ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.37/Inf.13
16 March 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-seventh Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 7-8 April 2026

# PROPOSAL FOR BURKINA FASO (1)

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

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular-sized Project Concept

**Country/Region:** Burkina Faso
**Project Title:** Strengthening the climate resilience of aquatic ecosystems of socio-economic importance in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin
**Thematic Focal Area:** Health, food, and water security
**Implementing Entity:** West African Development Bank (BOAD)
**Executing Entities:** Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM)
**AF Project ID:** AF00000495
**IE Project ID:**
**Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars):** 14,826,147
**Reviewer and contact person:** Ronald Musizvingoza
**Co-reviewer(s):**
**IE Contact Person:**

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| Technical Summary | The project "Strengthening the climate resilience of aquatic ecosystems of socio-economic importance in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin" aims to strengthen water security and climate resilience in the communities of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins by reducing the climate vulnerability of land, water, and aquatic ecosystems, improving the livelihoods and resilience of riparian communities to the effects of climate change, and improving the governance and sustainable management of water resources and related resources. This will be done through the three components below:<br><br>Component 1: Protecting and restoring wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins (USD 9,091,663);<br><br>Component 2: Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities (USD 2,812,111);<br><br>Component 3: Improving governance, learning, and knowledge management for sustainable water and related resource management (USD 770,635);<br><br>Requested financing overview:<br>Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 1,053,505<br>Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 13,727,914<br>Implementing Fee: USD 1,098,233 |

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| | Financing Requested: USD 14,826,147<br><br>The project includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD **111,459**.<br><br>The initial technical review raises several issues, such as the Specific Objectives of the project, the initial consultation and gender assessment, the inclusion of sectoral plans and strategies, the Execution Entity fee and the arrangements of Operation and Maintenance Costs in the sustainability arrangements, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.<br><br>.<br>The second technical review finds that the proposal has addressed most of the CRs and CARs requests; made on project design, sustainability arrangements (CR18, CR19), environmental and social risk screening (CAR14, CAR15), and cost and financing clarifications (CAR12, CR17), key outstanding issues remain related to the inclusion of an Initial Gender Analysis (CAR11/CAR16) and full alignment of the Results Framework table with the updated AF Strategic Results Framework (CAR13).<br><br>*Please be advised that the findings of the AFB Secretariat's review of the funding proposal(s) do not reflect, indicate, or prejudge the outcome of the reaccreditation process currently underway. The Implementing Entity (IE) shall acknowledge that the funding proposal will not be approved by the Board if the IE's accreditation has expired, and reaccreditation has not been achieved at the time of the Board's decision. Notwithstanding this potential risk, the IE has elected to proceed with the development of the funding proposal.* |
| Date: | 2 March 2026 |

| **Review Criteria** | **Questions** | **First Technical Review Comments January 15, 2026** | **Second Technical Review Comments 2 March 2026** |
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| Country Eligibility | 1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, and/or the Paris Agreement? | **Yes.**<br>The country has ratified both the Kyoto Protocol (31 March 2005) and the Paris Agreement (11 November 2016). | - |
| | 2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change? | **Yes.**<br>Burkina Faso is vulnerable to droughts and floods which are becoming longer and more severe. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns in the project area | - |

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| | | (upper Mouhoun sub-basin) are already having a<br>huge impact on human and ecological systems. The major climate risks currently identified are flooding, rising temperatures and evapotranspiration, and acute drought with hydrological, environmental, and socioeconomic impacts. | |
| Project Eligibility | 1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme? | **Yes.**<br>As per the Endorsement letter dated 15 December 2025. | **-** |
| | 2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes? | **Yes.**<br>The total number of pages, including Annexes, is 50.<br><br>**CAR1:** Please ensure the format of the CN corresponds to the template for Single Country Concept Note Proposal in this link.<br><br>**CR1:** Kindly ensure the following:<br>• That every table is properly labelled with a caption to facilitate reference and review.<br>• All acronyms are accompanied by their full name upon first appearance. For example, on page 18, under Output 3.3, Activity A.3.7, there is a "CLE" that has not been spelled out in full before (the full name is written down as first time on page 25).<br>• When an acronym is introduced, it should be used consistently throughout the document; that is, | **-**<br><br>**CAR1: Cleared.**<br><br>The format of the CN now corresponds to the template of single country CN.<br><br>**CR1: Not Cleared.**<br>Additional information is required as requested by **CR1.**<br>1. Some tables are still missing proper captions eg Page 16: Project components and financing table.<br>2. Pages 38–40: Adaptation Fund results framework – project objectives table<br><br>3. Kindly ensure that all tables are consistently numbered and titled, in the same manner as figures and maps, to facilitate clear cross-referencing. |

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| | | after using the full name and acronym the first time, only the acronym should be used thereafter.<br><br>**CR2:** Please include page numbers throughout the document. | 4. Please harmonize the terminology used for Local Water Committees across the document. The acronyms LWCs and CLE are currently used interchangeably; kindly define the preferred term at first mention and use it consistently throughout the proposal.<br><br>**CR2: Cleared.**<br>Page numbers are now included consistently throughout the document. |
| | 3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience? | **Yes.**<br>**However, additional information is required.**<br>Part II.A provides a description of the project components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience.<br>Specifically, the project aims to deliver adaptation benefits by supporting the implementation of wetland protection and restoration infrastructure, strengthening hydro-climatic risk prevention systems, improving community adaptive capacity, and reinforcing the institutional, legal, and organizational framework for climate-resilient local water governance, including the development of planning and management tools and stakeholder capacity building, for sustainable and resilient management of water resources and related resources. | **Cleared.**<br><br>The proposal now includes concrete, quantified interventions, e.g. Reforest 250 hectares of riverbanks/water bodies; mark 250 km of easement strips; 10 water sources; 50 ha CES/DRS; 10.5 km Kou river reprofiling; 500 ha invasive plant removal. (Page 23). A dedicated “Theory of change” narrative is now included (Page 22) |

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| | | However, no Theory of Change for the proposed programme is provided, and there is a lack of clarity between outcomes and outputs, as well as between outputs and activities. In addition, more specific information is required.<br><br>**CAR2:** Please revise the document to better articulate the project specific objectives to align it with the overall project goal. For example, the second specific objective, i.e. *Building the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change* is too broad and sounds more like an overall objective.<br><br>**CR3:** The project components are the same as the specific objectives. Kindly clarify if each specific objective is delivered under a single component. Such structuring does not align with standard project design and create a risk of misalignment between project overall objective and project goal.<br><br>**CR4:** Please ensure the objectives are consistent in the section of "Project Objectives" (page 13) and Part II.A (page 17). | **CAR2: Cleared.**<br><br>The specific objectives have been revised and are now clearly distinguished from the overall objective (Section B, pages 13–15).<br><br>**CR3: Not Cleared.**<br>The proposal clarifies component content. However, the proposal still presents the specific objectives and project components the same way. Please clarify the project design logic and explain how the components contribute to achieving the overall project objective(Part II.A, pages 17–21).<br><br>**CR4: Cleared.**<br><br>Project objectives are now consistent across the "Project Objectives" section and Part II.A (pages 13 and 17). |

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| | | **CR5:** Please revise Outcomes and Outputs, considering that **outputs** are the direct, tangible products (e.g., trainings held, infrastructure built), while **outcomes** are the resulting, often longer-term changes in people's lives or conditions (e.g., improved livelihoods, greater resilience, better practices). Kindly ensure the following:<br>• tangible outputs and outcomes, including measurable indicators where applicable.<br>• For each output, explicitly indicate a target.<br><br>**CR6**: As currently presented, the project activities are very broad and seem to be defined at later stage. Please provide additional information where possible for the magnitude of the interventions at this stage of the concept note, in particular under components 1 and 2 under which there is no clear description of concrete adaptation actions beyond what is presented generally as outputs. If those are not yet defined, you might need to provide indicative activities and consider them under the unidentified subprojects (USP). | **CR5: Cleared.**<br><br>Outputs and outcomes are now clearly differentiated, with tangible outputs and higher-level outcomes presented consistently (Part II.A and Logical Framework, pages 17–22 and Annex I).<br><br>**CR6: Cleared.**<br><br>The proposal now includes concrete, quantified activities under each component (e.g. hectares restored, km of river reprofiling) (Part II.A, pages 19–22). |

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| | | **CR7:** Kindly review the document and further strengthen the adaptation measures. For example, clarify who would be involved (only governmental actors or also additional stakeholders?) and include the number of beneficiaries with gender-disaggregated figures. Please keep in mind that activities are the actions needed to achieve each output.<br><br>**CAR3:** Please include a statement on how the Activities support one or more Adaptation Fund Strategic Objectives as this is not clearly defined. It should be clear and explicit how the project supports one or more Adaptation Fund Strategic Objectives at Part II Section B.<br><br>**CR8**: As currently presented, there is no single activity listed under the components/ outputs description and this implies that most of the activities are unspecified projects (USPs) under component 1, 2 and component 3, which are usually not recommended by AF and require meeting specific AF requirements. Please clearly/ identify the USPs, clarify if any of them would be identified at full proposal stage, and briefly discuss how they will be managed to meet AF requirements. Refer to this link for guidance: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Updated-guidance-on-USPs-.pdf | **CR7: Cleared.**<br><br>This is addressed for example beneficiary numbers are provided with gender breakdown: 364,819 direct beneficiaries including 145,928 men and 218,891 women. (Part II.B and II.H, pages 2).<br><br>**CAR3: Not Cleared.**<br>While the proposal discusses adaptation benefits, it does not yet explicitly state how activities support specific Adaptation Fund Strategic Objectives as requested (Part II.B, page 19). Please make it more clear and explicit as requested by CAR3.<br><br>**CR8: Not cleared.**<br><br>Activities are now better specified, however, the proposal does not explicitly confirm whether any activities qualify as USPs or clarify how they would be managed if identified later (Part II.A, pages 19–22). |

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| | | **CR9:** Kindly include a Theory of Change of the proposed programme, following this structure:<br>(i) the main problem first;<br>(ii) the overall objective;<br>(iii) components;<br>(iv) outcomes, outputs, and activities.<br>(v) Finally, assumptions and risks should be presented as transversal elements across all of the above.<br>In addition, please include a Theory of Change Diagram after the explanation. | **CR9: Cleared**.<br><br>A dedicated "Theory of change" narrative is now included and a diagram is included (Part II.A, pages 22). |
| | 4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | **No.**<br>The proposal highlights broad economic, social, and environmental benefits of the project in Part II.B (pages 19–20). However, it does not provide quantitative estimates of these benefits, nor does it clearly explain how specific vulnerable groups will be equitably targeted. Furthermore, the proposal lacks an Initial Gender Assessment.<br><br>**CAR4:** Please include a list of all stakeholders who were consulted during the development of the concept proposal and prepare a report on the findings of the consultations, in particular meetings with beneficiaries and local actors. | **Not Cleared.**<br><br>While the proposal describes potential economic, social, and environmental benefits, it does not yet provide quantified benefit estimates, an Initial Gender Assessment (CAR5), or sufficient detail on equitable benefit distribution and maladaptation risks.<br><br>**CAR4: Cleared.**<br>The proposal now includes a description of consultations and a summary table of stakeholders consulted, including community-level engagement (Part II.H and Annex II, pages 31-32). |

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| | | **CAR5**: Please provide/include an Initial Gender Assessment relevant to the project scope. This should be in line with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy requirements, aiming to assess at least the following:<br>(i) the distinct needs, capacities, roles, and knowledge resources of women and men at the national level and in the areas of intervention.<br>(ii) to identify how evolving gender dynamics may influence potential changes.<br><br>**CR10**: Besides outlining overall project impacts, the Concept Note does not provide quantified economic, social, and environmental benefits. Please review Part II.B and strengthen this section by including specific and quantifiable data wherever possible. Provide estimated benefits with context-specific figures for all three elements, along with a brief explanation of the calculation method. If exact figures are unavailable, include estimations or qualitative proxies to support the projected impact.<br><br>**CAR6:** Please clarify the overall project beneficiaries (direct and Indirect). Kindly provide further clarification including the gender disaggregated beneficiaries. Also, please identify the specific vulnerable groups (e.g., women, indigenous peoples) who will benefit from the project.<br><br>**CR11:** Please describe how the benefits will be equitably distributed. In addition, | **CAR5 : Not cleared.**<br>While the proposal includes gender mainstreaming statements gender-disaggregated beneficiary numbers it there is here is no explicit Initial Gender Assessment: No structured analysis of roles, needs, capacities, power relations No assessment of how gender dynamics may evolve due to the project as requested by CAR5<br><br>**CR10**: **Not cleared.**<br>The proposal describes economic, social, and environmental benefits, but quantified estimates and explanation of calculation methods remain limited as requested by CR10(Part II.B, pages 23–24).<br><br>**CAR6: Cleared.**<br>Vulnerable groups are identified Table page 36 |

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| | | please indicate whether there are any negative concerns or risks of maladaptation related to the proposed project. | **CR11: Cleared.**<br>The proposal explains mechanisms for equitable benefit distribution and addresses maladaptation risks (Part II.B and II.H, pages ). |
| | 5. Is the project / programme cost effective? | **No.**<br>Part II.C (page 20). The proposal provides a broad explanation of how the proposed programme ensures effectiveness, stating that the interventions will leverage existing infrastructure and government-established frameworks. However, it does not address the sustainability of the interventions, nor does it clarify the selected scope and approach.<br><br>**CR12:** Please include a table which compares the proposed action against the alternative to show the cost effectiveness of the proposed interventions.<br><br>**CR13:** Kindly provide specific plans for the financial sustainability post project in particular under each of the 3 components.<br><br>**CAR7:** Please include:<br>(i) the selected scope and approach of the project's cost-effectiveness; and | **Unsure.**<br>Part II.C (pages 23–24) discusses cost-effectiveness in narrative terms only, stating that: the project builds on existing infrastructure, uses ecosystem-based adaptation, avoids emergency response costs, and is "highly cost-effective" without numerical substantiation. It states that a detailed economic and financial analysis of the proposed interventions will be conducted as part of the development of the full funding proposal<br><br>**CR12: Not Cleared.**<br>Please include a table which compares the proposed action against the alternative to show the cost effectiveness of the proposed interventions as requested by CR12<br><br>**CR13: Not cleared.**<br>Financial sustainability post-project is not addressed as requested in this section of the proposal and by CR13.<br><br>**CAR7: Not cleared.**<br>The proposal does not clearly define what "cost-effectiveness" means in this project, no |

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| | | (ii) quantitative estimates or proxies or qualitative justifications to support the comparison between the selected measures and alternative options. | defined approach; no comparative metrics or proxies as requested by CAR7 |
| | 6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments? | **Yes.**<br>As per information provided in Part II.D (pages 21-22). The proposed programme is consistent with 10 national planning instruments, including the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and the NDC 3.0, as well with three local planning instruments. | **-** |
| | 7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? | **Unsure.**<br>Part II.E (pages 22-23). The proposal identifies some national technical standards from a broad perspective, including the Constitution, the framework law on water management, the framework law on sustainable development, and the environmental code, among others. However, it does not provide any information regarding the specific national standards with which the proposed project will comply.<br><br>**CAR8:** Please include a comprehensive table listing all national standards applicable to the proposed project's activities. For each standard, provide:<br>(i) a specific description of its scope and relevance;<br>(ii) an explanation of how it relates to the project, clearly identifying the | **Unsure.**<br>The proposal identifies relevant national legal and policy frameworks; however, it does not provide sufficient detail on the specific national technical standards applicable to the project's activities, nor does it clearly demonstrate how compliance will be achieved at the output and activity level, as requested under CAR8.<br><br>**CAR8: Not cleared.**<br><br>The proposal identifies relevant national legal and policy frameworks; however, it does not provide sufficient detail on the specific national technical standards applicable to the project's activities, nor does it clearly demonstrate how compliance will be achieved at the output and activity level, as requested under CAR8. (Part II.E, pages 28). |

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| | | outputs and activities that require compliance; and<br>(iii) the project's compliance status. If compliance is required, outline the steps needed to achieve it.<br><br>Ensure the table is comprehensive and covers building codes, water quality regulations, and any other sector-specific standards. | |
| | 8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources? | **Unsure.**<br>Part II.F (pages 23-24). The concept note indicates that the proposed project is a continuation of water resource restoration, protection, and management actions previously carried out or currently being implemented by AEM and its partners, providing general information on four projects. However, more comprehensive information is needed, along with a clear justification to ensure non-duplication.<br><br>**CR14**: Please revise the Table on page 24 to describe the interventions that are or have been implemented in Burkina Faso (sub-basin, national, or regional level) and are related to the proposed project. For <u>each</u>, please include:<br>(i) Project title, Timeline and specific Location within the country,<br>(ii) Main project interventions, and Target population,<br>(iii) Implementing entity,<br>(iv) Lessons learned<br>(v) Overlaps and synergies with the proposed project. | **Unsure.**<br>The proposal identifies several past and ongoing projects related to water resource management and presents a summary table; however, it does not provide sufficient detail on geographic coverage, target populations, lessons learned, and project-specific justification to clearly demonstrate non-duplication, as requested under CR14.<br><br>**CR14: Partially cleared.**<br>The proposal identifies past and ongoing projects, but further detail on geographic scope, lessons learned, and justification of non-duplication would strengthen the section (Part II.F, pages 30–31). |

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| | | The no duplication statement should be clearly justified (e.g. by indicating the distinct geographic locations and/or types of interventions) for each related project identified. | |
| | 9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons? | **No.**<br>Part II.G (pages 24-25). The proposed project does not include a dedicated component for learning and knowledge management, and the information provided is too general. Some activities aimed at achieving outputs include training sessions (for example, A.2.9 and A.3.3), and Output 3.3 relates to the dissemination of good practices for sustainable management. Therefore, it is not clear how learning and knowledge management activities will be implemented and funded as part of the project components.<br><br>**CR15:** Kindly clarify the following:<br>1. Which entities will be responsible for tracking the experiences gained, how this will be done, and when the tracking will take place.<br>2. Please specify the type of information that will be collected throughout this process and what will be disseminated. Which entity will be in charge of dissemination, and what resources will be required?<br>3. Additionally, provide detailed information on the learning and | **Not Cleared**.<br><br>While the proposal does not present a standalone learning and knowledge management component, learning and knowledge management are embedded within Component 3 (Governance, Learning and Knowledge Management), notably through Output 3.3 and related activities. The proposal identifies mechanisms for knowledge sharing, including inter-CLE forums, dissemination of best practices, manuals, and capacity-building activities, and indicates institutional anchoring for sustainability.<br><br>**CR15: Not cleared.**<br>Learning and knowledge-sharing activities are embedded within Component 3; however, However, additional clarity is still required regarding operational arrangements, including roles for tracking lessons learned, feedback mechanisms, and resource allocation, as requested under CR15. (Part II.G, page 31). |

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| | | knowledge-sharing activities to be conducted, including budgeting and all necessary arrangements for their implementation. For example, are there any agreements with public institutions to carry out these activities?<br>4. Explain how the knowledge generated will be sustained after the project concludes and what arrangements will be needed to support these actions.<br>5. Describe the feedback mechanisms in place to evaluate and refine the training materials and capacity-building activities to ensure they are effective and impactful.<br>6. Please consider including an exclusive component for learning and knowledge management activities. | |

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| | 10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | **Yes.**<br>**However, further information is required.**<br>Part II.H (pages 25-26) and Annex II. The proposal indicates that a participatory consultation process was carried out with key institutional stakeholders, such as the General Directorate of the Mouhoun Water Agency and the Office of the Minister of Environment and Water, as well as with decentralized technical services of the State, NGOs, civil society organizations, and community groups, including representatives of women, youth, the elderly, and vulnerable persons.<br>However, it is unclear how gender considerations and the concerns of vulnerable groups have been addressed. An initial gender analysis is not included.<br><br>**CR16**: Considering the important role of vulnerable groups including women and youth, kindly explain how these groups have been involved during consultation workshops if any.<br><br>**CAR9**: Since the project involves USPs (subject to IE confirmation) kindly describe how the consultation process will be conducted during the identification of recipients and beneficiaries.<br><br>**CAR10:** Kindly include the following detailed information in the Summary table of stakeholder consultation on page 25: | **Not Cleared.**<br>While extensive consultations were conducted at national and community levels, additional clarification is required regarding the meaningful involvement of women and other vulnerable groups, consultation processes for potential USPs, incorporation of stakeholder inputs into project design, and the inclusion of an Initial Gender Analysis.<br><br>**CR16: Cleared.**<br>The proposal confirms that women, youth, elderly persons, and other vulnerable groups participated in consultation workshops. Page 32<br><br>**CAR9**: **Not cleared.**<br>1. It is not clear if the project involves USPs, please refer to Guidance Document for Project/Programme with Unidentified Sub-Projects and amend the project if/as needed.2. If yes to USPs, kindly describe how the consultation process will be conducted during |

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| | | (i) Background information to verify whether marginalized and vulnerable groups have been consulted.<br>(ii) A summary of the subjects/issues discussed and any agreements reached, for each session.<br>(iii) Indicate how the participants' interests have been incorporated in the proposed project, including how gender and other vulnerable group considerations were addressed.<br><br>**CAR11:** Please include an Initial Gender Analysis that highlights gender dynamics and differentiated impacts between men and women from a national or sector-wide perspective, covering areas such as education, employment, health, income, and political participation. The information provided should inform and guide the identification of women's specific needs. | the identification of recipients and beneficiaries.<br><br>**CAR10: Not Cleared.**<br>The table of stakeholder consultation on page 31. The proposal confirms participation of vulnerable groups in consultations, but the summary table does not fully document issues discussed and how inputs were incorporated, particularly for potential USPs (Part II.H, page 32).<br><br>**CAR11: Not cleared.**<br>An Initial Gender Analysis is still missing as requested by CAR11, please include with the re-submission. |

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| | 11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning? | **No.**<br>Part II.I (pages 26-27). The concept note outlines two scenarios: one without the project and another with the proposed interventions. Both scenarios broadly explain, at the national level, the consequences of each. However, the document does not provide clear information on additional funding sources, and further details are required.<br><br>**CAR12:** it is not clear whether the AF funding is mobilized to complement a BOAD project under preparation. Please confirm if AF funding will be used as co-financing and justify the full cost of adaptation related to this structuring. Please clearly indicate how the project with the AF resources only, will be able to effectively meet its objectives.<br><br>**CR17:** Please provide details on how the proposed project's objective will be achieved in terms of adaptation. Additionally, include information on the costs of the proposed activities, with reference to alternative options. | **CAR12:Cleared**<br><br>The proposal clarifies that AF funding does not complement a BOAD project under preparation and that project objectives can be achieved using AF resources alone.<br><br>**CR17:Cleared**<br>The adaptation logic is explained through concrete, cost-cutting activities; however, additional detail on comparative costs and alternative options could be further strengthen.<br>Page 33 |

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| | 12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework? | **Yes.**<br>**However, some revisions are required.**<br>Part III.A (pages 29-31). The alignment of the project with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework is presented, considering outcomes and outputs for each component. However, some revisions to the content and format are required.<br><br>**CAR13:** Please ensure the following information is included in the Table at Part III.A:<br>1. All project's outputs and outcomes indicators are SMART.<br>2. Please ensure consistency between the AF outcome, outcome indicators, output and output indicators according to the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework outlined in the updated AF Results Framework (Nov 2025). For example, in the Table on page 29, Fund Outcome 4 is stated as: "*Increased adaptive capacity in relevant development and natural resource sectors*", whereas it should read "*Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets*", according to the AF Results Framework.<br>3. Update the table using the format provided in the updated AF Results Framework, and complete it following the instructions in the same document. The bottom part of the Table should include the information on the project's | **CAR13Not Cleared.**<br>While outcomes are mapped to AF outcome areas, the Results Framework table still requires revision to ensure full consistency with the updated AF Results Framework (Nov 2025), including exact wording, SMART indicators, and prescribed table format (Part III.A, pages 39-40). |

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| | | outcomes; therefore, the grant amounts should correspond to each component. | |
| | 13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project? | **Yes.**<br>**However, additional information is required.**<br>Part II.J (page 27). The proposed project provides general information on its sustainability from four perspectives: institutional, environmental, technical, and socioeconomic. However, there is need to provide explicit details on arrangements of Operation and Maintenance of equipment and infrastructure, as well as whether these can be replicated or scaled up.<br><br>**CR18:** Please include information on how O& M of equipment and infrastructure will be addressed for the proposed activities once detailed under each of the 3 components. | **CR18: Cleared.**<br>The proposal explains O&M responsibilities through institutional anchoring, capacity building, and integration into existing governance systems (Part II.J, page 34-35). |

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| | | **CR19:** Kindly explain clearly how replication and scaling up of the proposed project activities and benefits will be achieved. This should include all necessary arrangements, such as financial, social, regulatory, institutional, economic, and environmental measures required to guarantee the project's sustainability and long-term maintenance. | **CR18: Cleared.**<br>The proposal describes replication and scaling-up mechanisms through institutional, regulatory, social, and environmental arrangements (Part II.J, page 34-35). |
| | 14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | **No.**<br>Part II.K (pages 27-28). The proposed project provides too general information about environmental and social risks, stating the project will generate significant positive impacts. It also states the project classification as Category B in the screening process. However, no risks and mitigation measures are described. The negative impacts are not provided.<br><br>**CAR14:**<br>1. Please flag any risks in the Checklist table that are associated with USP activities to highlight the need for follow-up screening. Also include a sentence in the paragraph at Part II Section K on how the USP risks will be addressed. | **CAR14:** C**leared.**<br>The Environmental and Social Principles checklist now identifies risks and mitigation measures;(Part II.K, pages 36). |

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| | | 2. Please note for the checklist that Adaptation Fund Principles 1, 4 and 6 always apply. For more information, please visit: AF's ESP guidance and Environmental and Social Policy .<br><br>**CAR15:** Please revise the Table in Part II.K to ensure the following:<br>1. Describe all potential impacts (direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative) and risks that could result from the project.<br>2. Identify the magnitude of the risks and impacts. Risk should describe as: "*There is a risk ….*" and should be accompanied by mitigation plans.<br>3. Kindly leave a check mark in the second column '**No further assessment required for compliance**' if no further assessment and leave blank if an assessment is to be conducted. No text should be included in the second column.<br><br>**CAR16:** Please include an Initial Gender Analysis, including qualitative and quantitative data, in order to clarify the opportunities and challenges/risks for men and women. *See CAR2 and CAR5.* | **CAR15: Not Cleared.**<br><br>Although, the table summarizes the main potential environmental and social risks of the project has been updated see page 35, please remove the "X" related to ESPs 1, 4 and 6 and further assessment will always apply for those ESPs.<br><br>**CAR16: Not Cleared.**<br>Although **t**he proposal now provides a clearer and more structured overview of environmental and social risks, including identified impacts, risk levels, and mitigation measures through the ESP checklist and ESIA/ESMP commitments. However, an Initial Gender Analysis, is still missing. Please include with the re-submission. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Resource Availability | 1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country? | **Yes.**<br>The project is USD 14,826,147. | - |
| | 2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee? | **Yes.**<br>**However, some amendments are required.**<br>All figures are rounded to whole numbers, and the Implementing Entity Management Fee is 8% (USD 1,098,233). The figures add up across the tables alongside the CN. The PFG request is correct in size (USD 127,000). However, no PFG fee is included.<br><br>**CAR17:** Please include the PFG fee, capped at a maximum of 8.5%, in the PFG form request. | -<br><br>**CAR17: Not Cleared**<br>1. The PFG fee of $111,459 is included in the re-submission however the proposal cover indicates PFG requested amount of $102,727. Please update cover page to $111,459.<br>2. Please ensure that the re-submitted PFG is signed.<br>3. Please confirm if BOAD intends for Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM) to also execute the PFG, If not please change executing entity to BAOD. |
| | 3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)? | **Yes.**<br>As per information provided in Table of "Project components and financing".<br>All figures are rounded to whole numbers, and the Execution Costs are 7.7% (USD | **CAR18 (NEW):** Please ensure that the projects component and financing table reflects the template headings. Also ensure that the budget is presented at the output level in the re-submission. |

| | | | |
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| | | 1,053,505). The figures add up across the tables alongside the CN. | |
| Eligibility of IE | 1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board? | **No.**<br>West African Development Bank (BOAD) is an eligible Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and currently under Re-accreditation Process.<br><br>*Please be advised that the findings of the AFB Secretariat's review of the funding proposal(s) do not reflect, indicate, or prejudge the outcome of the reaccreditation process currently underway. The Implementing Entity (IE) shall acknowledge that the funding proposal will not be approved by the Board if the IE's accreditation has expired, and reaccreditation has not been achieved at the time of the Board's decision. Notwithstanding this potential risk, the IE has elected to proceed with the development of the funding proposal.* | **No.**<br>West African Development Bank (BOAD) is an eligible Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and currently under Re-accreditation Process.<br><br>*Please be advised that the findings of the AFB Secretariat's review of the funding proposal(s) do not reflect, indicate, or prejudge the outcome of the reaccreditation process currently underway. The Implementing Entity (IE) shall acknowledge that the funding proposal will not be approved by the Board if the IE's accreditation has expired, and reaccreditation has not been achieved at the time of the Board's decision. Notwithstanding this potential risk, the IE has elected to proceed with the development of the funding proposal.* |
| Implementation Arrangements | 1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? | n/a at concept stage | |
| | 2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management? | n/a at concept stage | |
| | 3. Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social | n/a at concept stage | |

| | | | |
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| | Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? | | |
| | 4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included? | n/a at concept stage | |
| | 5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included? | n/a at concept stage | |
| | 6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included? | n/a at concept stage | |
| | 7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? | n/a at concept stage | |
| | 8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function? | n/a at concept stage | |
| | 9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework? | n/a at concept stage | |
| | 10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included? | n/a at concept stage | |

ADAPTATION FUND

# CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

## PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

**Title of Project/Programme:** Strengthening the climate resilience of aquatic ecosystems of socio-economic importance in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin

**Country:** Burkina Faso

**Thematic Focal Area:** Health, food, and water security

**Type of Implementing Entity:** Regional Implementing Entity

**Implementing Entity:** West African Development Bank (BOAD)

**Executing Entities:** Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM)

**Amount of Financing Requested:** $14,826,147 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

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

**Amount of Requested financing for PFG:** $102,727 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

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

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

**Stage of Submission:**

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

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: 12/17/2025

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

**Project/Programme Background and Context:**

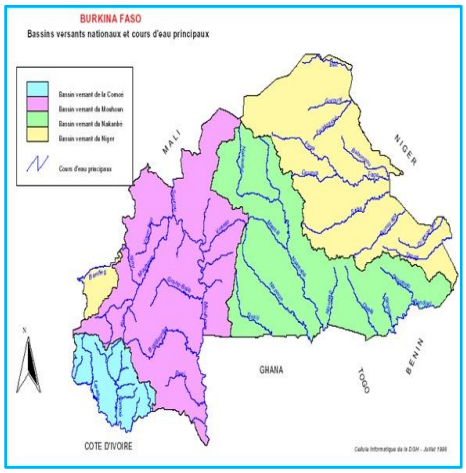
***Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.***

**General context of Burkina Faso**

1. **Geography.** Burkina Faso is a landlocked country in West Africa located in the Sahel-Saharan strip, which faces significant climatic, security, and humanitarian challenges. It covers an area of 274 200 km² and is bordered by Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire to the south, Niger to the east, and Mali to the north and west.
2. **Demographics.** The population of Burkina Faso was 20.5 million in 2019. Population density rose from 51.4 inhabitants per square kilometer in 2006 to 75.1 inhabitants per square kilometer in 2019. The majority of Burkina Faso's population lives in rural areas, with 15,145,043 inhabitants, or three-quarters of the total population. Women represent 51.7% of the population and young people under 35 represent more than 77.9%[1] . This demographic structure in Burkina Faso, combined with low household incomes, exposes the population, particularly women and young people, to climate phenomena.
3. **Socio-economic situation.** Since 2021, Burkina Faso has been experiencing a post-COVID-19 economic recovery, marked by a significant improvement in macroeconomic indicators. In 2024, the country's economy grew by 4.9%, compared to 3% in 2023. The real GDP per capita growth rate also rose from 0.7% to 2.5% over the same period[2] . This acceleration is attributed to the performance of services and agriculture, which are heavily dependent on water resources.
4. Despite the improvement in the economic situation, the majority of the Burkinabe population lives in a general state of poverty and constant impoverishment. The results of the Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey Phase 2 (EHCVM-2) show a poverty index of 43.2% in 2021, compared to 41.4% in 2018. At the same time, inequalities have increased slightly, with the GINI index rising from 0.353 to 0.380. Poverty remains concentrated in rural areas, where 9 out of 10 poor people live (PNDES II)[3] . In terms of human development, efforts must continue to improve the country's Human Development Index (HDI), which is among the lowest in the world. Although it increased by an average of 0.96% over the period 2014-2022, Burkina Faso's HDI (0.438) ranks it 184th out of 191 countries in 2022, according to the Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP, 2024). As for its gender inequality and women's development indices, they are 0.577 and 0.881 respectively in 2022 (UNDP, 2024). Poverty and inequality make communities more vulnerable to climate impacts, thus limiting their ability to adapt to climate change.
5. **Humanitarian and security situation.** Since 2015, Burkina Faso has been experiencing a complex security crisis marked by terrorist attacks. As of March 14, 2025, the country has nearly two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to security, climate, and socio-economic factors[4] . Although the sub-basin concerned by this project remains relatively unaffected, hosting only 4% of IDPs[5] , the presence of these populations increases pressure on natural resources, particularly water, and increases basic social needs. These people, mainly children, women, and young people, remain the most exposed to risks related to water insecurity, food insecurity, and limited access to livelihoods.

[1] General Population and Housing Census (INSD 2019)
[2] Note on the economic situation in Burkina Faso, World Bank, April 2025.
[3] National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES II 2021-2025)
https://www.finances.gov.bf/fileadmin/user_upload/storage/PNDES-II_Document_de_Strategie.pdf
[4] State of the Nation Address by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, March 14, 2025
5 Burkina Faso, overview of forcibly displaced populations, UNHCR, July 30, 2025

6. **Environmental and climatic conditions.** In terms of hydrography, Burkina Faso's water resources come from rainfall. Based on an average rainfall of 748 mm/year for the entire country, precipitation provides 205.1 billion $m^3$of water. The country is mainly located at the source of the following three international watersheds: the Volta, which covers 17.3 million hectares in the center and west (63% of the country); the Niger, which covers 8.362 million hectares (30%) of the territory in the east and north, and the Comoé, which covers 1.760 million hectares (7%) and flows into Côte d'Ivoire before emptying into the Gulf of Guinea. These international basins are subdivided on Burkinabe territory into four (04) national watersheds: the Nakanbé, the Mouhoun, the Niger, and the Comoé[6] .

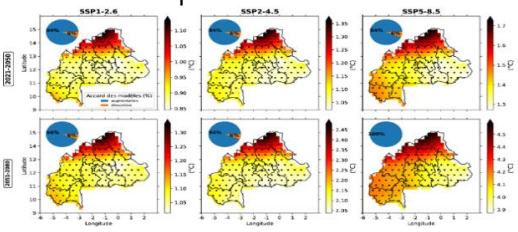


*1 map: National watersheds*

7. **In terms of climate**, Burkina Faso is one of the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. With an exposure index of 0.529 in 2023, Burkina Faso ranks172ndout of 192 countries worldwide[7] . The main climate indices demonstrate the country's vulnerability.

➢ **Temperature**

8. Burkina Faso is divided into three climate zones: the Sahelian climate, the Sudano-Sahelian climate, and the Sudanese climate. The boundaries of these subdivisions have shifted southward under the influence of climate change. Analysis of the current climate shows an upward trend in average annual temperature in all three climate zones, with an increase of 0.2°C per decade in Dori and 0.3°C per decade in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Temperatures are rising as climate scenarios shift from low to high emissions and as the end of the century approaches. The western and northern regions of the country will experience greater warming, but the north will see a sharper increase. The Sahel, northern, and north-central regions are expected to experience increases of approximately 1.0°C (SSP1-2.6), 1.3°C (SSP2-4.5), and 1.5°C (SSP5-8.5) in the near future.
9. Models even predict warming during the Harmattan period (December-January-February) in all scenarios and periods considered.



*2 Maps: temperature variations in the country from 2021 to 2080*

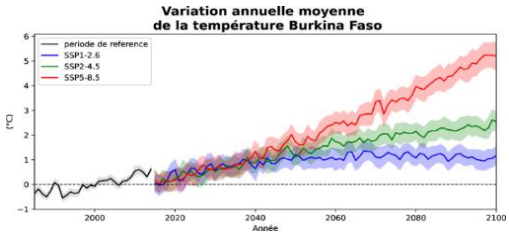


*Figure1 : variation in average temperature in BF*

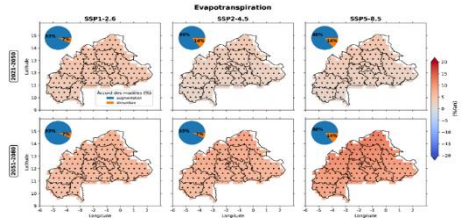
➢ **Annual precipitation and evapotranspiration**

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

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

7 Exposure ranking | ND-GAIN index

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




*3 map: change in evapotranspiration in the country*

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

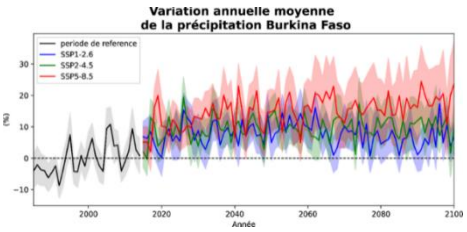



*Figure2 : variation in precipitation in BF*

- **Drought index**

12. The maximum number of consecutive dry days in certain regions of the country under the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios will increase in the distant future. Drought conditions could occur in the west of the country. In the center and north of the country, a decrease of about 1 day is expected.

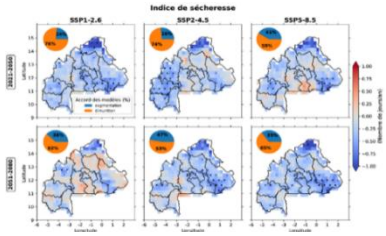



*Figure3 : drought index in BF*

- **Flood index**

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

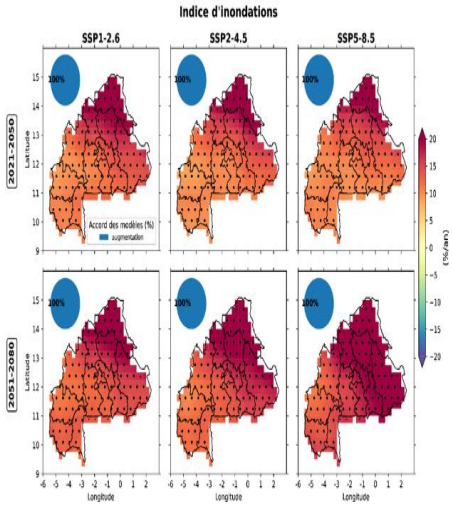



*Figure4 : Flood index in BF*

14. **Impacts of climate change on water resources**. Hydrological and hydrogeological predispositions, combined with the adverse effects of climate change, exacerbate the vulnerability of Burkina Faso's water resources.

**Increased evaporation**. Rising temperatures contribute to increased water evaporation. In terms of surface water, evaporation leads to significant losses of water stored in reservoirs. Evaporation from large reservoirs is around 40% and can reach 60-70% in small reservoirs.

15. **Decrease in groundwater recharge or reduction in groundwater reserves**: the distribution of aquifer reserves is very uneven: the sedimentary zone, which covers only 20% of the country, contains more than half of the aquifer reserves. The infiltration coefficients of average annual precipitation vary

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

16. **Decrease in flow rates or drying up of rivers and water sources**. Average interannual flow rates in national basins are trending downward. In the Mouhoun basin, analysis of the seasonal flow cycle indicates an overall decline of approximately 21% to 4.3%. Water sources are gradually disappearing, causing rivers to become intermittent[9] .
17. **Degradation of water resource quality.** On the one hand, rising temperatures and drought are altering the physical and chemical parameters of water, and on the other hand, flooding is causing various types of pollution of water resources, rendering them unfit for consumption. These climate risks exacerbate the degradation of water quality, particularly due to increased concentrations of pollutants in watercourses as a result of lower dilution caused by reduced flow rates, increased transfer of pollutants stored in the soil to watercourses and groundwater caused by leaching anderosion of watersheds due to flooding, a decrease in the self-purification capacity of waterways, and increased eutrophication of water reservoirs due to higher surface water temperatures and lower flow rates. Eutrophication promotes the growth of phytoplankton and macrophytes, as well as the increased and more frequent development of cyanobacteria. The increasing invasion of aquatic environments by invasive aquatic plants such as *Typha domengensis* and *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth) is a good illustration of the deterioration in water quality. Invasive plants are present in 69.2% of water reservoirs[10] .
18. **Variation in precipitation**. Despite the upward trend in precipitation according to climate projections, spatial and temporal variation in precipitation and the annual decrease in the number of rainy days are leading to water deficits or losses in certain national basins and in certain years, affecting the potential of renewable water resources.
19. **Destruction of water infrastructure**. Increased torrential rains and accompanying severe flooding expose water reservoirs to the risk of damage and failure. Indeed, the state of deterioration of dams indicates that 39.44% of them are in poor condition, while that of spillways indicates that 28.79% of them are in poor condition, representing a functionality rate of 54.01%[11] . While the aging and lack of maintenance of hydraulic infrastructure certainly contribute to this, climate variability is the main factor determining the return periods of this infrastructure.
20. **Increased demand for water**. While the country is already experiencing water stress (650 m3/year/person compared to 1,000 m3/year/person according to the UEMOA standard), negative climate change, particularly rising temperatures, which affect the minimum water requirements essential for the survival of humans and ecosystems, will increase overall water demand. Indeed, humans and ecosystems need more water per day in this sunny and hot climate. This imbalance between supply and demand generates tensions between users and, consequently, conflicts over water.

### 1. Specific context of the project area

21. The project area has significant economic potential given the characteristics of its physical environment. However, it is marked by the increasing impoverishment of its predominantly rural population, even though the area has significant potential, particularly in terms of water resources, which are a fundamental factor in rural development.
22. **Demographics**: The population of the Upper Mouhoun sub-basin has been estimated at 1,875,013 inhabitants. By 2030, it is expected to reach 2,578,872 inhabitants. By type of habitat, the urban population has grown from 228,668 inhabitants in 1985 to 1,025,493 inhabitants in 2019. Women

[8] Inventory of water resources in Burkina Faso and their management framework Final version; Inventory of water resources in EC-Mouhoun and Nakanbé;
[9] Inventory of water resources in EC-Mouhoun, 2015
[10] Inventory of water reservoirs, DGIH, 2024, p. 23.
[11] Ibid

represent 51.16% of the population and young people under 35 represent more than 78.6%. The sex ratio varies from 100.6 in the commune of Péni to 90.5 in the commune of Ouéléni[12] .

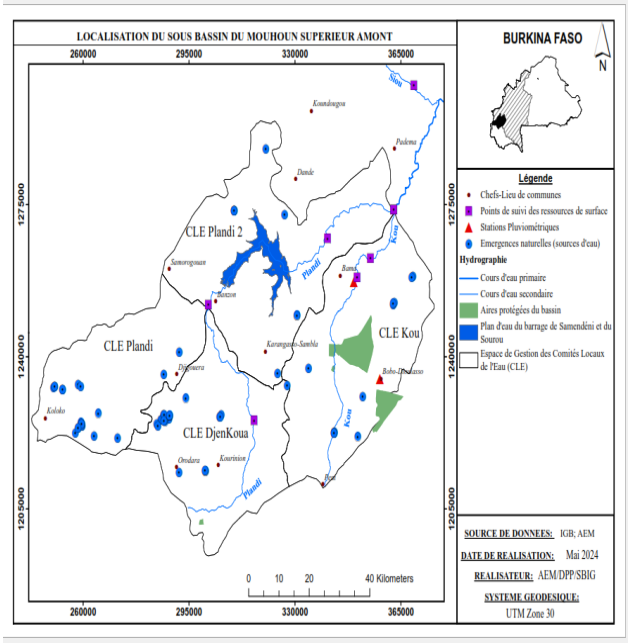
23. **Socio-economics**: Economic activity is heavily focused on the consumption of goods and services. The contribution of the primary sector is equivalent to that of the tertiary sector (services, trade). Agriculture contributes 25.1% to GDP, non-market services 16.2%, and manufacturing 15.5%.
24. The project area is home to a mosaic of populations such as the Senufo, Bobos, Bwa, Markas, Samos, Lobis, Dagara, Gan, Birifors, and Peulhs Rimaïbés, whose main activities are agriculture, livestock farming, and fishing. In fact, in the areas of agro-silvo-pastoralism and fishing, the project area has enormous potential in terms of agricultural development, transhumance routes, and the development of fish farming around the various water reservoirs. These activities, which were once traditional and extensive, are now being intensified as part of the agro-pastoral and fisheries offensive, which involves enormous water requirements. This has led to efforts to mobilize water resources through the ongoing construction of certain structures such as the Diarradougou dam and the rehabilitation of the Bama plain. However, this mobilization of water resources remains insufficient in view of the immense needs, sometimes leading to conflicts around the main structures.
25. **Health and education**: Health statistics highlight the critical importance of malaria, which alone accounts for about 50% of outpatient consultations, underscoring the need to implement control measures and carry out AEPA projects to improve the health of the population. At the same time, statistics show a gradual improvement in basic education, particularly for girls, a fundamental factor that can help strengthen the commitment of future generations to natural resource management.
26. **Energy and food needs**: The energy sector in the project area, as in the country as a whole, remains underdeveloped and dependent on the use of traditional resources, namely wood and charcoal. In terms of food, the cereal balance is mainly attributable to rain-fed crops. The permanent cereal surplus places the project area among the areas that supply the country's structurally deficient areas. In terms of forest products, the dominant fruit species are mango, orange, banana, guava, and papaya. Timber production is significant throughout the project area.
27. **Drinking water supply, hygiene, and sanitation (AEPHA):** According to INO (2024), the rate of access to drinking water is 64.68%, compared to 71.5% nationally. Sanitation levels are low, at 29%, which is a source of nuisance, unsanitary conditions, and risks to the health of the population and the environment. Solid waste management also has shortcomings, which can have a significant impact on public health and lead to high risks of water resource pollution, particularly in the case of industrial waste.

[12] General population and housing census (INSD 2019)

28. **Hydrographic situation of the basin**. The Mouhoun national basin belongs to the international Volta basin. In Burkina Faso, it covers an area of 90,743 km². It is the largest of the national river basins. It consists of six (06) main sub-basins: the upper Mouhoun upstream, the upper Mouhoun downstream, the Sourou, the lower Mouhoun upstream, the lower Mouhoun downstream, and the Bougouriba.

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

The Mouhoun has always been a natural barrier against desertification throughout western Burkina Faso. Today, the basin is under severe pressure due to changes in temperature and rainfall patterns, combined with human activities. All these factors are leading to a steady decline in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, including the large number of plant and animal species they support[13] .




*Map4 : Location of the project area (upper Mouhoun upstream*

29. **Current climate of the Upper Mouhoun watershed.** The Upper Mouhoun watershed is divided into two (02) climatic zones: (i) the Sudano-Sahelian zone with average annual rainfall between 600 and 900 mm and slightly cooler temperatures, and (ii) the Sudanian zone with average annual rainfall above 900 mm14 . In the Sudanese zone, the rains begin in April or May and continue until October. In the Sudano-Sahelian zone, the rains begin in May or June and usually end in September. The dry season is influenced by the harmattan, a dry easterly wind that brings hot air from March to May15 . The average annual temperature in the basin is 26.9°C, the average annual temperature range is 5°C, and the daily temperature range is between 8 and 14°C. Like all climatic zones in Burkina Faso, the upper Mouhoun sub-basin is exposed to three (03) main threats: (i) the expansion of the Sudano-Sahelian zone at the expense of the Sudanese zone, (ii) the trend and interannual variability of precipitation, and (iii) the continuous increase in temperatures16 . Analysis of the current climate shows an upward trend in the average annual temperature of 0.3°C per decade in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin (Figure 1). The average daily temperature is increasing by +0.2°C to +0.5°C. There has also been a significant increase in the frequency of hot days and nights and a decrease in the frequency of cold days and nights. Cold days (TX10P) and cold nights (TN10P) are decreasing by 4 days and 9 days per decade, respectively. Cold nights are decreasing more rapidly than cold days. During the period 1981-2018, the project area experienced an average increase of 15 additional days per decade of hot nights (TN90P). There has been a statistically significant increase in the number of hot days (TX90P), with 11 additional days per decade. There has also been an increase in the heat wave index (WSDI) and a decrease in cold spells (CSDI) ( ). While the cold wave index (CSDI) has decreased from 0.17 to 0.22 days/decade (map 2), the heat wave index (WSDI) also shows a warming trend, with an average of 0.20 days/decade (map 3)17 .

30. **With regard to precipitation**, analysis of the total precipitation index (PRCPTOT) shows an upward trend over most of the basin, ranging from 0 to 80 mm per decade (map 4). Based on the number of

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

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

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

16 National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, 2015-2020

17 Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

consecutive dry days (CDD), there has been an increase in pockets of drought during the rainy season (0-3 days/decade). Indices of extremely wet days (R99P) show upward trends. Analysis of the standardized precipitation-evapotranspiration index (SPEI) highlights categories of extreme drought (SPEI <-2) at the Dédougou station in 2000 and at the Bobo-Dioulasso station in 2017. The extremely wet category (SPEI > 2) is observed in Bobo-Dioulasso in 1985 (map 5 and figure 2). Over the historical period (1981-2015), analysis of precipitation indices (SPI) shows a persistence of dry years over the period 1981-1990 at the sub-basin level. Between 2000 and 2015, there was an alternation between wet and dry years. Drought, regardless of its intensity (moderate or severe), leads to a decrease in floods, very low water levels, and early drying. Analysis of normalized flow indices over the period 1981-2015 shows a similar trend to that of precipitation in the Mouhoun basin[18] .

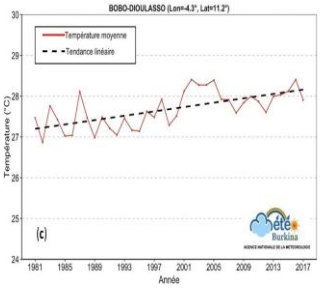
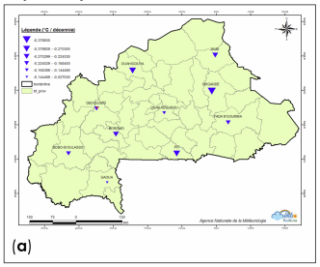
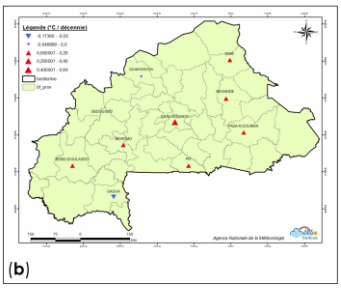


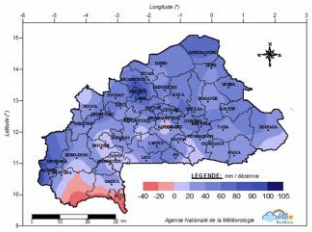

*Figure5 : Time series of average annual temperatures over the period 1981-2018 for the Bobo-Dioulasso station*



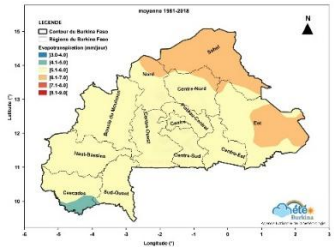

*Map5 : Trends in the duration of cold spells CSDI (days/decade)*




*Map6 : Trends in the duration of heat waves CWDI (days/decade)*



*7 Maps: Change in maximum precipitation over five days (RX5jours) (mm/decade)*



*8 : Evapotranspiration trend*

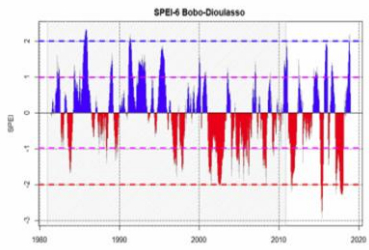



*Figure6 : Variation in SPEI values over 6 months at the 09 synoptic stations*

31. **Climate projections for the upper Mouhoun watershed.** All scenarios envisage an increase in average temperatures in the upper Mouhoun sub-watershed. According to the RCP4.5 scenario, temperatures could rise by 1.05 to 1.25°C over the period 2021-2050 and by 1.65 to 2°C over the period 2051-2080. The situation is more alarming for the RCP8.5 scenario, where the increase could be between 1.35 and 1.5°C over the period 2021-2050 and between 2.6 and 3°C over the period 2051-2080 (Figure 3). The data projected under the RCP4.5 scenario show high variability in annual precipitation, marked by a pronounced alternation between wet and dry years. In the Mouhoun sub-basin, precipitation could vary from -60 to +40 mm according to the RCP4.5 scenario over the period 2021-2050 and from -40 to +120 mm over the period 2051-2080. In the RCP8.5 scenario, precipitation anomalies range from -60 to +60 mm over the period 2021-2050, while anomalies are positive over the second period (2051-2080) and range from 0 to 250 mm (map 2).
32. As precipitation is the result of several factors, localized exceptions may occur. The period 2051-2080 could experience very wet or extremely wet years, according to GR6J model simulations. This is confirmed by SWAT model results when considering RCP8.5, while very wet or extremely wet years are observed throughout the period 2021-2080 according to RCP4.5. Analysis of the seasonal flow cycle indicates an overall decline in flows in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin, particularly in Samendéni. This decline in flows is 21% and 4.3% for the GR6J and SWAT model results, respectively, according to the RCP4.5 scenario. It is 19% and 5.36% for the RCP8.5 scenario. There is a slight increase in runoff during the dry season, i.e., between January and June. Although the peak runoff is still observed in September in the Mouhoun sub-basin, its amplitude is lower for the periods 2021-2050 and 2051-2080

[18] Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

compared to the period 1981-2010. Flows in August could thus decrease by more than 30% according to the RCP4.5 scenario and by 27% according to the RCP8.5 scenario.

33. Flows in the period 2051-2080 could be higher than those in the period 2021-2050, according to the results of the GR6J model. The results of the SWAT model, on the other hand, indicate that these flows could be almost identical for both periods in the RCP4.5 scenario. The extreme precipitation index (ECAR90PC), which indicates flood situations, predicts a significant increase in extreme rainfall days in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin by 2080 in the RCP8.5 scenario. The standardized precipitation-evapotranspiration index (SPEI), which mainly assesses the impact of rising temperatures on water demand and is an indicator of drought, varies between -0.5 and 0.5, corresponding to a situation of "normal to moderate drought" during the period 2021-2080. According to this index, for both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, the hydrological situation is mainly "normal" for 2050, while the hydrological situation shows "moderate drought" for 2080, particularly during the second half of this period. Given the SPEI-6 variability range (between -2.5 and 2.5) for all models, "very wet" and "severe drought" hydrological situations could occur during the period 2021-2080[19] .

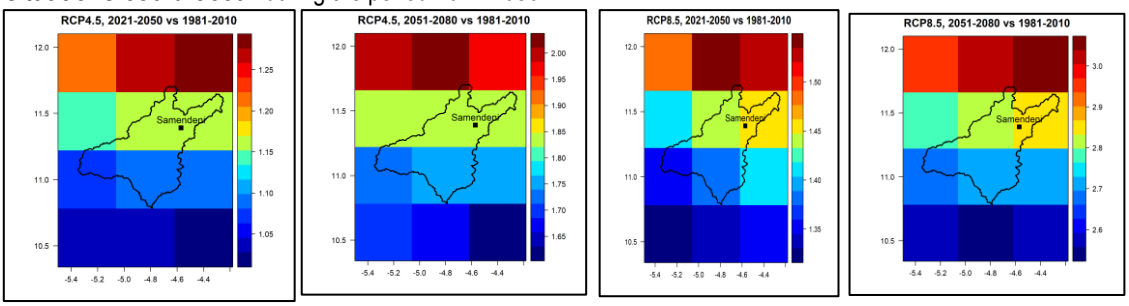



*Figure7 : Temperature anomalies in the Mouhoun basin in Samendéni according to the scenarios considered*

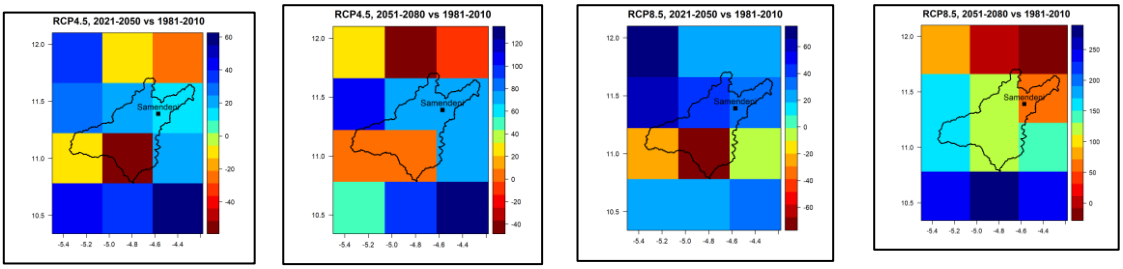



*Figure8 : precipitation anomalies in the Mouhoun basin in Samendéni according to the scenarios considered*

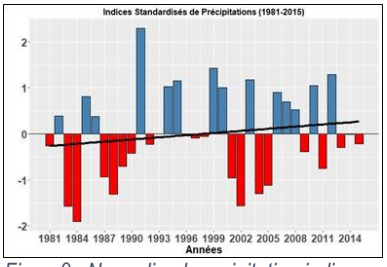



*Figure9 : Normalized precipitation indices in the Mouhoun basin in Samendéni*

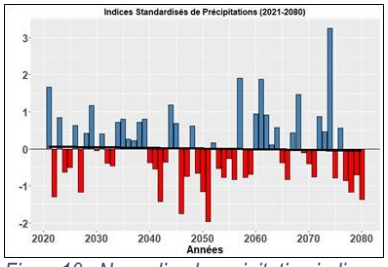



*Figure10 : Normalized precipitation indices for the Mouhoun basin in Samendeni according to the RCP4.5 scenario*

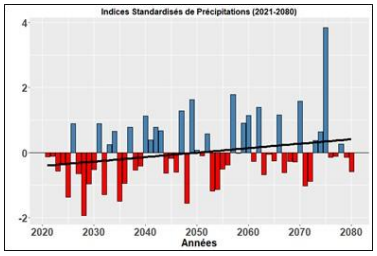



*Figure11 : Normalized precipitation indices for the Mouhoun basin in Samendeni according to the RCP8.5 scenario*

34. **Risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts of climate change in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin.** Changes in temperature and rainfall patterns in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin are already having a significant impact on human and ecological systems. The main climate risks currently identified are flooding, rising temperatures and evapotranspiration, and acute droughts, which have hydrological, environmental, and socio-economic repercussions.

35. **In hydrological and environmental terms**, there has been a reduction in water reserves, early drying up of water sources/rivers, and changes in the habitats and life cycles of certain animal and plant

[19] Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

species. In addition, there have been exceptional floods that have caused protective dikes to break and increased water erosion. The effects of climate change are characterized by a decrease in infiltration, an increase in evapotranspiration, an increase in runoff, a deterioration in water quality (EDL SDAGE 2012, EDL SPSS 2023), and an overall decrease in annual water volume. Several factors limit water availability despite sometimes abundant rainfall: high evaporation, rapid population growth, dilapidated infrastructure, reduced reservoir capacity due to the transport/deposition of solids, inadequate infrastructure maintenance, and the failure of certain structures under the effect of heavy flooding. However, in recent decades, there has been a change in the flow regime of some rivers, a decrease in flow (the flow of the Kou River has decreased from 2.45m³/s in 1960 to 1.45 m³/s in 2017) and the gradual disappearance of water sources. The average annual evapotranspiration of surface water is around 2,000 mm; this could reach higher values due to the expected rise in temperatures over the coming years. The soils of the sub-basin, which are mainly silty-sandy in texture, are experiencing a decline in water reserves that are easily usable by plants, due in particular to the low internal drainage capacity of the soils and the worsening of erosion phenomena due to their pedological nature and their geographical location in the sub-basin. Analysis of available data on piezometry and spring flows (Guinguette) indicates a continuous decline. For example, the flow rate of the Guinguette spring fell from around 2.4 m³/s in 1959 to 1.6 m³/s in 2011 (Sogreah Ingénierie, 1994; Sauret, 2013).3 /s in 2011 (Sogreah Ingénierie, 1994; Sauret, 2013). All these data tend to confirm the hypothesis of a low contribution of direct recharge to the flow rate of these springs and therefore of a resurgence of deep, ancient water that is continuously being depleted.

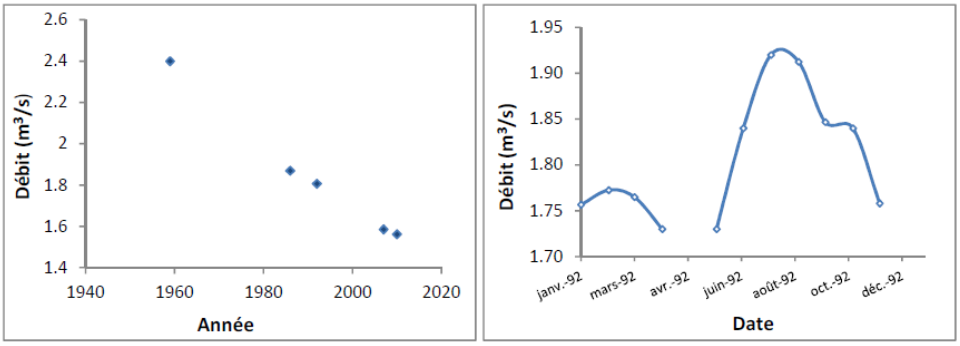



*Figure12 : Evolution of the low flow rate of the Guinguette spring from 1956 to 2011 (left) and seasonal evolution in 1992 (right)*

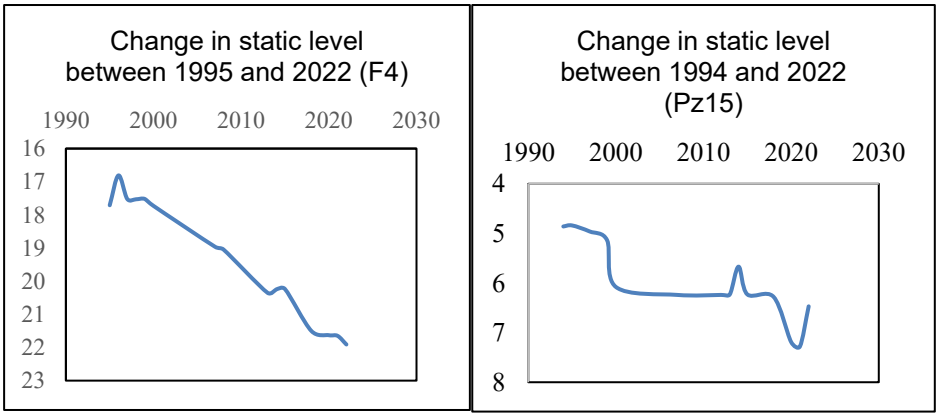



*Figure13 : Evolution of piezometry in the KOU basin (piezometric database, VREO, RESO, AEM)*

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

37. Climate projections based on the RCP 4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios predict, in the near future (2021-2050) and distant future (2051-2080), an increase in temperatures, an increase in very wet or extremely wet years, an increase in very dry or extremely dry years, a decrease in runoff, and a change in the hydrological regime. This situation will have potential repercussions on the Mouhoun sub-watershed, particularly on ecosystems, productive sectors, and the communities that depend on them. Rising temperatures will increase water evaporation, which could lead to early drying of water reservoirs and affect the ability to meet the water needs of communities. Under the influence of changing environmental conditions, particularly temperature, the effects of rising temperatures, an increase in the number of very wet or very dry years, and reduced runoff could affect many other sectors such as drinking water supply, agriculture, and ecosystems. The increased frequency of droughts and floods will have negative impacts on crops and pastoral resources (water and fodder). The effects of climate change on irrigation water requirements will be significant, with an increase in water demand, which will affect agricultural yields and could increase conflicts over water resource use. Droughts are likely to cause water stress for certain species of fauna and flora. Severe flooding will expose water reservoirs to the risk of rupture and damage to water treatment and supply infrastructure. Future climate risks will exacerbate water quality degradation through: increased concentrations of pollutants in watercourses due to reduced dilution resulting from lower flows; an increase in the transfer of pollutants stored in the soil to watercourses and groundwater, caused by significant leaching during floods; a decrease in the self-purification capacity of watercourses due to an increase in surface water temperature; a possible increase in eutrophication due to increased temperature and decreased flow rates. Eutrophication would promote the growth of phytoplankton and macrophytes, as well as the increased and more frequent development of cyanobacteria. The growing invasion of water bodies by harmful species such as *Typha domengensis* and *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth) clearly illustrates the deterioration in water quality.
38. **Basic project issue:** Given the extreme vulnerability of water resources described above, this project is designed as a structured response to the degradation of water bodies and associated ecosystems in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin in the face of climate change. More specifically, it proposes solutions to the following obstacles:
39. **The weakness of the technical system for monitoring changes in water resources.** In terms of surface water monitoring, a minimal system exists at both the national and local levels. This system is being strengthened as part of the Hydromet project. With regard to groundwater, the system for monitoring changes in water levels has several weaknesses. The number of existing monitoring points covers only 30% of the needs for better water monitoring. Of the 94 piezometers distributed throughout the country, only 11 are located in the Mouhoun basin and very few in the project area, with most of the equipment being obsolete. At the secondary network level, only a few piezometers exist in the Kou basin and are monitored in a rudimentary manner. Most of the existing equipment is obsolete. No piezometers have been installed in the Plandi sub-basin. Added to this is the lack of expertise among local staff responsible for groundwater monitoring.
40. **Techniques for restoring and protecting climate-resilient water and related resources are rarely used.** The complexity and interconnectedness of aquatic ecosystems do not facilitate resource restoration and protection. Understanding these systems and developing effective techniques requires multidisciplinary expertise and a holistic approach. Climate-smart practices and innovations have been developed, but they are little known and therefore rarely applied. Lack of know-how very often leads to maladaptation. In addition, vulnerable communities' limited mastery of climate-smart agricultural practices is a major factor with significant implications for ecosystem and climate sustainability. This is evident throughout the Mouhoun watershed, particularly in the project area. Raising awareness and training stakeholders (the public and policymakers) on the importance of restoring and protecting water resources is essential to mobilize sufficient support and resources.
41. **Lack of community tools to prevent and manage extreme weather events.** The lack of community tools to prevent and manage climate events has serious consequences for communities' resilience to climate change. The absence of these tools increases communities' vulnerability to extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. These tools include emergency plans, early warning systems, awareness and training programs, and mechanisms for coordination and resource mobilization in the

event of a crisis. The limited availability and dissemination of climate data hinders the ability of individuals, communities, and decision-makers to make informed decisions and develop effective strategies to combat climate change.

42. **Loss of communities' means of production.** More than 80% of the population of the Upper Mouhoun watershed depends on agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods. Climate change is significantly affecting the livelihoods of these communities. The loss of means of production is a major problem in the project area, with devastating consequences for their economic, social, and environmental well-being. Indeed, the loss of means of production leads to unsustainable exploitation of remaining natural resources, thereby increasing pressure on ecosystems and contributing to environmental degradation, particularly biodiversity loss. The lack of livelihoods leads to the colonization of riverbanks and water bodies, posing serious challenges in terms of water security, biodiversity, and natural risk management.
43. **Inadequate water resource planning and management tools. Despite the existence of a water development and management master plan (SDAGE) for the Mouhoun basin, which sets out the fundamental guidelines for water resource management,** the lack of water resource planning and management tools (water development and management plan (SAGE), water management plan (PG), water allocation models ) in the sub-basins concerned leads to inefficient use, overexploitation, and degradation of water resources, with adverse consequences for the environment and the communities that depend on these resources. Water pollution can worsen in the absence of appropriate management measures, which can compromise water quality.
44. **Weak institutional and legal framework for local water management.** Sustainable local water management is hampered by a number of institutional and legal shortcomings. Despite the existence of the Mouhoun Water Agency with its statutory bodies and nineteen (19) local water committees, a number of essential bodies are lacking, such as water user committees, riverbank protection committees, and monitoring committees. Furthermore, even though municipal consultation frameworks have been established, they are struggling to function. These institutional shortcomings are compounded by the absence of legislation on local water arbitration procedures. This weakness in the institutional and legal framework for local water management leads to difficulties in decision-making, policy and program implementation, and coordination of interventions by actors involved in water resource management at the local level. The lack of coordination between the various stakeholders leads to overlaps, duplication, and gaps in the implementation of water management initiatives, which compromises the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions undertaken.
45. **Increased conflicts over water use.** Conflicts over water use arise when different users have competing or conflicting demands for the use of a limited water resource. These conflicts are due to the limited availability of water inherent in climate change, demographic pressures, and competing economic activities. The most frequent conflicts are between farmers and herders, exacerbated by the lack of water access corridors and conflict prevention and management mechanisms.

**Project/Programme Objectives**

**1. General objective**

46. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen water security and climate resilience in the communities of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins. If the project supports the construction of infrastructure for the protection and restoration of wetlands and the prevention of hydroclimatic risks, and if measures to protect and restore riverbanks are implemented, the hydroclimatic risk prevention system will be strengthened, the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change will be improved, the institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance will be strengthened to take climate change into account, water planning and management tools will be put in place, and the capacities of stakeholders will be strengthened for sustainable and resilient management of water and related resources. Burkina Faso will then be in a position to strengthen water security and climate resilience for communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins, as the wetlands in these sub-basins will have been protected and restored, the climate resilience of vulnerable communities will have been

strengthened, and the governance and sustainable management of water and related resources will have been improved.

## 2. Specific objectives

The project has three (03) specific objectives, which are as follows:

- Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins (component 1);
- Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities (component 2);
- Improve governance, learning, and knowledge management for the sustainable management of water and related resources (component 3).

## A. Project components and financing

| Project components | Expected concrete results | Expected results | FA amount (in US dollars) Amount (in US dollars) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins | O1.1 Implement measures to restore climate-resilient watercourses and water bodies | R1.1 Implementation of climate change-resilient restoration works on watercourses and water bodies | 1,742,016 |
| | O1.2 Implement climate change resilient protection measures for watercourses and water bodies | R1.2 Climate change resilient protection measures are implemented for watercourses and water bodies. | 7,349,647 |
| Total for Component 1 | | | 9,091,663 |
| 2. Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities | O2.1 Strengthen the hydroclimatic risk prevention system | R2.1 The hydroclimatic risk prevention system is strengthened | 821,236 |
| | O2.2 Improve communities' capacity to adapt to climate change | R2.2 Communities' capacity to adapt to climate change is improved | 1,990,875 |
| Total for Component 2 | | | 2,812,111 |
| 3. Improve governance, learning, and knowledge management for sustainable water and related resource management (Component 3). | O3.1 Strengthen the institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance to address climate change | R3.1 The institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account. | 472,833 |
| | O3.2 Implement water planning and management tools | R3.2 Water planning and management tools are implemented. | 182,497 |
| | O3.3 Promote good practices and proven techniques for sustainable management | R3.3 Best practices and proven techniques for sustainable water management are promoted. | 115,305 |
| Total Component 3 | | | 770,635 |
| 6. Program implementation - Total cost | | | 12,674,409 |
| 7. Project/program implementation cost | | | 1,053,505 |
| 8. Total project/program cost | | | 13,727,914 |
| 9. Project/program cycle management fees charged by the implementing entity (if applicable) (8%) | | | 1,098,233 |
| **Amount of funding requested** | | | 14,826,147 |

## B. Planned schedule

| Key milestones | Planned dates |
|---|---|
| Start of project implementation | January 2027 |
| Mid-term review (if planned) | January 2030 |
| Project completion | December 2031 |
| Final evaluation | March 2032 |

**PART II : PROJECT/PROGRAM RATIONALE**

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

47. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen water security and climate resilience in communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins by focusing on reducing the climate vulnerability of soils, water, and aquatic ecosystems; improving the livelihoods and resilience of riparian communities to the effects of climate change, and improving the governance and sustainable management of water and related resources.
48. The project focuses on the priorities of the Adaptation Fund closely linked to improving water security for communities and protecting ecosystems and ecosystem services. The components of the project are as follows:

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

49. The Kou and Plandi sub-basins include various wetlands of socio-economic, cultural, and ecological importance. Despite their importance and essential contribution to sustainable development, these ecosystems face growing climate threats and are subject to multiple forms of degradation.
50. With a budget of US$9,**091,663**, this component will reduce the climate vulnerability of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins.

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

**Outcome 1.1: Climate-resilient restoration work is carried out on watercourses and water bodies**. The restoration of watercourses and water bodies is an essential action to strengthen the resilience of aquatic ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures, increased precipitation variability, and the frequency of extreme events weaken water resources, degrade natural habitats, and increase the risk of erosion, flooding, or drying up. This outcome will involve **A1.1)** Delineating and marking the easement strips of watercourses and water bodies, **A1.2)** reforest the banks of watercourses and water bodies, **A1.3)** carry out integrated development of water sources for the benefit of women and young people, and **A1.4)** carry out DRS/CES actions, 60% of which will benefit women and young people.

**Result 1.2: Climate-resilient developments are implemented for watercourses and water bodies.** In addition to restoration measures, it is essential to protect watercourses and water bodies from the effects of climate change in a sustainable manner. Increased human pressure (pollution, overexploitation, deforestation of riverbanks) combined with climate hazards increases the risk of degradation of these essential environments. This product will aim to preserve water quality and quantity and maintain associated aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity through **A1.5)** the reprofiling of the Kou River, **A1.6)** the removal and recycling of invasive aquatic plants for the benefit of women and youth, and **A1.7)** raising awareness among water users of techniques for restoring and protecting water resources.

❖ **Component 2: Strengthening the climate resilience of vulnerable communities**

Communities are the first victims of ecosystem degradation and/or loss. Rising temperatures, increased frequency of floods and droughts, and drastic declines in agricultural yields are the consequences of climate change that affect the health of communities and their production and consumption systems.

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

**Result 2.1: The hydroclimatic risk prevention system is strengthened**. While communities are particularly exposed to climatic phenomena, their vulnerability is exacerbated by the unpredictability of hydroclimatic risks, which contributes to the serious degradation and/or loss of their infrastructure,

property, and means of production. Controlling hydroclimatic risks is therefore essential to their resilience. To this end, the following measures will be taken**: A2.1)** strengthening secondary networks for monitoring hydroclimatic parameters; **A2.2)** producing and making hydroclimatic data available to vulnerable communities; **A2.3)** establishing an early action protocol in the event of floods and droughts; and **A.2.4)** training staff, at least one-third of whom are women, in the monitoring of hydroclimatic parameters.

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

- **Component 3: Improve governance, learning, and knowledge management for sustainable water and related resource management**

Local water governance, **learning, and knowledge management** are essential elements of participatory democracy and ensure the sustainability of the project.

The objective of this component is to improve the political, institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance and to establish a functional learning and knowledge management mechanism. This component, with a budget of seven hundred and seventy thousand six hundred and thirty-five **(770,635)** US dollars, will address obstacles related to inadequate water resource planning and management tools, a weak institutional and legal framework for local water management, and conflicts over water use.

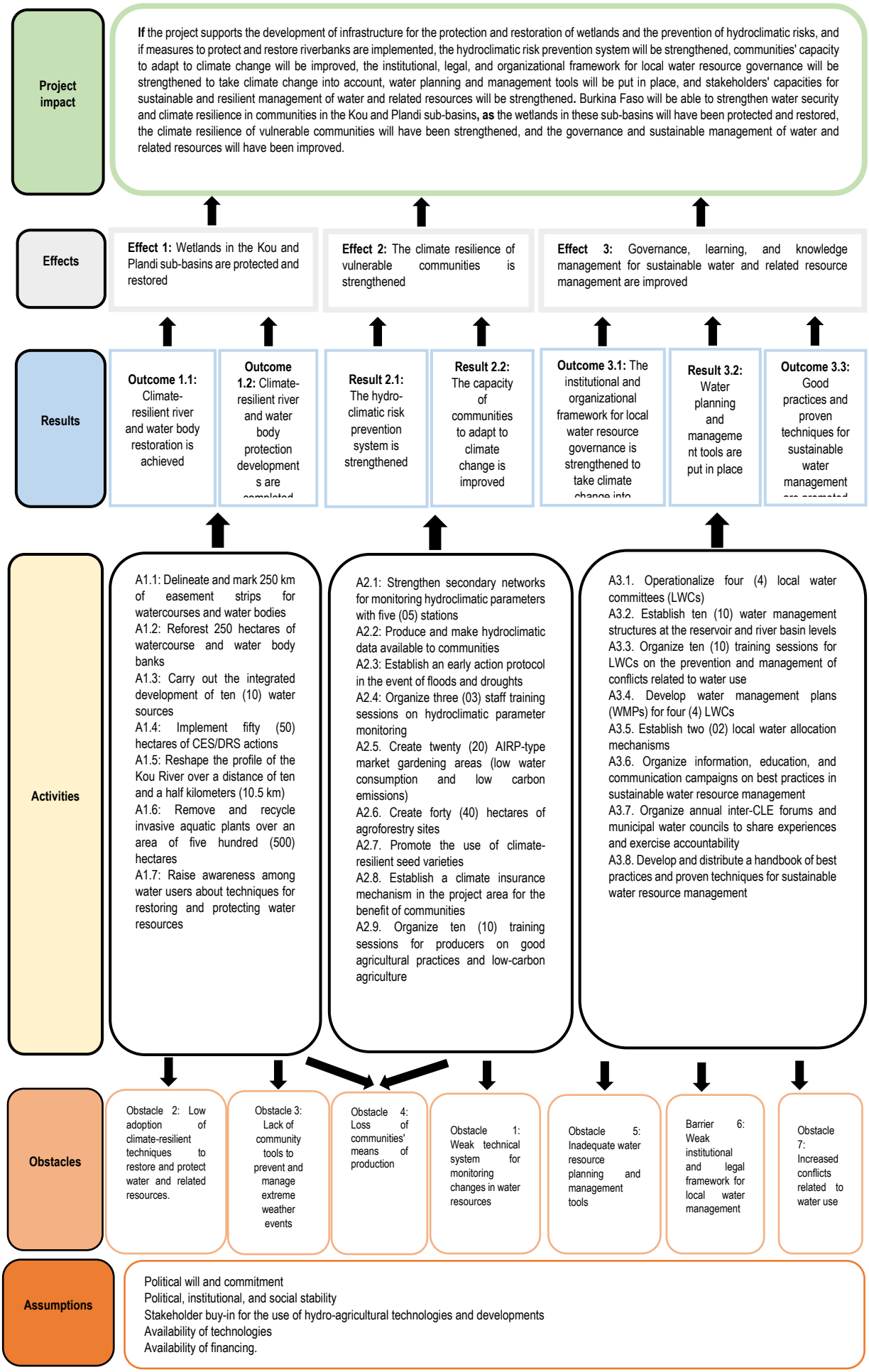
**Outcome 3.1: The institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account.** The proliferation of water uses, the increasing scarcity of water resources, and the recurrence of floods in the sub-basin require ongoing consultation among stakeholders to resolve common problems and prevent potential conflicts. Thus, **A3.1)** the establishment of local water committees (LWCs), **A3.2)** the creation/establishment of gender-sensitive water management structures at the reservoir and river basin levels (water user committees, riverbank protection committees, etc.) and **A.3.3)** training LWCs in the prevention and management of conflicts related to water use will enable stronger collaboration for sustainable and resilient water resource management.

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

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

51. **Theory of change**

If the project supports the establishment of protective infrastructure, the restoration of wetlands, and the prevention of hydroclimatic risks, and if riverbank protection and restoration works are carried out, the hydroclimatic risk prevention system will be strengthened, the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change will be improved, the institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance will be strengthened to take climate change into account, water planning and management tools will be put in place, and stakeholders' capacities will be strengthened for sustainable and resilient management of water and related resources, then Burkina Faso will be able to strengthen water security and climate resilience in the communities of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins, as the wetlands of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins will have been protected and restored, the climate resilience of vulnerable communities will have been strengthened, and governance, learning, and knowledge management for sustainable water resource management will have been strengthened.



B. **Describe how the project/program delivers economic, social, and environmental benefits, particularly for the most vulnerable communities and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/program will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in line with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy and gender policy**.

**1. Project impacts**

52. The project has the potential to have a lasting impact on development. It will directly benefit 364,819 people, including 145,928 men and 218,891 women, representing 60% of women from vulnerable rural communities in the Upper Mouhoun sub-basin. The project activities will also target 286,748 young people, or 78.6%, given the high youth unemployment rate in the intervention area. These beneficiaries are vulnerable people who will be able to cope with the effects of climatic phenomena such as floods and droughts thanks to the project activities. Indirectly, the project will benefit 1,875,013 people, including 959,257 women and 915,756 men.
53. **Economic** benefits. Directly, agricultural production will see a significant improvement not only thanks to the availability and optimization of water resources, but also thanks to the creation of twenty (20) AIRP (innovative, resilient, and efficient agriculture) zones, the restoration of degraded areas through the implementation of soil water conservation/soil defense and restoration (CES/DRS) techniques, and the provision of climate-resistant agricultural seeds to producers.
54. The implementation of the project will also enable the development of other economic activities such as fishing through the removal and use of invasive aquatic plants, which are present in 69.2% of reservoirs[20] and hinder the development of the fishing sector. Similarly, the revegetation of 250 hectares of riverbanks and water bodies and the creation of 40 hectares of agroforestry sites will increase the economic development potential of ecosystem services and promote the development of the green economy and the creation of green jobs.
55. In addition, strengthening the hydroclimatic parameter monitoring system will enable farmers to be alerted at the right time to start sowing and improve their resilience to pockets of drought, ensuring household food security and enabling them to sell their agricultural surpluses. This system will also help prevent economic impacts, particularly the destruction and/or loss of property due to recurrent flooding. Compensation for potential economic impacts under the climate insurance mechanism for farmers provides an additional guarantee of economic resilience for communities facing the effects of climate change.
56. Finally, the priority given to local labor in the construction of project infrastructure will create jobs and therefore sources of income for young people. Similarly, the development of economic activities will lead to an increase in the potential subject to the financial contribution to water (CFE), which will strengthen the financial autonomy of the Mouhoun Water Agency and enable it to fully play its role as water resource manager in the basin.
57. **Social benefits.** The project has the potential to bring about a paradigm shift, encouraging users to adopt new behaviors that are more respectful of the resource and to take full responsibility for the sustainable management of their water resources. To this end, activities to raise awareness among water users of techniques for restoring and protecting water resources, as well as training on monitoring hydroclimatic parameters and good agricultural practices, are contributing to this paradigm shift. In addition, the deployment of the hydroclimatic risk prevention mechanism will ultimately help develop a culture of prevention and community adaptation.
58. The project will also help strengthen social cohesion and participatory governance and reduce water-related conflicts. To this end, the establishment and operationalization of water consultation frameworks, such as local water committees (LWCs) and water user committees (WUCs), as well as the implementation of water allocation models that guarantee equitable access to water for all users, are essential measures that the project intends to implement. The opportunity to participate in decision-

[20] Inventory of water reservoirs, 2024, p. 23

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

59. Gender mainstreaming: the project will contribute to the empowerment of women and young people through their mandatory inclusion in water governance bodies and by allocating a substantial share of the project's income-generating activities to them, particularly in market gardening areas and agroforestry sites. A priority clause for women and young people will be respected in the implementation of all other project activities, in accordance with national regulations on gender quotas.

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

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

**2. How the project's negative impacts will be managed**

62. Given that the project aims to contribute to integrated water resources management (IWRM), it presents few environmental and social risks. Potential negative impacts could include land loss due to the demarcation of river easements and social conflicts related to the management of developments. To this end, in accordance with the applicable national legal framework and the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be carried out during the document preparation phase, which will assess the environmental and social impacts of the project and propose measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

63. However, the project's implementation approach, which is intended to be inclusive, consultative, and participatory, will already help mitigate social disruption. In addition, particular emphasis will be placed on informing and raising awareness among the population in order to obtain their free, prior, and informed consent to the various project activities. Finally, support measures are planned, such as market gardening areas and agroforestry sites for the benefit of those affected by the project's implementation.

**C. Describe or provide a cost-benefit analysis of the proposed project/program.**

64. The multisectoral vulnerability analysis conducted in 2012 by the Millennium Institute using the T21 model showed that all development sectors in Burkina Faso are sensitive to climate change and all have vulnerability factors. The impact of climate change on these sectors is significant, and cumulative GDP losses by 2050 are estimated at between $28 billion and $55 billion if nothing is done to address this issue. The analysis also reveals that the costs of adaptation are minimal compared to the benefits it provides; therefore, any delay in implementing adaptation strategies would increase costs. Given the vulnerability of poor populations who depend on natural resources for their livelihoods, inaction in the face of the adverse effects of climate change is consistently more costly to ecosystems and human systems than implementing adaptation measures.

65. This project is highly cost-effective and financially sound. Its financial structure is adequate and reasonable to achieve the expected objectives and results in terms of climate change adaptation and resilience. A detailed economic and financial analysis of the proposed interventions will be carried out as part of the development of the full funding proposal. The FA investment cost per direct beneficiary is US$10 (total FA investment/number of direct beneficiaries). The adaptation measures will bring numerous benefits in terms of climate resilience and community development in the project intervention area. The project adopts an ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approach that involves the conservation, sustainable management, and restoration of ecosystems. This is a more sustainable and cost-effective approach to building resilience and reducing the vulnerability of human and ecological systems to the effects of climate change. Adopting a robust EbA approach, combined with an integrated

watershed management strategy, would significantly reduce water treatment costs. With regard to irrigation infrastructure development, adopting environmentally friendly and sustainable methods is having a transformative impact in Burkina Faso, notably by boosting agricultural productivity and improving public health. Furthermore, by building on existing infrastructure and frameworks put in place by the government, the project minimizes the need for new administrative and operational structures, ensuring that implementation costs remain low. Investing in climate change adaptation, particularly in improving access to water and livelihoods, has proven to be cost-effective in the long term. This reduces the need for emergency aid and costly reconstruction efforts after climate events. Reports from international organizations such as the World Bank indicate that investing in water infrastructure significantly reduces long-term costs compared to emergency interventions, as it promotes greater resilience to climate change-induced water scarcity. In addition, the proposed approach will also systematically address the root causes of vulnerabilities and gender inequalities that prevent communities from optimizing the use of natural resources in a sustainable and resilient manner.

66. In order to reach a larger number of beneficiaries, project activities have been designed to be as cost-effective and efficient as possible. With a view to efficiency, priority is given to the needs of the target populations, and the proposed actions are largely the result of consultation processes with the beneficiary communities themselves.

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

**1. Consistency with national planning instruments**

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

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

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

70. The overall objective of **the sectoral policy** on **"Environment, Water, and Sanitation" (2017-2026)** is to "guarantee access to water and 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 project contributes to Axis 2: Mobilization and management of water resources, whose strategic objective is to meet water needs for all uses and natural ecosystems in a sustainable manner in the context of climate change.

71. **The 2017-2026 sectoral policy on agro-sylvo-pastoral production (PS-PASP)** aims to develop a productive agro-sylvo-pastoral production sector that guarantees food security, is more market-oriented, and creates decent jobs based on sustainable production and consumption patterns. The project will contribute to the achievement of strategic objective SO.1.1 "Increase ASP productivity and production and reduce losses during and after harvest" of axis 1, whose expected effects are EA.1.1.1: "Production and productivity in the ASP sector are sustainably increased" and EA. 1.1.2: "Irrigated production has

increased." It also contributes to SO 3.3. "Contribute to integrated water resource management" of axis 3, whose expected results are: EA 3.3.1: "Water resources are better protected" and EA 3.3.2: "Water availability for agro-sylvo-pastoral production is ensured."

72. **The National Water Strategy (SNE) 2021-2025,** whose overall objective is to ensure sustainable access to water and sanitation for all in an environment particularly affected by climate change and in accordance with integrated water resource management.
73. The National Program for Integrated Water Resources Management (PN-GIRE) 2016-2030, whose objective is to "contribute sustainably to meeting the freshwater needs of users and aquatic ecosystems." This project, which aims to guarantee water security, will contribute to the achievement of the program's results; its implementation is linked to this budget program.
74. **The National Biodiversity Strategy (SNDB) (2025-2030) and its Action Plan (2025-2027) (SPANB)**, which aims to contribute to ensuring the sustainability of biological resources for the balance of the planet and the well-being of current and future generations. The implementation of this project will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this strategy.
75. **The Agro-Pastoral and Fisheries Offensive (OAPH) 2023-2025**: the project is aligned with the objectives of the OAPH, in particular through the creation of AIRP-type market gardening areas and agroforestry sites.
76. **The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA) 2024-2028:** the project is fully aligned with the PNA, whose overall objective is to strengthen the resilience of populations and ecosystems to climate change for inclusive and sustainable growth in Burkina Faso. For the water sector, the NAP specifically aims to strengthen the resilience of water resource mobilization infrastructure, ensure integrated water resource management, and improve knowledge of water resources.
77. **The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) 2026-2030** sets out the country's ambitions for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The water resources sector is considered a sector that contributes to adaptation, with a potential GHG emission reduction of 601.29 Gg CO2eq by 2030. The implementation of actions such as the reforestation of riverbanks and water bodies and the promotion of agroforestry will increase carbon sinks and, consequently, the country's carbon sequestration capacity. In addition, identifies the link between water, sanitation, and climate as a fundamental axis of the country's climate resilience and envisages actions such as flood-resistant drilling, water storage facilities, artificial groundwater recharge, and hydrometeorological monitoring, which are taken into account by the project.

**2. Consistency with local planning instruments**

At the local level, this project is part of the implementation of the following local planning instruments:

78. **The** Mouhoun Basin **Water Development and Management Master Plan (SDAGE),** which is the central planning tool. The restoration and protection of watercourses and water bodies, as well as the strengthening of the hydroclimatic risk prevention system, are part of the implementation of the main guidelines of the SDAGE for the upper Mouhoun, namely strengthening knowledge of the water resources of the sedimentary aquifer, protecting water resources against the risks of pollution by establishing protection perimeters, and against the risks of silting up of watercourses and water bodies (Kou, Plandi, Samendéni dam) through CES/DRS actions and measures to protect and restore riverbanks.
79. **CLE water management plans.** The implementation of the project will contribute to the achievement of the CLE's PGE performance indicators. Project activities such as CES/DRS actions, the removal and recycling of invasive aquatic plants, the reprofiling of the Kou River, the integrated development of water sources, the revegetation of easement strips, and capacity building for CLE members are activities included in the EMP.
80. **Regional and municipal development plans.** The project also contributes to the implementation of the regional development plan (RDP) for the Guiriko region and municipal development plans (MDPs) for the municipalities concerned.

**E. Describe how the project/program complies with relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as environmental assessment standards, building codes, etc., and complies with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy**.

**1. Compliance with national standards**

All activities proposed under this project comply with the legal and regulatory provisions in force in Burkina Faso.

*Table: Analysis of compliance with applicable national standards*

| National standard | Scope | Project alignment |
|---|---|---|
| Constitution of Burkina Faso | The Constitution establishes access to water and sanitation as a fundamental right of citizens and protection of the environment as a fundamental duty for all | The project is consistent with the Constitution in that it aims to ensure equitable access to water resources and empower local populations to protect and manage these resources. |
| Law No. 002-2001/AN of February 8, 2001, establishing a framework law on water management | This law establishes the fundamental principles and rules for water protection and management in Burkina Faso, recognizes the right to water, and sets the objective of meeting the water needs of agriculture, livestock, industry, and the population, while protecting aquatic ecosystems. | The project complies with this law. All developments intended for the restoration and protection of watercourses and water bodies, measures and equipment for monitoring water resources, as well as local water management structures to be established and/or operationalized, comply with the implementation of the rules of this law. |
| Law No. 006-2013/AN of April 2, 2013 on the Environment Code in Burkina Faso | The code defines the fundamental principles and rules governing the environment with a view to sustainable development and climate resilience in Burkina Faso. | The project complies with this law: its objective is precisely the climate resilience of ecosystems and communities in its target area. |
| Law No. 070-2015/CNT of October 22, 2015 on the framework law on agriculture, forestry, pastoralism, fishing, and wildlife in Burkina Faso | This law makes water a strategic issue for the secure development of agricultural, livestock, forestry, wildlife, and fisheries production, and its | The proposed project complies with this law insofar as it aims to guarantee the quantitative and qualitative availability of water to meet the water needs of agro-sylvo- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | protection a mission of general interest and a duty for all. | -pastoral, fisheries, and wildlife production, while encouraging users, particularly farmers, to conserve water. |
| Law No. 017-2006/AN of May 18, 2006, on the Urban Planning and Construction Code | This law defines the fundamental rules governing urban planning and construction in Burkina Faso. | The proposed project complies with this law, insofar as the interventions will be carried out in rural areas and not in the urban and peri-urban areas covered by it. |
| Decree No. 2015-1187/PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/MARHASA/MRA/MICA/MHU/MIDT/MCT of October 22, 2015, on the conditions and procedures for conducting and validating strategic environmental assessments, studies, and environmental and social impact statements | This decree reaffirms the obligation to carry out a preliminary environmental assessment before implementing any project activity. | The proposed project complies with this decree, as it provides for the completion of an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for the preparation of the project document. |

**2. Compliance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy ( )**

81. In accordance with the applicable national legal framework and the environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund, which require an environmental assessment to be carried out before any project is implemented, the project feasibility study to be carried out during the project document preparation phase will include an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). This study will assess the environmental and social impacts of the project and propose measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.
82. In addition, the project's organizational framework, in accordance with the general regulations applicable to development projects and programs, provides for the establishment of an environmental and social management system and the recruitment of an environmental and social assurance specialist to ensure environmental monitoring.
83. Furthermore, the project activities, in line with its focus on integrated water resources management, aim to protect natural habitats, particularly wetlands, preserve aquatic biodiversity and the terrestrial biodiversity that depends on it, and prevent pollution of water resources from all sources.
84. Finally, the inclusion of specific activities in favor of marginalized and vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls, the elderly, and internally displaced persons, aims to reinforce the positive effects of the project on these groups.

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

85. This project is consistent with and complementary to the water resource restoration, protection, and management actions carried out or currently being implemented by the AEM and its partners. In order to ensure consistency and synergy between actions, a map of past, current, and planned interventions in the field of water and the environment at the sub-basin level has been drawn up, enabling the project's activities to be refocused on new sites and on the continuation and consolidation of actions already carried out.

*Table: Summary of past and ongoing projects and alignment with the proposed project*

| Project | Implementation structure | Main achievements | Synergy with the project |
|---|---|---|---|
| Integrated water resources management project incorporating a human rights-based approach (HRBA), 2018-2022 | Consortium Eau Vive Internationale-Agence de l'eau des Cascades-Agence de l'eau du Mouhoun ( ) | -Capacity building for stakeholders;<br>-Elimination of invasive plants at the Bala hippopotamus pond;<br>-Basic development of ten (10) water points<br>-Construction of pastoral wells. | The proposed project is a continuation of the previous project, in that it aims to consolidate and intensify certain activities already underway. It will involve continuing the development of 10 of the 22 remaining sources that can be developed , as well as the removal and recycling of invasive plants present in other water reservoirs, notably the Samendéni dam. |
| Integrated Water Resources Management Project, Phase II (P-GIRE), 2021-2025 | Ministry of Water | -Rerouting of the Kou River over a distance of 2.3 kilometers;<br>- Acquisition and installation of one (01) automatic hydrometric station;<br>-Construction of forty (40) kilometers of filter dikes;<br>-Integrated development of two (02) water sources. | The proposed project is a continuation of actions already undertaken, including the completion of the reprofiling of the Kou River over a distance of 10.5 km, the construction of 50 ha of CES/DRS, and the acquisition and installation of five new stations to operationalize the secondary network for monitoring hydroclimatic parameters. |
| Project to strengthen the implementation of IWRM (PRO-GIRE) in four sub-basins under the jurisdiction of the Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM), 2024-2028 | Consortium Eau Vive Internationale (EVI)_Help Hilfe Zur Selbsthilfe E.V | -Strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of the Kou and Plandi 2 CLEs;<br>-Creation of water access corridors;<br>-Basic development of two (02) water sources;<br>- Establishment of a mechanism for managing water-related conflicts in the Kou and Plandi 2 CLE management areas. | This proposed project aims to extend the mechanism for preventing and managing water-related conflicts to other CLEs not covered by the previous project, in particular the Plandi and Djenkoa CLEs. The project will therefore be extended. |
| Houet riverbank clean-up project, 2025 | Mouhoun Water Agency | -Removal of waste from around 20 sites using heavy machinery;<br>-Manufacture and installation of five large waste bins;<br>-Unblocking and securing five (05) water sources;<br>- Manufacture and installation of awareness-raising signs. | The project was completed in 2025 and provided several lessons that will be taken into account in the development of this project. |

**G. Where applicable, describe the "learning and knowledge management" component aimed at collecting and disseminating lessons learned.**

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

87. Previous projects have shown that bringing community participants together on a regular basis is an effective mechanism for knowledge sharing. To this end, the organization of annual inter-CLE forums and municipal water councils will enable stakeholders not only to share their experiences, best practices, and proven techniques in sustainable water resource management, but also to report back to communities on actions taken in the basin to restore, protect, and manage water resources.

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

**H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy and gender policy**.

89. In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy and gender policy, an inclusive and participatory consultation process was conducted during project preparation to ensure that the needs, priorities, and concerns of different stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups, were fully taken into account. At the national level, the project was formulated on the basis of an extensive process of exchange, consultation, and co-construction with key institutional stakeholders, namely the Directorate General of the Mouhoun Water Agency, the Office of the Minister of Environment, Water, and Sanitation (CAB/MEEA), the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD), the IWRM Phase II Project Management Unit (UGP-GIRE II), the Directorate General of the Cascades Water Agency, the Directorate General of Cooperation, and technical and financial partners such as the International Office for Water (OIEau) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

90. At the sub-basin level, decentralized technical services, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and community organizations involved in the water and environment sector were consulted during village general assemblies representing different social groups (women, youth, the elderly, vulnerable people), organized in the management areas of the Local Water Committees (CLE) Kou, Plandi 1, Plandi 2, and Djenkoa. During these village general assemblies, discussion groups were organized to gather the concerns of each stakeholder group (decentralized technical services, local authorities, water users). Particular attention was paid to the specific needs of women and young people in terms of climate change adaptation. The results of the consultations were incorporated into the project design, in particular through: (i) the identification of activities aimed at protecting and restoring aquatic ecosystems, (ii) the choice of water resource management techniques that are easy for communities to implement, (iii) the inclusion of specific activities for the benefit of women and young people, (iv) the definition of mechanisms to ensure fair and equitable distribution of benefits, and (v) the consideration of concerns related to climate risks such as floods, droughts, and conflicts over water use.

*Table: Summary of stakeholder consultation*

| Province | Organization | Period | Consultation approach | Number | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Men | Women | |
| Houet | Kou Local Water Committee | October 2025 | Village general assembly | 37 | 5 | 42 |
| Houet | Djenkoa Local Water Committee | October 2025 | Village general assembly | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| Kénédougou | Plandi Local Water Committee | October 2025 | Village general assembly | 32 | 2 | 34 |
| Kénédougou | Local Water Committee Plandi 2 | October 2025 | Village general assembly | 40 | 5 | 45 |

**I/Justify the requested funding, emphasizing the reasoning behind the total cost of adaptation**.

### 1. Baseline scenario: without Adaptation Fund resources

91. For more than two decades, Burkina Faso has been committed to the harmonious and environmentally friendly management of its natural resources, which helps to strengthen resilience to the effects of climate change. Considered a pioneer in integrated water resource management in West Africa, the country has always made significant efforts to adapt to climate change. Currently, the government's ability to mobilize financial resources for climate issues has been severely weakened due to a dire economic situation caused by unprecedented security and humanitarian crises in the country . In 2024, outstanding public debt increased by 15.6% and outstanding debt as a percentage of nominal GDP

stood at 58.6%. External debt increased by 285.71 billion CFA francs in 2024 to reach 3,252.08 billion CFA francs, or 9.6%[21] .

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

93. It is true that many actions to restore, protect, and manage water resources have already been carried out by the State and its partners. However, given the constraints mentioned above, the State is finding it difficult to continue and consolidate these actions, while the challenges of sustainable water management are recurring and multiplying due to climatic phenomena. It goes without saying that without the adaptation project, the measures needed to protect and restore the wetlands of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins and to strengthen local water governance will not be implemented. As a result, wetlands and aquatic ecosystems will continue to deteriorate under the combined effects of climate change and human pressures, already vulnerable riparian communities will see their resilience decline, with loss of livelihoods, increased poverty, and greater food insecurity, and water resource governance will remain inadequate, without institutional frameworks or management tools adapted to take climate change into account.

94. Without the adaptation project, the climate vulnerability of ecosystems and communities in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin will increase, exacerbating threats to water security, biodiversity, and socio-economic stability in the region. This scenario is undesirable from an environmental, economic, and social perspective, as it would require the government to implement short-term emergency programs to assist the population, which would be more costly than the project currently being developed to achieve the same results.

**2. Scenario of implementing a conventional project without taking into account climate change resilience measures**

This scenario involves implementing a conventional development project that does not incorporate climate resilience measures for the communities and ecosystems of the upper Mouhoun sub-basin. Such a conventional project could involve:

- The construction of water resource mobilization structures without incorporating climate change resilience technologies;
- The construction of hydro-agricultural developments without taking into account the climate vulnerability of wetlands;
- The construction of hydraulic infrastructure without strengthening communities' capacities in adaptation techniques.

Although less costly, this scenario does not provide for adaptation measures for the ecosystem and communities in the project area, which are particularly exposed to climate threats. Variations in rainfall, recurrent flooding combined with erosion and sediment transport, and increased evapotranspiration during dry periods limit the development of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, posing a major challenge to the country's economic and social development. This scenario therefore does not solve the problems facing the population.

**3. Scenario with development of the Adaptation Fund project with climate change resilient interventions**

95. This scenario is one of additionality and complementarity, in which the Adaptation Fund's financial resources will support the efforts of the State and its structures, in particular the Mouhoun Water Agency, to strengthen the resilience of communities and ecosystems to the effects of climate change. In this

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

sense, the requested funding will complement the interventions currently underway in the project intervention area and reinforce the successful actions carried out under other previous projects in order to improve their impact with a view to responding in a fundamental and comprehensive manner to the climate change adaptation needs of the communities and ecosystems that exist there. The actions planned under the project fully meet this need and, once implemented, are sufficient to achieve the overall adaptation objective proposed, namely to strengthen the climate resilience of communities and ecosystems in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin, without the need to call on other partners.

96. With the support of the Adaptation Fund, the project will be implemented and achieve its overall and specific objectives, thereby strengthening water security and climate resilience in communities. Wetlands and riverbanks will be protected and restored (component 1) through appropriate and resilient developments (outcomes 1.1 and 1.2), enabling water resources to provide essential ecosystem services. In addition, vulnerable communities will see their resilience strengthened (component 2) through an operational hydro-climatic monitoring and warning system (outcome 2.1), and their livelihoods improved through diversification and sustainable agricultural practices (outcome 2.2). Finally, local governance, learning, and knowledge management will be improved (component 3) through the strengthening of water consultation frameworks (outcome 3.1), the implementation of water planning and management tools (outcome 3.2), and the promotion of good practices and proven techniques for sustainable management (outcome 3.3).

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

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

98. The actions planned under the project are part of a sustainability approach focused in particular on participatory methods and endogenous techniques for adaptation to climate change that can be replicated by communities.

99. **Institutional sustainability.** The establishment and operationalization of local water management bodies involving administrative authorities, religious leaders, and opinion leaders, as well as the structuring and capacity building of water users, will enable local actors to ensure the sustainable operation and maintenance of the infrastructure to be built under the project. In addition, an educational process will accompany the implementation of the project to encourage communities themselves to consolidate their achievements and develop local initiatives aimed at preserving the climate and strengthening their resilience for the scaling up of the project.

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

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

102. **Socio-economic sustainability.** The implementation of the project will generate income and promote social cohesion in communities through the creation and development of agroforestry sites, the creation of market gardening areas, the establishment of a water distribution mechanism, the integration of the most vulnerable groups, and the strengthening of community capacities. Local labor and expertise will be prioritized in the implementation of the project.

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

103. The project will be implemented in accordance with national standards for environmental and social sustainability, in line with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy. It aims to restore ecosystem services, protect vulnerable communities, and promote gender equality, while preventing any negative impacts on natural resources and populations, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

104. An initial assessment classifies the project as Category B, due to limited and manageable potential environmental and social risks. A full environmental and social assessment will be carried out during final formulation, accompanied by an environmental and social management plan including mitigation measures, a monitoring mechanism, a capacity-building program, and a cost estimate. A gender action plan, a grievance mechanism, and a stakeholder engagement plan will also be developed.

105. In accordance with Burkinabe regulations, specific assessments will be conducted based on the presumed impacts, which may include environmental and social opinions and requirements. Finally, continuous monitoring and adaptive management will ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's requirements and strengthen the resilience of investments in the targeted areas.

The following table summarizes the main potential environmental and social risks of the project.

| Environmental and social principles checklist | No additional assessment required for compliance | Potential impacts and risks – additional assessment and management required for compliance |
|---|---|---|
| *Legal compliance* | x | **Low risk:** the project complies with applicable laws and regulations, including: the Constitution of Burkina Faso; the Environment Code; the Framework Law on Water Management (LOGE); the Framework Law on Sustainable Development; the Law on Agrarian and Land Reorganization (RAF); the Law on the General Code of Local Authorities; the Law on the Control of Pesticides and Fertilizers; the Public Health Code; the Labor Code; the Framework Law on the Prevention and Management of Risks, Humanitarian Crises, and Disasters; the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage; the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the Law on the Prevention, Punishment, and Redress of Violence against Women and Girls; the Decree on Environmental Audit Procedures; the decree on standards and conditions for wastewater discharge in Burkina Faso; the decree setting standards for pollutant emissions into the air, water, and soil; the decree establishing general safety and hygiene measures in the workplace; the decree regulating the collection, storage, transport, treatment, and disposal of urban waste. Each law and regulation will be reviewed and compliance will be ensured during project management, monitoring, and evaluation. |
| *Access and equity* | x | **Low risk:** In the implementation of the project, there is a risk that certain decision-makers and influential members of the community may benefit more from the activities than others due to well-established systems of privilege, access, and authority within the community. Direct risks could arise from an inappropriate targeting approach that excludes the most vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons. It is therefore essential to ensure transparent and inclusive planning and close monitoring to prevent and mitigate these risks. |
| *Marginalized and vulnerable groups* | x | **Low risk:** Potential direct risks could arise from inappropriate involvement of the most vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons. This could reduce their involvement and result in activities that are insufficiently tailored to their specific needs. Communities were extensively consulted during the preparation of this concept note, and this consultation will be reinforced during the development of the full funding proposal. In addition, a stakeholder engagement plan will be developed for this purpose. The project will more closely involve vulnerable groups by ensuring that interventions truly respond to their needs, particularly in terms of productive assets, ecosystem services, skills development, livelihood improvement actions, and adequate representation in governance bodies. |
| *Human rights* | x | **No risk:** The project will be fully compliant with national and international human rights conventions, laws, and regulations. It will support rights to inputs in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Burkina Faso. The project will affirm the rights of all persons and will not violate any pillar of human rights. No activities that could pose a risk of non- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | compliance with relevant national laws and regulations or related international conventions will be proposed. |
| *Gender equality and women's empowerment* | x | **Low risk:** Direct risks could arise from an inappropriate approach and engagement, leaving women behind, particularly because they have little participation in decision-making and limited access to productive assets, especially land. This could limit their access to project activities and reduce their impact, particularly in terms of voice, representation, economic empowerment, and reduction of workload. However, the project promotes gender-sensitive approaches, actively involving women in ecosystem restoration and preservation initiatives, livelihood diversification, and IWRM. Continued engagement and specific measures will be implemented to empower women and address gender inequalities. Women's leadership will be encouraged through training and inclusion in governance structures. In addition to women, activities will include support for other vulnerable groups such as youth, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons. |
| *Fundamental labor rights* | x | **Low risk:** The project includes works to protect water resources. Although these activities are limited in scope and carried out by local actors, they nevertheless involve manual and mechanical work that may pose risks to the safety and well-being of workers if not properly managed. Workers performing physical tasks may be exposed to high temperatures, dust, repetitive strain, or accidents involving tools and construction materials. Additional vulnerabilities may arise for women and young people, who are often engaged in informal jobs without contracts or protective equipment. There may also be gaps in compliance with national labor legislation, particularly among those responsible for implementation on a small scale or at the community level who are unfamiliar with official employment standards. Furthermore, given the presence of mobile workers and informal employment, mechanisms for reporting workplace grievances, 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 ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's labor standards. |
| *Indigenous peoples* | | **No risk:** Burkinabe legislation does not officially recognize "indigenous peoples." Instead, it addresses "local populations" who are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and least prepared to cope with them. The project focuses on vulnerable groups by restoring and strengthening ecosystem services and livelihoods to improve their adaptive capacity to better respond to climate shocks. The project will involve local communities, ensuring that their rights and cultural values are respected. Consultation processes will integrate endogenous knowledge and expertise in adaptation and natural resource management. Vulnerable groups will be involved and prioritized in project actions. |
| *Involuntary resettlement* | | **No risk:** the project poses no risk of involuntary resettlement. It focuses on climate adaptation and resilience through community-led and endogenous actions aimed at restoring and preserving ecosystems, restoring and strengthening livelihoods, building capacity, and implementing IWRM. Developments will be carried out in collaboration with the community and based on demand, and implemented on community lands with the consent of all stakeholders. The project aims 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, expropriation, or restrictions on the legitimate use of land are planned 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 not likely to encroach on existing critical natural habitats, including protected areas, habitats officially proposed for protection, habitats recognized by authoritative sources as having high conservation value, including as critical habitats, or habitats recognized as protected by local communities. Given the proposed activities to restore ecosystems, promote biological inputs, and ensure better integrated water resource management, the project is unlikely to have negative impacts on natural habitats. On the contrary, the project will restore and enhance the integrity of 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 is designed according to an EbA approach. It actively prevents negative impacts on biodiversity and reinforces positive impacts. The various developments envisaged are minor. They will be carefully chosen to avoid encroaching on protected areas or disturbing local ecosystems. The project could generate some household waste. Waste will be managed appropriately to minimize ecological disruption and protect local biodiversity. On the other hand, the project's integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach will help regenerate ecosystem services, restore livelihoods, and ultimately reduce anthropogenic pressure on biodiversity. |

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| *Climate change* | x | Low **risk:** The project presents a low climate risk. In fact, climate adaptation and resilience are central to its concerns. Through structural investments in climate-adapted IWRM practices, climate information and early warning, and climate insurance, the project will directly support the NAP objectives. Although this is an adaptation project, ecosystem restoration and preservation measures, as well as governance, will generate co-benefits in terms of greenhouse gas emission reductions and contribute to the achievement of the NAP and LTS objectives. |
| *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. They include:<br>• GHG emissions: some emissions will be generated by the transport of inputs and equipment;<br>• Poor management of agrochemicals and organic waste:<br>• contamination of water sources: in pastoral areas;<br>• Challenges related to the production of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and the life cycle impacts of equipment; |
| *Public health* | x | Low **risk:** the project poses a low risk to the health, safety, and security of communities. Risks could arise in the event of non-compliance with health, safety, and environmental (HSE) measures such as road signage, failure to comply with traffic regulations, failure to take residents' rest hours into account, risky behavior, inadequate waste management, low awareness of the risks associated with gender-based violence, EAHS, and HIV/AIDS, etc. |
| *Physical and cultural heritage* | | **No risk:** the project poses virtually no risk to physical and cultural heritage. The proposed activities will respect cultural and physical heritage by consulting with communities and avoiding the construction of infrastructure in culturally significant areas such as sacred woods, cemeteries, places of worship, etc. Communities have been consulted and will be involved in identifying intervention sites. Local practices and knowledge have been taken into account in the project design. |
| *Land and soil conservation* | X | **Low risk:** the project does not present any risk likely to have a negative impact on land and soil conservation. Activities should help to curb soil erosion and improve soil fertility and health. Indeed, CES/DRS and bank protection measures, as well as revegetation, will reduce erosion, a factor in soil degradation. The project mainly targets small farms that have little impact on soil health on a large scale. Organic inputs will be favored. Only limited and localized impacts may occur if the promoted practices are not successfully adopted. These impacts can be controlled by complying with the measures prescribed in the ESMP. Even in this case, the impacts should not be more severe than in the baseline scenario without the project. |

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

### A. Demonstrate how the project/program aligns with the Adaptation Fund's results framework

| Project objective(s) | Project objective indicator(s) | Fund outcome | Fund performance indicator | Grant amount (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strengthening water security and climate resilience in communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins | Additional storage capacity of water reservoirs<br>Income growth rate | Impact: Increased resilience at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change | | 12,674,409 |
| Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins | Proportion of wetlands protected and restored | **Outcome 4:** Strengthened adaptive capacity in relevant development and natural resource sectors | 4. Improved physical infrastructure to withstand climate change and variability-induced stresses | 9,091,663 |
| | | **Outcome 5:** Increased resilience of ecosystems to climate change and variability-induced stresses | 5. Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or improved despite constraints induced by climate change and variability | |
| Strengthening the climate resilience of vulnerable communities | Proportion of communities whose | **Outcome 1:** Reduced national exposure to climate-related risks and threats | 1. Relevant information on threats and risks generated and disseminated in a timely | 2,812,111 |

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| | adaptive capacity has improved | | manner to stakeholders | |
| | | **Outcome 2:** Institutional capacities strengthened to reduce risks related to climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses | 2. Number of targeted institutions whose capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks has been strengthened | |
| | | **Outcome 6:** Diversification and strengthening of livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable populations in targeted areas | 6.2. Percentage of the target population with sustainable livelihoods that are resilient to climate change | |
| Improve governance, learning, and knowledge management for sustainable water and related resource management | Functionality rate of water resource governance frameworks and tools | **Outcome 2:** Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks related to climate-induced socio-economic and environmental losses | 2. Number and type of targeted institutions whose capacities have been strengthened to minimize exposure to climate variability risks | 770,635 |
| | | **Outcome 3:** Increased awareness and ownership of climate adaptation and risk reduction processes at the local level | 3.1. Percentage of the target population aware of the expected negative impacts of climate change and appropriate responses<br>3.2. Change in behavior of the target population | |
| | | **Outcome 7:** Improved policies and regulations that promote and implement resilience measures | 7. Climate change priorities are integrated into the national development strategy | |
| **Project outcome(s)** | **Project outcome indicator(s)** | **Fund results** | **Fund outcome indicator** | |
| **P.1.1**.: Restoration of climate change-resilient watercourses and water bodies is achieved | Proportion of watercourses and water bodies restored | **Outcome 4.1**: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened to cope with the effects of climate change, including its variability | 4.1.1. Development sector services strengthened to cope with climate variability and change | 1,742,016 |
| | | **Outcome 5.1**: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened to cope with the effects of climate change, including its variability | 5.1.1 Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management | |
| **P.1.2**: Climate-resilient measures to protect watercourses and water bodies are implemented | Proportion of watercourses and water bodies protected | **Outcome 4.1**: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened to cope with the effects of climate change, including variability | 4.1.1: Development sector services strengthened to respond to climate variability and change | 7,349,647 |
| | | **Outcome 5.1**: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened against the effects of climate change, including variability | 5.1.1 Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management | |

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| **P.2.1:** The hydroclimatic risk prevention system is strengthened | Level of functionality of the hydroclimatic risk prevention system | **Outcome 1.1**: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at the national level | 1.1.1. Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated | 821,236 |
| | | **Outcome 1.2**: Target population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems | 1.2.2. Percentage of population covered by adequate risk reduction systems | |
| **P.2.2:** Improved capacity of communities to adapt to climate change | Agroforestry development area completed. | **Outcome 6.1**: Strengthened individual and community livelihood strategies in response to the impacts of climate change, including variability | 6.1.1. Number and type of adaptation assets (physical and knowledge-based) created to support individual or community livelihood strategies | 1,990,875 |
| **P.3.1**: The institutional and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account | Level of functionality of water management bodies | **Outcome 2.1**: Strengthened institutional capacity to understand and better manage climate risks | 2.1.1. Support for institutions to strengthen their capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience | 472,833 |
| **P.3.2**: Implementation of water planning and management tools | Implementation rate of water planning and management tools | **Outcome 7.1**: Better integration of climate resilience strategies into national development plans | 7.1.1 Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to incorporate climate risk considerations<br>7.1.2: Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed with the participation of one or more vulnerable groups | 182,497 |
| **P.3.3**: Promotion of good practices and proven techniques for sustainable management | Level of adoption of good practices and techniques | **Outcome 3.1**: Target groups participating in awareness-raising activities on adaptation and risk reduction | 3.1.1 People participating in awareness-raising activities on climate risks and ways to address them | 115,305 |

## B. Management arrangements (implementation mechanism)

106. **Oversight.** The project is under the technical oversight of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Sanitation (MEWA). As such, it is responsible for ensuring that project activities are consistent with the government's national water policy. It is part of budget program 110, Integrated Water Resources Management. The project is under the financial supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). As such, it is responsible for approving financing agreements and monitoring the project's financial compliance.

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

108. **The entity responsible for implementing the project**. The Mouhoun Water Agency is the project implementation entity responsible for implementing activities in the field. Created by a constitutive agreement dated January 23, 2010, the AEM is a public state institution with legal personality, financial autonomy, and management autonomy.

109. **The project management unit**. A project management unit, composed of experts, will be hosted within the Mouhoun Water Agency's general management department for the coordination, technical, administrative, and financial management of the project. To this end, this project will be classified in category 2 in accordance with national regulations.

110. **The steering committee (CoPil)**. A steering committee (CoPil), the project's steering and guidance body, will be set up in accordance with the regulations in force governing projects and programs. This committee, whose composition and powers are specified by a decree issued by the minister responsible

for technical supervision, will be composed in particular of the General Secretariat, the Technical Secretariat for Integrated Water Resources Management (STGIRE), the Directorate General for Water Resources (DGRE), the Directorate General for Sectoral Studies and Statistics (DGESS), the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD) under the MEEA, the Directorate General for Cooperation (DGCOOP) and the Directorate General for Economy and Planning (DGEP) under the MEF, the National Designated Authority for the Green Climate Fund under the Prime Minister's Office, as well as representatives of the beneficiaries. The BOAD will act as an observer.

111. **Project implementation partners**. In accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and complementarity, the PMU will rely on the decentralized technical services of the State responsible for water, the environment, and agriculture, the local water committees of Kou, Plandi, Plandi 2, and Djenkoa, civil society organizations, development associations, and cooperatives that exist in the intervention area for the implementation of activities in the field. In addition, the direct beneficiaries, far from being passive subjects, will be involved in the implementation of project activities.

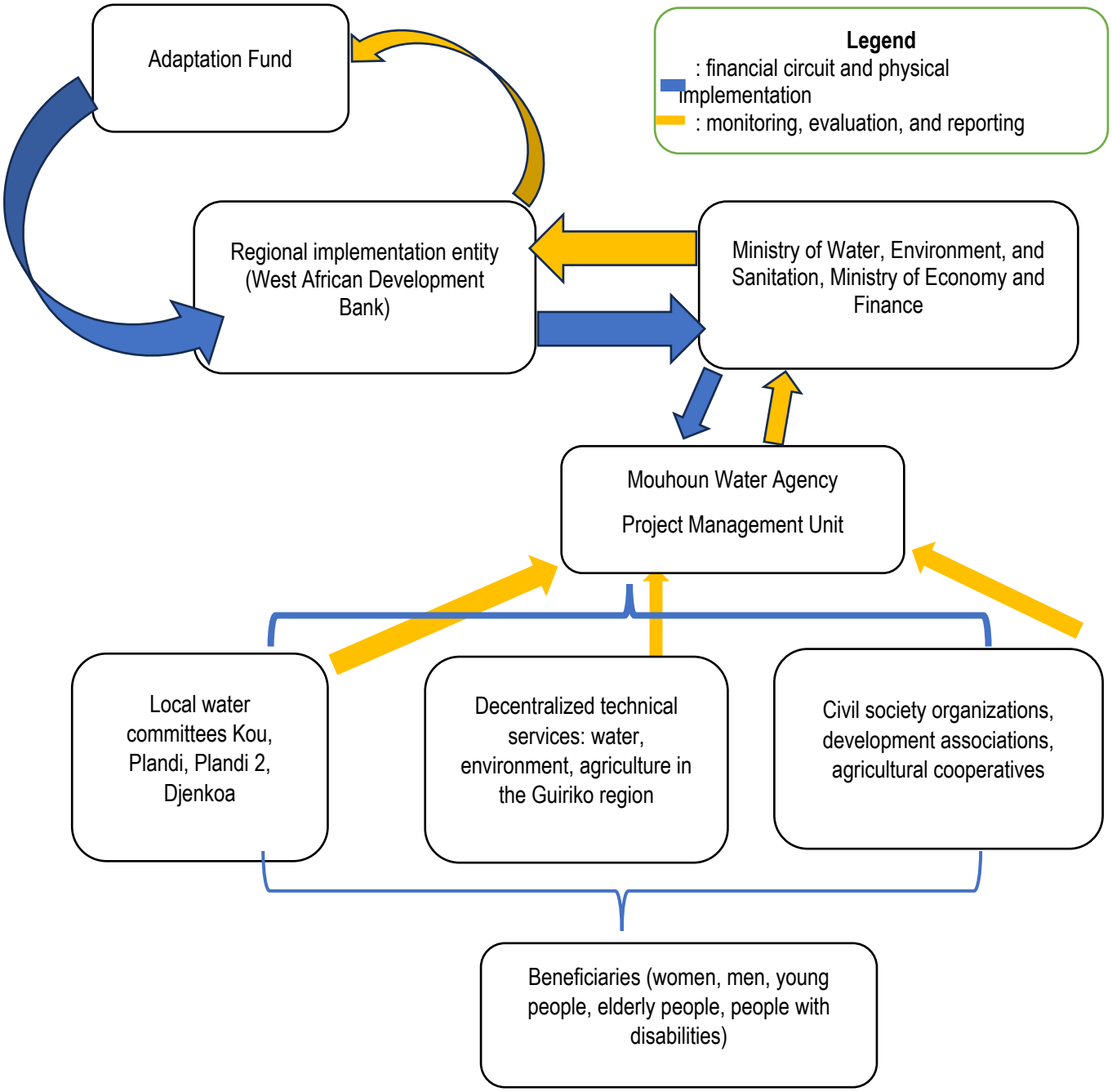


*Figure14 : diagram of the implementation mechanism*

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

A. Registration of support on behalf of the government[2] Indicate the name and position of the government representative and specify the date of approval. In the case of a regional project/program, list the representatives who have given their approval in all participating countries. Letters of approval must be attached as an appendix to the project/program proposal. Please attach the letters of approval using this template; add as many participating governments as necessary if it is a regional project/program:

| | |
|---|---|
| *(Indicate name, position, and ministry)* | Endorsment Letter_AEM Burkina F... Date: *(12/17/2025)* |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board and the national development and adaptation plans in force (……list here…..) and subject to the approval of the Adaptation Fund Board, I undertake to implement the project/program in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy and gender policy, it being understood that the implementing entity will be fully responsible (legally and financially) for the implementation of this project/program. | |
| | |
| *Name and signature* **Moubarak MOUKAILA**<br>Coordinator of the implementing entity | |
| Date: *17/12/2025* | Tel. and email: mmoukaila@boad.org |
| Project contact person: **Ibrahim TRAORE** | |
| Tel. and email: itraore@boad.org | |

**BURKINA FASO**

*La Patrie ou la Mort, Nous Vaincrons*

***Ministry of Economy and Finance***

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***General Directorate of Cooperation***

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ADAPTATION FUND

**Letter of Endorsement by Government**

Ouagadougou, 15th December 2025

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

**Subject**: Endorsement for the project titled "Project to Strengthen the Climate Resilience of Socio-Economically Significant Aquatic Ecosystems in the Upper Reaches of the Mouhoun Sub-Watershed"

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

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project concept with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the West African Development Bank (BOAD) and executed by the Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM).

Sincerely,

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

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

## APPENDICES

### *Appendix 1: Logical framework*

| Intervention logic | Description | Objectively verifiable indicators | Sources of verification | Assumptions/risks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General objective** | | **Impact** | | |
| **Overall objective** | Strengthen water security and climate resilience in communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins | Additional storage capacity of water reservoirs<br>Income growth rate | Final project evaluation report | Insufficient funding; Lack of stakeholder buy-in;<br>Land conflicts; Changes in national priorities. |
| **Specific objectives** | | **Effects** | | |
| **Specific objectives** | **SO1:** Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins | Proportion of wetlands protected and restored | Project implementation report | Lack of stakeholder buy-in<br>Land conflicts<br>Non-enforcement of regulations relating to the protection of lakes and waterways. |
| | **SO2:** Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities | Proportion of communities whose adaptive capacity has improved | Project implementation report<br>Survey | Lack of stakeholder buy-in<br>Land conflicts;<br>Sociocultural constraints;<br>Failure to adopt climate resilience measures. |
| | (**OS3**): Improve governance and sustainable management of water and related resources | Rate of adoption of IWRM by local communities | Project implementation report<br>Survey | Lack of stakeholder buy-in<br>Sociocultural constraints<br>Lack of funding;<br>Non-enforcement of water management regulations. |
| **Results** | | **Outputs** | | |
| **Outcomes** | **P.1.1**.: Climate change-resilient restoration projects are carried out for watercourses and water bodies. | Proportion of restored watercourses and water bodies | Project implementation report | Lack of stakeholder buy-in<br>Land conflicts<br>Non-enforcement of regulations relating to the protection of water bodies and watercourses. |
| | **P.1.2**: Measures to protect watercourses and water bodies that are resilient to climate change are implemented | Proportion of watercourses and water bodies protected | Project implementation report | Lack of stakeholder buy-in;<br>Land conflicts<br>Non-enforcement of regulations relating to the protection of water bodies and watercourses. |
| | **P.2.1:** The hydroclimatic risk prevention system is strengthened | Level of functionality of the hydroclimatic risk prevention system | Project implementation report | Sociocultural constraints;<br>Lack of stakeholder buy-in for the mechanism. |
| | **P.2.2:** Improved capacity of communities to adapt to climate change | Forestry and agricultural development zone completed. | Project implementation report | Land conflicts;<br>Sociocultural constraints;<br>Lack of ownership of agroforestry developments and equipment |
| | **P.3.1**: The institutional and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account | Level of functionality of water management bodies | Project implementation report | Lack of stakeholder buy-in;<br>Occurrence of community conflicts<br>Non-compliance with water management regulations. |
| | **P.3.2**: Water planning and management tools are in place | Implementation rate of water planning and management tools | Project implementation report | Lack of stakeholder buy-in<br>Emergence of community conflicts. |
| | **P.3.3**: Promotion of good practices and proven techniques for sustainable water management | Level of adoption of best practices and techniques | Project implementation report<br>Survey | Lack of stakeholder buy-in;<br>Sociocultural constraints. |
| **Activities** | | **Results** | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities** | **A1.1:** Delineate and mark 250 km of easement strips for watercourses and water bodies | Number of kilometers of marked easement strips | Activity report<br>Minutes of acceptance of the work | Non-compliance of stakeholders<br>Land disputes |
| | **A1.2:** Reforest two hundred and fifty (250) hectares of riverbanks and water bodies | Area of reforested riverbanks and water bodies | Activity report;<br>Minutes of acceptance of works | Non-compliance by stakeholders<br>Unavailability of suitable seedlings |
| | **A1.3**: Carry out the integrated development of ten (10) water sources | Number of water sources developed | Activity report;<br>Work acceptance report | Failure of service providers<br>Sociocultural constraints |
| | **A1.4**: Implement fifty (50) hectares of CES/DRS actions | Area covered by CES/DRS actions | Activity report;<br>Minutes of acceptance of works | Non-compliance by stakeholders<br>Occurrence of land conflicts |
| | **A1.5**: Reshaping of the Kou River over a distance of ten and a half kilometers (10.5 km) | Number of kilometers of the Kou River re-profiled | Activity report;<br>Minutes of acceptance of works | Failure of service providers<br>Land disputes |
| | **A1.6**: Remove and recycle invasive aquatic plants from an area of five hundred (500) hectares | Area of water bodies cleared of invasive aquatic plants | Activity report;<br>Minutes of acceptance of work | Non-compliance by stakeholders<br>Sociocultural constraints |
| | **A1.7**: Raise awareness among water users about techniques for restoring and protecting water resources | Number of people made aware | Activity report; | Lack of stakeholder buy-in<br>Inadequate awareness-raising methods |
| | **A2.1**: Strengthen secondary networks for monitoring hydroclimatic parameters with five (05) stations | Number of automatic stations installed | Activity report;<br>Equipment acceptance report | Service provider failure<br>Insufficient mastery of technology |
| | **A2.2**: Produce and make hydroclimatic data available to communities | Number of newsletters produced and distributed/ Number of alerts issued | Activity report<br>WMA website; | Lack of stakeholder ownership of the mechanism |
| | **A2.3**. Establish an early action protocol for floods and droughts | Availability of the early action protocol document | Activity report; | Lack of stakeholder ownership of the mechanism |
| | **A2.4**. Organize three (03) staff training sessions on monitoring hydroclimatic parameters | Number of managers trained | Activity report | Failure of the trainer;<br>Lack of ownership of the training |
| | **A2.5**. Create twenty (20) AIRP-type vegetable gardens (low water consumption and low carbon emissions) | Number of market gardening areas created | Activity report;<br>Minutes of acceptance of works | Failure to obtain sites for implementation<br>Perimeters not taken over. |
| | **A2.6**. Create forty (40) hectares of agroforestry sites | Area of agroforestry sites created | Activity report;<br>Minutes of acceptance of works | Inability to obtain sites for implementation;<br>Unavailability of suitable seedlings. |
| | **A2.7**. Promote the use of climate-resilient seed varieties | Number of tons of seeds made available | Activity report;<br>Seed delivery report | Sociocultural constraints;<br>Non-use of seeds. |
| | **A2.8**. Establish a climate insurance mechanism in the project area for the benefit of communities | Number of people compensated | Activity report;<br>Minutes of receipt of funds. | Non-appropriation of the mechanism by stakeholders. |
| | **A2.9**. Organize ten (10) training sessions for producers on good agricultural practices and low-carbon agriculture | Number of producers trained | Activity report | Failure of the trainer;<br>Lack of ownership of the training. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **A3.1**. Establish four (04) local water committees (LWCs) | Number of sessions organized | Session reports. | Lack of commitment;<br>Lack of funding. |
| | **A3.2**. Establish ten (10) water management structures at the reservoir and river basin level | Number of sessions organized | Session reports. | Lack of commitment;<br>Lack of funding. |
| | **A3.3**. Organize ten (10) CLE training sessions on the prevention and management of conflicts related to water use | Number of members trained | Activity report | Failure of trainers;<br>Lack of ownership of the training. |
| | **A3.4**. Develop water management plans (WMPs) for four (04) CLEs | Number of water management plans developed | Activity report | Modification of the regulatory and institutional framework. |
| | **A3.5**. Establish two (02) local water allocation mechanisms | Number of local water arbitration sessions | Activity report | Lack of stakeholder ownership of the mechanism. |
| | **A3.6**. Organize information, education, and communication campaigns on good practices in sustainable water resource management | Number of people reached | Activity report | Sociocultural constraints;<br>Inadequate means of communication |
| | **A3.7**. Organize annual inter-CLE forums and municipal water councils to share experiences and exercise responsibility | Number of inter-CLE forums and municipal councils organized each year | Activity report | Lack of stakeholder buy-in;<br>Lack of funding. |
| | **A3.8**. Develop and disseminate a handbook drawing on best practices and proven techniques for sustainable water resource management | Number of people who have read the manual | Activity report | Inadequate means of dissemination;<br>Lack of stakeholder ownership of the manual. |

## *Annex 2: Stakeholder consultation report*

**Stakeholder consultation report as part of the process of developing the concept note for the "*project to strengthen the climate resilience of aquatic ecosystems of socio-economic importance in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin*" to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund**

### I- Context and justification

The Mouhoun national basin is part of the international Volta basin. In Burkina Faso, it covers an area of 90,743 km². It is the largest national basin. It comprises six (06) main sub-basins: the upper Mouhoun, the lower Mouhoun, the Sourou, the upper Mouhoun, the lower Mouhoun, and the Bougouriba. The Mouhoun River has always been a natural barrier against desertification throughout western Burkina Faso. However, the basin in general, and the Upper Mouhoun sub-basin in particular, is under severe pressure due to changes in temperature and rainfall patterns, combined with human activities. All these factors are leading to the steady decline of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, including the large number of plant and animal species they support, hence this concept note for the "*Project to strengthen the climate resilience of aquatic ecosystems of socio-economic importance in the Upper Mouhoun sub-basin."*

### II- Methodology

In line with the environmental, social, and gender policies of the Adaptation Fund, an inclusive and participatory consultative process was established during the project preparation to ensure that the needs,

priorities, and concerns of different stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups, were fully taken into account.
At the national level, its formulation was based on a broad process of exchange, consultation, and co-construction with key institutional stakeholders through workshops.
At the sub-basin level, decentralized government services, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and community organizations involved in the water and environment sector were consulted at general assemblies representing different social groups (women, youth, the elderly, vulnerable people), organized in the management areas of the Local Water Committees (CLE) of Kou, Plandi, Plandi 2, and Djenkoa.

### III- Discussion points

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

### IV- Recommendations

The following recommendations were made by the various participants during the consultations: (i) define mechanisms to ensure fair and equitable distribution of benefits, (ii) identify activities to protect and restore aquatic ecosystems, (iii) choose water resource management techniques that are easy for beneficiaries to adopt, (iv) include measures to promote active participation and capacity building in resource management and economic development of products, (v) take into account concerns related to climate risks such as floods, droughts, and conflicts over water use.

**Some illustrative images of the general assemblies**










**Attendance lists**

**During stakeholder consultation meetings as part of the process of drafting the concept note for the "Project to strengthen the climate resilience of aquatic ecosystems of socio-economic importance in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin," which will be submitted to the Adaptation Fund**

**Local Water**

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 01 | BAYE Felix | x | | | x | PreFeb/PDS Bama | 70 39 62 17 bayefelise@yahoo.fr | |
| 02 | Oua Hara Zoumana | x | | | x | Représentant PDS | 65567655 | |
| 03 | SANOU Oumarou | x | | | | 3e Maire et le chef de Bama | 76472040 | |
| 04 | ZONGO Yacouba | x | | | x | ZATE Kourouma | 66-72-69-54 | |
| 05 | Sanou Moussa | x | | | x | Président CVD Bama | 63142954 | |

**Committee (CLE): Plandi 2**

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 6 | OUEDRAOGO laurent Zinisida | x | | | x | Mairie/Padema SGM | 76.19-96-58 | |
| 7 | BASSANE Bassien Roccar | x | | | x | Mairie Bama SGM | 76987198 | |
| 8 | SANOGO Brahima | x | | | x | Mairie Banzon | 76171010 | |
| 9 | KONKOBO Bernard | x | | | x | Agriculture Bama | 53011243 | |
| 10 | KANJAO Sali | x | | | x | Agriculture Samorogouan | 76401468 | |
| 11 | SANOU Soumaila | x | | | x | UCKB | 76097013 Soumanasanou@yahoo.fr | |
| 12 | KANIKEHI Lambert G. | x | | | x | Service de l'Elevage | 76626768 | |
| 13 | TIAHO Pangassi | x | | | x | Environnement Padema | 74537383 | |
| 14 | TIEGNA Boubacar | x | | | x | usager Padema | 64-14-77-55 | |
| 15 | TRAORE Gnagnire | | x | | x | usager Kourouma | 57614140 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 16 | KAGONE Lizéla | | x | | x | usager Kouhouma | 55 14 06 40 | |
| 17 | SAWADOGO Oussémi | x | | | x | Mairie Kouhouma | 51274747 | |
| 19 | ILIASU Sanafa D. A. | x | | | x | Service élevage Padema | 76 95 44 15 | |
| 19 | OUATTARA Yaouma | x | | x | | ZATE Dandé | 76-09-05-61 | |
| 20 | BAKORBA Banja | x | | | x | Mairie Dandé | 76469300 | |
| 21 | ZERBO Sylvain | x | | | x | PDS Dandé | 6658 7015 | |
| 22 | GANAME Salifou | x | | | x | usager Dandé | 75197075 | A |
| 23 | KAMBOU S. Cléophas | x | | | x | SDEF/Bama | 77-29-77-70 | |
| 24 | BOUA Ouinkougoure | x | | | x | SDEF/Dandé | 75769326 | |
| 25 | TRAORE MABARO | | x | / | x | Coordinatrice des Femmes Dandé | 76-33-77-05 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 26 | SOMA Haïyougan | x | | | x | SDEF Kouhouma | 67.10.20.33 | |
| 27 | Palenfo Mahamadou | x | | x | | SDEF/ K Sambla | 75 79 57 66 | |
| 28 | TRAORE Mamadou | x | | | x | Préfecture | 77538381 | |
| 29 | TRAORE Blanche Pascal | x | | | x | Mairie K-Sambla | 65-07-17-90 | |
| 30 | TRAORE Gnon Adama | x | | | x | usager K/ Sambla | 55 78 37 33 | |
| 31 | TRAORE Kamina | | x | | x | usage K/sambla | 77 35 43 40 | |
| 32 | Gomémé ISSO | x | | | x | Usage Banzon | 76190618 | |
| 33 | Koné Mory | x | | x | | Environnement Banzon | 75026562 | |
| 34 | Guedrogo Abdoul Aziz | x | | | x | usagers BANZON | 71.36.52.98 | |
| 35 | DIALLO Yaguè | x | | | x | Elevage Bama | 77113938 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 36 | DAO Abdramane | X | | X | | ZATE/ K. Gambla | 76-74-46-70 | |
| 37 | KIENOU Saïf | X | | | X | ZATA K. Samba | 7561 035-9 | |
| 38 | DAO Abdoulaye | | | | X | Vice-président CLE PCAM2 | 76546997 | |
| 39 | NANA W Théodore | X | | X | | ZATA/Bandé | 76 76 62 71 | |
| 40 | KOUSSOUBE Haroun a | X | | | X | ZATA/Padéma | 71033784 | |
| 41 | BADOLO Démitrie | X | | X | | Préfecture Padema | 76-67-43-70 | |
| 42 | Tuné KONATE Nadjouma | | X | | X | CLE/Associat Kisili/Kouroum a | 76 51 54 61 | |
| 43 | PODA Sié | X | | | X | Préfecture Banzon | 75.29.06.13 | |
| 44 | MOSSE Grégoire | X | | | X | ZATA/Banzon | 70 44 54 27 | |
| 45 | SANKARA Mamadou | X | | | X | ZATA/ Farakana | 67485309 | |

**Local Water Committee (CLE): Djenkoa**

Comité Local de l'Eau (CLE) : Djenkoa

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 01 | HEMA Oumoudjin | X | | | X | Préfet Koucinion | 55 50 54 36 | |
| 02 | Traoré Santo Ernest | X | | | X | Rép. conflit communeau | 70 15 87 24 | |
| 03 | OUEDRAOGO Noumoumi | X | | | X | Préfet/Péni | 70 83 59 95 | |
| 04 | RABO Boubakar | X | | | X | SG/Mairie Péni | 76898604 | |
| 05 | PODA Sié | X | | | X | Préfecture/ Banzon | 75.29.06.13 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 06 | COMPAORÉ K. Daniel | X | | | X | Préfecture/Koussodougou | 70544120 | |
| 07 | SOURABIE Yacouba | X | | | X | Koussodougou | 76254071 | |
| 08 | SOURABIE Ousmane | X | | | X | Koussodougou | 71307822 | |
| 09 | YARO Yaya | X | | | X | Mairie de Koussodougou | 76066559 | |
| 10 | TRAORE Fousséni | X | | | X | Bamfagoné | 76068335 | |
| 11 | ZABSONRE/DABONÉ Cécile | | X | | X | Préfecture Toussiana | 76-18-51-88 | |
| 12 | SIRI Seydou | X | | X | | BAEL Brodaro | 71585788 | |
| 13 | ZANGO Ousmane | X | | | X | Mairie Koumbia | 76562321 | |
| 14 | SEOGO Alphonse | X | | | X | Mairie Orodara | 74200421 | |
| 15 | DIONOU N. Véronique | | X | | | SDEF (Toussiana) | 77785966 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 16 | COULDIATI Diassibo | X | | | X | DP Eaux et Forêts/Kénédougou | 70-81-87-89 diassoul82@gmail.com | |
| 17 | ZON Abdoul-Karim | X | | X | | DPEAE-KND | 79-94-05-14 | |
| 18 | KIENOU Salif | X | | | X | ZATA K. Samba | 75610359 | |
| 19 | KOUDOUGOU Seydou | X | | X | | SDEF de Koussodougou | 67-86-92-57 | |
| 20 | Traoré YAYA | X | | | X | Orodara | 75.30.76.75 | |
| 21 | Zongo Marine | | X | | X | A.S.W.-K de Toussiana | 74-63-90-56 | |
| 22 | Traoré Mathias | X | | | X | Président GIF | 05189720 | |
| 23 | Ouattara Vassa | X | | | X | Contremaître K. Samba | 76257616 | |
| 24 | TRAORE Bakary | X | | | X | Agriculture Koumbia | 76162383 | |
| 25 | SANOGO Kotolama Mathieu | X | | | X | Président CVD Toussiana Bandougou | 76433451 kotolama@gmail.com | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 26 | Bouliboly Lessi Baudouin | x | | | x | Préfecture Bodara | 76 98 82 14 | |
| 27 | OUEDRAOGO Ousseni | x | | | x | Préfecture Bodara | 74 72 72 75 | |
| 28 | SANOGO FATOUMATA | | x | | x | SCOOP MANOU KADI Orodara | 74-74-41-03 | |
| 29 | Traore Adiaratou | | x | | x | Scoop DJEN-NAFA-Orodara | 64-40-27-44 | |
| 30 | DEALO Lonka | x | | | x | Préfecture de K-Samba | 66173582 | |
| 31 | Traoré Mariame Nama | | x | | x | cooperative Provinciale Filière Bétail Viande Orodara | 70636364 | |
| 32 | ZAN Aïcha | | x | | x | ZATA Djigouera | 66081027 | |
| 33 | SO Ousmane | x | | | x | SCOOP Baboni Kayne | 75 99 64 53 | |
| 34 | MOSSE Grégoire | x | | | x | ZATA / Banzon | 70 44 54 27 | |
| 35 | SERE Soulaymane | x | | | x | CISDEF/ Kourinion | 66 75 05 85 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 36 | KAMBIRE Komaté | x | | | x | ZATE Kourinion | 66105777 | |
| 37 | Coulibaly Oula Abouboucar | x | | x | | Association Yorgondeme | 76 85 64 15 | |
| 38 | SANOU SITA Diane Elevée | | x | x | | ZATA / Tsdg | 56190063 | |
| 39 | OUEDRAOGO Djibril | x | | | x | Mairie Djigouera | 76-48-27-46 | |
| 40 | TRAORE Lassina | x | | | x | Membre de la Délégation spéciale | 64 07 87 13 | |

Local Water Committee (CLE): Kou

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe H | Sexe F | Age < 35 | Age ≥ 35 | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 06 | SOULAMA Djoka | | x | | x | Agriculture ZAT Bobo-Dioulasso | 65377009 | |
| 07 | GUIGUEMDE Malirou | x | | | x | DPARAH-Hounet | 76691020 | |
| 08 | Sanou Boukary | x | | | x | UCRB. Bama | 75632618 | |
| 09 | SANOGO F.-I. Emile | x | | | x | DPARAH-Hounet Elevage | 55320808 | |
| 10 | TRAORE Sy Djibril | x | | | x | FILSAH | 70371117 | |
| 11 | KOANDA Oumarou | x | | | x | Eaux et Forêts Bindéreba | 76-11-11-20 | |
| 12 | OULE Jean Marcel | x | | | x | Mouvement Citoyen de Bobo | solouale2000@yahoo.fr 65380498 | |
| 13 | Sanou Cyprien | x | | | x | Clé Kou Nékorowé | 05-31-51-51 | |
| 14 | Sanou Alexandre | x | | | x | UDSCOOPS GF | 76-14-47-51 | |
| 15 | BADO B. Emmanuel | x | | | x | UDSCOOPS-GF | 70228613 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe H | Sexe F | Age < 35 | Age ≥ 35 | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | KABORE André Gilles | x | | | x | Help | 70108640 a.kabore@help-eV.de | |
| 17 | KABORE LAMINE | x | | | x | BRAKINA | lamine-kabore@cartel-afrique.com | |
| 18 | COMPAORE Inoussa | x | | | x | Université Nazi BONI | 73550207 inoussalompaore@yahoo.fr | |
| 19 | Sanon Oumar | x | | | x | Association Sauvons le Mogho Haut | 76-16-18-37 | |
| 20 | Kone Adama | x | | | x | Association Sauvons le Marigot | 76-50-35-32 | |
| 21 | KALMOGO W. Armel | x | | | x | CRA-GBK | kalmogo@gmail.com 65-23-68-67 | |
| 22 | KARAMBIRI D. YAYA | x | | | x | Police/Hounet | 76464953 yayakarambiri@yahoo.fr | |
| 23 | HEBIE Mahamadou | x | | | x | CLE/Kou | 76490496 mahamadouhebie@yahoo.com | |
| 24 | SANOU Sidouma | x | | | x | CVD | 75-10-23-55 | |
| 25 | Sanon Yacouba | x | | | x | communauté Musulmane | 65861975 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 26 | Sidibé Adou | X | | | X | union des producteurs de lait | 76-96-85-94 | |
| 27 | KONATE Abdoulaye | X | | | X | SN Citec | 70204898 | |
| 28 | TALL Moussa | X | | | X | SN Citec | 70 00 20 06 | |
| 29 | Konate Daouda | X | | | X | C.V.D. et membre CC. Borgo | 70 15 89 67 | |
| 30 | Ouattara Yacouba | X | | | | President CC. Borgo | 54926602 | |
| 31 | SANOU Lassina | X | | | X | chefferie canton | 76 44 73 80 | |
| 32 | SANOU Djakalia | X | | | X | chefferie canton | 76083553 | |
| 33 | SANOU Gabriel | X | | | X | OSC - Planete Verdure | 61256979 | |
| 34 | TONI Pascaline | | X | | X | HC/Hounet | 74-48-10 63 | |
| 35 | SOMA Safiatou | | X | | X | Coodination Provinciale Femme | 67 03 50 03 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 36 | SANOU SIKON MANO | X | | | X | Cellule de veille Dinderesso | 76-41-32-60 | |
| 37 | SAWADOGO BASSIROU | X | | X | | COREJEC/ GINRIKO | 74 53 04 24 | |
| 38 | OUEDRAOGO Mourmouni | X | | | X | Mairie de Péni PDS | 70 83 59 95 | |
| 39 | SAWADOGO Alidou | X | | X | | chauffeur PDS Péni | 77 53 03 49 | |
| 40 | DIAKITE Diata | | X | | X | Amalt N°3 | 70-82-30-19 | |
| 41 | ATTIOU A. K Véronique | | X | | X | Mairie de K. Samba | 76 34 55 97 | |
| 42 | NITCHEU N. Martial | X | | | X | CLE-KOU | 75 41 11 17 | |

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

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

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe H | Sexe F | Age < 35 | Age ≥ 35 | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 06 | Coulibaly Issa | X | | ~~47~~ | X | Scoop/Sourou | 05 59 13 95 | |
| 07 | Sanogo Mouna | X | | X | | Sco op/Sourou | 74 55 36 65 | |
| 08 | Bibi Oumarou | X | | X | | ZAT/ Kabbo | 66 01 58 24 | |
| 09 | TRAORE Adama | X | | X | | Pêcheur/Sikoro | 76-06-03-32 | |
| 10 | TRAORE Abdoulaye | X | | X | | CVD/Gniani | 54-26-90-18 | |
| 11 | TRAORE Lassina | X | | X | | Pêche/Gniani | 76-99-48-24 | |
| 12 | SIDIBE Adama | X | | X | | Elevage | 76-88 73 78 | |
| 13 | ZONGO JACQUES | X | | X | | ZATE/Sindo | 77 47 04 46 | |
| 14 | DAYAMBA Salfo | X | | / | X | Projet Sindo | 67 11 20 58 | |
| 15 | FOFANA Lamoussa | X | | | X | CVD/Kangala | 76 75 68 32 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 16 | TRAORE Drissa | x | | | x | Coutumier Kangala | 72 74 49 05 | |
| 17 | TRAORE Daouda | x | | | x | Djigouera | 70 96 24 56 | |
| 18 | TRAORE Haroun | x | | | x | Kassanga | 71 11 67 22 | |
| 19 | TRAORE Sy | x | | | x | Kassanga | 93 53 75 23 | |
| 20 | TRAORE Djakaliia | x | | | x | Kassanga | 76 41 04 15 | |
| 21 | TRAORE Salifou | x | | | x | Kassanga Samogognini | 75 49 01 26 | |
| 22 | TRAORE Gounagnon | x | | | x | Samogognini | 72 19 86 65 | |
| 23 | TRAORE Siaka | x | | | x | Samogognini | 75 62 67 45 | |
| 24 | TRAORE Oumar | x | | | x | Djigouera Serekeni | 62 69 52 83 | |
| 25 | TRAORE Soumaila | x | | | x | Samogognini | 76 12 77 89 | |

| N° | Nom et prénom(s) | Sexe | | Age | | Structure | Téléphone / E-mail | Signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H | F | < 35 | ≥ 35 | | | |
| 26 | OUATTARA G Domonkono | x | | | x | Association des pecheurs | 62 83 54 83 | |
| 27 | TRAORE Bakary | x | | | x | Communauté Musulman | 75 47 16 59 | |
| 28 | CISSE Lassina Sy SE | x | | | x | Marabers | 61 20 09 39 | |
| 29 | TRAORE Lassina | x | | | x | Coutumier | 61 20 09 39 | |
| 30 | TRAORE Bakary | x | | | x | Comité Environnement | 76 75 37 77 | |
| 31 | SOW Awa | x | x | | x | Présidente CLE Association Bienfaits | 64 18 46 65 | |
| 32 | OUEDRAOGO P. Elisée | x | | | x | Eaux et Forêts Samonogouana | 60 94 74 18 | |
| 33 | OUEDRAOGO Mathieu | x | | | x | DREAE SG/CLE Plandi | 70 07 94 82 | |
| 34 | KOANDA Ousseini | x | | x | | Elevage/ Samogofeni | 74 43 08 02 | |