanism through private sector engagement, digitalization, and insurance will ensure long-term viability beyond donor funding. In addition, self-financing mechanisms for cooperatives and local groups will maintain investments and operations by ensuring the financial Sustainability of the programme. Sustainability and resilience of the programme are also demonstrated by a strong gender and social inclusion, its alignment with national and international priorities and climate frameworks and the institutional and local ownership and its compliance with risk management and safeguards.

During the design phase, SES risks associated with each of the proposed activities will be more clearly defined, based on information gathered in the baseline assessments and on consultations with stakeholders, and the range of potential impacts of project activities on critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas will be further assessed. As part of this process, it will be determined if any of the proposed activities will require specific assessment or management measures under national regulatory frameworks and/or the UNDP SES Policy. The results of the assessments will be reflected in the **Environmental and Social Management Framework** (**ESMF**) which will be one of the key outputs of the design phase, to be appended to the project proposal.

Strengthening accountability to stakeholders

The programme demonstrates accountability to stakeholders by embedding participatory processes, transparent governance, continuous engagement, and robust feedback mechanisms at every stage from design to implementation and monitoring. This ensures that stakeholder voices are heard, needs are addressed, and results are reported and adapted in real time. A structured, gender-sensitive consultation process was carried out during programme design, engaging both central and local stakeholders, including ministries, local governments, NGOs, civil society organizations, private sector entities, technical partners, and producer cooperatives. Special attention was given to vulnerable groups such as women, youth, internally displaced persons, and people with disabilities. Their specific needs like access to climate-resilient infrastructure, training, land, and climate information—were integrated into the project. Consultation methods included one-on-one interviews, focus groups, and participatory prioritization exercises.
Local authorities are given the tools and support to incorporate adaptation measures into their planning and budgeting, ensuring decisions are rooted in community needs. Agreements (MoUs) with municipalities help strengthen locally led adaptation and foster sustainability. The Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprising representatives from various ministries, regions, local governments, communities, and civil society, provides oversight and ensures diverse stakeholder involvement.
A mechanism for managing grievances and complaints will be set in palce and shared widely, enabling any stakeholder or beneficiary to report concerns or issues related to project implementation. Monitoring and evaluation include learning indicators and feedback channels to track results and incorporate stakeholder perspectives.

Part C. Conclusions (entered in Online SESP)

QUESTION 6: What is the overall Social and Environmental risk categorization?		
S&E Risk rating	Check if applicable	Comments (optional)
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	X	The project could lead to multiple moderate risks
Substantial Risk	☐	
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 7: What further assessment or management measures are required to address the identified S&E risks and impacts? (applies only for complex Moderate, Substantial and High-Risk projects)		
Further assessment or management measures	Check if applicable	Comments (optional)
ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	X	During the design phase, SES risks associated with each of the proposed activities will be more clearly defined, based on information gathered in the baseline assessments and on consultations with stakeholders. The results of the assessments will be reflected in an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will provide an analysis of anticipated/potential risks and impacts and will outline steps for further assessment and mitigation measures which may need to be developed under implementation.
Targeted assessment(s)	X	Stakeholder and gender analysis, SES risks assessment
ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	☐	
SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	☐	
ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	☐	
Targeted management plans	X	Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
Other measures (please specify)	☐	

SESP Social and Environmental Risk Screening Questionnaire

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in completing the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to identify potential risks related to programming activities. Identified risks require further review in the screening process. Refer to the SES toolkit, including Guidance Notes for various SES Standards, for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Risk Events**	**Y/N**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the portfolio MYWP/project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	P1.1 Risk of human rights raised	N
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the portfolio MYWP/project?	P1.2 Limited capacities of duty bearers to meet human rights obligations	N
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. persons affected by programming activities) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	P1.3 Limited capacities of rights-holders to claim their rights	N
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		N
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	P1.4 Risk of adverse impacts on civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights	N
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? *Note: Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.*	P1.5 Risk of inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations	N
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	P1.6 Risk of restricting access to resources or basic services	N

P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals?	P1.7 Risk of exacerbating conflicts	N
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the portfolio MYWP/project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	P2.8 Gender equality concerns raised by women's groups/leaders	N
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	P2.9 Risk of adverse impacts on gender equality	N
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	P2.10 Risk of discrimination against women	Y
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	P2.11 Risk of limiting women's access to natural resources	Y
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse of women and children? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	P2.12 Risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse	N
Accountability		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	P3.13 Risks of potential exclusion of affected stakeholders	Y
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	P3.14 Risks of stakeholder grievances	Y
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project/portfolio?	P3.15 Risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders	N

Sustainability and Resilience (Note: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are generally encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below. Where there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding potential risks of programming activities, the following question may assist with further risk identification)		
P.16 Does the portfolio MYWP/project include activities with unknown design parameters for which potential SES risks cannot yet be determined and will require further activity-level screening and potential assessment for risks associated with sustainability and resilience?	P4.16 Generic sustainability and resilience risks	N
Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	S1.1 Risks to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services	Y
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	S1.2 Risks to critical habitats	N
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	S1.3 Biodiversity risks associated with land-use/ecosystem changes	N
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	S1.4 Risks to endangered species	N
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	S1.5 Illegal wildlife trade risks	N
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	S1.6. Risks of introducing or spreading invasive alien species	Y
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	S1.7 Risks of soil degradation	N
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	S1.8 Forestry/plantation-related risks to biodiversity	Y

1.9	significant agricultural production?	S1.9 Agriculture-related risks to biodiversity	N
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	S1.10 Animal husbandry or fish harvesting risks to biodiversity	Y
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	S1.11 Surface or ground water use risks	Y
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? *Note: See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.*	S1.12 Risks of release/spread of genetically modified organisms	N
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)? *Note: See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources*	S1.13 Genetic resources benefit sharing risks	N
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	S1.14 Transboundary environmental risks	N
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks			
Would the project/portfolio MYWP potentially involve or lead to:			
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	S2.1 Hazard/disaster-related risks	Y
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	S2.2 Risks due to sensitivity to climate change or disasters	Y
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	S2.3 Maladaptation risks	N
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	S2.4 Risks of increased GHG emissions	N
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security			
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:			

3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance programming activities that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	S3.1 Construction-related risks	N
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	S3.2 Emissions, noise, traffic, hazards and effluent risks	Y
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the programming activities (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	S3.3 Safety risks due to failure of project structural elements	N
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	S3.4 Risks of water/vector-borne diseases	N
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	S3.5 Risks associated with hazardous or dangerous materials	N
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	S3.6 Health risks due to impacts on ecosystems/ecosystem services	N
3.7	influx of portfolio MYWP/project workers to targeted areas?	S3.7 Risks associated with influx of project workers.	N
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support portfolio MYWP/project activities?	S3.8 Risks associated with engagement of security or enforcement personnel	N
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage			
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:			
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	S4.1 Risks to cultural heritage sites	N
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	S4.2. Risks of unknown archaeological heritage damage	N
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: portfolio MYWPs/projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	S4.3 Risks to tangible and intangible forms of cultural heritage	N
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	S4.4 Risks to landscapes with cultural significance	N

4.5 utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	S4.5 Risks of inappropriate utilization of intangible and tangible cultural heritage	N
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1 temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	S5.1 Physical displacement risks	N
5.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	S5.2 Economic displacement risks	N
5.3 risk of forced evictions? *Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.*	S5.3 Risk of forced evictions	N
5.4 impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	S5.4 Risks of impacts on community-based rights to land, territories or resources	N
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples (In Burkina Faso, the designation is local people)		
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	S6.1 Risks associated with activities taking place where indigenous peoples are present	N
6.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	S6.2 Risks associated with activities taking place on lands, territories claimed by indigenous peoples	N

6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, territories, natural resources and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the programming activities are located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.*	S6.3 Risks to rights, lands, territories natural resources and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples	N
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	S6.4 Risk that activities will take place without meaningful, effective informed participation of indigenous peoples	N
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	S.6.5 Risk of utilizing/developing indigenous peoples resources without agreement and/or agreed benefit sharing	N
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	S6.6 Risk of forced eviction or physical/economic displacement of indigenous peoples	N
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	S6.7 Impacts on development priorities of indigenous peoples	N
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	S6.8 Risks to physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples	N
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	S6.9 Risks of impacts on cultural heritage of indigenous peoples	N
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions			
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to portfolio MYWP, project and contractor workers)			
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	S7.1 Risks of substandard labour & working conditions	N
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	S7.2 Risks to freedom of workers association and collective bargaining	N
7.3	use of child labour?	S7.3 Child labour risks	N

7.4	use of forced labour?	S7.4 Forced labour risks (incl. in supply chains)	N
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	S7.5 Risks of discriminatory working conditions	N
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the portfolio MYWP/project life-cycle?	S7.6 Occupational health and safety risks	Y
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency			
Would the portfolio MYWP/project potentially involve or lead to:			
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	S8.1 Risks of pollutants release	Y
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	S8.2 Risks of inadequate waste management	Y
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	S8.2 Risks associated with handling of hazardous materials	N
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	S8.4 Risks associated with materials subject to international bans or phase-outs	N
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health	S8.5 Risks associated with pesticide use	N
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	S8.6 Risks associated with consumption of raw materials, energy, and water	N