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25 September 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 19-23 October 2026

PROPOSAL FOR BURKINA FASO

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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: Alexandra Munoz
Co-reviewer(s):
IE Contact Person:

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: Component 1: Protecting and restoring wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins (USD 9,091,663); Component 2: Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities (USD 2,812,111); Component 3: Improving governance, learning, and knowledge management for sustainable water and related resource management (USD 770,635); Requested financing overview: Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 1,053,505 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 13,727,914 Implementing Fee: USD 1,098,233

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	Financing Requested: USD 14,826,147 The project includes a request for a project formulation grant of USD 111,459. The initial technical review raised 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. 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). The third technical review raises some issues, such as the inclusion of the objectives and components into the Theory of Change, amendments in the alignment of the project with the AF Results Framework, amendments in the Table of Potential Environmental and Social Risks, among others, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.
Date:	10 May 2026

Review Criteria	**Questions**	**First Technical Review Comments January 15, 2026**	**Second Technical Review Comments 2 March 2026**	**Third Technical Review Comments 10 May2026**
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol, and/or the Paris Agreement?	**Yes.** 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.** 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 (upper Mouhoun sub-basin) are already having a huge impact on human and ecological systems. The major climate risks currently identified are flooding, rising temperatures and evapotranspiration, and acute drought with hydrological, environmental, and socioeconomic impacts.		
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	**Yes.** 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.** The total number of pages, including Annexes, is 50. **CAR1:** Please ensure the format of the CN corresponds to the template for Single Country Concept Note Proposal in this link. **CR1:** Kindly ensure the following: • That every table is properly labelled with a caption to facilitate reference and review. • All acronyms are accompanied by their full name upon first appearance. For example, on page 18, under Output	**CAR1: Cleared.** The format of the CN now corresponds to the template of single country CN. **CR1: Not Cleared.** Additional information is required as requested by **CR1.** 1. Some tables are still missing proper captions eg Page 16: Project components and financing table. 2. Pages 38–40: Adaptation Fund results framework – project objectives table	- **CR1:** 1. **Not Cleared.** Revise all tables titles to match them with the template. For example, Table C. The section titled 'Projects components and funding' should be named Table C: 'Project components and financing'.

		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). • When an acronym is introduced, it should be used consistently throughout the document; that is, after using the full name and acronym the first time, only the acronym should be used thereafter. **CR2:** Please include page numbers throughout the document.	3. Kindly ensure that all tables are consistently numbered and titled, in the same manner as figures and maps, to facilitate clear cross-referencing. 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. **CR2: Cleared.** Page numbers are now included consistently throughout the document.	Another example is Table 9, which is related to the Adaptation Fund Results Framework and not to risks. 2. **Not Cleared.** Table in Part III.A (pages 33-34), Adaptation Fund results framework. Please amend the numbering of the Fund Outputs. For example, Output 4.1 should be just Output 4. The same happens with Output 5. 3. **Cleared.** All tables are properly and consistently numbered. 4. **Cleared**. The terminology used for Local Water Committees Is consistent across the document. 5. **(new):** Please update the project start time at the Project Calendar (now named as D. Planned schedule) as the project includes a PFG which required implementation to be completed before the project commences. Please also revert to the template heading of Project Calendar. -

	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.** **However, additional information is required.** 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. 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. 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.	**Cleared.** 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) **CAR2: Cleared.** The specific objectives have been revised and are now clearly distinguished from the overall objective (Section B, pages 13–15). **CR3: Not Cleared.** 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).	- **CR3: Not Cleared.** Please revise and amend accordingly: - Components and objectives are different, please differentiate them. - Please include general and specific objectives, and components (as part of the solutions) in the Theory of Change. - Clarify the project design logic and explain how the

		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. **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. **CR4:** Please ensure the objectives are consistent in the section of "Project Objectives" (page 13) and Part II.A (page 17). **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,	**CR4: Cleared.** Project objectives are now consistent across the "Project Objectives" section and Part II.A (pages 13 and 17). **CR5: Cleared.** 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). **CR6: Cleared.** The proposal now includes concrete, quantified activities under each component (e.g. hectares restored, km of river reprofiling) (Part II.A, pages 19–22). **CR7: Cleared.** This is addressed for example beneficiary numbers are provided with gender breakdown: 364,819 direct beneficiaries including 145,928 men and 218,891	components contribute to achieving the overall project objective (Theory of change). - **CR4 (re-opened):** At part II A and paragraph 46 please indicate to which of the AF outcomes that the project is aligned. - -

		better practices). Kindly ensure the following: • tangible outputs and outcomes, including measurable indicators where applicable. • For each output, explicitly indicate a target. **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). **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.	women. (Part II.B and II.H, pages 2). **CAR3: Not Cleared.** 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. **CR8: Not cleared.** 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). **CR9: Cleared**. A dedicated “Theory of change” narrative is now included and a diagram is included (Part II.A, pages 22).	**CAR3: Not Cleared.** 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 clearer and more explicit as requested by CAR3. **CR8: Not cleared.** While paragraph 50 indicates that the proposed project does not include USPs, activities required more details to include at least: (i) responsible entity to execute the activity; (ii) location; (iii) target. In addition, please include the target for each output and outcome. -

		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. **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 **CR9:** Kindly include a Theory of Change of the proposed programme, following this structure: (i) the main problem first; (ii) the overall objective; (iii) components;		

		(iv) outcomes, outputs, and activities. (v) Finally, assumptions and risks should be presented as transversal elements across all of the above. In addition, please include a Theory of Change Diagram after the explanation.		
	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.** 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. **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. **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,	**Not Cleared.** 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. **CAR4: Cleared.** 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). **CAR5 : Not cleared.** While the proposal includes gender mainstreaming statements gender-disaggregated beneficiary numbers it there is here is no explicit Initial Gender	**-** **CAR5: Not cleared.** While Table 3 has been included, please strengthen the analysis according to the following:

		aiming to assess at least the following: (i) the distinct needs, capacities, roles, and knowledge resources of women and men at the national level and in the areas of intervention. (ii) to identify how evolving gender dynamics may influence potential changes. **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. **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.	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 **CR10**: **Not cleared.** 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). **CAR6: Cleared.** Vulnerable groups are identified Table page 36 **CR11: Cleared.**	- Please include a structured analysis of roles, needs, capacities, power relations at the national level and, if possible, at the local level. This should be related to education, access, job market. - Please include how gender dynamics may evolve due to the project as requested by CAR5. - Please include statistics to reflect the gaps. **CR10**: **Not cleared.** The proposal describes economic, social, and environmental benefits, but quantified estimates and explanation of calculation methods remain limited. Please include figures accordingly and explain the logic of how these benefits are achieved. **-** **-**

		CR11: Please describe how the benefits will be equitably distributed. In addition, please indicate whether there are any negative concerns or risks of maladaptation related to the proposed project.	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.** 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. **CR12:** Please include a table which compares the proposed action against the alternative to show the cost effectiveness of the proposed interventions. **CR13:** Kindly provide specific plans for the financial sustainability post project in particular under each of the 3 components.	**Unsure.** 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 **CR12: Not Cleared.** 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 **CR13: Not cleared.** Financial sustainability post-project is not addressed as	**CR12: Cleared.** **As per information provided in Table 4.** The proposal includes a comparison of the rationality behind two scenarios: (i) a baseline scenario, and (ii) a project implementation scenario. **CR13: Not cleared.** While Table 4 has been included in the proposal, please include explicitly the financial sustainability

		CAR7: Please include: (i) the selected scope and approach of the project's cost-effectiveness; and (ii) quantitative estimates or proxies or qualitative justifications to support the comparison between the selected measures and alternative options.	requested in this section of the proposal and by CR13. **CAR7: Not cleared.** The proposal does not clearly define what "cost-effectiveness" means in this project, no defined approach; no comparative metrics or proxies as requested by CAR7	post-project and all the arrangements needed. **CAR7: Cleared.** **As per information provided in Table 4 and paragraphs 66-67.** The proposal considers a benefit-cost approach and includes a comparison between a baseline scenario and a project implementation scenario for different dimensions.
	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.** 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.** 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	**Unsure.** 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.	

		standards with which the proposed project will comply. **CAR8:** Please include a comprehensive table listing all national standards applicable to the proposed project's activities. For each standard, provide: (i) a specific description of its scope and relevance; (ii) an explanation of how it relates to the project, clearly identifying the outputs and activities that require compliance; and (iii) the project's compliance status. If compliance is required, outline the steps needed to achieve it. Ensure the table is comprehensive and covers building codes, water quality regulations, and any other sector-specific standards.	**CAR8: Not cleared.** 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).	**CAR8: Not cleared.** While the proposal now includes 5, please include, for each identified standard, the following: - sufficient detail on the specific steps to comply with the output and activity level.
	8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	**Unsure.** 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	**Unsure.** 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.	

		justification to ensure non-duplication. **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: (i) Project title, Timeline and specific Location within the country, (ii) Main project interventions, and Target population, (iii) Implementing entity, (iv) Lessons learned (v) Overlaps and synergies with the proposed project. 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.	**CR14: Partially cleared.** 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).	**CR14: Not cleared.** While Table 6 has been amended to include the location of each identified project, please also include the following: - lessons learned. - sound justification of non-duplication. - Please confirm that the table listing is comprehensive. Please consider including other AF projects that have already been implemented or are in the process of implementation.
	9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	**No.** 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	**Not Cleared**. 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	

		(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.	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.	
		CR15: Kindly clarify the following: 1. Which entities will be responsible for tracking the experiences gained, how this will be done, and when the tracking will take place. 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? 3. Additionally, provide detailed information on the learning and knowledge-sharing activities to be conducted, including budgeting and all necessary arrangements for their implementation. For example, are there any agreements with public	**CR15: Not cleared.** 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).	**CR15: Not cleared.** While the section has been amended, the information provided is too broad. Please include: - Details regarding all required arrangements, including roles for tracking lessons learned, institutions in charge, periodicity, governance, among others. - Feedback mechanisms, and resource allocation to ensure sustainability.

		institutions to carry out these activities? 4. Explain how the knowledge generated will be sustained after the project concludes and what arrangements will be needed to support these actions. 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. 6. Please consider including an exclusive component for learning and knowledge management activities.		
	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.** **However, further information is required.** 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,	**Not Cleared.** 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.	

		the elderly, and vulnerable persons. However, it is unclear how gender considerations and the concerns of vulnerable groups have been addressed. An initial gender analysis is not included.		
		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.	**CR16: Cleared.** The proposal confirms that women, youth, elderly persons, and other vulnerable groups participated in consultation workshops. Page 32	-
		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. **CAR10:** Kindly include the following detailed information in the Summary table of stakeholder consultation on page 25: (i) Background information to verify whether marginalized and vulnerable groups have been consulted. (ii) A summary of the subjects/issues discussed and any agreements reached, for each session. (iii) Indicate how the participants' interests have	**CAR9**: **Not cleared.** 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 the identification of recipients and beneficiaries. **CAR10: Not Cleared.** 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	**CAR9**: **Cleared.** **As per information provided in paragraph 50.** The proposal indicates that the proposed project does not include USPs. See CR8. **CAR10: Cleared.** **As per information provided in paragraph 50.** The proposal indicates that the proposed project does not include USPs. See CR8.

		been incorporated in the proposed project, including how gender and other vulnerable group considerations were addressed. **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.	were incorporated, particularly for potential USPs (Part II.H, page 32) **CAR11: Not cleared.** An Initial Gender Analysis is still missing as requested by CAR11, please include with the re-submission.	**CAR11: Not cleared.** While Table 3 has been included, please strengthen the analysis according to the following: - Please include a structured analysis of roles, needs, capacities, power relations at the national level and, if possible, at the local level. This should be related to education, access, job market. - Please include how gender dynamics may evolve due to the project as requested by CAR5. - Please include statistics to reflect the gaps.
	11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	**No.** 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.	**CAR12: Cleared**	**CAR 12 (NEW):**

		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. **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.	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. **CR17:Cleared** The adaptation logic is explained through concrete, cost-cutting activities; however, additional detail on comparative costs and alternative options could be further strengthen. Page 33	1. Please revert to the original title of the section. Please ensure that the template headings, sections, and table titles remain the same. At section I it should read "Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning". Please address. 2. At paragraph 97 please clarify that the project will be able to effectively deliver on the proposed outcomes soley with the resources requested from the AF. -

	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	**Yes.** **However, some revisions are required.** 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. **CAR13:** Please ensure the following information is included in the Table at Part III.A: 1. All project's outputs and outcomes indicators are SMART. 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*	**CAR13Not Cleared.** 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).	**CAR13: Not Cleared.** Please ensure: - Numbering consistency of the Adaptation Fund outcomes and outputs, including indicators. - All project's indicators are SMART. - Please ensure strict compliance with the template including the total row at the bottom of the top part as well as at the bottom of the lower part of the table. - Please ensure that each AF fund indicator has its associated costs and that the costs of the indicators are not lumped together. E.g. 4, 5, 6,1etc in the grant amount column. -

		services and infrastructure assets", according to the AF Results Framework. 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 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.** **However, additional information is required.** 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. **CR18:** Please include information on how O& M of equipment and infrastructure will be addressed for the proposed activities once	**CR18: Cleared.** The proposal explains O&M responsibilities through institutional anchoring, capacity building, and integration into	-

		detailed under each of the 3 components. **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.	existing governance systems (Part II.J, page 34-35). **CR18: Cleared.** 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.** 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. **CAR14:** 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	**CAR14:** C**leared.** The Environmental and Social Principles checklist now identifies risks and mitigation measures;(Part II.K, pages 36).	-

		at Part II Section K on how the USP risks will be addressed. 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 . **CAR15:** Please revise the Table in Part II.K to ensure the following: 1. Describe all potential impacts (direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative) and risks that could result from the project. 2. Identify the magnitude of the risks and impacts. Risk should describe as: "*There is a risk ….."* and should be accompanied by mitigation plans. 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.	**CAR15: Not Cleared.** 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. **CAR16: Not Cleared.** 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.	**CAR15: Not Cleared.** **As per information provided in Table 8.** The proposal has been updated, and the "X" has been removed from ESPs 1, 4 and 6. However, 1. At row 1, column 3 please clarify how the project will address all the laws listed. Additionally, there is an incomplete sentence at the end. Please address. 2. At core labor rights in column 3 after the last sentence "Despite a low risk profile, mitigation measures are essential to ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's labor standards.", please identify the mitigation measure that will be taken.

		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.*		**CAR16: Not Cleared.** While Table 3 has been included, please strengthen the analysis according to the following: - Please include a structured analysis of roles, needs, capacities, power relations at the national level and, if possible, at the local level. This should be related to education, access, job market. - Please include how gender dynamics may evolve due to the project as requested by CAR5. - Please include statistics to reflect the gaps.
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	**Yes.** 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.** **However, some amendments are required.** 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. **CAR17:** Please include the PFG fee, capped at a maximum of 8.5%, in the PFG form request.	**CAR17: Not Cleared** 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. 2. Please ensure that the re-submitted PFG is signed. 3. Please confirm if BOAD intends for Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM) to also execute the PFG, If not please change executing entity to BAOD.	**CAR17: Not cleared.** The PFG fee has been amended in the cover page to: $111,459. In addition, it has been confirmed that the executing entity is Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM). However, please ensure that the PFG form is signed by the appropriate IE authority. **CR1 (NEW):** 1. Please update the start date of the PFG to a date post AFB47 in October 2026. 2. Please consider including as part of the PFG outputs a details gender analysis and Budgeted Gender action plan as this is not currently included in the PFG deliverables.
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total	**Yes.** As per information provided in Table of "Project components and financing".	**CAR18 (NEW):** Please ensure that the projects component and financing table reflects the template headings. Also ensure	**CAR18 (NEW): Not cleared.** While the budget is presented at the output level, please ensure that the projects component and

	project/programme budget (including the fee)?	All figures are rounded to whole numbers, and the Execution Costs are 7.7% (USD 1,053,505). The figures add up across the tables alongside the CN.	that the budget is presented at the output level in the re-submission.	financing table reflects the template headings and correct line items. In particular example the current line item 6 is not as per the template. Additionally the amount column had the information repeated and the section/table heading should be Project/Programme Components and Financing.
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	**No.** West African Development Bank (BOAD) is an eligible Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and currently under Re-accreditation Process. *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.** West African Development Bank (BOAD) is an eligible Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and currently under Re-accreditation Process. *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.*	**Yes.** As per decision B.46/9. **CAR19(NEW):** Please ensure that the re-submission is signed by the authorized IE representative both in the concept note document and in the project formulation grant.
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in	n/a at concept stage		

	compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?			
	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 Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage		
	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	n/a at concept stage		

	break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?			
	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		

A 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: $111,459 (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.

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CONCEPT NOTE FOR A COUNTRY PROJECT

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAM INFORMATION.

Project/program title: Project to Sstrengthening the climate resilience of aquatic ecosystems of socio-economic importance in the upper Mouhoun sub-watershed

Country: BURKINA FASO

Thematic area: Health, food, and water security

Type of implementing entity: Regional Implementing Entity

Implementing entity: West African Development Bank (BOAD)

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

Amount of funding requested: USD 14,826,147

Grant request for project formulation (available only for NIE): Yes ☒ No ☐ Amount of funding requested for the PFG: (in US dollar equivalent)

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

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

Submission stage

☒☐ This concept note has been submitted previously

☐☒ This is the first submission of the draft concept

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

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

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A. Context and background of the project

1. General context of Burkina Faso

1. ~~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 km^2 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. ~~2.~~ Demographics. The population of Burkina Faso was 20.5 million in 2019. Population density increased from 51.4 inhabitants per km^2 in 2006 to 75.1 inhabitants per km^2 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. ~~3.~~ Socio-economic situation. Burkina Faso has seen a post-COVID-19 economic recovery since 2021, marked by a significant improvement in macroeconomic indicators. In 2024, the country's economy grew by 4.9%, compared to 3% in 2023. The real GDP per capita growth rate also increased from 0.7% to 2.5% over the same period[2]. This acceleration is attributed to the performance of services and agriculture, which are heavily dependent on water resources.
4. ~~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 continues to be concentrated in rural areas, where 9 out of 10 poor people live (PNDES II)[3]. In terms of human development, efforts must continue to improve the country's Human Development Index (HDI), which is among the lowest in the world. Although it has increased by an average of 0.96% over the period 2014-2022, Burkina Faso's HDI (0.438) ranks it 184thout of 191 countries in 2022, according to the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP, 2024) Human Development Report. As for its gender inequality and gender development indices, they are 0.577 and 0.881 respectively in 2022 (UNDP, 2024). Poverty and inequality make communities more vulnerable to climate impacts, thus limiting their ability to adapt to climate change.
5. ~~5.~~ Humanitarian and security situation

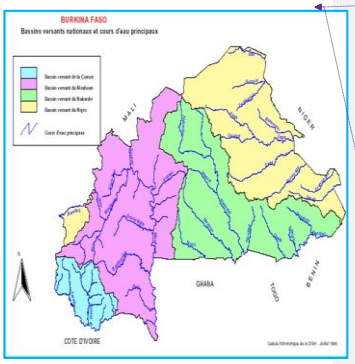
Burkina Faso has been experiencing a complex security crisis marked by terrorist attacks since 2015. As of March 14, 2025, the country has nearly two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a result of security, climate, and socio-economic factors[4]. Although the sub-basin concerned by this project 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, mostly children, women, and young people, remain the most exposed to the risks associated with water insecurity, food insecurity, and limited access to livelihoods.

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

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6. ~~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 whole country, rainfall provides 205.1 billion m^3 of water. The country is mainly located at the headwaters of the following three international watersheds: the Volta, which covers 17.3 million hectares in the center and west (63% of the country); the Niger, which covers 8.362 million hectares (30%) of the territory in the east and north, and the Comoé, covering 1.760 million hectares (7%), which drains its waters into Côte d'Ivoire before flowing into the Gulf of Guinea. These international basins are subdivided on Burkinabe territory into four (04) national watersheds: the Nakanbé, the Mouhoun, the Niger, and the Comoé[6] .



~~Error! Bookmark not defined.~~1 : National watersheds

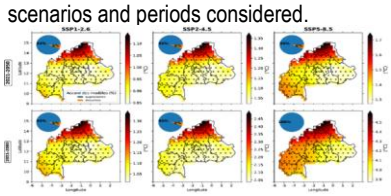
~~Carte 1 : Bassins versants nationaux~~

7. ~~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 is ranked 172nd out of 192 countries worldwide[7] . The main climate indices demonstrate the country's vulnerability.

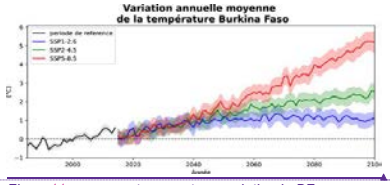
- **Temperature**

8. ~~8.~~ Burkina Faso is divided into three climate zones: the Sahelian climate, the Sudano-Sahelian climate, and the Sudanese climate. The boundaries of these subdivisions have shifted southward under the influence of climate change. Analysis of the current climate shows an upward trend in the average annual temperature in 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 towards the end of the century. The western and northern parts of the country will experience greater warming, but the north will see a higher increase. The Sahel, North, and Center-North regions are expected to increase by 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. ~~9.~~ Models even predict warming during the Harmattan period (December-January-February) in all scenarios and periods considered.



Map~~12~~ : temperature changes in the country from 2021 to 2080



Figure~~11~~ : average temperature variation in BF

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

7 Exposure rankings | ND-GAIN Index

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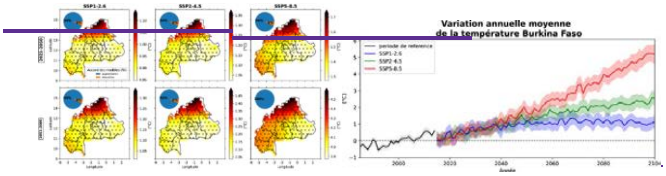
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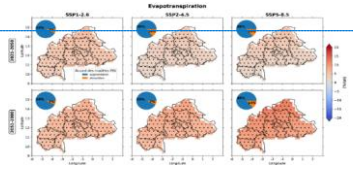
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➢ **Annual precipitation and evapotranspiration**

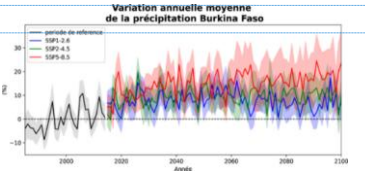
10.~~10.~~ The current annual average total precipitation is between 300 and 1,200 mm per year, with values decreasing towards the north. Around 80% of models predict an increase in precipitation in Burkina Faso in all scenarios and periods considered. However, the model shows significant temporal variability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

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



Error! Bookmark not defined.~~3~~: change in evapotranspiration in the country

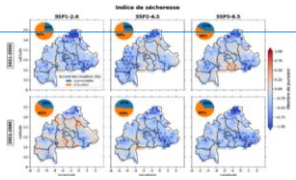
11.~~12.~~ There is also a change in average precipitation in Burkina Faso compared to the average of all models for the reference period (in black) and three SSP scenarios (compared to 1985-2014): SSP1-2.6 (in blue), SSP2-4.5 (in green), and SSP5-8.5 (in red).



Figure~~22~~ : precipitation variation in BF

➢ **Drought index**

12.~~13.~~ The maximum number of consecutive dry days in certain parts of the country under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 increases in the distant future. Drought conditions could occur in the western part of the country. In the central and northern parts of the country, a decrease of about 1 day is expected.



Figure~~23~~ : drought index in BF

➢ **Flood index**

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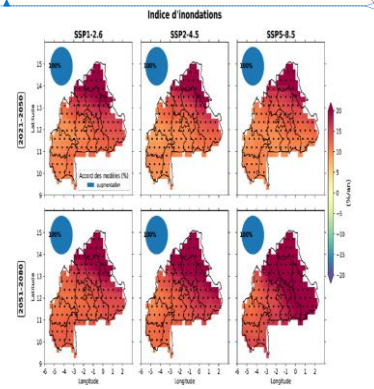
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13.~~14.~~ All models agree on the significant increase in flood risk in all regions of the country. The flood risk is more pronounced in the SSP5-8.5 scenario than in the SSP1-2.6 scenario. Flood risk is expected to increase by more than 20% in the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



Figure~~44~~4: Flood index in BF

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

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

16.~~17.~~ **Decrease in flow rates or drying up of rivers and water sources**. The average interannual flow rates of national basins are on a downward trend. In the Mouhoun basin, analysis of the seasonal flow cycle indicates an overall decline of around 21% to 4.3%. There has been a gradual disappearance of water sources, making watercours ly intermittentd'eau intermittents[9].

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

[8] Inventory of water resources in Burkina Faso and their management framework Final version; Inventory of water resources in EC-Mouhoun and Nakanbé;
[9] Inventory of water resources in the EC-Mouhoun, 2015

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crassipes (water hyacinth) is a good illustration of the deterioration in water quality. In fact, invasive plants are present in 69.2% of water reservoirs[10].

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

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

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

2. Specific context of the project area

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

22.~~23.~~ Demographics: The population of the Upper Mouhoun sub-basin has been estimated at 1,~~14~~ ,875,013,~~432~~ . By 2030, it is estimated to reach 2,578,872 inhabitants. Depending on the type of residence, the urban population has grown from 228,668 inhabitants in 1985 to 1,025,493 inhabitants in 2019. Women represent 51.16% of the population and young people under 35 account for more than 78.6%. The sex ratio varies from 100.6 in the municipality of Péni to 90.5 in the municipality of Ouéléni[12].

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

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

25.~~26.~~ Health and education: Health statistics highlight the critical importance of malaria, which alone accounts for around 50% of outpatient consultations, underscoring the need to implement control measures and carry out AEPA projects to improve the health of the population. At the same time,

[10] Inventory of water reservoirs, DGIH, 2024, p.23.
[11] Ibid
[12] General Population and Housing Census (INSD 2019)

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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.

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

26.

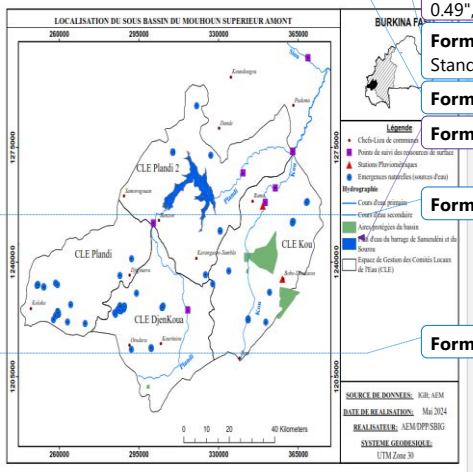
~~28.~~ Drinking Water Supply, Hygiene, and Sanitation (AEPHA): According to INO (2024), the rate of access to drinking water is 64.68% compared to 71.5% nationally. In terms of sanitation, the level is low, at 29%, which is a source of nuisance, unsanitary conditions, and risks to the health of the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

27.

28.~~29.~~ Hydrographic situation of the basin. The Mouhoun national river 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) major 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 Mouhoun upstream sub-basin, fed by the Plandi and Kou rivers, which are two perennial tributaries of the Mouhoun. It lies between the coordinates 11°42'12.96" and 10°47'47.04" north latitude and W 5°21'11.52" and W 4°08'11.04" east longitude.

The Mouhoun has always been a natural barrier against desertification in the entire western part of Burkina Faso. Today, the basin is under severe strain due to changes in temperature and precipitation patterns coupled with anthropogenic activities. All these factors are leading to the steady decline of aquatic and terrestri al ecosystems, including the high number of plant and animal species they support[13] .



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~~Carte 1 :~~ Location of the project area (upper Mouhoun upstream)

2. ~~30.~~ 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 generally end in September. The dry season is influenced by the harmattan, a dry east wind that brings hot air from March to May15 . The average annual temperature in the basin is 26.9°C, the average annual temperature range is 5°C, and the daily temperature range is between 8 and 14°C. Like all climatic zones in Burkina Faso, the upper Mouhoun

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

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sub-basin is exposed to three (03) main threats: (i) the expansion of the Sudano-Sahelian zone at the expense of the Sudanese zone, (ii) the trend and interannual variability of rainfall, and (iii) the continuous increase in temperatures16 . Analysis of the current climate shows an upward trend in the average annual temperature of 0.3°C per decade in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin (Figure 1). The average daily temperature is increasing by between +0.2°C and +0.5°C. There has also been a significant increase in the frequency of hot days and hot nights and a decrease in the frequency of cold days and cold nights. Cold days (TX10P) and cold nights (TN10P) are decreasing by 4 days and 9 days per decade, respectively. Cold nights are decreasing faster than cold days. Over the period 1981-2018, the project area experienced an average increase of 15 additional days per decade of hot nights (TN90P). There have been statistically significant increases 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 waves (CSDI). While the cold wave index (CSDI) has decreased from 0.17 to 0.22 days/decade (Map 2), the heat wave index (WSDI) has also tended to warm, with an average of 0.20 days/decade (Map 3)17.

29.

~~31.~~ For precipitation, analysis of the total precipitation index (PRCPTOT) shows an upward trend over most of the basin, ranging from 0 to 80 mm per decade (Map 4). Based on the number of consecutive dry days (CDD), there has been an increase in pockets of drought during the rainy season (0-3 days/decade). Indices of extremely wet days (R99P) show upward trends. Analysis of the standardized precipitation-evapotranspiration index (SPEI) highlights categories of extreme drought (SPEI<-2) at the Dédougou station in 2000 and 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, severe low water levels, and early drying up. Analysis of standardized flow indices over the period 1981-2015 shows a similar trend to that of precipitation in the Mouhoun basin[18] .

30.

16 National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, 2015-2020

17 Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

18 Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

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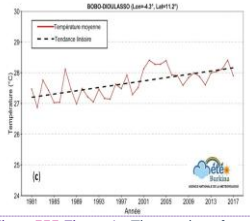
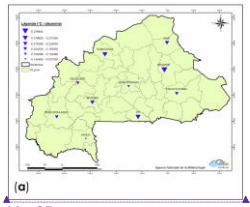
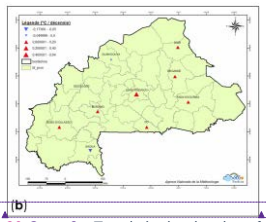


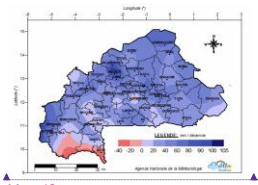
Figure555 Figure 1 : Time series of average annual temperature over the period 1981-2018 for the Bobo-Dioulasso station



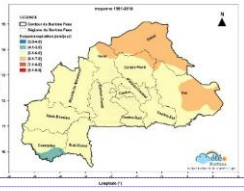
Map25 : Carte 2 : Trends in the duration of cold spells CSDI (days/decade)



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



Map 48 Carte 4 : Trend in maximum five-day precipitation (RX5days) (mm/decade)



Map 59 Carte 5 : Trend in evapotranspiration evapotranspiration

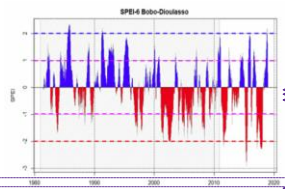


Figure666 Figure 2 : Variation in SPEI values over 6 months at the 09 synoptic stations

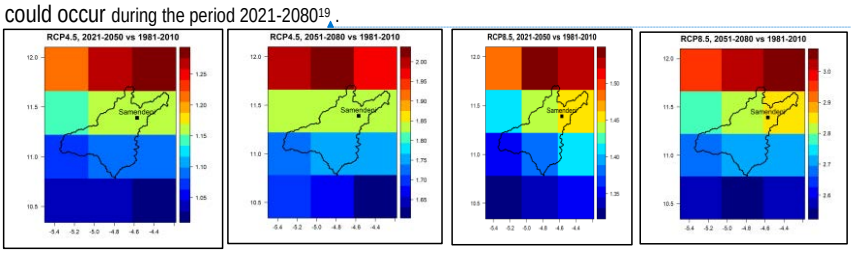
31.32. Climate projections for the upper Mouhoun watershed. All scenarios considered project an increase in average temperatures in the upper Mouhoun upstream sub-watershed. According to the RCP4.5 scenario, the temperature could increase by 1.05 to 1.25°C over the period 2021-2050 and by 1.65 to 2°C 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 according to RCP4.5 show high variability in annual precipitation, marked by a strong alternation between wet and dry years. In the Mouhoun sub-basin, precipitation could vary from -60 to +40 mm according to RCP4.5 over the period 2021-2050 and from -40 to +120 mm over the period 2051-2080. Considering the RCP8.5 scenario, precipitation is expected to vary 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 2Figure 4).

32.33. As rainfall is a combination of several factors, localized exceptions may occur. The period 2051-2080 could see some very wet or extremely wet years, based on simulations from the GR6J model. This is confirmed by the SWAT model outputs when considering RCP8.5, while very wet or extremely wet years are observed throughout the period 2021-2080 according to RCP4.5. Analysis of the seasonal flow cycle indicates an overall decrease in flows in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin, particularly in Samendéni. This decrease in flows is 21% and 4.3% respectively for the GR6J and SWAT model outputs according to RCP4.5. It is 19% and 5.36% for RCP8.5. There is a slight increase in runoff during the dry season, i.e., between January and June. Although peak runoff is still observed in September in the Mouhoun sub-basin, the amplitude is lower in the periods 2021-2050 and 2051-2080 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.

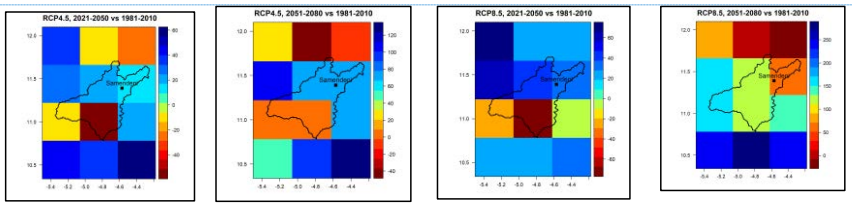
33. 34. Flows in the period 2051-2080 could be higher than those in the period 2021-2050 when considering the outputs of the GR6J model. The outputs of the SWAT model, on the other hand, indicate that these flows could be almost identical for both periods under the RCP4.5 scenario. The extreme rainfall index (ECAR90PC), which indicates flood situations, projects significant increases in extreme wet days in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin for RCP8.5 by 2080. The standardized precipitation-evapotranspiration index (SPEI), which mainly assesses the impact of rising temperatures on water

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demand and is an indicator of drought, ranges from -0.5 to 0.5, corresponding to a "normal to mild drought" situation during the period 2021-2080. According to this index, for both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, a predominantly "normal" water situation is observed for 2050, while the water situation shows a "mild drought" for 2080, particularly during the latter half of this period. Taking into account the SPEI-6 variability range (between -2.5 and 2.5) for all models, "very wet" and "severe drought" water situations could occur during the period 2021-2080[19].



Figure~~7~~7 : temperature anomalies in the Mouhoun basin in Samendéni according to the scenarios considered



Figure~~8~~8 : precipitation anomalies in the Mouhoun basin in Samendéni according to the scenarios considered

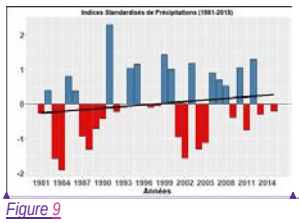


Figure 9

~~Figure 5~~ : Standardized precipitation indices in the Mouhoun basin in Samendéni

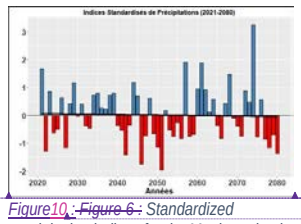


Figure10 : ~~Figure 6 :~~ Standardized precipitation indices for the Mouhoun basin in Samendeni according to the RCP4.5 scenario

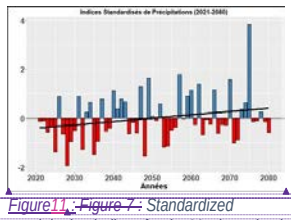


Figure11 : ~~Figure 7 :~~ Standardized precipitation indices for the Mouhoun basin in Samendeni according to the RCP8.5 scenario

34.~~35.~~ Risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts of climate change in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin.

Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin are already having a huge impact on human and ecological systems. The major climate risks currently identified are flooding, rising temperatures and evapotranspiration, and acute drought with hydrological, environmental, and socioeconomic impacts.

35.~~36.~~ 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 species. Added to this are exceptional floods that cause protective dykes to break and increase water erosion. The effects of climate change are characterized by a decrease in infiltration, an increase in

[19] Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2022

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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 maintenance of infrastructure, and the failure of certain structures under the effect of heavy flooding. However, in recent decades, there has been a change in the flow regime of certain rivers, a decrease in flow (the flow of the Kou River fell from 2.45m³/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 2000 mm; this could reach higher values in line with the predicted rise in temperature over the coming years. The soils of the sub-basin, which are predominantly silty-sandy in texture, are experiencing a decline in the water reserves that can be easily used by plants due, among other things, to the poor internal drainage capacity of the soils and the worsening of soil erosion phenomena due to their pedological nature and their geographical location in the sub-basin. Analysis of available data on piezometry and spring flows (Guinguette) indicates a continuous decline. For example, the flow rate of the Guinguette water source fell from around 2.4 m³/s in 1959 to 1.6 m³/s in 2011 (Sogreah Ingénierie, 1994; Sauret, 2013). All these data tend to support the hypothesis of a low contribution of direct recharge to the flow rate of these springs and therefore a resurgence of deep, ancient water that is continuously being depleted.

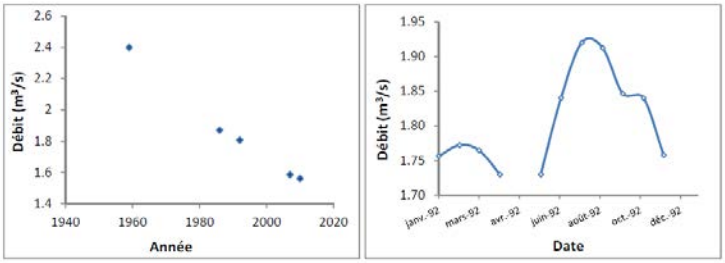


Figure 12 :

Figure 8 : Change in low flow at the Guinguette spring from 1956 to 2011 (left) and seasonal change in 1992 (right)

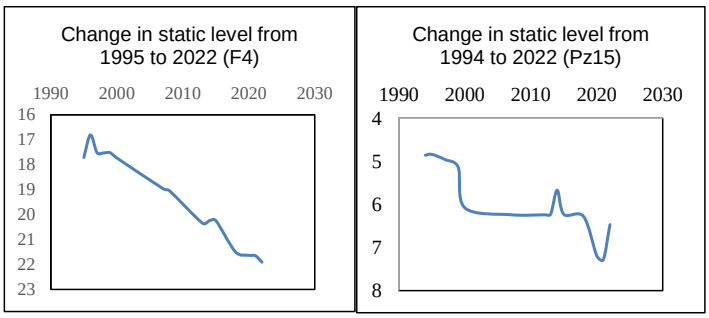


Figure 13 :

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

36.37. In socioeconomic terms, the impacts observed include the collapse of houses, the destruction of agricultural production, the deterioration of roads and engineering structures, the loss of human lives and livestock, food inflation, and the deterioration of food security due to water stress. Although the last decade has been characterized by a return to wet conditions, the sub-watershed is currently facing problems of water availability and quality, threatened by the effects of climate change and exacerbated

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by anthropogenic actions, particularly various types of pollution from households, industry, and agriculture., ~~etc.~~

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

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

39.~~40. l' évolution~~The weakness of the technical system for monitoring changes in water resources. In terms of surface water monitoring, a minimum system exists at both the national and local levels. This system is being strengthened as part of the Hydromet project. With regard to groundwater, the system for monitoring changes in water levels has several weaknesses. The number of existing monitoring points covers only 30% of the need for better water monitoring.~~En effet, s~~ Of the 94 piezometers distributed throughout the country, only 11 are located in the Mouhoun basin and very few in the project area, with most of the equipment being outdated. At the secondary network level, only a few piezometers exist in the Kou basin and are monitored in a rudimentary manner. Most of the existing equipment is outdated. No piezometers have been installed in the Plandi sub-basin. Added to this is the lack of expertise among local staff responsible for groundwater monitoring.

~~Sur le plan du suivi des eaux de surface, un dispositif minimum existe aussi bien au niveau national que local. Ce dispositif est en cours de renforcement dans le cadre du projet Hydromet. Pour ce qui concerne les eaux souterraines, le dispositif de suivi de l'évolution des eaux présente plusieurs faiblesses. Seuls quelques piézomètres existent dans le bassin du Kou et sont suivis de façon rudimentaire. Les équipements existants sont pour la plupart vétustes. Aucun piézomètre n'a été installé dans le sous bassin du Plandi. A cela s'ajoute l'insuffisance de compétence du personnel local en charge du suivi des eaux souterraines.~~

40.~~41.~~ There is low uptake of techniques for restoring and protecting water resources and related climate-resilient resources. The complexity and interconnectedness of aquatic ecosystems do not facilitate the restoration and protection of resources. Understanding these systems and developing effective techniques requires multidisciplinary expertise and a holistic approach. Climate-smart practices

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and innovations have been developed but are little known and therefore rarely applied. The lack of know-how very often leads to poor adaptation. 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 policy) on the importance of restoring and protecting water resources is crucial to mobilizing sufficient support and resources.

41.~~42.~~ The lack of community tools for preventing and managing extreme weather events. The lack of community tools for preventing and managing climate events has serious consequences for communities' resilience to climate change. The lack of these tools increases communities' vulnerability to extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. These tools include emergency plans, early warning systems, awareness-raising and training programs, 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 address climate change.

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

43.~~44.~~ Inadequate water resource planning and management tools. Despite the existence of a Water Development and Management Master Plan (SDAGE) for the Mouhoun river basin, which sets out the fundamental guidelines for water resource management, the absence of water resource planning and management tools (Water Development and Management Plan (SAGE), Water Management Plan (PG), water allocation models) in the sub-basins concerned leads to inefficient use, overexploitation, and degradation of water resources, with adverse consequences for the environment and communities dependent on these resources. Water pollution can worsen in the absence of appropriate management measures, which can compromise water quality.

44.~~45.~~ Weak institutional and legal framework for local water management. Local sustainable 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~~,~~, there is a lack of a number of essential bodies such as water user committees, riverbank protection committees, and monitoring committees. Furthermore, even though municipal consultation frameworks have been established, they are struggling to function. In addition to these institutional shortcomings, there is a lack of legislation on the modalities of local water arbitration. This weakness in the institutional and legal framework for local water management leads to difficulties in effective decision-making, policy and program implementation, and coordination of the actions of those involved in water resource management at the local level. The lack of coordination between the various stakeholders leads to overlaps, duplication of efforts, and gaps in the implementation of water management initiatives, which compromises the effectiveness and efficiency of the actions undertaken.

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

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B. Project objectives

1. General objective

46. ~~47.~~ The overall objective of the project is to strengthen water security and climate resilience in the communities of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins. By supporting the construction of infrastructure for the protection and restoration of wetlands and the prevention of hydro-climatic risks, and by implementing measures to protect and restore riverbanks, the project will strengthen the system for preventing hydro-climatic risks, improve communities' capacity to adapt to climate change, 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 resources and related resources. Burkina Faso will then be able to strengthen water security and climate resilience in communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-watershedsKou and Plandi sub-watersheds because the wetlands of the Kou and Plandi sub-watersheds will have been protected and restored, the climate resilience of vulnerable communities will have been strengthened, and the governance and sustainable management of water resources and related resources will have been improved.

2. Specific objectives

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

- Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins (component 1);

~~48. Les sous bassins versant du Kou et du Plandi constituent des zones à forte potentialité en matière de ressources en eau, servant à l'approvisionnement en eau potable des populations, la satisfaction des besoins en eau pour les activités socioéconomiques et à la conservation des écosystèmes. En dépit de leur importance et de leur contribution essentielle au développement durable, ces ressources en eau font face à des menaces climatiques telles que la diminution tendancielle de la nappe souterraine, la baisse tendancielle et variation temporelle des pluies, l'accentuation de l'évapotranspiration des eaux de surfaces, la fréquence des inondations, qui accélèrent la dégradation et de la perte continue de ces écosystèmes. Le projet doit permettre de réduire la vulnérabilité climatique des écosystèmes aquatiques et terrestres d'importance socioéconomique, culturelle et écologique des sous bassins du Kou et du Plandi en mettant un accent sur la réalisation des aménagements de restauration et protection des cours et plans d'eau résilients au climat.~~

- Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities (component 2);

~~49. Les communautés, fortement dépendantes des ressources en eau pour la satisfaction de leurs besoins en eau (production, santé, loisirs, etc.), sont très vulnérables aux phénomènes climatiques qui affectent ces écosystèmes. Fort de ce constat, le projet entend réduire la vulnérabilité climatique des communautés et renforcer leurs moyens de subsistance. A cet effet, il renforcera le dispositif de suivi des paramètres hydro-climatiques pour parvenir à la maitrise des risques hydro-climatiques auxquels sont exposés les communautés et accroître les moyens de production durable desdites communautés.~~

- ~~et la~~Improving governance, **learning, and knowledge management for** sustainable water and related resource management (component 3).

~~50. Convaincu que la durabilité des investissements tendant au renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés, des écosystèmes aquatiques et connexes passe nécessairement par une amélioration significative de la gouvernance, le projet entend renforcer le cadre politique, institutionnel, juridique et organisationnel de gouvernance locale des ressources en eau et ses ressources connexes. Il met un accent particulier sur la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation des cadres de concertation et de gestion de l'eau, le développement des instruments de planification et des outils techniques de gestion de l'eau, et la vulgarisation des bonnes pratiques et des techniques éprouvées.~~

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C. Project components and funding

Project Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	AF Amount (US$) Amount (US$)
1. Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins	O1.1 Implement climate-resilient river and water body restoration developments	R1.1 Climate-resilient restoration works on watercourses and water bodies are carried out	1,742,016
	O1.2 Implement climate-resilient protection measures for watercourses and water bodies	R1.2 Climate-resilient protection measures for waterways and water bodies are implemented.	7,349,647
Total for component 1			9,091,663
2. Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities	O2.1 Strengthen the hydro-climatic risk prevention system	R2.1 The hydro-climatic risk prevention system is strengthened	821,236
	O2.2 Improve communities' capacity to adapt to climate change	R2.2 Communities' capacity to adapt to climate change is improved	1,990,875
Total for component 2			2,812,111
3. Improve governance, learning, and knowledge management for sustainable management of water and related resources (Component 3). ~~Améliorer la gouvernance et la gestion durables des ressources en eau et des ressources connexes~~	O3.1 Strengthen the institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance to take climate change into account	R3.1 The institutional, legal, and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account.	472,833
	O3.2 Implement water planning and management tools	R3.2 Water planning and management tools are implemented.	182,497
	O3.3 Promote good practices and proven techniques for sustainable management	R3.3 Best practices and proven techniques for sustainable management are promoted	115,305
Total Component 3			770,635
6. Program Implementation-Total cost			12,674,409
7. Project/Program Execution cost			1,053,505
8. Total Project/Program Cost			13,727,914
9. Project/Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) (8%)			1,098,233
Amount of Financing Requested			14 ~~14 8~~26,147

D. Planned Schedule

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

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A. Calendrier planifié

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project implementation	Janvier 2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	Janvier 2030
Project Closing	Décembre 2031
Terminal Evaluation	Mars 2032

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PARTIE II : JUSTIFICATION DU PROJET / PROGRAMME

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. ~~51.~~ The overall objective of the project is to strengthen water security and climate resilience in the communities of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins by 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 resources and related resources.

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

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

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

50. ~~54.~~ 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 address the obstacles related to the weakness of the technical system for monitoring water resource trends and the low adoption of climate-resilient techniques for restoring and protecting water resources and related resources.

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

Product 1.2: Protective measures for waterways and bodies of water are implemented in response to climate change. In addition to restoration efforts, it is essential to provide sustainable protection for waterways and bodies of water against the effects of climate change. Increased human pressure (pollution, overexploitation, deforestation of riverbanks) combined with climate hazards increases the risk of degradation of these essential environments. This product will aim to preserve water quality and quantity and maintain associated aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity through **A1.5)** the reprofiling of the Kou River, **A1.6)** removing and recycling invasive aquatic plants for the benefit of women and young people, and **A1.7)** raising awareness among water users about 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, more frequent flooding and droughts, and drastically lower agricultural yields are the consequences of climate change that affect communities' health and their production and consumption systems.

The objective of this component is to reduce the climate vulnerability of communities living near ecosystems. With a budget of US$2,**812,111**, the implementation of this component should remove barriers related to the lack of community tools for preventing and managing extreme weather events and the loss of communities' means of production.

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

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

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

- **Component 3: Improving governance, learning, and knowledge management for sustainable water and related resource management~~et la~~**

Local water governance, **learning, and knowledge management** are a substantial component of participatory democracy and a guarantee of the project's sustainability.~~, constitue la soupape de sureté de la sécurité de l'eau dans le contexte de l'urgence climatique. Elle demeure à la fois une problématique et un enjeu majeur des sous bassins du Kou et du Plandi. et ses ressources connexes~~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)** USD, will remove barriers related to inadequate water resource planning and management tools, the weakness of the institutional and legal framework for local water management, and conflicts of use.

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

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

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

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techniques in sustainable water resource management that have been proven effective in the context of the project.

51. Theory of change

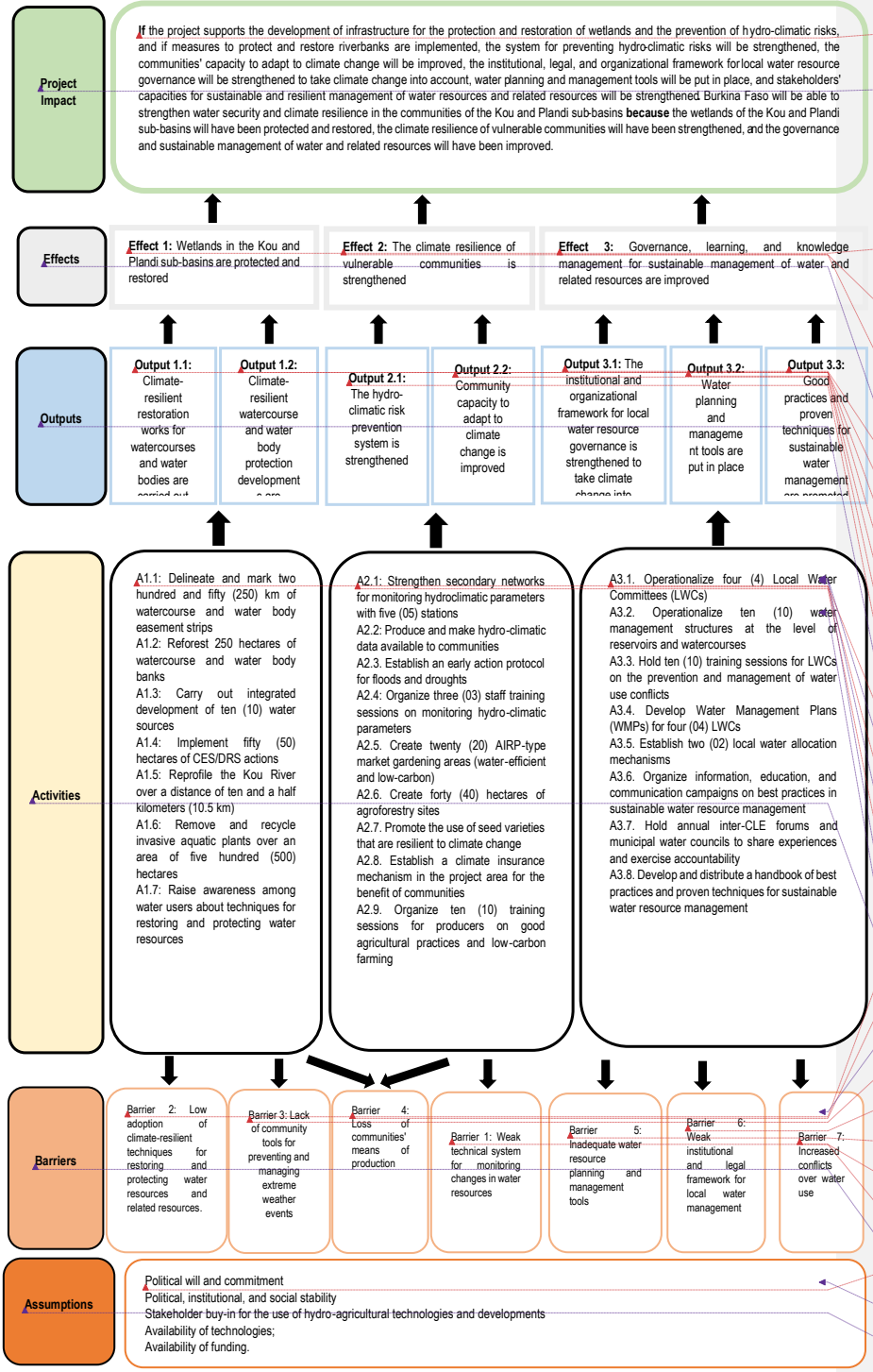
If the project supports the implementation of infrastructure for protection, wetland restoration, and hydro-climatic risk prevention, and if the riverbank protection and restoration works are carried out, the hydro-climatic risk prevention system will be strengthened, the communities' capacity to adapt 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 are put in place and the capacities of stakeholders are strengthened for sustainable and resilient management of water resources 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 because the wetlands of the Kou and Plandi sub-basinsof 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 management of water resources and related resources will have been improved.

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

1. Project impacts

52.~~55.~~ The project has the potential to have a sustainable development impact. 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 peoplerepresenting 78.6~~65~~ % ~~de jeunes~~ , given the high youth unemployment rate in the intervention area. These beneficiaries are vulnerable people who will be able to cope with the impacts of climate 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.~~56. s~~**Economic benefits.** Directly, agricultural production will see a marked improvement not only due to the availability and optimization of water resources, but also due to the creation of twenty (20) AIRP (innovative, resilient, and efficient agriculture) market gardening areas, the restoration of degraded areas through the implementation of Water SoilConservation/ Soil Defense and Restoration (CES/DRS) techniques and the provision of climate-resilient agricultural seeds to producers.

54.~~57.~~ [20]~~21~~The implementation of the project will also enable the development of other economic activities such as fishing through the removal and utilization of invasive aquatic plants, which are present in 69.2% of water reservoirs in the Mekong Delta and hinder the development of the fishing sector. Similarly, the revegetation of 250 hectares of~~s~~ riverbanks and water bodies, and the creation of 40 hectares of~~s~~ agroforestry sites will increase the potential for economic development of ecosystem services and promote the development of the green economy and the creation of green jobs.

55.~~58.~~ In addition, the strengthening of the hydro-climatic parameter monitoring system will enable farmers to be alerted at the right time to start sowing and be more resilient to pockets of drought, which will provide households with food security and the opportunity to sell agricultural surpluses. This system will also help prevent economic impacts, particularly the destruction and/or loss of property due to recurrent flooding. Compensation for any 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.~~59.~~ Finally, prioritizing 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 Water Financial Contribution (CFE), which will increase the financial autonomy of the Mouhoun Water Agency, enabling it to fully play its role as water resource manager in the basin.

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

58.~~61. En outre~~The project will also contribute to strengthening social cohesion, participatory governance, and reducing water-related conflicts. To this end, the establishment and operationalization of water consultation frameworks such as Local Water Committees (LWCs), Water User Committees (CUE), and the implementation of water allocation models that guarantee each water user equitable

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

[21] ~~Inventaire des retenues d'eau, 2024, p.23~~

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access to water are essential measures that the project intends to implement. The opportunity to participate in the decision-making process and obtain water according to one's needs, as offered by these instruments, will help resolve tensions between competing uses and truly establish social cohesion and peace.

59.~~62.~~ Gender: considerations~~Enfin,~~ The project will contribute to the empowerment of women and young people through, on the one hand, their mandatory inclusion in water governance bodies and, on the other hand,~~et~~ the allocation to them of a substantial share of the project's income-generating activities, in particular market gardening areas and agroforestry sites ~~à leur profit~~ . A priority clause for women and young people will be respected in the implementation of all other activities project in accordance with national regulations on quotasgender .

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

61.~~64.~~ 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 will be sequestered through the restoration and protection of wetlands and increased soil carbon through climate-resilient agricultural practices that will be promoted.

2. Measures to manage the negative impacts of the project

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

63.~~66.~~ 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 prior, free, 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 an analysis of the profitability of the proposed project/program.

~~67. Dans le contexte burkinabè où les ressources naturelles occupent une place centrale dans la société et l'économie, l'Adaptation basée sur les Écosystèmes qui implique la conservation, la gestion durable et la restauration des écosystèmes émerge comme la méthode la plus durable et rentable pour renforcer la résilience et réduire la vulnérabilité des populations aux impacts du changement climatique. Adopter une approche basée sur les Écosystèmes solide, couplée à une stratégie de gestion intégrée des bassins versants, réduirait considérablement les coûts de traitement de l'eau à l'usage. En ce qui concerne le développement des infrastructures d'irrigation, l'adoption de méthodes respectueuses de l'environnement et durables a un impact transformateur au Burkina Faso, en particulier en renforçant la productivité agricole et en améliorant la santé publique. Ainsi, les interventions du projet ont été conçues pour être rentables et efficaces afin de conférer aux bénéficiaires des avantages d'adaptation maximum.~~

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~~68. En outre, en s'appuyant sur les infrastructures existantes et les cadres établis par le gouvernement, le projet minimise la nécessité de nouvelles structures administratives et opérationnelles, garantissant que les coûts de mise en œuvre restent faibles. Investir dans l'adaptation au climat, en particulier dans l'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau et des moyens de subsistance, s'est avéré rentable au fil du temps. Cela réduit le besoin d'une aide d'urgence coûteuse et d'efforts de reconstruction après des événements climatiques.~~

~~69. Des rapports d'organisations internationales telles que la Banque mondiale indique qu'investir dans l'infrastructure de l'eau réduit considérablement les coûts à long terme par rapport aux réponses d'urgence, car cela favorise une plus grande résilience face à la rareté de l'eau induite par le changement climatique. De plus, l'approche proposée s'attaquera également de manière systématique aux causes profondes des vulnérabilités et des inégalités de genre qui empêchent les communautés d'optimiser l'utilisation des ressources naturelles de manière durable et résiliente.~~

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 present vulnerability factors. The impact of climate change on these sectors is significant, and cumulative GDP losses through 2050 are estimated at between $28 billion and $55 billion if no action is taken to address the issue. The analysis also reveals that the costs of adaptation are minimal compared to the benefits of adaptation; 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 systematically more costly for ecosystems and human systems than the implementation of adaptation measures.

65. is having a transformative impact in Burkina Faso, particularly by boosting agricultural productivity and improving public health. Furthermore, by building on existing infrastructure and frameworks established by the government, the project minimizes the need for new administrative and operational structures, ensuring that implementation costs remain low. Investing in climate change adaptation, particularly in improving access to water and livelihoods, has proven to be cost-effective over time. This reduces the need for costly emergency aid and 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 responses, as it promotes greater resilience to climate change-induced water scarcity. In addition, the proposed approach will also systematically address the root causes of vulnerabilities and gender inequalities that prevent communities from optimizing the use of natural resources in a sustainable and resilient manner.This project demonstrates strong cost-effectiveness and financial soundness. Its financial structure is adequate and reasonable to achieve the expected climate adaptation and resilience objectives and results. A detailed economic and financial analysis of the proposed interventions will be conducted as part of the development of the full funding proposal. The cost of the FA investment per direct beneficiary is USD 10 (total FA investment/number of direct beneficiaries). The adaptation measures will bring many benefits for climate resilience and community development in the project intervention area. The project adopts an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach involving 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 impacts of climate change. Adopting a robust EbA approach, coupled with an integrated watershed management strategy, would significantly reduce water treatment costs. With regard to irrigation infrastructure development, the adoption of environmentally friendly and sustainable methods

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.

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

1. Consistency with national planning instruments

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

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

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

70. ~~73.~~ The sectoral policy on "Environment, Water, and Sanitation" (2017-2026) has the overall objective of "ensuring access to water and a healthy living environment and strengthening 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 sustainably meet water needs for all uses and natural ecosystems in the context of climate change.

71. ~~74.~~ The 2017-2026 Sectoral Policy on Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Production (PS-PASP) aims to develop a productive agro-sylvo-pastoral production sector that ensures food security, is more market-oriented, and creates decent jobs based on sustainable production and consumption patterns. The project will contribute to the achievement of the strategic objective: SO.1.1 "increase ASP productivity and production and reduce harvest and post-harvest losses" of 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 effects are: EA 3.3.1: "water resources are better protected" and EA 3.3.2: "the availability of water for agro-sylvo-pastoral production is ensured."

~~3. 75.~~ The National Water Strategy (SNE) 2021-2025, whose overall objective is to ensure sustainable access to water and sanitation for all in an environment particularly affected by climate change and in accordance with integrated water resource management.

72.

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

74. ~~76.~~ The National Biodiversity Strategy (SNDB) (2025-2030) and its Action Plan (2025-2027) (SPANB), which aims to help guarantee 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.

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

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

76.

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

77.

2. Consistency with local planning instruments

At the local level, this project is part of the implementation of the following local planning instruments~~. Il en est ainsi du~~ :

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

5. ~~81.~~ CLE Water Management Plans. Implementation of the project will contribute to the achievement of the CLE PGE performance indicators.~~En effet, l~~ Project activities such as CES/DRS actions, the removal and recycling of invasive aquatic plants, the reprofiling of the Kou River, the integrated development of water sources, the revegetation of easement strips, and capacity building for CLE members are activities planned in the PGE.

79.

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

80.

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

1. Compliance with national standards

83.

All activities proposed under this project comply with the relevant legal and regulatory provisions in force in Burkina Faso. ~~Toutes les activités proposées dans le cadre du présent projet sont conformes aux dispositions légales et réglementaires en matière d'environnement résultant notamment :~~

Table: Analysis of compliance with applicable national standards

National standard	Scope	Project alignment

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Constitution of Burkina Faso	The Constitution establishes access to water and sanitation as a fundamental right of citizens and environmental protection as a fundamental duty for all	The project is consistent with the Constitution in that it aims to guarantee equitable access to water resources and to empower local populations in the protection and management of 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 for the restoration and protection of watercourses and water bodies, measures and equipment for monitoring water resources, and local water management structures to be established and/or operationalized are in line 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 sets out 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 for agriculture, forestry, pastoralism, fisheries, and wildlife in Burkina Faso	This law makes water a strategic option for the secure development of agricultural, animal, forestry, wildlife, and fisheries production, and protection a mission of general interest and a duty for all.	The proposed project complies with this law in that it aims to ensure the quantitative and qualitative availability of water to meet the water needs of agro-sylvo-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 sets out the fundamental rules governing urban planning	The proposed project complies with this law, in that the interventions will be carried out in

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	and construction in Burkina Faso.	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 activities.	The proposed project is in line with this decree as it provides for the completion of an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) for the development of the project document.

~~84. la Constitution du Burkina Faso qui fait de la protection de l'environnement un devoir fondamental pour tous, de l'accès à l'eau et à l'assainissement, un droit fondamental du citoyen ;~~
~~85. la loi n°002-**2001/AN du 8 février 2001 portant loi d'orientation relative à la gestion de l'eau** et ses textes d'application. Elle établit les principes fondamentaux pour la gestion de l'eau au Burkina Faso, reconnaissant le droit à l'eau, et se fixe comme objectif de satisfaire les besoins en eau de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, de l'industrie et de la population, tout en protégeant les écosystèmes aquatiques ;~~
~~86. la loi n°008-**2014/AN du 08 avril 2014 portant loi d'orientation sur le développement durable** qui consacre le droit à un développement durable pour tous, garantit l'accès à l'information et à la participation aux prises de décision ;~~
~~87. la loi n° 003-2011/AN du 5 avril 2011 portant code forestier, qui établit les principes fondamentaux de la conservation et de la gestion durable des ressources forestières, fauniques et halieutiques ;~~
~~88. la loi n°006-2013/AN **du 02 avril 2013 portant code de l'environnement au Burkina Faso** qui consacre la gestion durable de l'environnement et détermine les principes fondamentaux qui régissent la gouvernance de l'environnement. Parmi ses principes figure l'obligation de procéder à une évaluation environnementale préalable avant la mise en œuvre de toutes activités susceptibles de générer des impacts négatifs significatifs sur l'environnement. Les conditions de cette évaluation sont précisées par le décret N°2015- 1187 /PRES- TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/ MARHASA/ MRA/MICA/ MHU/ MIDT/MCT du 22 octobre 2015 portant conditions et procédures de réalisation et de validation de l'évaluation environnementale stratégique, de l'étude et de la notice d'impact environnemental et social. En application de ce cadre juridique, l'étude de faisabilité du projet qui sera réalisée lors de la phase de développement du document du projet inclura une étude d'impact environnementale et sociale (EIES) ;~~
~~89. la loi n°070-**2015/CNT du 22 octobre 2015 portant loi d'orientation agro**-sylvo-pastorale, halieutique et faunique au Burkina Faso qui fait de l'eau une option stratégique pour le développement sécurisé des productions agricoles, animales, forestières, fauniques et halieutiques et de la protection quantitative et qualitative des ressources en eau une mission d'intérêt général et un devoir pour tous ;~~
~~90. la loi n° 017-2006/AN du 18 mai 2006 portant **Code de l'urbanisme et de la Construction** qui prescrit les règles fondamentales en matière d'urbanisme et de construction au Burkina Faso.~~

2. Compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund ( )

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

82.~~92.~~ In addition, the organizational framework of the project, in accordance with the general regulations for development projects and programs, includes the establishment of an environmental and social

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management system and the recruitment of an environmental and social safeguard specialist to ensure environmental monitoring.

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

83.

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

84.

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

85.95. This project is part of the continuation and complementarity of water resource restoration, protection, and management actions carried out or currently being implemented by the AEM and its partners. In order to ensure consistency and synergy of actions, a mapping of past, ongoing, and planned interventions in the field of water and the environment at the sub-basin level has been carried out, which has made it possible to refocus the project's activities on new sites as well as on the continuation and consolidation of actions already carried out. Il s'agira notamment la poursuite du reprofilage de la rivière Kou sur la distance restante de dix (10) kilomètres, des travaux d'aménagement du marigot Houet, des aménagements intégrés de vingt-deux (22) sources d'eau, des travaux de réalisation des diguettes filtrantes et des actions d'arrachage des plantes envahissantes au niveau de la mare aux hippopotames de Bala et du barrage de Samendéni.

La cartographie des interventions figure dans le tableau ci-dessous :

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

Project	Implementation structure	Main achievements les actions dans la zone du projet	Synergy with the project
Integrated Water Resources Management Project incorporating the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), 2018-2022	Consortium Eau Vive Internationale-Cascades Water Agency-Mouhoun Water Agency	-Capacity building for stakeholders; -Removal of invasive plants at the Bala hippopotamus pond; -Basic development of ten (10) water sources -Construction of pastoral wells.	The project proposed is in synergy with this past project in that it aims to consolidate and scale up certain activities already underway. This will involve continuing the development of 10 springs out of a potential 22 remaining to be developed, as well as the removal and recycling of plants invasivepresent at other water reservoirs, notably the Samendéni dam.
Integrated Water Resources Management Project, Phase II (P-GIRE), 2021-2025	Ministry of Water	-Reprofiling of the Kou River over a distance of 2.3 kilometers; -Acquisition and installation of one (01) automatic hydrometric station; -Construction of forty (40) kilometers of filter dikes; -Integrated development of two (02) water sources.	The proposed project is a continuation of actions already undertaken, notably the completion of the reprofiling of the River Kouover 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 parametershydro-climatic.
Project to Strengthen the Operationalization of IWRM (PRO-GIRE) in four sub-basins	Consortium Eau Vive Internationale (EVI)_Help Hilfe	-Strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of the Kou and Plandi 2 CLEs; -Creation of water access corridors;	This proposed project aims to extend the mechanism for preventing and managing water-related conflicts to other CLEs not

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within the jurisdiction of the Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM), 2024-2028	Zur Selbsthilfe E.V	-Basic development of two (02) water sources; -Establishment of a mechanism for managing water-related conflicts in the CLE Kou and Plandi 2 management areas ( ).	covered by the previous project, notably the Plandi CLEsand Djenkoa . It will therefore involve scaling up the project.
Houet Backwater Bank Rehabilitation Project, 2025	Mouhoun Water Agency	-Removal of waste from around twenty sites using heavy machinery; -Manufacture and installation of five large waste bins; -Unblocking and securing five (05) water sources; -Manufacture and installation of awareness-raising signs.	The project was completed in 2025 and provides several lessons that will be taken into account during the development of this project.

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

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

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

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

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

7. ~~99.~~ In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, an inclusive and participatory consultation process was undertaken during project preparation to ensure that the needs, priorities, and concerns of different stakeholders, particularly vulnerable groups, were fully taken into account. At the national level, the project was formulated on the basis of a broad process of exchange, consultation, and co-construction with the main 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 General Directorate of the Cascades Water Agency, the General Directorate of Cooperation, technical and financial partners such as the International Office for Water (OIEau), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

89.

~~100.~~ At the sub-basin level, decentralized technical services of the State, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and community organizations involved in the water and environment sector were consulted during village general assemblies representing different social groups (women, youth, elderly people , vulnerable people), organized in the management areas of the

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Local Water Committees (CLE) Kou, Plandi 1, Plandi 2, and Djenkoa. During these village general assemblies, focus groups were organized to gather the concerns of each stakeholder group (decentralized technical services, local authorities, water users). Particular emphasis was placed on the specific needs ofyoung people women and in terms of climate change adaptation.

90. The results of the consultations were incorporated into the project design, in particular through: (i) the identification of activities aimed at protecting and restoring aquatic ecosystems, (ii) the choice of water resource management techniques taking into account their ease of implementation by communities, (iii) the inclusion of specific activities for the benefit of women and young people, ~~e mesures favorisant la participation active et le renforcement des capacités dans la gestion des ressources et la valorisation économique des produits,~~ (iv) the definition of mechanisms to ensure a fair and equitable distribution of benefits, and (v) the consideration of concerns relating to climate risks such as floods, droughts, and conflicts over water use.

Table: summary of stakeholder consultation

Province	Organization	Period	Consultation approach	Number		Total
				Male	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	Local Water Committee Plandi	October 2025	Village General Assembly	32	2	34
Kénédougou	Local Water Committee Plandi 2	October 2025	Village General Assembly	40	5	45

~~101. Par ailleurs, pendant la phase d'élaboration de la proposition de financement complète, un engagement plus large avec les parties prenantes se poursuivra. D'autres consultations complémentaires seront menées au niveau des communes, avec toutes les classes sociales pour garantir que les activités du projet répondent aux besoins des communautés locales et contribuera à la réduction de leur vulnérabilité au changement climatique.~~

~~Tableau synthétique de la consultation des parties prenantes~~

~~Province~~	~~Organisation~~	~~Période~~	~~Mécanisme de participation~~	~~Nombre~~		~~Total~~
				~~Homme~~	~~Femme~~	
~~Boulkiemdé~~	~~Entité Administrative, Organismes accréditées~~	~~juillet 2023~~	~~Atelier~~	~~7~~	~~5~~	~~12~~
~~Boulkiemdé~~	~~Structures administratives~~	~~septembre 2025~~	~~Atelier~~	~~1~~	~~9~~	~~10~~
~~Houet~~	~~Comité Local de l'Eau Kou~~	~~Octobre 2025~~	~~Assemblée Générale~~	~~37~~	~~5~~	~~42~~
~~Houet~~	~~Comité Local de l'Eau Djenkoa~~	~~Octobre 2025~~	~~Assemblée Générale~~	~~32~~	~~8~~	~~40~~
~~Kénédougou~~	~~Comité Local de l'Eau Plandi~~	~~Octobre 2025~~	~~Assemblée Générale~~	~~32~~	~~2~~	~~34~~
~~Kénédougou~~	~~Comité Local de l'Eau Plandi 2~~	~~Octobre 2025~~	~~Assemblée Générale~~	~~40~~	~~5~~	~~45~~

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

1. **Baseline scenario: Without Adaptation Fund resources ~~projet~~**

91.~~102.~~ For more than two decades, Burkina Faso has been committed to the harmonious and environmentally sound management of its natural resources, which contributes to building resilience to the effects of climate change. Considered a pioneer in integrated water resource management in West Africa, the country has always made significant efforts to adapt to climate change. Currently, the government's ability to mobilize financial resources for climate issues has been greatly weakened due

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to a dire economic situation caused by the unprecedented security and humanitarian crises the country is experiencing~~, auxquelles s'était ajoutée la crise sanitaire liée à la Covid19~~ . In 2024, outstanding public debt rose by 15.6% and outstanding debt as a percentage of nominal GDP stood at 58.6%. External debt rose by 285.71 billion CFA francs in 2024 to 3,252.08 billion CFA francs, or 9.6%[22] .

92.~~103.~~ Today, the government's efforts are primarily focused on defending the national territory and resolving the humanitarian crisis. The private sector, which contributes to the financing of integrated water resource management through financial contributions for water, is affected by the country's economic situation, leading to 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 requirements for climate change adaptation constitute financial obstacles that will not promote the continuity of funding for climate issues in the basin.

93.~~104.~~ Admittedly, numerous actions to restore, protect, and manage water resources have already been carried out by the state and its partners. However, given the constraints mentioned above, the state is finding it difficult to continue and consolidate these actions, while the challenges of sustainable water management are renewing and multiplying in line with climatic phenomena. It goes without saying that in the absence of the adaptation project~~de financement~~,~~l'Etat ne pourra pas mettre en œuvre~~ the necessary measures to protect and restore the wetlands of the Kou and Plandi sub-basins, and~~ni~~ 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.~~105. un mot, sans financement,~~ , without the adaptation project, the climate vulnerability of ecosystems and communities in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin will increase~~ont~~ , exacerbating threats to water security, biodiversity, and socio-economic stability in the area. This scenario is not environmentally, economically, or socially desirable, as it implies that the government will have to implement short-term emergency programs to help the population, which will cost more than the project currently under development to achieve the same results.

2. Scenario for the implementation of 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 communities and ecosystems in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin. Such a conventional project could involve:

- The construction of water resource mobilization structures without integrating climate-resilient technologies;
- The construction of hydro-agricultural developments without taking into account the climate vulnerability of wetlands;
- The construction of hydraulic infrastructure without strengthening community capacities in adaptation techniques.

Although less costly, this scenario does not provide means of adaptation 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 agricultural, forestry, and fisheries development, which are major challenges for the country's economic and social development. This scenario therefore does not solve the problems faced by the population.

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

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~~2.~~3. Scenario with development of the project Adaptation Fundwith climate change-resilient interventions ~~Scénario alternatif : Développement du projet avec des interventions résilientes au changement climatique~~

95. ~~106.~~ This scenario is one of additionality and complementarity, where the financial resources of the Adaptation Fund will support the efforts made by the State and its structures, including the Mouhoun Water Agency, to build the resilience of communities and ecosystems to the effects of climate change. In this sense, the requested funding will complement the interventions currently underway in the project intervention area and reinforce the proven successful actions carried out in the context of other previous projects to improve their impact with a view to fundamentally and fully meeting the climate adaptation needs of the communities and ecosystems existing there. The actions planned for implementation in the project fully meet this need and, through their implementation, are sufficient to achieve the proposed overall adaptation objective of strengthening the climate resilience of communities and ecosystems in the upper Mouhoun sub-basin without the need for contributions from other partners. ~~Dans ce scénario, les subventions du Fonds d'Adaptation serviront à financer les coûts additionnels des mesures d'adaptation des écosystèmes aquatiques et des communautés riveraines face aux effets du changement climatique que l'Etat est dans l'incapacité d'assurer en raison des priorités actuelles centrée sur la restauration de la sécurité, de la paix et la réponse humanitaire.~~

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

97. ~~108.~~ In short, with the 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 in terms of water security and climate change adaptation.

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

98. ~~114.~~ The actions planned for the project are part of a sustainability approach with a particular focus on participatory methods and endogenous climate change adaptation techniques that can be replicated by communities.

99. ~~**115.**~~ Institutional sustainability. The establishment and operationalization of local water management bodies involving administrative authorities, religious and opinion leaders, and and capacity building the structuring of water users will enable local actors to ensure the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure that will be built by the project .sustainable ~~ainsi que l'adoption des outils de planification et gestion de l'eau permettront d'assoir un dispositif politique et institutionnel stable et pérenne pour la gouvernance locale des ressources en eau et de ses ressources connexes.~~ In addition, an educational process will support the implementation of the project in order to encourage the communities themselves to consolidate what they have learned and develop local initiatives aimed at climate preservation and strengthening their resilience for the scaling up of the project.

100. ~~116.~~ Environmental sustainability. The project has opted to promote a combination of modern and endogenous technologies for water and soil restoration and protection (CES-DRS) and "nature-based solutions" in order to restore the intrinsic climate regulation capacities of natural ecosystems. The

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availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality will promote the regeneration of aquatic ecosystems and increase productivity at all levels.

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

102. ~~118.~~ Socioeconomic sustainability. The implementation of the project will generate income and promote social cohesion within communities through the establishment and development of agroforestry sites, the creation of market gardening areas, the implementation of a water allocation mechanism, the integration of the most vulnerable groups, and the strengthening of community capacities. Local labor and expertise will be prioritized in the 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, consistent 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 review 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 the 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 Burkina Faso regulations, specific assessments will be conducted based on the presumed impacts, possibly including environmental and social notices and requirements. Finally, continuous monitoring and adaptive management will ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund 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.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	x	Low riskFertilizers; 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, Prohibition, and Punishment of Violence against Women and Girls; the decree on the procedures for conducting environmental audits; 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 its compliance will be ensured during project management and monitoring and evaluation. ; 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
Access and Equity	x	Low risk: in the implementation of the project, there is a risk that certain decision-makers and influential community members may benefit more from the activities than others due to entrenched systems of community privilege, access, and authority. Direct risks could arise from an inappropriate targeting approach that excludes the most vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and IDPs. It is therefore essential to ensure transparent

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		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 engagement with the most vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, and IDPs. This could reduce their engagement and result in activities being insufficiently adapted to their specific needs. Communities were widely 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 plan stakeholder engagementwill be developed for this purpose. The project will involve vulnerable groups more closely by ensuring that interventions truly respond to their needs, including production factors, ecosystem services, skills building, livelihood strengthening actions, and adequate representation in governance bodies.	**Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States)
Human Rights	x	No risk: the project will fully comply with national and international human rights conventions, laws, and regulations. It will support rights to production factors 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 activity that could present a risk of non-compliance with relevant national laws and regulations or with related international conventions will be proposed.	**Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States)
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	x	Low risk: Direct risks could arise from an inappropriate targeting 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 combat 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 young people, people with disabilities, and IDPs.	**Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States)
Core Labor Rights	x	Low risk: the project involves work to protect water resources. Although these activities are limited in scale 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 work arrangements 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 formal 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.	**Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States)
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 for 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. The consultation processes will integrate endogenous knowledge and expertise in adaptation and natural resource management. Vulnerable groups will be involved and prioritized in the project's actions.	**Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States)
Involuntary Resettlement		No risk: the project does not present a risk of involuntary resettlement. It focuses on climate adaptation and resilience through community-based and endogenous actions to restore and preserve ecosystems, restore and strengthen livelihoods, build capacity, and implement IWRM. Developments will be carried out in collaboration with the community and demand-driven, implemented on community land 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 legitimate land use are planned during any phase of the project. This includes land used by vulnerable groups, informal users, or those with customary and undocumented property rights.	**Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow **Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States) **Formatted:** English (United States)
Protection of		No risk: Project activities are unlikely to encroach on existing critical natural habitats, including	**Formatted:** Font: Arial Narrow, English (United States)

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Natural Habitats		protected areas, habitats officially proposed for protection, habitats recognized by authoritative sources as having high conservation value, including as critical habitat, or habitats recognized as protected by local communities. Given the proposed activities to restore ecosystems, promote biological inputs, and ensure improved IWRM, it is unlikely that the project will have negative impacts on natural habitats. On the contrary, the project will restore and enhance the integrity of natural habitats. Site selection criteria can 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 using an EbA approach. It actively prevents negative impacts on biodiversity and enhances 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 IWRM approach will regenerate ecosystem services, restore livelihoods, and ultimately reduce anthropogenic pressure on biodiversity.
Climate Change	x	Low risk: the project presents a low climate risk. In fact, climate adaptation and resilience are its central focus. Through structural investments in climate-adapted IWRM practices, climate information and early warning, and climate insurance, the project will directly support the objectives of the NAP. Although this is an adaptation project, ecosystem restoration and preservation actions, as well as governance, will generate co-benefits in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and will contribute to achieving 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: • GHG emissions: some emissions will be generated through the transport of inputs and equipment; • poor management of agrochemicals and wasteorganic; • contamination of water sources: in pastoral areas; • difficulties 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 presents a low risk to the health, safety, and security of communities. Risks could arise in the event of non-compliance with health, safety, and environment (HSE) measures , such as traffic signs, failure to comply with traffic regulations, failure to take into account residents' rest hours, risky behavior, inadequate waste management, low awareness of GBV, EAHS, and HIV/AIDS risks, etc.
Physical and Cultural Heritage		No risk: the project presents virtually no risk to physical and cultural heritage. The proposed activities will respect cultural and physical heritage by consulting with communities and avoiding placing 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.
Lands and Soil Conservation	X	Low risk: the project does not present any risk that could negatively impact land and soil conservation. The activities should help to curb soil erosion and improve soil fertility and health. Indeed, the CES/DRS and bank protection measures, as well as revegetation, will reduce erosion, a factor in soil degradation. The project mainly targets small farms with little impact on soil health on a large scale. Biological inputs will be prioritized. 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 PGES. Even in this case, the impacts should not be more serious than the baseline scenario without the project.

~~119. Au regard de la nature du projet qui constitue un projet de Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau tendant à la protection des habitats naturels notamment les zones humides, à la préservation de la biodiversité aquatique et la biodiversité terrestre dépendante, et à la prévention des ressources en eau de toutes les sources de pollution, il comporte principalement des impacts positifs environnementaux et sociaux que sont entre autres l'accroissement de la disponibilité de l'eau pour les divers usages, la régénérescence de la ripisylve et des écosystèmes aquatiques, la réduction des pollutions de sources diverses grâce aux bonnes pratiques promues, le développement des activités génératrices de revenus au profit des groupes vulnérables notamment les femmes et filles, et les jeunes. Les impacts négatifs et risques environnementaux et sociaux, résiduels, qui peuvent éventuellement survenir pourraient consister~~

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en la perte des terres du fait de la délimitation des bandes de servitude des cours d'eau, et en de conflits sociaux liés à la gestion des aménagements à réaliser.

Cet examen préalable des impacts et risques potentiels du projet permet de le classer dans la catégorie B.

120. En tout état de cause, conformément à la règlementation en vigueur au Burkina Faso, qui fait obligation de procéder à une évaluation environnementale avant la mise en œuvre de tout projet, l'étude de faisabilité du projet qui sera réalisée lors de la phase de développement du document du projet inclura une étude d'impact environnementale et sociale (EIES). Cette étude permettra d'évaluer efficacement les impacts environnementaux et sociaux du projet, et proposer les mesures de mitigation des impacts négatifs et de bonification des impacts positifs.

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

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PART III: IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

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

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

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		Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	7. Climate change priorities are integrated into the national development strategy	
Project outcome(s)	**Project outcome indicator(s)**	**Fund output**	**Fund output indicator**	
P.1.1.: Climate-resilient restoration of waterways and water bodies is achieved	Proportion of courtyards and water bodies restored	**Output 4.1**: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened in response to the impacts of climate change, including variability	4.1.12 . Development sector services strengthened to respond to variability and climate changeNombre d'actifs physiques renforcés ou construits pour résister aux conditions résultant de variabilité et changement climatiques (par types d'actifs)	1,742,016
		Output 5.1: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	5.1.1 Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management Nombre et type d'actifs en ressources naturelles créés, entretenus ou améliorés pour résister aux conditions résultant de la variabilité et du changement climatiques	
P.1.2: Climate-resilient watercourse and water body protection measures are implemented	Proportion of watercourses and water bodies protected	**Output 4.1**: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened in response to the impacts of climate change, including variability**Sortie 4** : Les actifs physiques, naturels et sociaux vulnérables sont renforcés en réponse aux impacts du changement climatique, y compris la variabilité	4.1.1. Development sector services strengthened to respond to variability and climate change4.1.2. Nombre d'actifs physiques renforcés ou construits pour résister aux conditions résultant de variabilité et changement climatiques (par types d'actifs)	7,349,647
		Output 5.1: Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets are strengthened in response to the impacts of climate change, including variability**Sortie 5** : Les actifs physiques, naturels et sociaux vulnérables sont renforcés en réponse aux impacts du changement climatique, y compris la variabilité	5.1.1 Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management5.1. Nombre et type d'actifs en ressources naturelles créés, entretenus ou améliorés pour résister aux conditions résultant de la variabilité et du changement climatiques	
P.2.1: The hydro-climatic risk prevention system is strengthened	Level of functionality of the hydro-climatic risk prevention system	**Output 1.1**: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated at the national level	1.1.1. assessments Risk and vulnerability carried out or updated1.2 Développement de systèmes d'alerte précoce	821,236
		Output 12 .2: Target population groups covered by	2.2.11.2.2. Percentage of population covered by	

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		adequate risk reduction systems	adequate risk reduction systems	
P.2.2: Communities' capacity to adapt to climate change is improved	Area of agroforestry developments implemented.	**Output 6.1**: Individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to the impacts of climate change, including variability	6.1.1. Number and type of adaptation assets (physical and knowledge-based) created to support individual or community livelihood strategies	1,990,875
P.3.1: The institutional and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account	Level of functionality of water management bodies	**Output 2.2 1**: Strengthening the capacity of institutions to understand and better manage climate risks~~Groupes de population ciblés couverts par des systèmes adéquats de réduction des risques~~	2.1.2 1. Institutions supported to strengthen their capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience ~~Capacité du personnel à réagir et à atténuer les risques et impacts des événements liés au climat provenant des institutions ciblées accrus~~	472,833
P.3.2: Water planning and management tools are put in place	Implementation rate of water planning and management tools	**Output 7.1**: Better integration of climate resilience strategies into country development plans	7.1.1 Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to incorporate climate risk considerations~~Nombre, type et secteur des politiques introduites ou ajustées pour faire face aux risques liés au changement climatique~~ 7.1.2: Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed with the participation of one or more vulnerable groups	182,497
P.3.3: Good practices and proven techniques for sustainable management are promoted	Level of adoption of good practices and techniques	Output 3.1: Target population groups participating in awareness-raising activities on adaptation and risk reduction	3.1.1 People participating in activities to raise awareness of climate risks and ways to address them~~Nombre et type d'actions ou de stratégies de réduction des risques introduites au niveau local~~	115,305

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~~B.~~ Management arrangements (Implementation mechanism)

B.

106. ~~121.~~ **Supervision.** The project is under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Sanitation (MEEA). As such, it is responsible for ensuring that project activities comply 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 orthodoxy.

~~8. 122.~~ **The implementing entity**. The West African Development Bank (BOAD) is the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) for the project. As such, it is responsible for managing the financial resources allocated by the Adaptation Fund, ensuring their transparent, efficient, and in use in accordance with fiduciary standards, as well as monitoring and evaluating project activities and reporting to the Fund.

107.

~~9. 123.~~ **The project implementation entity.** 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.

108.

~~124.~~ **The Project Management Unit**. A Project Management Unit, composed of experts, will be hosted within the General Directorate of the Mouhoun Water Agency for the coordination, technical, administrative, and financial management of the project. To this end, this project will be classified as category 2 in accordance with national regulations.

109.

~~10.124.~~ **The Steering Committee (CoPil)**. A Steering Committee (CoPil), responsible for guiding and steering the project, will be set up in accordance with the regulations governing projects and programs currently in force. This committee, whose composition and powers are specified by a decree issued by the minister responsible for technical supervision, will include 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, and representatives of the beneficiaries. The BOAD will act as an observer.

110.

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

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Figure 14149: schéma de mise en œuvre du dispositif

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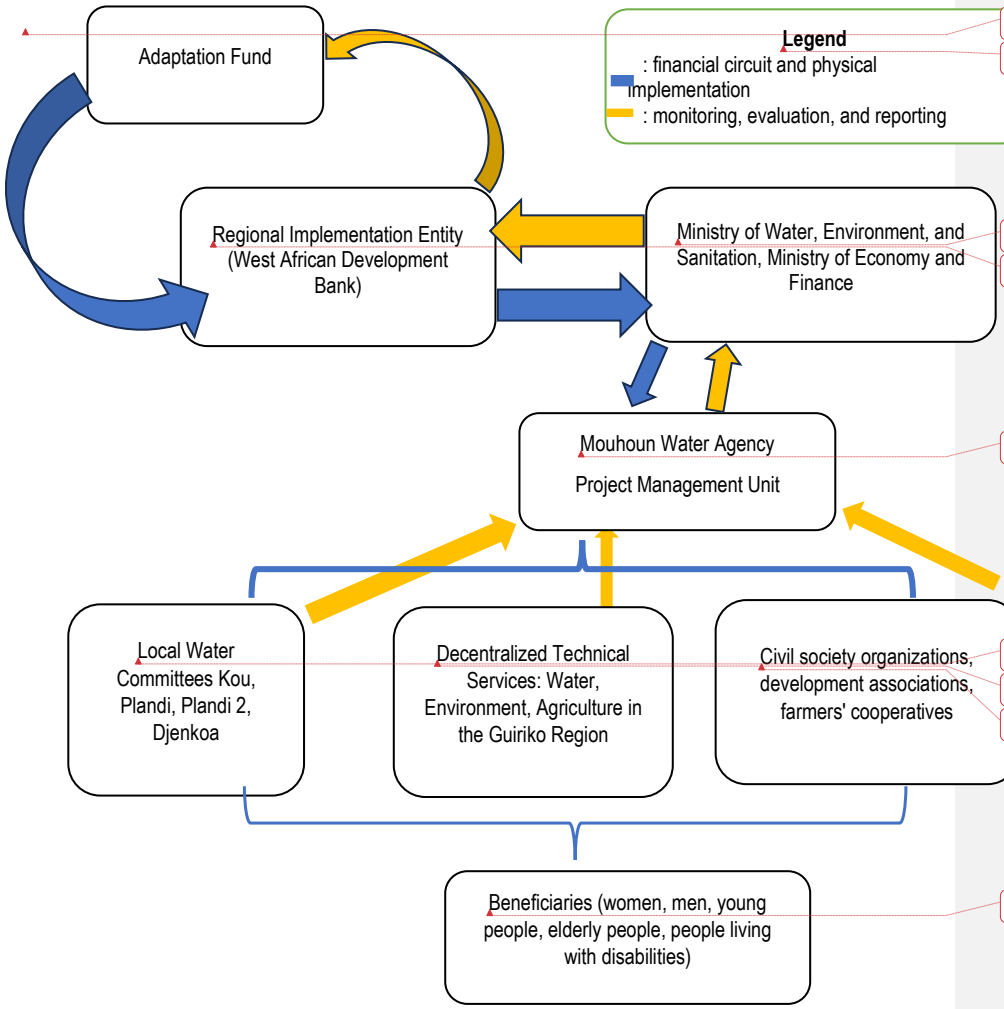


Figure15~~15~~ : implementation mechanism diagram

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

A. Registration of support on behalf of the government[2] Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate the date of approval. If this concerns a regional project/program, list the officials who have given their approval from all participating countries. Letters of approval must be attached as an appendix to the project/program proposal. Please attach letters of approval using this template; add as many participating governments as necessary if it is a regional project/program:

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*

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

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

ANNEXES

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BURKINA FASO

La Patrie ou la Mort, Nous Vaincrons

Ministry of Economy and Finance

General Directorate of Cooperation

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Ouagadougou, 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

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

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date 17/12/2025
Adaptation Fund Project ID:
Country/ies Burkina Faso
Title of Project/Programme Project to strengthen the climate resilience of socio-economically important aquatic ecosystems in the upper Mouhoun sub-watershed
Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE):
Implementing Entity West African Development Bank (BOAD)
Executing Entity/ies Mouhoun Water Agency (AEM)

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

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

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[2]
Conducting a feasibility study for the project	Availability of a baseline report on performance indicators	45,455	Costs related to data collection missions and report preparation
Implementation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	Availability of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	27,273	Consultant fees + organization and logistics costs for the session of the Technical Committee on Environmental Assessments (COTEV)
Organization of municipal assemblies for information and consultation of stakeholders	Eleven (11) communal assemblies held	30,000	Costs related to participant support and the logistics of organizing general meetings
Project Formulation Grant		**102,727**	
Accredited Entity Fees 8,5%		**8,732**	
TOTAL PFG		**111,459**	

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

1. Project feasibility study

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

In addition, a thorough analysis of institutional roles and governance structures and their needs will be conducted in order to establish the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders in steering and managing the project.

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

The feasibility study will provide four (04) main deliverables, namely: Deliverable 1.1: Study report on vulnerability and climate impact, Deliverable 1.2: Project cost-benefit analysis report, Deliverable 1.3: Baseline report on indicators and Deliverable 1.4: Stakeholder analysis and project implementation planning report.

2. Implementation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

In accordance with the applicable national legal framework, specifically Decree No. 2015-1187/PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/ MARHASA/ MRA/MICA/ MHU/ MIDT/MCT of October 22, 2015, concerning the conditions and procedures for conducting and validating the strategic environmental assessment, the environmental and social impact study, and the environmental and social impact statement, which mandates an environmental assessment before the implementation of any project, the project's environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be carried out. This study will include stakeholder mapping and a thorough analysis of their interests, roles, and responsibilities.

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

The EIES will provide three (03) main deliverables, namely: Deliverable 1.1: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report; 1.2: Environmental and Social Management Plan; and Deliverable 1.3: Environmental Feasibility Study for the Project

3. Organization of municipal assemblies for information and consultation of stakeholders

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

These municipal assemblies will also allow for the identification of sites for carrying out activities, social mediation for the acceptance of the project, and the definition of the roles and responsibilities of municipal actors in the implementation of the project.

The main deliverable expected from this activity is the availability of a consultation report with municipal stakeholders including the sites where the activities will take place, the prior, free and informed consent of the stakeholders as well as their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the project.

C. Implementing Entity

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

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Phone	E-mail Address
		November 28, 2025	Omar Kodo TALL, Director General of the AEM	+22672048290	tallbelco@gmail.com

Appendix 1: Logical Framework

Intervention Logic	Description	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions/risks
Overall objective		**Impact**		
Overall objective	Strengthen water security and climate resilience in communities in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins	Additional storage capacity of water reservoirs Income growth rate	Final project evaluation report	Insufficient funding; Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Land conflicts; Changes in national priorities.
Specific objectives		**Effects**		
Specific objectives	**SO1:** Protect and restore wetlands in the Kou and Plandi sub-basins	Proportion of wetlands protected and restored	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Land conflicts Non-enforcement of regulations relating to the protection of lakes and waterways.
	SO2: Strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities	Proportion of communities with increased adaptive capacity	Project implementation report Survey	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Land conflicts; Sociocultural constraints; Lack of adoption of climate resilience measures.
	(**OS3**): Improve governance and sustainable management of water and related resources	Rate of adoption of IWRM by local communities	Project implementation report Survey	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Sociocultural constraints; Lack of funding; Non-enforcement of water management regulations.
Results		**Outputs**		
Results	**P.1.1**.: Climate-resilient restoration projects for waterways and bodies of water are carried out	Proportion of waterways and water bodies restored	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Land conflicts arise Non-enforcement of regulations relating to the protection of water bodies and watercourses.
	P.1.2.: Climate-resilient watercourse and water body protection measures are implemented	Proportion of watercourses and water bodies protected	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Occurrence of land disputes; Failure to enforce regulations relating to the protection of waterways and watercourses.
	P.2.1: The hydro-climatic risk prevention system is strengthened	Level of functionality of the hydro-climatic risk prevention system	Project implementation report	Sociocultural constraints; Lack of stakeholder buy-in for the mechanism.
	P.2.2: Communities' capacity to adapt to climate change is improved	Area of agroforestry developments completed.	Project implementation report	Occurrence of land conflicts; Sociocultural constraints; Lack of ownership of agroforestry developments and equipment
	P.3.1: The institutional and organizational framework for local water resource governance is strengthened to take climate change into account	Level of functionality of water management bodies	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Occurrence of community conflicts Non-compliance with water management regulations.
	P.3.2: Water planning and management tools are put in place	Implementation rate of water planning and management tools	Project implementation report	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Occurrence of community conflicts.
	P.3.3: Good practices and proven techniques for sustainable water management are promoted	Level of adoption of best practices and techniques	Project implementation report Survey	Lack of stakeholder buy-in; Sociocultural constraints.
Activities		**Outputs**		

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Activities	**A1.1:** Delineate and mark two hundred and fifty (250) km of watercourse and water body easements	Number of kilometers of easement strips marked out	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Non-compliance by stakeholders Land disputes	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A1.2: Reforest two hundred and fifty (250) hectares of riverbanks and water bodies	Area of riverbanks and water bodies reforested	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Non-adherence by stakeholders Unavailability of suitable seedlings	
	A1.3: Carry out integrated development of ten (10) water sources	Number of water sources developed	Activity report; Work acceptance report	Failure of service providers Sociocultural constraints	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt
	A1.4: Implement fifty (50) hectares of CES/DRS actions	Area of CES/DRS actions completed	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Non-adherence by stakeholders Occurrence of land conflicts	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A1.5: Reprofiling the Kou River over a distance of ten and a half kilometers (10.5 km)	Number of kilometers of the Kou River reprofiled	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Failure of service providers Occurrence of land disputes	
	A1.6: Removal and recycling of invasive aquatic plants over an area of five hundred (500) hectares	Area of water bodies cleared of invasive aquatic plants	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Non-adherence by stakeholders Sociocultural constraints	
	A1.7: Raise awareness among water users about techniques for restoring and protecting water resources	Number of people made aware	Activity report;	Lack of stakeholder buy-in Inadequate awareness-raising methods	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A2.1: Strengthen secondary networks for monitoring hydroclimatic parameters with five (05) stations	Number of automatic stations installed	Activity report; Equipment acceptance report	Service provider failure Poor mastery of technology	
	A2.2: Produce and make hydro-climatic data available to communities	Number of information bulletins produced and distributed/ Number of alerts issued	Activity report AEM website;	Lack of ownership of the mechanism by stakeholders	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A2.3. Establish an early action protocol for floods and droughts	Availability of the early action protocol document	Activity report;	Lack of ownership of the mechanism by stakeholders	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A2.4. Organize three (03) staff training sessions on monitoring hydro-climatic parameters	Number of managers trained	Activity report	Failure of the trainer; Failure to adopt the training	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A2.5. Create twenty (20) AIRP-type market gardens (water-efficient and low-carbon)	Number of market gardening areas created	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Failure to obtain sites for implementation Perimeters not taken over.	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt
	A2.6. Create forty (40) hectares of agroforestry sites	Area of agroforestry sites created	Activity report; Minutes of acceptance of works	Failure to obtain sites for implementation; Unavailability of suitable seedlings.	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States) **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A2.7. Promote the use of seed varieties that are resilient to climate change	Number of tons of seeds made available	Activity report; Minutes of seed delivery	Sociocultural constraints; Non-use of seeds.	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A2.8. Establish a climate insurance mechanism in the project area for the benefit of communities	Number of people compensated	Activity report; Minutes of receipt of funds.	Non-appropriation of the mechanism by stakeholders.	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A2.9. Organize ten (10) training sessions for producers on good agricultural practices and low-carbon farming	Number of producers trained	Activity report	Failure of the trainer; Lack of ownership of the training.	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)
	A3.1. Operationalize four (04) Local Water Committees (LWCs)	Number of sessions held	Minutes of the sessions.	Lack of commitment; Lack of funding.	**Formatted:** Font: 10 pt **Formatted:** Font: 10 pt, English (United States)

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	A3.2. Operationalize ten (10) water management structures at the level of reservoirs and watercourses	Number of sessions held	Minutes of sessions.	Lack of commitment; Lack of funding.
	A3.3. Hold ten (10) CLE training sessions on the prevention and management of water use conflicts	Number of members trained	Activity report	Trainer failure; Lack of ownership of the training.
	A3.4. Develop Water Management Plans (WMPs) for four (04) CLEs	Number of Water Management Plans developed	Activity report	Change in the regulatory and institutional framework.
	A3.5. Establish two (02) local water allocation mechanisms	Number of local water arbitration sessions	Activity report	Lack of ownership of the mechanism by stakeholders.
	A3.6. Organize information, education, and communication campaigns on good practices in sustainable water resource management	Number of people reached	Activity report	Sociocultural constraints; Inadequate means of communication
	A3.7. Hold annual inter-CLE forums and municipal water councils to share experiences and exercise accountability	Number of annual inter-CLE forums and municipal councils held	Activity report	Lack of buy-in from stakeholders; Lack of funding.
	A3.8. Develop and disseminate a handbook capitalizing on proven best practices and techniques in sustainable water resource management	Number of people aware of the manual	Activity report	Inadequate means of dissemination; Lack of ownership of the manual by stakeholders.

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Appendix 2: Stakeholder consultation report

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

I- Context and justification

The Mouhoun national river basin is part of 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) major sub-basins: the upper Mouhoun upstream, the upper Mouhoun downstream, the Sourou, the lower Mouhoun upstream, the lower Mouhoun downstream, and the Bougouriba. The Mouhoun River has always been a natural barrier against desertification in the entire western part of Burkina Faso. However, the basin in general, and especially the upper Mouhoun sub-basin, is under severe pressure from changes in temperature and precipitation patterns coupled 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 upstream sub-basin.*"

II- Methodology

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

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

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

III- Points of discussion

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

IV- Recommendations

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

Some illustrative images of the General Assemblies

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Attendance lists

At stakeholder consultation meetings as part of the process of formulating 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

Local Water Committee (CLE): Plandi 2

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
01	BAYLE Felix	x			x	Prefet/PDS Bama	70 39 62 17 bayefelix@yahoo.fr	
02	Oma Hara Zoumana	x			x	Représentant PDS	65567655	
03	SANOU Oumarou	x				Sa Majesté le chef de Bama	76472040	
04	ZONGO Yacouba	x			x	ZATC Kourouma	66-72-69-54	
05	Sanou Moussa	x			x	Président CVD Bama	63142954	

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	55011243	
10	KANSAO Salif	x			x	Agriculture Samogohiran	76401468	
11	SANOU Soumaila	x			x	UCKB	76097013 Soumanasanou43@yahoo	
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	

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N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
16	KAGONE Lizéta		x		x	usager Kourouma	55 14 06 40	
17	SAWADOGO Oussémi	x			x	Mairie Kourouma	51274747	
18	ELIASU Sanafa D. A.	x			x	Service élevage Padema	76 95 44 15	
19	OUATTARA Yaya	x		x		ZATE Dandé	76-09-05-61	
20	BAKORBA Bouya	x			x	Agriculteur Dandé	76489300	
21	ZERBO Sylvain	x			x	PDS Dandé	66587015	
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 Haiyougan	x			x	SDEF/ Kourouma	67-10-20-33	
27	Dolenfo Mahamadou	x		x		SDEF/ K Samb la	75 73 57 66	
28	TRAORE Mamadou	x			x	Préfecture	77538381	
29	TRAORE Blessé Jacob	x			x	Mairie K-samb-la	65-07-17-90	
30	TRAORE Gno Adama	x			x	Usager K/ Samb la	55 78 37 33	
31	TRAORE Mamina		x		x	Usage K/samb la	77 35 43 40	
32	Gonémé ISSO	x			x	Usage Banzon	76190618	
33	Koné MORY	x		x		Enfi Fourrure Banzon	75026562	
34	Guedrogo Abdoul Aziz	x			x	Usages BANZON	71.36.52.98	
35	DIALLO Yaguí	x			x	Elevage Bama	77113538	

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N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
36	DAO Abdramane	X		X		ZATE/ K. Gazmbla	76-71-46-70	
37	KIENOU Saïf	X			X	ZATA K. Samboa	7561 035 9	
38	DAO Abdoulaye				X	Vice-président CLE Péni 2	76546997	
39	NAMA W Théodore	X		X		ZATA/Bandé	76 76 62 71	
40	KOUSSOUBE Haroun a	X			X	ZATA/Padéma	71033784	
41	BADOLO Démétrie	X		X		Préfecture Padéma	76-67-43-70	
42	TUNKONATE Nadjouma		X		X	CLE/Associat Kamili/Kourou	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/ Faramana	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 Oumoudjéin	X			X	Préfet Koucinion	55 50 54 36	
02	Ouédraogo Santa Ernest	X			X	Rép. conflit centonnier	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	

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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 Mairie de	71908822	
09	YARO Yaya	X			X	Koussodougou 156	76066559	
10	TRAORE Fousséni	X			X	Banfloguè	76068335	
11	ZABSONRE/DABONE Cécile		X		X	Préfecture Toussiana	76-18-51-88	
12	SIRI Seydou	X		X		ZATA/ Orodara	71585786	
13	ZANGO Ousmane	X			X	Mairie Koloniéna	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 Dissibo	X			X	DP Eaux et Forêts / Koudougou	70-81-87-89 dissoul82@gmail.com	
17	ZON Abdul-Karim	X		X		DPEAE - KND	79-94-05-14	
18	KIENOU Salif	X			X	ZATA K. Samba	75610359	
19	KOULDOUGOU Seydou	X		X		SDEF de Koussodougou	67-86-92-57	
20	Traoré YAYA	X			X	orodara	75.30.76.75	
21	Zongo Marline		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 Koloniéna	76162383	
25	SANOGO Kotolama Mathieu	X			X	Président CVD Toussiana Bandougou	76433451 kotolamamathieu@gmail.com	

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N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
26	Bouliboly Lassi Baudouin	x			x	Pinsère Badara	76 98 82 14	
27	OUEDRAOGO Oumarou	x			x	Djigouera Elevage	74 72 72 75	
28	SANOGO FATOUMATA		x		x	SCOOP MANGO KASI Orodara	74-74-44-03	
29	Traoré Adiaratou		x		x	Scoop DJEN-NAFA-Orodara	64-40-27-44	
30	DIALLO Lassina	x			x	Préfecture de K-Samba	66173581	
31	Traoré Mariame Nama		x		x	coopérative Paysanne Filière Bétail Viande Orodara	70636364	
32	ZAN Aïcha		x		x	ZATA Djigouéra	66081027	
33	SO Ousmane	x			x	SCOOP Sabou Kayne	75 99 64 53	
34	MOSSE Grégoire	x			x	ZATA / Banzon	70445427	
35	SERE Souleymane	x			x	C/SDEF/ Kourinion	66750585	

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 Aboubacar	x		x		Association Yongondème	76 85 64 15	
38	SANOU SITA Diane Elevage		x	x		ZATA / Dédougou	56190063	
39	OUEDRAOGO Djibril	x			x	Raine Djigouera	76-48-27-46	
40	TRAORE Lassina	x			x	Membre de la Délégation Spéciale	64 07 87 13	

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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 Djoko		x		x	Agriculture ZAT Bobo-Dioulasso	65377009	
07	GUIGUEDAE Malirou	x			x	DPARAH-Houet	76691020	
08	Sanou Bourhary	x			x	UCRB. Bama	75632618	
09	SANOGO F-I. Emile	x			x	DPARAH-Houet Elevage	55320808	
10	TRAORE Sy Djibril	x			x	FILSAH	70371117	
11	KOANDA Oumarou	x			x	Eaux et Forêts Dindéresso	76-11-11-20	
12	OULE Jean Marcel	x			x	Mouvement Citoyen de Bobo	soloale2000@yahoo.fr 65180498	
13	Sanou Cyprien	x			x	Cté Hou Hydrologues	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 RAMINE	x			x	BRAKINA	Ramine.kabore@castel-afrique.com	
18	COMPAORE Inoussa	x			x	Université Nazi BONI	73550207 inoussacompaore@yahoo.fr	
19	Sanon Oumar	x			x	Association Sauvons le Mogo Houet	76-16-18-37	
20	Kone Adama	x			x	Association Sauvons le Marigot Bel	76-50-35-32	OZAN
21	KALMOGO W. Armel	x			x	CRA-GRK	kalmogo@gmail.com 65-23-68-67	
22	KARAMBIRI D. YAYA	x			x	Police/Houet	76464953 yayakarambiri@yahoo.fr	
23	HEBIE Mahamadou	x			x	CLE/Kou	76490496 mahamadouhebie@yahoo.com	
24	SANOU SIDONIA	x			x	CVD	75-10-23-55	
25	Sanon Yacouba	x			x	communauté Musulmane	65861975	

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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	76-76-85-94	
27	KONATE Abdoulaye	X			X	SN Citec	70204898	
28	TALL Moutig	X			X	SN Citec	70 00 20 06	
29	Konate Daouda	X			X	C.V.D. et membre cc.Bouaké	70 15 89 67	
30	Ouattara Yacouba	X				Président CC.Bouaké	54926602	
31	SANOU Lassina	X			X	Chefferie Canton	76 44 73 80	
32	SANOU Djakalia	X			X	Chefferie Canton	76083353	
33	SANOU Gabriel	X			X	OSC - Planete Verdure	61256979	
34	TONI Pascaline		X		X	HC/Hôtel	74-48-10 63	
35	SOMA Safiatou		X		X	Coordination 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 Dindéresso	76-41-32-60	
37	SAWADOGO BASSIROU	X		X		CORETEC/ GUINEKO	74 53 04 24	
38	OUEDRAOGO Mamounou	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	Ancat N°3	70-82-30-19	
41	ATTIOU A. K Véronique		X		X	Mairie de K. Sandia	76 34 55 97	
42	NITCHEU N. Marshal	X			X	CLC-KCM	75 41 11 17	

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

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
01	SAKIRA Saidou	X			X	Haut Commissariat	54 01 51 06	
02	TRAORE K. Zoumana	X			X	PDS	77 46 96 32	
03	SANOU Lamoussa	X		X		Representant DMRAH/KND	70964059	
04	ZOUNGRANA Al-Hassane	X			X	ZATE/ Sa maire gonin	76312614	
05	MOSSE Grégoire	X			X	ZATA Banzon	70445427	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
06	Coulibaly Issa	X		~~X~~	X	SCOOP/Gourou	05 53 13 95	
07	Sanogo Moussa	X		X		SCOOP/Gourou	74 55 36 65	
08	Bibi Oumarou	X		X		ZAT/ Kobko	~~66 01 52 24~~ 76-06-03-32	
09	TRAORE Adama	X		X		Pechan/Sokal	54-26-90-18	
10	TRAORE Abdoulaye	X		X		CVD/Gniani	76-99-48-24	
11	TRAORE Lassina	X		X		Pecha/Gniani		
12	SIDIBE Adama	X		X		Elevage	76-88 73 78	
13	ZONGO JACQUES	X		X		ZATE/Sindo	77470446	
14	DAYANDBA Salfo	X		1	X	Projet Sindo	67 11 20 58	
15	FOFANA Lamoussa	X			X	CVD/Kangala	76 75 68 32	

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N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
16	TRAORE Drissa	X			X	Cultivateur Kassagala	72 74 49 05	
17	TRAORE Daouda	X			X	Djigouera	70 96 24 56	
18	TRAORE Harouna	X			X	Kassanga	7111 6722	
19	TRORÉ Sy	X			X	Kassanga	93537525	
20	TRAORE Djakaliia	X			X	Kassanga	76 41 09 15	
21	TRAORE Salifou	X			X	Samozogouni Kassanga	75 49 01 26	
22	TRAORE Gounagnon	X			X	Samozogouni	72 19 8665	
23	TRAORE Siaka	X			X	Samozogouni	75 62 67 45	
24	TRAORE Oumar	X			X	Djigouere Serekeni	62 69 57 83	
25	TRAORE Soumaila	X			X	Samozogouni	76127789	

N°	Nom et prénom(s)	Sexe		Age		Structure	Téléphone / E-mail	Signature
		H	F	< 35	≥ 35			
26	OUATTARA G Dramankono	X			X	Affoiat des Pecheurs	62 43 54 83	
27	TRAORE Bakary	X			X	Communauté Musulman	75471659	
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 Consultant	76 75 37 77	
31	SOW Awa	X	X		X	Trésorier CLE Association Benedicte	64 18 46 65	
32	OUEDRAOGO P. Elisée	X			X	Eaux et Forêts Samonegouana	60 94 74 18	
33	OUEDRAOGO Mathieu	X			X	DREAE SG/CLE Plandi	70 07 94 82	
34	KOANDA Ouezibah	X		X		Elevage/ Samogofeni	74430802	

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