



ADAPTATION FUND

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

PROPOSAL FOR BURKINA FASO, MALI



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
"ADVANCING CLIMATE-RESILIENT URBAN AND PERI-URBAN LIVELIHOODS IN MALI AND
BURKINA FASO"

Project Title	Advancing climate-resilient urban and peri-urban livelihoods in Mali and Burkina Faso
Project ID	AF00000578
Category	Regular size project (over \$1 million)
Type	Regional project
Stage	Concept
Country	Regional (Burkina Faso, Mali)
Implementing Entity	UNIDO
Financing Requested	USD 30,000,000.00
Reviewer	Alexandra Munoz

Co-reviewer(s)

IE Contact Person

Fatou Haidara, Fredrick Kongongo, Ganna Onysko, Mark Grigoryan, Natale Guarnaccia, Olga Gordiievska

Secretariat's Overall Comment

The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant and/or project formulation assistance grant of USD 150,000.

The initial technical review raises several issues, such as the need for specific details about the activities to be financed by the AF, how gender considerations were included in the Stakeholder analysis, the need for quantitative information and more details about the gender gap in both countries, the need to provide quantitative estimates of the economic, social and environmental benefits, among others, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.

Country Eligibility

Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol, or the Paris Agreement?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Mali (Kyoto Protocol ratified on 28 March 2002; Paris Agreement ratified on 23 September 2016) and Burkina Faso (Kyoto Protocol ratified on 31 March 2005; Paris Agreement ratified on 11 November 2016).

Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Since the 1950s, both Mali and Burkina Faso have experienced significant increases in temperature and reductions in rainfall. Mean temperatures have increased by approximately 3°C, from around 25.5°C to 28.8°C in Bamako, and from around 26.2 °C to 29.7 °C in Burkina Faso's Central Plateau (where Ouagadougou is located), with accelerated warming trends observed since the 1990s³.

Over the same period, precipitation declined from approximately 1,200–1,400 mm to 800–1,000 mm in Bamako, and from around 900 mm to 600 mm in the Central Plateau, with only a slight recovery observed after 1991.

Project Eligibility

Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: As per Endorsements Letters dated :

- Burkina Faso: 9 March 2026
- Mali: 8 May 2026

Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than fifty (50) pages for the project/programme concept, including its annexes?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: The concept note is 50 pages including the annexes.

CR1: Please add a title to each table (e.g., "Table 1: XX") for ease of reference, including tables from the AF template, such as "Project/Programme Components and Financing.

Does the regional project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the participating countries in addressing the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience, and do so providing added value through the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, but further information is needed.

Part II.A, provides information about concrete adaptation actions in both countries. The proposed regional project contributes to the thematic focal area: Food Security. However, some amendments are needed.

CR2: Kindly revise Figure 4 and amend the following:

- Please include the main development problem related to climate change that the proposal is aimed to address. This should be the first box just before the Impact.
- Please group outputs (only for this figure) to show the main solutions this proposal will implement.
- Please include the main assumptions from solutions to results.

CR3: Kindly revise Components descriptions and amend the following:

- Please reorganize and restructure the description of the components. The description must be specific regarding what will be financed under each component, for example, consultancies, capacity building, assessments, platform installation, among others.
- Under the specific description of what will be financed, please include the outcome, outputs, and main activities (main steps to achieve the outputs).
- Please include the name of the responsible institutions and any other key arrangements.

CR4: Please clarify whether any preliminary agreements are in place with the institutions involved in the implementation of the activities.

CR5: Kindly indicate explicitly how the project supports one or more of the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results at paragraph 25.

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 of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, but further information is needed.

The proposal outlines broad expected economic, social and environmental benefits under Part II.C, pages 21-23. However, it does not clearly identify vulnerable groups nor demonstrate how benefits will be equitably distributed among vulnerable communities. In addition, no quantitative estimates are provided.

CR6: Please explain the calculations used to determine the number of project beneficiaries. In addition, clarify the mechanism that will ensure the target for gender distribution and other vulnerable groups.

CR7: Kindly indicate the estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries by specific objective and gender-disaggregated where possible.

CR8: Please highlight the specific benefits that the project will provide to the most vulnerable communities.

CR9: Please further elaborate on the economic, environmental, and social benefits. Please ensure that the benefits included in the proposal are quantified (proxies are useful).

CAR1: Please refer to the Initial Gender Assessment in this section. In addition, please strengthen the Initial Gender Assessment to include figures in order to demonstrate the different needs, roles and knowledge sources of women and men in the areas of intervention, for each country, clearly stating how the change in gender dynamics might drive lasting changes.

CR10: Please clarify whether any potential negative concerns or risks of maladaptation associated with project implementation.

Is the project / programme cost-effective and does the regional approach support cost-effectiveness?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: No, further information is required.

Part II.D (pages 23-24). The proposal provides a broad explanation of how the proposed programme ensures effectiveness. However, more details are needed.

CR11: Please include a table that compares the proposed cost of each component with the cost of alternative options, allowing the project's cost-effectiveness to be assessed. Please include a rationale for the cost-effectiveness of each component, by comparing with alternatives and by including quantitative figures.

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? If applicable, it is also possible to refer to regional plans and strategies where they exist.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however further information is required.

Part II.E (pages 24-25). The concept note provides a list with national (Chad and Togo) and regional strategies/plans relevant to the proposed project, under Part II.E, pages 27-28. However, the information provided is broad and the relation with the proposed project is not clear for each one. Also, the dates of the listed plans in the table on page 28 need to be revised for more clarity.

CR12: Please include the list in a table, including the following:

- (a) The specific name of the strategy and the years covered by the strategy, the objective of the strategy, how is related to the proposed project.
- (b) The information should be included using one row per strategy/plan to provide specific information to clearly state the consistency of the proposed project with each strategy/plan.

CR13: Please table from CR11, and where available, include national/regional strategies focused on reducing gender gaps and poverty.

Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, but further information is needed.

Part II.F (pages 26-28). The proposed project indicates a list of national technical standards for both countries but does not outline a plan for compliance.

CR14: Please address the following in Table 3:

1. Include a fourth column to include the main steps required to comply with each standard.
2. Review and ensure that the list is comprehensive. For example, standards related to labour/gender, water, among others.

Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, but further information is needed.

Part II.G (pages 28-32). The concept note provides a list of relevant projects in both countries. However, more details about the lack of duplication is required.

CR15: Kindly include in table under Part II.G the following:

- (a) Kindly explain how duplication will be avoided. The lack of overlap should be clearly justified (e.g. by indicating the distinct geographic locations and/or types of interventions) for each related project identified.
- (b) Please ensure that the table is comprehensive.

Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, but further information is needed.

Part II.H (pages 32-33). The proposed project includes Component 4 on learning and knowledge management. However, it is not clear how it will be able to keep track of the experiences shared and lessons learned.

CR16: Please provide further details on LKM. Among other aspects:

- (a) the specific LKM activities under this proposed project.
- (b) clarify how and who will be responsible for tracking experiences, specify the quantity and frequency of each product, training activities.

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, but further information is needed.

Part II.I (pages 33-36). Initial consultations have been conducted and further consultation with concerned local communities will be conducted at full proposal stage. However, the consultations summary table need to be revised.

CAR2: Please refer to CAR1. In addition, please clearly indicate which meetings were specifically held to address gender-related issues.

CAR3: Please revise the structure of the table so that it includes:

1. The composition of participants, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable communities.
2. How the feedback received was integrated into the project design, explicitly indicating the output that responds to the concerns raised by stakeholders.

Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes.

As per information provided in Part II.J, pages 37-39. The proposal includes the rationale for the full adaptation costs by component, as well as for the overall project, including baseline and AF project scenarios for each one.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR4*: At Section J please remove "additionality" throughout the section when describing 'With AF scenario' as this goes contrary to the AFs full cost of adaptation reasoning.

Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unsure, further information and amendments are needed.

The concept note provides the project alignment with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund under Part III. However, the alignment table need to be revised to ensure consistency at Adaptation Fund outcome and output levels.

CR17: Please address the following:

1. Kindly revise the alignment table to ensure consistency with the Adaptation Fund results framework in this link: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/strategic-results-framework-guidance-2026/>. Format template and wording must be exactly the same.
2. Please ensure to use the exact wording of the AF Outcomes and outputs to the Updated SRF 2026.

Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unsure.

Part II.K, pages 39-42. The concept note provides a discussion about the sustainability from 5 dimensions: institutional, social, environmental, technical, and economic and financial. The proposal states that further details will be included in the Full Proposal. However, it is not clear how the project will be sustained in the long run, nor if replication and scaling up will be able to achieve. All for both countries.

CR18: Kindly identify the adaptation benefits that can be sustained after this project ends and explain if this can be replicated and/or scale up.

CR19: Please clarify and explain in greater detail how the sustainability of the project benefits will be ensured, specifically with regard to knowledge transfer. How is it expected that a single training period and other related knowledge transfer activities will ensure a lasting and sustainable change?

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?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unsure, further details are needed.

Part II.L (pages 42-44). The proposed project provides an assessment of the 15 risks, including potential impacts and risk level. However, some amendments are required.

CR20: Please provide in the table the following:

(a) Identify and describe the risk for each principle that corresponds. This should start by stating: "There is a risk...". This should include all potential direct, indirect, transboundary, and cumulative impacts and risks that could result from the proposed project based on the 15 Adaptation Fund ESP principles.

(b) Please include after the risk description, the mitigation measures by stating: "The mitigation measure will be...".

Does the project promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies and mechanisms?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes.

As per information provided in Part II.B, pages 20-21. The proposed project includes innovative solutions such a technological package, and an integrated model that includes urban and peri-urban adaptation approach. The proposal states that: "The project's innovative approach is driven by three principal innovations: i) an integrated urban and peri-urban food-system adaptation model; ii) climate-smart Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs) as common-use adaptation service platforms; and iii) inclusive adaptation finance mechanisms tailored to urban and peri-urban MSMEs, cooperatives and vulnerable producers".

The project contributes to: "Generating an evidence base of effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies".

Resource Availability

Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the regional projects/programmes?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: N/A

Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme for implementing entity (IE) fees and at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme cost for the execution costs?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes.

All figures are rounded to a whole number, and fees are correct in size (10% each).

CR22:Please review the figures in the PFG form as there is a discrepancy which is impacting the total amount. EES risks etc. row one in the grant amount indicates \$49,770 whereas the note indicates 39,770.

Eligibility of IE

Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Multilateral or Regional Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is an accredited Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE).

Accreditation status: Accredited (Special extension per Decision B.46/9)



ADAPTATION FUND

CONCEPT NOTE FOR REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: Advancing climate-resilient urban and peri-urban livelihoods in Mali and Burkina Faso

Countries: Burkina Faso, Mali

Thematic Focal Area¹: Food security

Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Executing Entities: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Burkina Faso: General Directorate of Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance
Mali : A Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD), Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development

Amount of Financing Requested: 30,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project Formulation Grant Request: Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Letters of Endorsement (LOE) signed for all countries: 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 proposal has been submitted before including at a different stage (pre-concept, concept)

☒ This is the first submission ever of the proposal at any stage

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

Please note that the Concept note proposal document should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

Acronyms

AEDD	Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement durable
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFS	Agroforestry Systems
ATH	Agribusiness Transformation Hubs
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DNA	Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture
DNPIA	Direction Nationale des Productions et des Industries Animales
EE	Executing Entity
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
E&S	Environmental & Social
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GP	Gender Policy
HHs	Households
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MIE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
SPCPSADD	Secrétariat Permanent de la Coordination des Politiques Sectorielles Agricoles et du Développement Durable
SSP	Shared Socio-economic Pathways
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

B. Project Background and Context

1. The Sahel region is warming faster than the global average. Average temperatures increased by between 0.6°C and 0.8°C from 1970 to 2010, and long-term projections indicate further temperature increases of between 3°C and 6°C^{2,3}. Since the 1950s, both Mali and Burkina Faso have experienced significant increases in temperature and reductions in rainfall. Mean temperatures have increased by approximately 3°C, from around 25.5°C to 28.8°C in Bamako, and from around 26.2 °C to 29.7 °C in Burkina Faso's Central Plateau (where Ouagadougou is located), with accelerated warming trends observed since the 1990s³. Over the same period, precipitation declined from approximately 1,200–1,400 mm to 800–1,000 mm in Bamako, and from around 900 mm to 600 mm in the Central Plateau, with only a slight recovery observed after 1991^{4,5}. Under high-emission SSP scenarios, mean annual temperatures could increase by an additional 2.5–3.5°C by 2050 and up to 5–7°C by 2100, while rainfall becomes

² Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) & Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI). (2020). *From drought to displacement: Assessing the impacts of climate change on conflict and forced migration in West Africa's Sahel region*. SIPRI/NUPI Fact Sheet. Available at: https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/NUPI_Fact_Sheet_Sahel_LR5.pdf

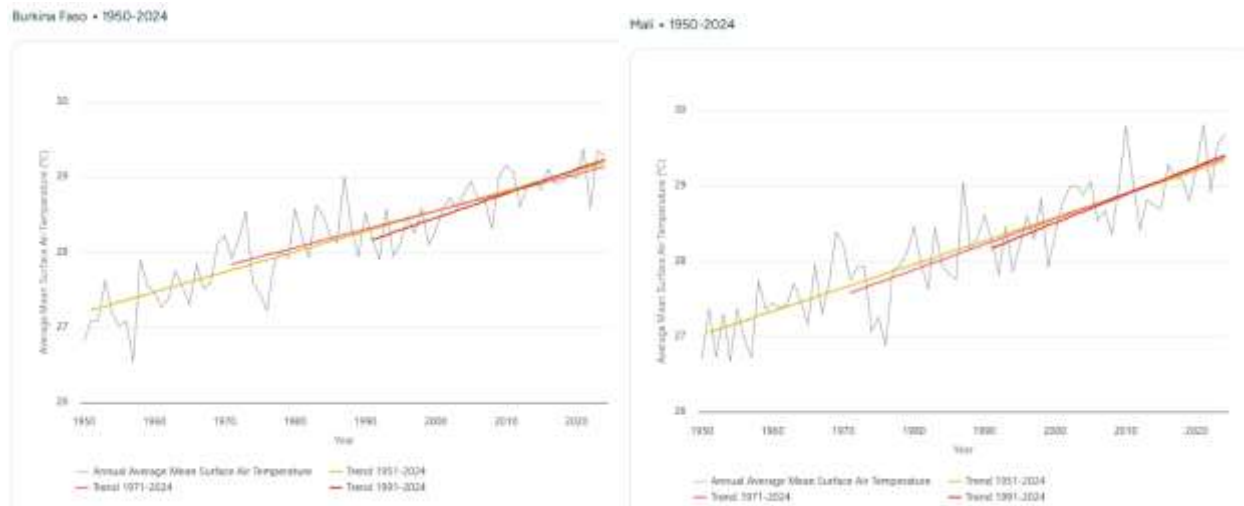
³ Ibidem.

⁴ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/burkina-faso/trends-variability-historical>

⁵ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mali/trends-variability-historical>

increasingly erratic^{6,7}. The number of days with a heat index above 35°C is projected to exceed 75 days per year by 2050 under mid-emissions scenarios (SSP2-4.5) for both Bamako and Ouagadougou. These changes, combined with rapid urbanisation and socio-economic vulnerability, are placing increasing pressure on water supply, sanitation, energy, food systems, and health services.

Figure 1: Annual Average Mean Surface Air Temperature in Burkina Faso and Mali (1950-2024).



2. Urban areas in the Sahel have become key hotspots of climate vulnerability. Bamako and Ouagadougou are highly exposed to rising temperatures, prolonged heatwaves, erratic rainfall, floods, and growing water shortages. In Burkina Faso, flood damage assessments in 2009 estimated US\$102 million in damage and US\$33 million in economic losses, primarily affecting public infrastructure and production value chains, with recovery and reconstruction needs totaling around US\$266 million⁸. Climate projections agree on a significant increase in the risk of flooding in all regions of the country. Droughts periodically result in power shortages and water scarcity in Ouagadougou, leading to water rationing and leaving some districts without water for several days.⁹ In March–April 2024, an extreme heatwave in the Sahel pushed temperatures above 45°C, resulting in over 100 deaths in Bamako within a few **days**, highlighting the severe health risks associated with extreme heat events¹⁰. At the same time, rapid urban expansion and increasing impervious surfaces have reduced the capacity of peri-urban vegetation and wetland ecosystems to regulate temperature, manage stormwater, and support local food production. This has contributed to increased flooding, intensified urban heat island effects, and declining ecosystem services in cities such as Bamako and Ouagadougou. Rainfall variability further exacerbates these challenges by disrupting water and sanitation systems in informal settlements.^{11,12}

⁶ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/burkina-faso/trends-variability-projection>

⁷ <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/mali/climate-data-projections>

⁸ Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). (2009). *Burkina Faso 2009 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: Estimated US\$135 Million Flood Impacts*. Washington, DC: GFDRR. Available at: <https://www.gfdrr.org/en/burkina-faso-2009-pdna-estimated-us135-millions-flood-impacts>

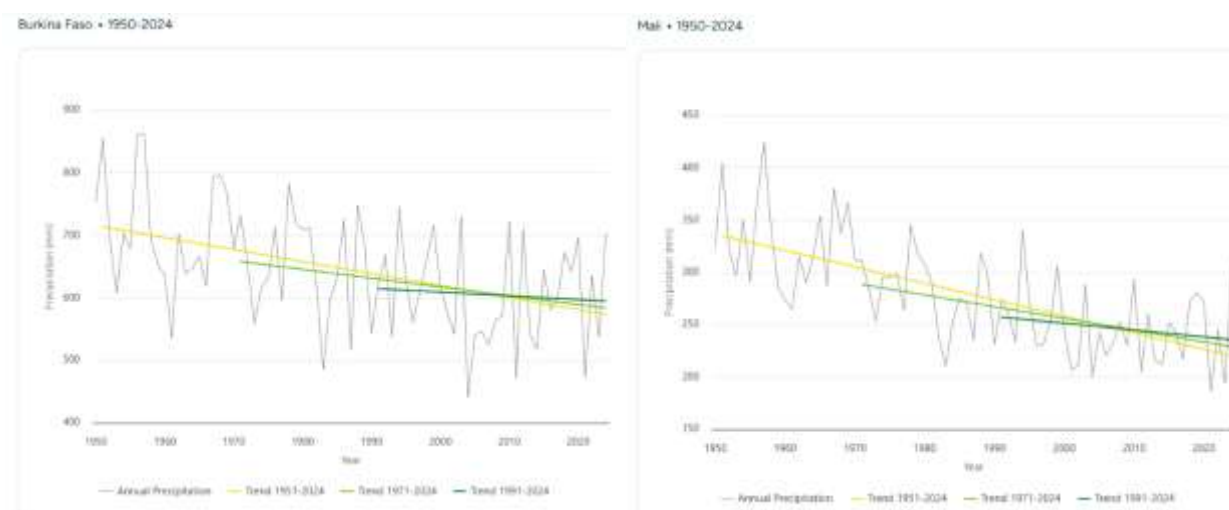
⁹ Al Jazeera. (2016, May 11). *Burkina Faso drought triggers water and power shortages*. Al Jazeera News. Available at: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/5/11/burkina-faso-drought-triggers-water-and-power-shortages>

¹⁰ <https://www.preventionweb.net/collections/sahel-heatwave-2024#:~:text=At%20the%20end%20of%20March,%C2%B0C%20across%20the%20region.>

¹¹ Cissé C. (2025). Urbanization in Sahelian Cities: A Nexus of Climate Change, Health Disparities, and Sustainable Planning. *Journal of City Climate Policy and Economy*, 3(2).

¹² ACMAD (2024). *Flood in the Sahel* Available at: https://acmad.org/wpcontent/uploads/2019/03/Information_Note_flood.pdf

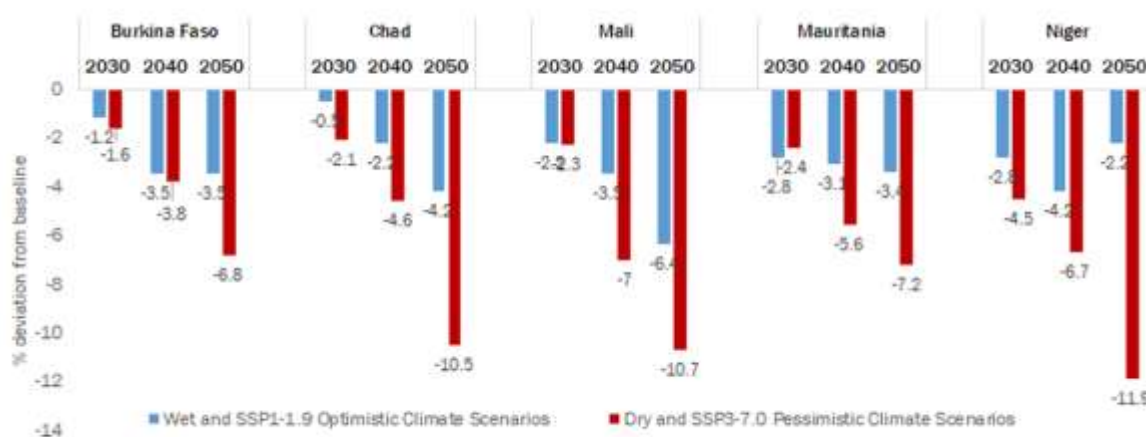
Figure 2: Precipitation trends in Burkina Faso and Mali (1950-2024).



Source: World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal

- Urban and peri-urban food systems – including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and related value chains – are highly sensitive to climate variability. Water shortages, heat stress, and erratic rainfall reduce productivity and increase post-harvest losses, while disruptions to transport, storage, and processing systems affect food supply chains and market access. Communities are facing more frequent and severe droughts and floods, which are disrupting livelihoods, infrastructure, and essential services. Since 2000, floods have affected an average of 248,000 people per year, damaging homes, roads, and other assets, while droughts affected more than 20 million people between 2016 and 2020, contributing to food insecurity and economic hardship. Repeated droughts are also driving rural-to-urban migration, further increasing pressure on already strained urban systems. Climate change will cause significant economic losses if adaptation measures are not implemented to mitigate the negative impact on growth and development. Substantial GDP losses are expected under pessimistic scenarios, with a decline of approximately 6.4% to 6.8% in Burkina Faso by 2050 and over 10% in Mali over the same period.¹³

Figure 3: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) losses from climate change impact with no adaptation policies and investments.



¹³ Ibid.

4. Rapid urban growth, driven by migration, displacement, and population increase, together with persistent poverty, have overwhelmed municipal planning systems and contributed to the degradation of peri-urban ecosystems. According to the fifth General Population and Housing Census (RGPH-5), the city of Bamako has 4,227,569 inhabitants. Its built-up area expanded from around 5,400 ha in 1990 to 13,350 ha in 2020, largely replacing farmland and green spaces that are critical for local food systems¹⁴. Similarly, Ouagadougou's population has grown to approximately 3.7 million in 2026, up from 920,000 in 2000, with built-up surfaces expanding by 78% between 2003 and 2021, primarily through conversion of agricultural and bare land into impervious areas^{15,16}.
5. Conflict, climate shocks, and economic pressures are major drivers of migration, further accelerating urban population growth. Across the Sahel, around 8 million people are internally displaced¹⁷. In Mali, insecurity in the north and central regions since 2012 has displaced large numbers of people toward Bamako^{18,19}, while in Burkina Faso approximately 28% of the population has migrated at least once, mostly internally toward cities such as Ouagadougou²⁰. These population inflows place additional strain on land, water, services, and employment opportunities, disproportionately affecting women, youth, and the elderly, and , contributing to persistent food insecurity and undernutrition.^{21,22} Around 1.6 million people in Mali are facing acute food insecurity²³, while more than 80% of children under five and over 65% of women suffer from iron deficiency. In Ouagadougou, more than one in ten children under five in Ouagadougou experienced acute malnutrition in 2021²⁴.
6. High levels of poverty and inequality further increase vulnerability to climate risks. The incidence of poverty is estimated at 17.9% in 2024 in Bamako, compared to 27.9% and 52.1% respectively in other cities and rural areas²⁵, while in Ouagadougou, one-third of residents in informal settlements were multidimensionally poor in 2015, and over 95% lacked access to improved sanitation facilities²⁶. These challenges are particularly acute for young populations, with children under 15 accounting for around 41% of the population in Bamako and 34% in Ouagadougou. Gender inequality further exacerbates vulnerability, with gender income gaps estimated at approximately 73% in Bamako and 75.4% in Ouagadougou. Female-headed households often have lower levels of education and fewer economic

¹⁴ Fomba, M. et al. 2024. Urban Green Spaces in Bamako and Sikasso, Mali: Land Use Changes and Perceptions. *Land* **2024**, 13(1), 59.

¹⁵ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/cities/burkina-faso/ouagadougou>

¹⁶ Valentin Ouedraogo, V. et al. 2023. Intensity Analysis for Urban Land Use/Land Cover Dynamics Characterization of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso in Burkina Faso. *Land* **2023**, 12(5), 1063.

¹⁷ *From drought to displacement: Assessing the impacts of climate change on conflict and forced migration in West Africa's Sahel region* (2020).

¹⁸ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sahelcrisis>

¹⁹ World Food Programme (WFP). (2025). *Mali Country Brief*. Rome: United Nations World Food Programme. Available at <https://www.wfp.org/countries/mali>

²⁰ World Bank. (2006). *Creating Better Jobs for Poverty Reduction in Burkina Faso*. Report No. 38335-BF. Available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/717691468236983239/pdf/383350BF.pdf>

²¹ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) & Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI). (2020). *From drought to displacement: Assessing the impacts of climate change on conflict and forced migration in West Africa's Sahel region*. SIPRI/NUPI Fact Sheet. Available at: https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/NUPI_Fact_Sheet_Sahel_LR5.pdf

²² Crump, R. et al. (2019). The contribution of livestock to urban resilience: the case of Bamako, Mali. *Tropical Animal Health and Production*, 51, 7–16.

²³ World Food Programme (WFP). (2025). *Mali Country Brief*. Rome: United Nations World Food Programme. Available at: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/mali>

²⁴ Maiga, M., et al. (2025). Nutritional Status of Children under Five in Bamako's IDP Sites. *Open Journal of Pediatrics*, 15(3), 435-445. Available at: https://www.scirp.org/pdf/ojped_1331702.pdf

²⁵ Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT). (2025). *Résultats Annuels de l'Enquête Harmonisée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM/RANUEL) 2024*. Bamako: République du Mali, Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances Available at: https://www.instat-mali.org/storage/328/ranuel24_eq.pdf; World Bank (WB). (2024). *Mali Poverty & Equity Brief* Available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099917001062522627/pdf/IDU-e18e106a-63d7-4e8a-8235-822be6781584.pdf>

²⁶ Agence Française de Développement (AFD). (2021). *Improving housing and access to sanitation in informal neighborhoods in Ouagadougou to reduce inequalities*. February 2021 – No. 29 | UE-AFD Research Facility on Inequalities. Available at: <https://www.afd.fr/sites/default/files/2021-02-06-25-37/DPP29VA-inequalities-informal-neighborhoods-ouagadougou-zanfini.pdf>

opportunities²⁷. This situation frequently forces them to live in informal settlements exposed to risks, characterized by inadequate drainage and insufficient access to drinking water and sanitation infrastructure. As a result, residents are highly exposed to floods, heat stress, and waterborne diseases²⁸.

7. Despite these growing risks, institutional and governance capacities remain insufficient to effectively address climate challenges in urban and peri-urban contexts. Municipal authorities often lack the technical, financial, and coordination capacity to integrate climate risks into urban planning, land-use management, and service delivery. Early warning systems and climate information services remain limited in coverage and accessibility, particularly for vulnerable populations. In addition, fragmented planning across sectors such as water, energy, agriculture, and land management limits the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation efforts. Overall, the combination of increasing climate hazards, rapid urbanisation, ecosystem degradation, and socio-economic vulnerability is placing significant strain on urban and peri-urban systems in Mali and Burkina Faso. Without targeted and integrated adaptation interventions, these pressures are expected to intensify, further undermining livelihoods, food security, and resilience in rapidly growing cities across the Sahel.
8. Table 1 summarizes the broader climate-risk, impact and adaptation-capacity landscape affecting urban and peri-urban systems in Bamako and Ouagadougou. From this broader assessment, seven priority barriers were selected in consultation with National Designated Authorities from both countries for project intervention. This selection responded to the following criteria: i) common to both countries and target cities; ii) directly linked to the adaptation capacity gaps identified for local institutions, communities and value-chain actors; iii) addressable through concrete adaptation investments within the scope of the project; and iv) critical to achieving sustained resilience of urban and peri-urban food systems. The project objectives and components are therefore structured around these priority barriers, rather than attempting to address every climate-related challenge identified in the broader risk assessment. In Table 1, adaptation capacity gaps refer to the practical capacities missing among local governments, technical institutions, communities, producer groups, MSMEs and other value-chain actors, while underlying barriers refer to the structural, institutional, financial and informational constraints that explain why these gaps persist. The proposed regional project builds the adaptive capacities of local stakeholders by overcoming these underlying barriers, which are discussed in the next section.

²⁷ United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). (2014). *The State of African Cities 2014: Re-imagining Sustainable Urban Transitions*. Nairobi: UN-Habitat. Available at: <https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/download-manager-files/State%20of%20African%20Cities%202014.pdf>

²⁸ World Bank (WB). (2022). *Country Climate and Development Report*. G5 Sahel Region. Western and Central Africa. World Bank Group.

Table 1: Summary table of climate risks, impacts, adaptation gaps and barriers in urban and peri-urban areas in Ouagadougou and Bamako.

Climate hazards	Impacts	Adaptation capacity gaps affecting institutions, communities and value-chain actors	Underlying barriers explaining why these gaps persist	Project Objectives
➤ Rainfall variability and increasing drought risk ➤ Temperature rise and heat stress ➤ Floods ➤ Land degradation and deforestation Other socio-economic stressors: ➤ Rapid urbanization ➤ Mass displacement ➤ Conflict ➤ Economic hardship Vulnerability: High Economic dependence of urban and peri-urban communities on climate-sensitive value chains; substantial adaptation capacity gaps	Impact on water, agriculture and land: ➤ Decline in agricultural yields, post-harvest losses ➤ Loss of peri-urban vegetation and ecosystems ➤ Soil erosion, wetland loss ➤ Reduced fallow periods and deforestation ➤ Water shortage Impact on human and animal health: ➤ Water contamination and waterborne diseases ➤ Flood damage to homes, roads and other infrastructure ➤ Deaths due to extreme heat ➤ Food insecurity and malnutrition for vulnerable households. ➤ Decrease of farmers' income ➤ Zoonoses from stressed livestock amplify human and animal health risks ➤ Transboundary pests and diseases	✓ Limited access and coverage of localized climate information and early warning systems ✓ Insufficient capacity to plan for climate risks ✓ Insufficient capacity for ecosystem restoration and management ✓ Low adoption of climate-resilient agricultural and circular practices Limited access to resilient infrastructure and technologies including drought-tolerant seeds, small-scale irrigation, and water-harvesting infrastructure	✓ Fragmented governance and weak coordination, insufficient formal platforms for sharing adaptation knowledge and climate risks ✓ Inadequate information services on climate data, localized forecasts, and market intelligence ✓ Peri-urban farmland erosion, degradation of green infrastructure and maladaptive practices (overharvesting /clearing of trees for charcoal or farmland) ✓ Water insecurity and inadequate irrigation infrastructure ✓ Limited knowledge of climate-smart practices and weak urban-peri-urban extension coverage ✓ Limited value addition ✓ Financing gaps for resilient adaptation investments	The Overall objective is to reduce climate vulnerability and strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban and peri-urban populations in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako (Mali) Specific Objectives: (i) Strengthen local governance systems, institutional capacities, and coordination mechanisms for the effective and inclusive delivery of climate change adaptation services in urban and peri-urban contexts. This objective responds to barriers 1 and 4: fragmented governance and weak coordination; and inadequate climate and market information services (see next section) (ii) Develop urban and peri-urban climate-resilient livelihoods through integrated and sustainable management of land, water, and ecosystem resources. This objective responds primarily to barriers 2 and 3: peri-urban farmland erosion and degradation of green infrastructure; and water insecurity and inadequate irrigation infrastructure. (see next section) (iii) increase the adaptive capacity and competitiveness of agro-pastoral value chains through the adoption of climate-resilient technologies, infrastructure, inclusive market systems, extension/advisory support and adaptation finance. This objective responds primarily to barriers 5, 6 and 7: limited knowledge of climate-smart practices and weak extension coverage; limited value addition; and financing gaps for resilient adaptation investments. (see next section)

Identification of key challenges and barriers to climate adaptation and resilience

9. The Ouagadougou and Bamako regions face convergent, urban-specific climate-adaptation challenges that constrain resilience of peri-urban food systems and the livelihoods that depend on them. Rapid urban expansion, water stress, heat-driven productivity loss, weak urban food-system infrastructure, and limited access to affordable finance for MSMEs and cooperatives interact with governance fragmentation and weak climate-service uptake to produce the following barriers²⁹:
10. **1. Fragmented governance and weak coordination.** Municipal services, line ministries, and producer organizations operate in silos, leading to poor land-use planning, under-resourced green-belt protection, and missed opportunities to link public procurement with climate-resilient production. In Bamako and Ouagadougou, peri-urban agricultural planning is rarely integrated with municipal climate plans and institutional coordination on urban food security and ecosystem management remains nascent or uneven, reducing the ability to mainstream climate resilience into urban development strategies³⁰.
11. **2. Peri-urban farmland erosion and degradation of green infrastructure.** Urban sprawl continues to erode farmland, with unclear or insecure access arrangements for peri-urban producers. Insecure or unclear access arrangements also reduce incentives for peri-urban producers, especially women and youth, to invest in soil restoration, water-saving irrigation, tree planting and other adaptation measures whose benefits accrue over several seasons. Green-belt restoration is underfunded and remains pilot-scale³¹. This reduces the availability of land for market gardens and peri-urban food production that buffer food systems in stress periods. Coupled with the degradation of green belts, maladaptive practices and limited investment in parks, urban trees and watershed buffers, ecosystem services that moderate heat, retain soil moisture and support peri-urban production are impaired³².
12. **3. Water insecurity and inadequate irrigation infrastructure.** Water insecurity for peri-urban production and processing is a critical barrier across both countries. Groundwater and surface water sources are strained, while affordable, climate-smart irrigation solutions (solar pumps, drip systems, water harvesting) remain out of reach for most small producers³³. The absence of affordable, climate-smart irrigation and shared storage (tanks, micro-reservoirs) undermines the capacity of small farmers and micro-processors to buffer production and processing against drought and dry season stress.
13. **4. Inadequate climate and market information services.** Urban farmers and market actors in Bamako and Ouagadougou receive little actionable, localized climate or market intelligence. Where information exists, it is often not packaged for smallholder use and suffers from weak dissemination channels³⁴. Existing information systems are not translated into local languages, with weak extension services or digital platforms to extend reach, reducing uptake by urban and peri-urban smallholders and MSMEs³⁵.
14. **5. Limited knowledge of climate-smart practices and weak urban extension coverage** Training, demonstration plots, regenerative urban practices (composting, soil conservation, tree shading), and tailored business support to urban and peri-urban farmers, cooperatives and MSMEs, especially those led by women and youth, are scarce. Extension systems are still largely rural-oriented, leaving urban actors, often informal and female-led, underserved. This gap limits the adoption of

²⁹ These barriers have been identified through preliminary consultations held with National Designated Authorities from both countries (see Table 4I). They have been corroborated and complemented with information from key national documents and scientific literature.

³⁰ NAP Global Network / Government of Burkina Faso (2021–2022). 'Evaluation / Assessment of Burkina Faso's NAP — governance & municipal coordination' (evaluation report & workshop outputs); Macalou, M.; Keïta, S.I.; Coulibaly, A.B.; Diamoutene, A.K. (2023). 'Urbanization and food security: evidence from Mali'. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 06 July 2023. DOI: 10.3389/fsufs.2023.1168181.

³¹ Ouedraogo et al., 2023; Keïta, M.A., Ruan, R., An, R. (2021). 'Spatiotemporal change of urban-sprawl patterns in Bamako district, Mali: remote-sensing/time-series analysis'. *Urban Science* (MDPI). DOI: 10.3390/urbansci5010004.

³² Tucker, L. (2023). *Climate vulnerabilities and food insecurity in Mali*. IMF Selected Issues Papers No. 2023/054. <https://doi.org/10.5089/9798400251016.018>; Rikolto & partner (2021–2023). 'Green-belt / urban food-gardens rehabilitation pilot reports — Ouagadougou (Green Lung) projects'.

³³ FAO — Drought Portal, national case study: Mali. [FAOHome](https://www.fao.org/drought-portal/country/mali) URL: [Mali](https://www.fao.org/drought-portal/country/mali)

³⁴ FAO guidance on climate information and World Bank (2023). Digital climate information and agriculture advisory delivery mechanisms in West Africa.

³⁵ FAO. (2021). *Climate information services for agricultural development: Lessons from West Africa*. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb1346en/CB1346EN.pdf>

resilient practices that can enhance adaptive capacity, stabilize productivity and diversify income in urban food systems³⁶.

15. **6. Limited value addition.** Lack of drying, cold storage, and basic processing capacity shortens shelf life and prevents diversification into higher-value products, reducing income potential. Bamako and Ouagadougou food systems suffer from weak drying, cold storage, clean processing facilities and quality assurance infrastructure that cause high losses after harvest and low margins for peri-urban producers and processors. This is especially acute where food traders depend on climate-sensitive horticultural, livestock and agro-pastoral products that require timely processing to prevent spoilage. Without value addition, incomes remain low and the incentive to invest in climate adaptation technologies weakens³⁷.
16. **7. Financing gaps for resilient adaptation investments.** Urban and peri-urban MSMEs, cooperatives and smallholder groups in both country contexts face constrained access to climate finance. Banks and microfinance institutions demand high collateral and are risk-averse, while public financing is limited. Blended finance windows, catalytic grants and guarantees that could de-risk private investment in climate-resilient infrastructure (water systems, cooling/storage, small processing units) remain largely untapped. As a result, adaptation technologies and resilient business models fail to scale, reinforcing vulnerability³⁸.
17. By addressing these challenges and unlocking adaptation barriers, the project will deliver direct adaptation benefits by reducing exposure and sensitivity to climate risks and increasing adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban and peri-urban populations.

C. Project/Programme Objectives

18. The objective is to reduce climate vulnerability and strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable urban and peri-urban populations in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and Bamako (Mali) by delivering concrete, locally led adaptation solutions that:
 - (i) strengthen local governance systems, institutional capacities, and coordination mechanisms for the effective and inclusive delivery of climate change adaptation services in urban and peri-urban contexts;
 - (ii) develop urban and peri-urban climate-resilient livelihoods through integrated and sustainable management of land, water, and ecosystem resources;
 - (iii) increase the adaptive capacity and competitiveness of agro-pastoral value chains through the adoption of climate-resilient technologies, infrastructure, inclusive market systems, extension/advisory support and adaptation finance.

D. Project/Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
1. Component 1. Strengthening local governance and climate information services for adaptation	Outcome 1.1. Improved enabling environment for the local delivery of climate adaptation services.	Output 1.1.1. Institutional coordination mechanisms, technical tools and capacity-building support established for national and municipal institutions to strengthen delivery of environmental	Burkina Faso, Mali	2,500,000

³⁶ Erwin, D. (2022). *Urban and peri-urban agriculture case studies – Overview, conclusions and recommendations. An annex to Urban and peri-urban agriculture – From production to food systems*. Rome, FAO and Leuven, Rikolto. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9734en>

³⁷ FAO - *Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (TPFLW)* – Countries: Mali and Burkina Faso (Accessed on 31 March 2026).

³⁸ UNCDF — LoCAL (Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility). *Final report / lessons learned 2019–2022; Annual Report 2023 (LoCAL)*. URL: <https://www.uncdf.org/article/8328>

EE are General Directorate of Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance Burkina Faso and: Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD), Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, Mali		and climate adaptation functions.		
		Output 1.1.2. Localized agri-climate early warning, advisory and market information services established and disseminated to vulnerable urban and peri-urban communities to support anticipatory action and climate risk reduction.	Burkina Faso, Mali	1,500,000
2. Component 2. Development of resilient livelihoods through integrated climate-resilient land and water management EE are General Directorate of Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance Burkina Faso and: Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD), Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, Mali	Outcome 2.1. Increased resilience of urban and peri-urban livelihoods and productive ecosystems through integrated climate-resilient land, water and nature-based solutions (NbS).	Output 2.1.1. Climate-resilient water, land and ecosystem management infrastructure and technologies provided in vulnerable urban and peri-urban communities.	Burkina Faso, Mali	3,000,000
		Output 2.1.2. Community-governed "waste-to-input" resource hubs operationalized.	Burkina Faso, Mali	2,500,000
		Output 2.1.3. NbS (e.g. watershed rehabilitation, agroforestry, urban green buffers, soil and water conservation measures) co-designed, implemented and integrated into urban and peri-urban land-use, water and food-systems planning.	Burkina Faso, Mali	2,500,000
3. Component 3. Climate-resilient agro-pastoral value chains EE is UNIDO	Outcome 3.1. Increased adaptive capacity of urban and peri-urban agro-pastoral value chains through the adoption of climate-resilient infrastructure, technologies, and circular economy approaches.	Output 3.1.1. Common user Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs) operationalized and made accessible to smallholder farmers, cooperatives and youth and women-led MSMEs for mechanization,, providing post-harvest management, agro-processing, energy-efficient technologies and market-linkage services.	Burkina Faso, Mali	6,936,305
		Output 3.1.2. Strategic market and aggregation infrastructure climate-proofed, rehabilitated, and	Burkina Faso, Mali	2,794,000

		operationalized to strengthen resilient and inclusive food supply chains.		
		Output 3.1.3. Integrated Climate-Agri-Entrepreneurship and inclusive adaptation finance mechanisms, including a community-managed blended financial solution operationalized.	Burkina Faso, Mali	2,000,000
4. Component 4. Monitoring, evaluation, learning and adaptive management EE is UNIDO	Outcome 4.1. Enhanced knowledge, learning, and data systems for evidence-based adaptation and scaling of best practices.	Output 4.1.1. Integrated Project Learning, Knowledge Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting System established and operationalized.	Burkina Faso, Mali	2,000,000
5. Total component cost				25,730,305
6. Project/Programme Execution cost				1,542,423
7. Total Project/Programme Cost				27,272,728
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)				2,727,272
Amount of Financing Requested				30,000,000

E. Projected Calendar

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2028
Mid-term Review (if planned)	June 2030
Project/Programme Closing	December 2032
Terminal Evaluation	January 2033

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Project Description

19. The project is founded on the premise that the climate resilience of rapidly growing Sahelian cities depends fundamentally on the resilience of the urban and peri-urban systems that sustain them. The project therefore treats Bamako and Ouagadougou as a single strategic adaptation landscape, characterized by similar climate hazards, shared development challenges, and interconnected vulnerabilities affecting food systems, water resources, ecosystems, livelihoods and local governance. Both cities are experiencing accelerating urban growth, increasing pressure on land and natural resources, recurrent droughts and floods, rising temperatures, ecosystem degradation, and growing food insecurity. These pressures are increasingly concentrated in peri-urban areas, where agricultural production, water resources, ecosystem services and informal livelihoods are simultaneously exposed to climate shocks and urban expansion. As a result, **climate vulnerability is no longer confined to**

to climate shocks and urban expansion. As a result, **climate vulnerability is no longer confined to rural areas but is becoming a defining challenge for urban resilience and sustainable development across the Sahel.**

20. Rather than addressing these challenges through isolated sectoral interventions, the project adopts an integrated systems-based adaptation approach that recognizes the interdependence between climate governance, ecosystem health, water security, food production, markets and livelihoods. **The project is structured around three mutually reinforcing adaptation pathways: strengthening the enabling environment for the delivery of climate adaptation services and risk-informed governance; improving the climate-resilient management of land, water and ecosystems in urban and peri-urban areas; and enhancing the resilience of agro-pastoral value chains through climate-smart technologies, resilient infrastructure, circular economy solutions and innovative financing mechanisms.** Together, these investments seek to create a virtuous cycle in which strengthened institutions and climate information services enable more effective adaptation planning and decision-making; resilient ecosystems and water systems sustain agricultural productivity and reduce climate risks; and strengthened value chains generate the economic incentives, market opportunities and financial resources required for sustained adaptation investments.
21. The regional approach is central to the project's theory of change and expected impact. Bamako and Ouagadougou face common climate risks and structural constraints that cannot be effectively addressed through fragmented interventions. By developing and testing adaptation solutions across two comparable Sahelian urban systems, the project will generate regional public goods in the form of shared methodologies, adaptation models, climate information tools, institutional approaches and implementation lessons that can be replicated across other rapidly urbanizing cities of the Sahel. Joint implementation will facilitate peer learning, reduce duplication of effort, generate economies of scale in knowledge generation and capacity development, and strengthen the evidence base for urban climate adaptation in a region where adaptation investments have historically focused on rural landscapes. In doing so, the project **will demonstrate how integrated investments in governance, ecosystems and climate-resilient food systems can simultaneously strengthen food security, livelihood resilience and adaptive capacity in some of the most climate-vulnerable urban environments in West Africa.**

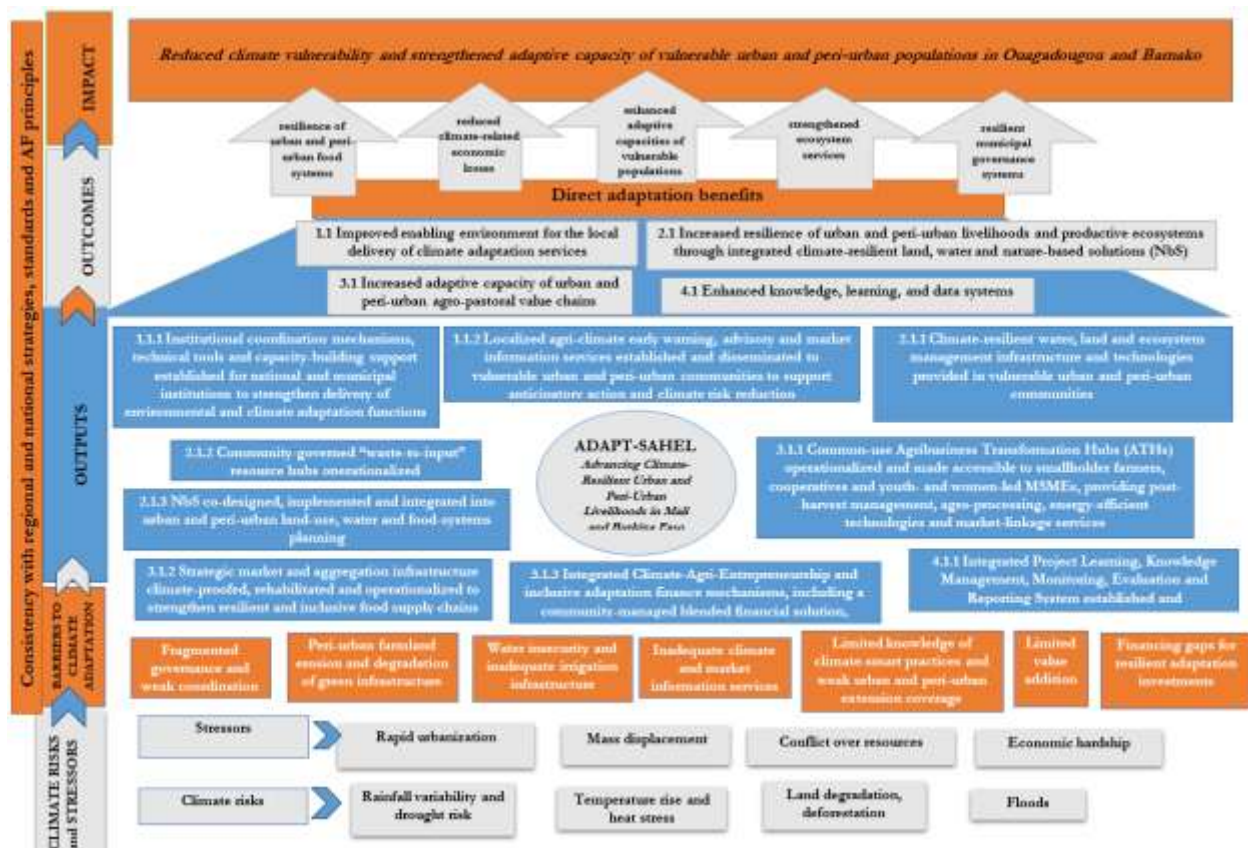
Preliminary gender analysis

22. The preliminary gender analysis indicates that women in the Bamako District (Mali) and Greater Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) face disproportionately higher climate vulnerability due to persistent gender inequalities that limit their adaptive capacity within urban and peri-urban food systems. Climate change including rising temperatures, recurrent droughts, flooding and ecosystem degradation exacerbates existing constraints on women, who play central roles in food production, processing, market gardening and informal food trade while bearing primary responsibility for household food security and unpaid care work. Key barriers identified include insecure access to land and natural resources, limited access to water, climate information, extension services and climate-resilient technologies, financial exclusion, inadequate climate-resilient infrastructure, and underrepresentation in adaptation planning and urban governance. These structural constraints reduce women's ability to invest in and adopt adaptation measures, resulting in greater livelihood risks and climate-related losses. In response, the project adopts a gender-responsive adaptation approach that strengthens women's participation in climate governance, expands equitable access to climate information and resilient water and ecosystem management, promotes climate-resilient Agribusiness Transformation Hubs and gender-responsive adaptation finance, and supports women-led enterprises through improved technologies, market access and entrepreneurship. Across all components, the project will implement targeted measures—including equitable participation, capacity development, support for women-led organizations, leadership opportunities and sex-disaggregated monitoring to ensure that women are recognized and empowered as key agents of climate adaptation and resilient urban food systems.

Theory of Change

23. If local institutions improve coordination and climate-informed planning, and vulnerable producers, cooperatives and MSMEs gain access to climate information, resilient infrastructure, finance, and climate-smart technologies, then these actors will adopt more resilient production and livelihood practices. This will reduce sensitivity to droughts, floods, heat stress and market disruptions, while strengthening food-system resilience, income stability and adaptive capacity in Bamako and Ouagadougou. The Theory of Change assumes that adaptation outcomes in rapidly urbanizing Sahelian contexts cannot be achieved through isolated sectoral interventions. Instead, resilient urban food systems require simultaneous investments in governance, ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient infrastructure, inclusive value chains, and knowledge systems. This causal pathway further assumes that local institutions have the mandate and incentives to coordinate across sectors; that climate and market information is accessible and actionable for vulnerable users; and that producers, cooperatives and MSMEs can access and maintain the technologies, finance and services introduced by the project.
24. This transformation pathway is grounded in the recognition that climate vulnerability in Bamako and Ouagadougou is driven not only by **climate risks and stressors**, such as increasing temperatures, erratic rainfall, floods, droughts, and ecosystem degradation, but also by **barriers to climate adaptation**, notably weak institutional coordination, insufficient climate services, loss of peri-urban productive land, inadequate water management infrastructure, weak market systems, high post-harvest losses, and limited access to finance for adaptation investments. **The project therefore addresses both the climatic and structural drivers of vulnerability through an integrated urban resilience approach.**

Figure 4: Project Theory of Change.



Project Structure

25. The project is structured around four mutually reinforcing components that collectively address the underlying drivers of vulnerability while delivering **concrete adaptation measures**. These components are designed to operate across scales — from institutional strengthening to community-level investments — ensuring coherence between policy frameworks, infrastructure development, and livelihood resilience.

Component 1: Strengthening local governance and climate information services for adaptation

26. This component addresses **barriers 1 and 4**, namely **1. Fragmented governance and weak coordination** and **4. Inadequate climate and market information services**. The component is organized around two linked functions: strengthening governance and coordination for risk-informed urban and peri-urban adaptation planning; and improving the generation, dissemination and use of localized climate and market information services. It seeks to unlock them by enhancing the capacity of municipal and national institutions to **anticipate, plan for, and respond to climate risks**, including the effective delivery of climate adaptation services at the local level. Municipal authorities, market associations, and community institutions will be supported to manage climate risks across urban and peri-urban areas through capacity building, policy guidance, and coordination platforms. Climate-smart, conflict-sensitive governance will facilitate equitable access to resources, inclusive decision-making, and the integration of adaptation strategies into municipal development plans. The project will provide technical and advisory support to local governments and stakeholders to operationalize climate-resilient urban planning, risk-informed peri-urban land-use planning, municipal adaptation planning, and climate-informed food-system governance. By enhancing institutional capacities and promoting multi-stakeholder collaboration, the project will create an enabling environment for locally led adaptation action, ensuring sustainability and resilience in the delivery of climate services.
27. Key outputs under this component (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2) will support the establishment of **integrated climate information systems, early warning mechanisms, risk-informed urban planning tools, and strengthened local adaptation service delivery systems**. To achieve this, activities under these outputs will envisage concrete adaptation measures. Specifically, the project will establish multi-stakeholder Urban Food and Climate Platforms (UFC Platforms). Functioning as institutional coordination mechanisms, these platforms will bridge infrastructure, policy and community action to strengthen dialogue, joint planning, and integrated responses to climate risks disrupting urban and peri-urban food systems. The platforms will bring together key regional, national, and local stakeholders to strengthen coordination on climate adaptation and resilient urban food systems. At the regional level, the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) will host the aggregated data; at national level, the Agence Nationale de la Météorologie du Burkina Faso (ANAM-BF) and the National Meteorological Agency of Mali (MALI-MÉTÉO). The platform operations will engage municipal planning departments, market authorities, environmental and water management agencies, producer organizations, MSME associations, civil society organization and national civil protection agencies... 3.
28. **The project will further support municipalities in reviewing and harmonizing zoning regulations and land-use planning instruments** to better protect peri-urban productive areas, including green belt zones and market gardening sites increasingly threatened by urban expansion. Particular attention will be given to strengthening land-use security and clarifying temporary access arrangements for vulnerable peri-urban producers, especially women and youth engaged in urban agriculture and small-scale food production. In parallel, the project will assist municipal authorities in integrating peri-urban agro-value chain resilience priorities into local adaptation plans, food system strategies and, where

relevant, municipal food-supply or institutional purchasing arrangements, so that public-sector demand can support climate-resilient local production.

29. **Under Output 1.1.2, the project will improve the generation, dissemination and use of localized climate and market information services.** It will deploy hydro-meteorological and environmental monitoring systems and accessible ICT-based dissemination channels in Bamako and Ouagadougou. Indicative equipment may include meteorological sensors and river and groundwater monitoring tools, while dissemination may combine SMS, voice messaging, WhatsApp and local radio. The resulting services will translate climate and environmental data into seasonal forecasts, flood and heat alerts, pest and disease advisories, and relevant market information, including prices, input availability, aggregation and storage options, and buyer requirements. Precise monitoring locations, system configurations and dissemination packages will be determined during full proposal preparation as described under the USP treatment below.
30. **The component will also invest in strengthening local technical capacities by training municipal extension officers, cooperative leaders, and community facilitators** to interpret climate advisories, communicate risks effectively, and support producer groups in developing seasonal production calendars and adaptive planning measures. Through these combined interventions, the project will enhance the institutional responsiveness, coordination capacity, access to timely climate information for vulnerable communities and adaptive decision-making of local actors, thereby strengthening the enabling environment for locally led climate adaptation in vulnerable urban and peri-urban contexts. Evidence from regional initiatives shows that improving access to climate data and integrating it into decision-making processes significantly enhances anticipatory capacity and reduces disaster losses³⁹. These measures will increase adaptive capacity by improving **anticipatory action, climate risk governance, and institutional coordination**, which are critical constraints to effective adaptation in urban Sahelian contexts⁴⁰. By strengthening coordination mechanisms and enabling multi-stakeholder collaboration, the component will create an enabling environment for sustainable and scalable adaptation interventions implemented under subsequent components.

Component 2: Development of resilient livelihoods through integrated climate-resilient land and water management

31. Urban and peri-urban areas face acute pressure on land, water, and ecosystem services, amplified by climate variability, urbanization and displacement. Component 2 addresses **barriers 2 and 3**, namely the **2. Peri-urban farmland erosion and degradation of green infrastructure** and **3. Water insecurity and inadequate irrigation infrastructure**. It seeks to unlock them by implementing integrated climate-smart infrastructure and nature-based solutions to restore degraded peri-urban ecosystems, enhance water availability, and reduce the impacts of floods, heatwaves, and droughts. Watershed rehabilitation, urban green belts, agroforestry, and soil and water conservation practices will be co-designed with communities to ensure ownership and long-term maintenance. Technical training, extension services, and community-led management mechanisms will equip residents with the skills to sustain ecosystem interventions. The project will explicitly prioritize gender-responsive approaches, ensuring that women and youth participate in ecosystem restoration, water management, and adaptive agriculture activities. By enhancing peri-urban ecosystem services, the project will improve the resilience of local livelihoods, strengthen climate resilience, and contribute to sustainable urban development.
32. Key outputs under this component (Outputs 2.1.1 to 2.1.3) will combine resilient infrastructure, climate-smart technologies, ecosystem restoration and community-based governance for sustainable natural resource management. Under Output 2.1.1, the project will improve productive water security

³⁹ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2023). *Strengthening resilience in the Sahel: Climate adaptation and risk reduction*. New York.

⁴⁰ WMO. (2021). *State of Climate Services 2021*. World Meteorological Organization.

through a defined envelope of common-user water storage, solar-powered small-scale irrigation, rainwater and floodwater harvesting, drainage and simplified groundwater-monitoring measures in vulnerable peri-urban production zones. These investments will reduce dependence on increasingly unreliable rainfall, manage flood and drought risks and improve year-round access to water for productive use.

33. Full proposal preparation will determine the specific sites, scale, technical mix, designs and operation and maintenance arrangements for Output 2.1.1 through hydrological and hydrogeological assessment, climate-risk and feasibility analysis, land and access checks, environmental and social screening and stakeholder consultation. The project will work with the ministries and agencies responsible for agriculture and water resources, including the Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement in Burkina Faso and the Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique in Mali. It will also strengthen the capacities of farmer cooperatives, producer groups and local communities to apply sustainable water-harvesting, flood-control, small-scale irrigation and groundwater-management practices. The site-specific infrastructure is treated as USP as described below.
34. Under Output 2.1.2 the project will further strengthen climate adaptation by reducing the vulnerability of peri-urban agricultural systems in Bamako and Ouagadougou to increasing climate variability, declining soil fertility, water stress, and rising input costs. The conversion of urban organic and agricultural waste into compost, organic fertilizers, biochar, and other bio-inputs will improve soil health, enhance water retention, increase nutrient availability, and reduce dependence on climate-sensitive external inputs such as synthetic fertilizers. By linking circular economy solutions with peri-urban production systems and institutional food programmes, the project will support more resilient food systems while reducing waste-related environmental pressures in rapidly growing urban areas. Improved access to locally produced bio-inputs will enable smallholder and urban farmers to adopt climate-smart production practices, maintain productivity under changing climatic conditions, and strengthen livelihood resilience. The approach will also create green economic opportunities for waste collectors, youth, women-led enterprises, and MSMEs involved in waste recovery, processing, and bio-input production. Through capacity building, market linkages, and integration with Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs), the component will establish sustainable circular value chains that contribute to climate adaptation, food security, and inclusive urban-rural resilience.
35. **In parallel, output 2.1.3 will promote the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded peri-urban ecosystems through the implementation of nature-based solutions (NbS).** These interventions will include the restoration and reinforcement of urban green belts, watershed rehabilitation measures, agroforestry systems, and soil and water conservation practices designed to improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, mitigate flooding, and lower urban heat stress. The project will support the establishment of community nurseries and the planting of native and climate-resilient tree species to strengthen ecosystem services while generating additional livelihood opportunities for local populations.
36. **To ensure the sustainability of these investments, the project will provide targeted training and extension support to farmer cooperatives and community groups on soil rehabilitation techniques, agroforestry management, ecosystem stewardship, and climate-smart agricultural practices.** Community-led and gender-responsive ecosystem management mechanisms will be established and strengthened to oversee the maintenance, protection, and long-term governance of restored ecosystems and productive natural resources. Women and youth will be actively engaged in the planning, implementation, and management of ecosystem restoration and water management activities, ensuring equitable participation in adaptation benefits and decision-making processes.
37. Combining infrastructure with NbS and community-led waste to wealth approaches, these interventions will reduce vulnerability to **heat stress, flooding, and water scarcity**, strengthening the resilience of urban and peri-urban livelihoods to climate-induced shocks and stresses. Ecosystem-based adaptation

has been shown to provide cost-effective and multifunctional benefits, including improved water regulation, reduced heat stress, and enhanced agricultural and livestock productivity⁴¹.

Component 3: Climate-resilient agro-pastoral value chains

38. This component addresses **climate-induced disruptions to urban food supply systems**, which are critical for food security and livelihoods in urban areas, including heat-related post-harvest losses and variability in production. Climate variability affects not only production but also storage, processing, and distribution, entrenching key barriers to adaptive capacity and resilience such as significant post-harvest losses and weak processing capacities, price volatility, market bottlenecks and the inability to invest in climate-resilient technologies and finance.
39. The component responds directly to Barriers 5, 6 and 7 by establishing an integrated climate-resilient agri-food ecosystem that combines climate-smart technologies, resilient infrastructure, enterprise development, market linkages and inclusive adaptation finance. It will establish Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs) as common-use platforms linking value addition, market access, skills development and financing. The ATHs will be supported by sustainable business models and investment plans developed during full proposal preparation, including governance, ownership, operational arrangements, maintenance responsibilities, cost-recovery mechanisms and transparent accountability systems. An ATH Board of Governance will oversee strategic direction, performance and safeguards against operational risks and elite capture. Drawing on UNIDO's experience with common-user agro-industrial models, sustainability will be strengthened through cooperative-led management, partnerships with public and private sector actors, enhanced local operation and maintenance capacities, and integration with existing market and financial systems. Through this integrated approach, the component will deliver three interconnected outputs: (i) climate-resilient Agribusiness Transformation Hubs operationalized; (ii) climate-proofed aggregation and market infrastructure strengthened; and (iii) inclusive climate smart agri-entrepreneurship and adaptation finance mechanisms established.
40. **Stream 1: Climate-smart common-user Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs) (Output 3.1.1).** The project will establish and equip climate-resilient common-user ATHs for urban and peri-urban agri-food value chains through a context-specific mix of upgrading or repurposing existing facilities and establishing new ones where critical gaps are confirmed. The ATHs will provide shared post-harvest management, aggregation, processing, storage, quality-assurance and market-linkage services for smallholder farmers, cooperatives and MSMEs. Their final number, sites, facility mix, ownership and operational arrangements will be determined during full proposal preparation under the USP approach described below. The ATHs will reduce climate-related losses and improve value addition for climate-sensitive products. Shared services may include modular drying, cold storage, packaging, market-linkage and other energy- and resource-efficient post-harvest technologies selected according to local value-chain needs and technical feasibility. Where relevant to women-led food enterprises and processors, the technology package will also reduce dependence on increasingly scarce biomass resources, lower operating costs during climate-related supply disruptions and reduce pressure on peri-urban tree cover.
41. **Stream 2: strategic market and aggregation infrastructure (Output 3.1.2).** The project will climate-proof, rehabilitate and operationalize strategic market and aggregation infrastructure to to strengthen the physical backbone of urban and peri-urban food systems. These facilities will address critical vulnerabilities caused by extreme heat, flooding, inadequate storage conditions and inefficient handling systems, which contribute to product deterioration, income losses and unstable food supplies. These investments the ATHs by ensuring that processed and fresh agricultural products can be safely stored,

⁴¹ United Nations Environment Programme. (2021). *Becoming #GenerationRestoration: Ecosystem Restoration for People, Nature and Climate*. Nairobi: UNEP; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2020). *Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

aggregated, efficiently moved and stored near markets while reducing exposure to climate shocks. The shared access to climate-resilient infrastructure and post-harvest technologies will strengthen the adaptive capacity of enterprises and cooperatives that would otherwise be unable to invest in such technologies individually. Thereby diversifying processing options, extending shelf life and improving business continuity during climate shocks resulting in increased resilience of urban and peri-urban food systems while reducing disruptions to livelihoods. In addition, the improved market and physical and links between producers, cooperatives, processors, traders and institutional buyers such as schools, hospitals and municipal markets, will reduce spoilage, extend shelf life, improve continuity of supply and reduce income instability during heat stress, rainfall variability and climate-related market disruptions.

42. **Stream 3: Access to climate agri-entrepreneurship and inclusive adaptation finance mechanisms (Output 3.1.3).** The project will strengthen climate resilience by improving access to finance and business development support for cooperatives, enterprises and vulnerable groups to adopt and sustain climate-resilient solutions. In partnership with local financial institutions, producer organizations and community-based savings groups, the project will establish an inclusive climate agri-entrepreneurship and adaptation finance mechanism. Its instrument mix and operating arrangements will be finalized during full proposal preparation and will include ring-fenced grant support for underserved groups. The mechanism will address the financial and capacity barriers preventing climate-vulnerable smallholder farmers, cooperatives, vulnerable groups and MSMEs from investing in adaptation technologies, resilient production systems and livelihood diversification. Climate agri-entrepreneurship support will strengthen beneficiaries' ability to identify, adopt and sustain viable adaptation investments through business planning, investment-readiness coaching, climate investment assessments, business matchmaking and preparation of bankable proposals. Linkages with ATHs, climate-resilient market infrastructure and technical services will help enterprises reduce climate risks and strengthen their business models. The mechanism will engage financial institutions, private-sector actors, producer organizations and community structures and apply transparent, vulnerability-responsive targeting so that women, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons and other climate-vulnerable groups benefit. By combining catalytic funding, enterprise development and financial partnerships, it will demonstrate viable adaptation enterprises capable of attracting longer-term finance. Individual investments financed through the mechanism will be selected and screened during implementation under the fixed USP framework described below.
43. The adaptation benefit of Component 3 lies in reducing the climate sensitivity of urban and peri-urban value chains. ATHs, storage, drying and processing technologies reduce heat-related spoilage and post-harvest losses; aggregation and market-linkage arrangements help producers maintain income and market access during climate-related supply disruptions; circular waste-to-input models improve soil fertility and water retention while reducing dependence on external inputs; and inclusive adaptation finance enables vulnerable producers, cooperatives and MSMEs to invest in climate-resilient assets that would otherwise remain unaffordable. Through the combined delivery of ATHs, resilient market and aggregation infrastructure, enterprise support, circular resource-use models and inclusive adaptation finance, the component will strengthen adaptive capacity, improve livelihood resilience, reduce climate-related economic losses, and support more stable food supply systems in vulnerable urban and peri-urban communities.

Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation, learning, and adaptive management

44. Building on the interventions implemented under Components 1, 2, and 3, the fourth component will establish the monitoring, learning and adaptive management systems needed to generate evidence on integrated urban and peri-urban adaptation in Bamako and Ouagadougou. The component responds to a specific knowledge gap: there is limited operational evidence on how integrated urban and peri-urban food-system adaptation models develop and perform in rapidly growing Sahelian cities, particularly in

a case where climate information services, nature-based solutions, resilient value-chain infrastructure, circular economy approaches and adaptation finance are combined within a single adaptation model.

45. Output 4.1.1 will finance the systems, tools and technical inputs required to track adaptation results, document implementation lessons and support replication. The main cost drivers will include baseline, midline and endline assessments; targeted capacity needs assessments and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) surveys; development and operation of a project M&E and learning platform; participatory monitoring tools; data collection and reporting against Adaptation Fund indicators; documentation of ATH, NbS, locally-led adaptation practices, urban-peri urban circular economy and adaptation-finance models, as well as their enabling conditions; preparation of technical guidance notes, operational tools, case studies and policy briefs; regional learning exchanges between Bamako and Ouagadougou; and the terminal evaluation, exit strategy and scale-up plan.
46. The component will go beyond standard project reporting by generating practical evidence on which adaptation models are effective, scalable and financially or institutionally sustainable in Sahelian urban and peri-urban contexts. Knowledge products will document lessons on climate-informed municipal planning, localized climate and market information services, community-based ecosystem restoration, waste-to-input models, ATH operating and business models, climate-resilient value-chain technologies, and inclusive adaptation-finance mechanisms for cooperatives, women- and youth-led MSMEs and producer groups. These products will be shared through local, national and regional platforms, including cross-city learning exchanges and relevant South–South cooperation channels.
47. Evidence generated through monitoring, stakeholder feedback, participatory learning and project assessments will be reviewed through project coordination and management structures to inform adaptive management during implementation. This evidence will be used to identify what is working, where uptake is limited, and where implementation adjustments are required. It will inform decisions on beneficiary targeting, training content, technology deployment, operation and maintenance arrangements, partnership modalities and scale-up pathways, ensuring that implementation remains responsive to emerging climate risks, operational lessons and beneficiary needs.

Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs)

48. At concept stage, certain site- and recipient-specific investments under Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.3 are not yet formulated to the precision required for complete identification of environmental and social risks. These elements are therefore treated as Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Updated Guidance for Implementing Entities on the Use of USPs (Decision B.39/52). Deferring only these residual decisions allows site-specific and demand-responsive design, avoids premature or potentially maladaptive investments, and strengthens technical feasibility, ownership, uptake and sustainability. These benefits outweigh the additional safeguards complexity because the target cities, adaptation purpose, beneficiary groups and permissible intervention envelopes are bounded in advance. During full proposal preparation, UNIDO will incorporate into the ESMP a detailed and budgeted process for any USPs remaining into implementation. This will cover eligibility and exclusion criteria; screening against the relevant ESP principles and the Gender Policy; risk categorization; proportionate assessment and consultation using gender-disaggregated information; definition of avoidance, mitigation and management measures; documented approval before financing or implementation; disclosure and access to the grievance mechanism; and monitoring and reporting. Activities with unacceptable or unmanageable risks will be excluded, and the ESMP will be updated as each USP is specified.
49. **Output 1.1.2 (partially unidentified).** The activity type and target cities are defined, while the precise monitoring locations, number and configuration of sensors and monitoring equipment, and locally appropriate dissemination packages remain to be finalized. These details will be determined during full proposal preparation through mapping of existing hydrometeorological and market-information systems; identification of coverage and data gaps; technical and operational assessment; consultation

with responsible agencies and intended users; and confirmation of institutional hosting, data-sharing and operation and maintenance arrangements.

50. **Output 2.1.1 (partially unidentified).** The eligible water-management and climate-resilient infrastructure envelope is defined, while the exact micro-sites, scale, technical mix, designs and operation and maintenance arrangements remain to be confirmed. During full proposal preparation these will be determined through hydrological and hydrogeological assessment, climate-risk analysis, water availability and demand analysis, technical and economic feasibility, land and access checks, preliminary environmental and social screening, stakeholder consultation and maintenance-capacity assessment. The intention is to identify all principal infrastructure investments before submission of the full proposal. Only investments dependent on implementation-stage community selection would remain USPs and would be subject to the process described below.
51. **Output 3.1.1 (partially unidentified).** The ATH function, target users and core service categories are defined. The final number and sites, the mix of new and upgraded facilities, technical packages, ownership and governance, operating model and operation and maintenance arrangements will be finalized during full proposal preparation. This will be based on value-chain and demand assessment, site and land assessment, technical and financial feasibility, environmental and social screening, stakeholder consultation and ATH-specific business and investment planning. The intention is to fully identify and formulate the ATH sub-projects before submission of the full proposal.
52. **Output 3.1.3 (USPs within a fixed framework).** The adaptation finance mechanism will be fully designed during full proposal preparation, including its eligible investment typologies and recipients, bounded geography, instrument mix and financial terms, selection and appraisal criteria, governance and approval arrangements, fiduciary controls, technical-assistance package, environmental and social requirements, monitoring and grievance arrangements. Individual recipient proposals and investments cannot be pre-selected and will therefore remain USPs within this fixed framework during implementation. No award or disbursement will occur until the proposed investment has passed eligibility and safeguards screening, any required assessment and consultation, and documented approval.

B. Promotion of Innovative Solutions

53. The proposed project introduces innovation not as a stand-alone technological package, but as an integrated urban and peri-urban adaptation model for rapidly growing Sahelian cities. In Bamako and Ouagadougou, climate risks increasingly interact with urbanization, demographic pressure, displacement, weak municipal planning, degradation of peri-urban ecosystems, and vulnerability of informal agri-food systems. The project therefore seeks to demonstrate a locally led and regionally replicable model for strengthening the resilience of vulnerable urban and peri-urban populations through a combination of climate-informed governance, ecosystem restoration, resilient food-system infrastructure, inclusive adaptation finance and knowledge exchange.
54. The project's innovative approach is driven by three principal innovations: i) an integrated urban and peri-urban food-system adaptation model; ii) climate-smart Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs) as common-use adaptation service platforms; and iii) inclusive adaptation finance mechanisms tailored to urban and peri-urban MSMEs, cooperatives and vulnerable producers. These are supported by complementary innovations related to hybrid nature-based and infrastructure solutions, circular economy approaches, localized climate and market information services, and regional South-South learning.
55. **Principal innovation 1: integrated urban and peri-urban food-system adaptation model.** The project's first innovation lies in treating urban and peri-urban food systems as a strategic adaptation entry point. This is innovative in the Sahelian context because adaptation investments have more often focused on rural production systems or sector-specific resilience, while the climate vulnerability of urban and peri-urban food systems, market infrastructure and informal agri-food MSMEs remains comparatively underserved. The project addresses this gap by linking climate-informed municipal

planning, localized climate and market information, peri-urban land and water management, ecosystem restoration, resilient value-chain infrastructure and adaptation finance within a single territorial adaptation framework. This approach recognizes that food security, livelihoods, water access, ecosystem services and municipal governance are interdependent in rapidly urbanizing dryland cities.

56. **Principal innovation 2: climate-smart Agribusiness Transformation Hubs as common-use adaptation service platforms.** A second innovation is the use of ATHs as decentralized adaptation service platforms for urban and peri-urban food systems. Compared with conventional agricultural support centres or stand-alone business-development services, the ATHs combine common-use productive infrastructure, climate-smart technologies, post-harvest loss reduction, market facilitation, business support and links to adaptation finance within a single service platform. The model builds on UNIDO's experience with common-use agribusiness transformation approaches, while adapting it to the specific climate risks and urban and peri-urban food-system vulnerabilities of Bamako and Ouagadougou. By providing shared access to climate-resilient technologies such as drying, cold storage, hygienic processing, packaging, quality-assurance and market-linkage services, the ATHs will help reduce climate-sensitive losses, stabilize local food supply chains and improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable producers, cooperatives and MSMEs.
57. **Principal innovation 3: inclusive adaptation finance for urban and peri-urban value-chain actors.** The third principal innovation is the development of adaptation finance mechanisms tailored to the needs of climate-vulnerable MSMEs, cooperatives, women's groups, youth entrepreneurs and smallholder producers operating in urban and peri-urban food systems. These actors often lack collateral, formal credit histories and access to conventional finance, even when investments in storage, processing, water-efficient technologies, aggregation infrastructure or circular economy solutions would reduce climate vulnerability. The project will therefore support community-managed financial mechanisms, catalytic support and de-risking approaches to be further refined during full proposal development. By linking financial inclusion with climate-resilient technologies, enterprise support and market access, the project will help vulnerable value-chain actors invest in adaptation assets that would otherwise remain unaffordable.
58. The project incorporates complementary innovations that reinforce its three principal innovation pathways. It combines nature-based solutions with climate-resilient infrastructure—including watershed restoration, agroforestry, urban green buffers, water storage, solar-powered irrigation and sustainable drainage—to address multiple climate risks such as flooding, heat stress, water scarcity and land degradation, while generating biodiversity, livelihood and public health co-benefits. It also promotes circular economy approaches by converting urban organic waste and agro-processing by-products into compost, organic fertilizers and bio-inputs, thereby improving soil fertility, water retention and the resilience of peri-urban production systems. The project further strengthens resilience through localized climate and market information services, including climate monitoring, agro-meteorological services, early warning systems and ICT-enabled dissemination to support informed production, investment and risk-management decisions. Finally, its regional design promotes structured South–South learning between Bamako and Ouagadougou through the exchange of adaptation methodologies, Agribusiness Transformation Hub (ATH) models, circular economy solutions and municipal adaptation approaches, facilitating replication across other climate-vulnerable Sahelian cities.
59. Together, these innovations position the project as a regional urban adaptation initiative capable of demonstrating how integrated governance, ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient food-system infrastructure, inclusive finance, circular economy approaches and localized adaptation services can jointly strengthen resilience in rapidly urbanizing and climate-vulnerable Sahelian cities.

C. Economic, Social and Environmental Benefits

60. The project will target approximately 20,000 smallholder farming (SHF) households per country, with at least 60% of beneficiaries being women, and 5000 cooperatives/MSMEs per country. This represents

over **250,000 direct beneficiaries** in both countries through concrete climate adaptation interventions. The project is expected to reach an additional **1.2 million people indirectly**, bringing the total estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries in the target districts to approximately **1.45 million**.

61. The project will generate significant economic, social and environmental benefits by reducing climate vulnerability across interconnected urban and peri-urban food systems in Bamako and Ouagadougou. By addressing climate risks through a regional and systems-based approach, the project will strengthen adaptation capacities at institutional, ecosystem and value-chain levels while generating multiple co-benefits for vulnerable populations. These include reduced climate-induced losses, improved food and water security, enhanced livelihoods and market opportunities, greater inclusion of women and youth, and the restoration of critical ecosystem services. The regional design will further promote knowledge exchange, replication of successful adaptation practices, and cost-effective scaling of resilience solutions across similar Sahelian urban contexts. The table below summarizes the principal economic, social and environmental benefits associated with each project outcome. These co-benefits are consistent with evidence from adaptation projects, which demonstrate that integrated approaches can simultaneously address climate risks and development challenges⁴². All interventions will be screened to avoid maladaptation and minimize environmental and social risks.

Table 2: Economic, social and environmental benefits.

Outcomes	Economic Benefits	Social Benefits	Environmental Benefits and Co-benefits
Outcome 1.1 Improved enabling environment for the local delivery of climate adaptation services	• Reduced economic losses from floods, droughts and climate-related disruptions through improved early warning and climate information services. • Improved farm and enterprise productivity through climate-informed planning and decision-making. • More efficient allocation of public and private investments towards adaptation priorities.	• Strengthened participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in adaptation planning and decision-making. • Improved coordination among municipal authorities, producer organizations and communities. • Enhanced preparedness and response capacity for climate-related emergencies.	• Increased integration of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions into municipal planning and investment decisions. • Improved environmental governance and management of urban and peri-urban natural resources. • Enhanced monitoring of climate, water and ecosystem conditions
Outcome 2.1 Increased resilience of urban and peri-urban livelihoods and productive ecosystems through integrated climate-resilient land, water and nature-based solutions (NbS).	• Increased agricultural productivity and reduced climate-related production losses. • Improved year-round production through enhanced water availability and irrigation systems. • Reduced expenditure on external agricultural inputs through circular resource use	• Improved food and nutrition security for urban and peri-urban populations. • Strengthened community management of shared natural resources. • Increased livelihood resilience among vulnerable households exposed to climate shocks.	• Restoration of degraded peri-urban ecosystems and watersheds. • Improved soil fertility, water retention and groundwater recharge. • Increased tree cover, biodiversity and heat exposure through agroforestry and green belts. • Reduced pollution and waste through resource recovery and circular approaches.

⁴² United Nations Environment Programme. (2021). *Becoming #GenerationRestoration: Ecosystem Restoration for People, Nature and Climate*. Nairobi: UNEP..

Outcome 3.1 Increased adaptive capacity of urban and peri-urban agro-pastoral value chains through the adoption of climate-resilient infrastructure, technologies, and circular economy approaches.	• Reduced post-harvest losses through climate-resilient storage, cooling and processing facilities. • Increased incomes through value addition, market access and enterprise development. • Improved access to finance for climate-resilient investments. • Enhanced business continuity during climate shocks.	• Increased employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, particularly for women and youth. • Strengthened food availability and affordability in urban markets. • Improved inclusion of vulnerable producers and MSMEs in resilient value chains.	• Reduced food loss, waste and associated environmental losses. • Increased adoption of resource-efficient and renewable-energy technologies. • Improved recycling of organic waste into compost and bio-inputs. • Reduced pressure on land and natural resources through circular economy practices.
Outcome 4.1 Enhanced knowledge, learning, and data systems for evidence-based adaptation and scaling of best practices	• Improved cost-effectiveness of adaptation investments through evidence-based planning. • Reduced duplication of adaptation efforts through shared regional knowledge platforms. • Better targeting of investments based on climate-risk, adaptation-effectiveness and implementation evidence..	• Strengthened collaboration among institutions, cities and stakeholder groups. • Enhanced adaptive capacity through continuous learning and knowledge exchange. • Increased dissemination of successful adaptation practices across the Sahel region	• Wider replication of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions. • Improved environmental monitoring and data-driven resource management. • Accelerated scaling of successful restoration and resilience-building approaches across similar urban and peri-urban ecosystems.

D. Cost-effectiveness of the Project

62. The project is cost-effective because it is designed to generate multiple, mutually reinforcing adaptation benefits from a single integrated investment framework. Rather than financing separate interventions for climate information, ecosystem restoration, water management, value-chain resilience and adaptation finance, the project combines these measures so that each investment contributes to several adaptation outcomes. For example, ecosystem restoration and sustainable water management will simultaneously reduce flood risk, improve water availability for production, reduce heat stress, strengthen peri-urban ecosystem services and support climate-resilient livelihoods. This increases the adaptation benefit generated per unit of investment.
63. The project also generates efficiency gains through its regional design. These efficiency gains include shared technical assistance, harmonized methodologies, common training materials, joint learning systems, and reduced duplication in the design and testing of adaptation tools. These are not cost-effectiveness benefits in themselves; rather, they improve cost-effectiveness by lowering the unit cost of developing, piloting and scaling adaptation solutions across two comparable Sahelian urban systems. Because Bamako and Ouagadougou face similar climate risks and structural barriers, tools and models developed in one city can be adapted and replicated in the other without starting from zero.
64. The regional approach therefore allows AF resources to reach a larger adaptation landscape and generate a stronger evidence base than two stand-alone national projects of similar scope. Shared systems for climate information, resilient land and water management, ATH business models, adaptation-finance mechanisms and knowledge management will reduce transaction costs while increasing the scale, replicability and durability of adaptation benefits. In this way, efficiency gains

translate into cost-effectiveness by increasing the number of institutions, communities and value-chain actors that benefit from each dollar invested.

65. **These benefits are fully consistent with the objectives of the Adaptation Fund's regional programme window and AF programming objectives⁴³, which seeks to promote adaptation solutions that address shared climate risks, generate regional learning, create economies of scale and deliver adaptation benefits beyond national boundaries.**
66. Experience from regional adaptation initiatives in West Africa — including the Adaptation Fund-supported programmes on climate-smart agriculture, climate-resilient rice systems, integrated flood and drought management in the Volta Basin, and ecosystem-based adaptation in transboundary landscapes — demonstrates that regional cooperation can substantially improve the efficiency, reach and sustainability of adaptation investments. **The project builds on these lessons by applying a regional urban resilience lens to two rapidly growing Sahelian capitals facing common climate risks and development challenges.**

E. Consistency with Regional, National, Sub-National Sustainable Development Strategies

67. The project is fully aligned with the climate adaptation, sustainable development and resilience priorities of Burkina Faso and Mali, while contributing to sub-national, national, regional and global commitments on climate change adaptation, food security, ecosystem restoration and sustainable urban development.
68. **At the sub-national level**, the programme is designed to align with relevant metropolitan, municipal and sectoral planning instruments in Bamako and Ouagadougou. In Burkina Faso, the programme is consistent with the Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement du Grand Ouaga (SDAGO), the official spatial planning framework for the Grand Ouaga area, which guides urban expansion, infrastructure and service development, productive activities, and the preservation of natural resources⁴⁴. The programme contributes to these priorities through its focus on risk-informed urban and peri-urban planning, green infrastructure restoration, climate-resilient land and water management, and resilient local food systems. In Mali, the programme will align with the relevant Programmes de Développement Économique, Social et Culturel (PDESCs) of the target local authorities, which serve as local development planning instruments for identifying and implementing commune-level development priorities⁴⁵. The programme will support these local planning functions by strengthening municipal adaptation planning, climate-service delivery, community-level resilience investments, and inclusive livelihood and value-chain development. The programme will also take into account the Schéma Directeur d'Assainissement de Bamako (SDAB), where relevant, for interventions related to water management, wastewater reuse and flood-risk reduction.
69. **At the national level**, the programme directly supports the adaptation priorities identified in the **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)⁴⁶, national climate change policies, and relevant sectoral strategies of both Burkina Faso and Mali**. These frameworks consistently identify climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable land and water management, ecosystem restoration, climate information services, disaster risk reduction, and strengthened local governance as priority adaptation areas. In Burkina Faso, the programme contributes to the

⁴³ Adaptation Fund. (2017). *Operational policies and guidelines for parties to access resources from the Adaptation Fund*. Bonn: Adaptation Fund Board. Adaptation Fund Board. (2023). *Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027*. Washington, DC: Adaptation Fund

⁴⁴ Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat du Burkina Faso. (2020). *Projet d'aménagement du Grand Ouaga : Le schéma directeur expliqué aux journalistes*. Available at: https://www.mhu.gov.bf/detail?cHash=ddf377fbd9e38147275167bc64bacaca&tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=75

⁴⁵ République du Mali. (2017). *Loi n°2017-051 du 2 octobre 2017 portant Code des collectivités territoriales*. Journal officiel de la République du Mali, Numéro spécial. Available at: <https://sgg-mali.ml/codes/mali-jo-2017-17-sp.pdf>

⁴⁶ For national adaptation priorities see: Government of Burkina Faso. (2021). *Plan National d'Adaptation (PNA)*. Ouagadougou; Government of Mali. (2007). *Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques*. Bamako; Government of Burkina Faso. (2021). *Contribution Déterminée au niveau National (CDN révisée)*; Government of Mali. (2021). *Contribution Déterminée au niveau National (CDN révisée)*.

implementation of the National Adaptation Plan, the updated Nationally Determined Contribution, the National Climate Change Policy, and sectoral policies related to agriculture, water resources, decentralization, disaster risk management, and sustainable territorial development. In Mali, the programme supports the objectives of the National Adaptation Plan process, the National Climate Change Policy, the updated Nationally Determined Contribution, the Loi d’Orientation Agricole, the Charte Pastorale, and national strategies for disaster risk management, environmental protection and sustainable natural resource management. The programme responds directly to priorities identified in these national frameworks by strengthening climate adaptation governance and local service delivery **(Component 1)**, improving climate-resilient management of land, water and ecosystems **(Component 2)**, promoting climate-resilient agro-pastoral value chains and adaptation investments **(Component 3)**, and strengthening adaptation knowledge, monitoring and learning systems **(Component 4)**. By focusing on the rapidly growing urban and peri-urban areas of Bamako and Ouagadougou, the programme addresses a critical adaptation gap that is increasingly recognized in national adaptation planning processes but remains comparatively underfunded relative to rural adaptation initiatives.

70. **At the regional level**, the programme contributes to the objectives of the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022–2032), which calls for accelerated adaptation action, resilient food systems, sustainable land management and strengthened climate governance across Africa. The programme is strongly aligned with the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI), endorsed by the African Union and implemented through the Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall, which seeks to restore degraded landscapes, strengthen climate resilience, improve food security and create sustainable livelihood opportunities across the Sahel. Through investments in peri-urban ecosystem restoration, agroforestry, watershed rehabilitation, sustainable water management and resilient value chains, the project operationalizes several core objectives of the Great Green Wall within rapidly urbanizing Sahelian landscapes. The programme is also consistent with the regional agricultural and climate resilience priorities of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), including the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), the Regional Climate Strategy, and the Regional Adaptation Framework. These frameworks emphasize climate-smart agriculture, food system resilience, regional knowledge sharing, sustainable natural resource management and climate information services. The programme’s regional design will facilitate the exchange of adaptation experiences between Burkina Faso and Mali while generating lessons that can be replicated across other Sahelian urban and peri-urban contexts facing similar climate risks. In addition, the programme contributes to the objectives of the Alliance for the Sahel by supporting integrated approaches to food security, climate resilience, sustainable land management, economic inclusion and local governance in one of the world’s most climate-vulnerable regions. The programme will also generate synergies with ongoing regional adaptation initiatives supported by the Adaptation Fund, GEF, Green Climate Fund and other development partners, particularly in the areas of climate information services, ecosystem-based adaptation, sustainable water management and resilient agri-food systems.
71. **At the global level**, the project contributes directly to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, particularly the Global Goal on Adaptation and the adaptation priorities reflected in the Nationally Determined Contributions of Burkina Faso and Mali. The programme further contributes to the objectives of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The programme is also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). The strong convergence between national adaptation priorities, regional resilience strategies and global climate commitments provides a robust strategic rationale for a regional Adaptation Fund intervention⁴⁷.

⁴⁷ Adaptation Fund Board. (2023). *Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027*. Washington, DC: Adaptation Fund

F. Alignment with Technical Standards

72. During project implementation, the MIE (UNIDO) and the EEs (UNIDO and NDAs) will comply with the Adaptation Fund standards such as the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and the Gender Policy (GP). The project is compliant with the various laws that relate to the implementation of the project's activities, such as environmental, agricultural and water resource acts and laws. Direct involvement of related line Ministries in Burkina Faso and Mali strengthens alignment with these. The relevant Ministerial departments will be engaged and consulted during full proposal development to ensure compliance. The table below presents an overview of some of the most relevant policies and laws in the addressed sectors, as well as how the project operationalizes this framework. During full proposal development, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed. This will include the identification of any permits or licenses required for the implementation of project activities.

Table 3: Alignment with technical standards.

National Policy/Laws	Competent National Authority	How the project operationalizes the framework
Burkina Faso		
Law No. 024-2018/AN on Spatial Planning and Sustainable Territorial Development (Loi d'orientation sur l'aménagement et le développement durable du territoire)	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Mobility (MATM) and Ministry of Economy and Finance (DGAT-DLR), in collaboration with municipalities (Commune de Ouagadougou)	The law promotes integrated territorial planning, sustainable land use and decentralized governance. Outcome 1.1 operationalizes these provisions through the establishment of Urban Food and Climate Platforms (UFCPs), integration of adaptation into municipal development plans, and climate-informed urban planning tools. Outcome 2.1 contributes through the protection and restoration of peri-urban green belts and productive landscapes. Outcome 3.1 supports the territorial organization of resilient food systems and market infrastructure.
Law No. 070-2015/CNT on agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries and wildlife (2015)	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARAH), in coordination with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation (MEEA).	Outcome 2.1 contributes to the law's objectives by promoting sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral production, integrated water–energy–food systems, agroforestry, ecosystem restoration, sustainable land and water management, and climate-resilient urban and peri-urban agri-food systems. Outcome 3.1 also supports the law's provisions on food security, climate adaptation, value addition, and inclusive participation of women and youth in sustainable agricultural value chains.
Law No. 006-2013/AN Environmental Code (Code de l'Environnement)	Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation (MEEA) through the National Environmental Assessment Bureau (BUNEE)	The Environmental Code establishes principles for environmental protection, climate risk management and sustainable resource use. Outcome 1.1 strengthens environmental governance through climate information systems and adaptation planning. Outcome 2.1 operationalizes environmental restoration through agroforestry, watershed

		rehabilitation and nature-based solutions. Outcome 3.1 promotes environmentally sustainable production systems and circular economy approaches, including composting and waste valorisation. Component 4 supports environmental monitoring and adaptive management consistent with the Code's requirements
Law No. 012-2014/AN on Disaster Risk Prevention and Management	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Mobility, through the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR) and the national civil protection system	The law mandates disaster preparedness, risk reduction and emergency response mechanisms. Outcome 1.1 directly supports implementation through localized climate information services, hydrometeorological monitoring, ICT-based dissemination systems and early warning mechanisms for floods, heatwaves and droughts. Municipal adaptation planning and risk-informed decision-making further operationalize the law at local level
Law No. 003-2011/AN Forest Code	Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation, particularly the General Directorate of Forests and Wildlife (DGEEF)	The Forest Code promotes sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. Outcome 2.1 directly contributes through peri-urban agroforestry, native tree planting, nursery development, restoration of degraded ecosystems and protection of urban green infrastructure. Community-based ecosystem management mechanisms established under Output 2.1.3 support long-term stewardship of restored landscapes.
Mali		
Loi n°01-020 relative aux pollutions et nuisances (2001)	Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (MEADD) through the National Directorate of Sanitation and Pollution Control (DNACPN)	This law provides Mali's principal legal framework for environmental protection and management of environmental risks. Outcome 1.1 strengthens environmental governance through climate adaptation planning and risk information systems. Outcome 2.1 reduces environmental degradation through sustainable land and water management. Outcome 3.1 promotes environmentally sound agro-processing technologies and circular economy approaches that reduce pollution and resource waste.
Law No. 10-028 of 12 July 2010 establishing the Forest Code (Code Forestier)	Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, particularly the National Directorate of Water and Forests (DNEF)	The Forest Code promotes sustainable management of forest resources, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. Outcome 2.1 operationalizes these objectives through agroforestry systems, peri-urban green belts, watershed restoration and community-led ecosystem management. These interventions help maintain ecosystem services that support urban and peri-urban adaptation.
Loi d'Orientation Agricole (LOA), Law No. 06-045 of 5 September 2006	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.	The LOA seeks to modernize agricultural production systems, improve food security, strengthen value chains and increase resilience. Outcome 3.1 directly

		contributes through climate-resilient agro-pastoral value chains, post-harvest infrastructure, climate-smart technologies, market linkages and entrepreneurship support. Outcome 2.1 complements these objectives through climate-resilient production systems and improved water management.
Charte Pastorale du Mali (Law No. 01-004 of 27 February 2001)	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	The Charter regulates access to pastoral resources and promotes sustainable management of rangelands and water resources. Outcome 2.1 supports sustainable management of land and water resources used by peri-urban livestock producers. Outcome 3.1 strengthens climate resilience of agro-pastoral value chains, improves fodder production systems and supports more sustainable resource management under increasing climate stress.
National Disaster Risk Management Framework (Cadre National de Gestion des Catastrophes)	Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, through the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and the national disaster management system	The framework promotes preparedness, early warning and disaster risk reduction. Outcome 1.1 directly supports implementation through deployment of climate monitoring systems, dissemination of early warning information, climate risk mapping and strengthened institutional coordination for climate risk management.

G. Duplication with other Funding Sources

This project has been designed to complement, rather than duplicate, ongoing regional adaptation initiatives in Burkina Faso, Mali, and the wider Sahel. Existing projects provide important foundations in climate-smart agriculture, ecosystem restoration, transboundary water governance, early warning systems, women's climate resilience, and regional knowledge management. The project adds value by addressing a critical gap that remains largely underserved by current investments: the resilience of rapidly growing urban and peri-urban food systems. Through its integrated focus on climate adaptation governance, nature-based solutions, resilient market infrastructure, circular economy approaches, and climate-resilient agro-pastoral value chains, the project translates regional adaptation knowledge into locally led adaptation actions in Bamako and Ouagadougou. The project will establish formal coordination and knowledge-sharing mechanisms with relevant initiatives, particularly those supported by the Adaptation Fund, GEF, IFAD, AfDB, BOAD, WMO, UNDP, UNEP, and UNIDO, to maximize synergies, promote replication of successful approaches, and enhance the overall effectiveness of adaptation investments across the Sahel.

Project details	Intervention summary	Project Synergies
Scaling-up climate-resilient rice production in West Africa (RICOWAS) 2023-2027 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia (Republic of the), Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo) Adaptation Fund – USD 14,000,000	RICOWAS (2023–2027) aims to strengthen climate resilience and productivity of rainfed rice systems across 13 West African countries, including Burkina Faso and Mali. The project promotes climate-resilient rice production techniques, climate-informed agricultural planning, water management, improved seed systems, and value-	The project focuses primarily on urban and peri-urban food systems rather than rice-specific production systems. Nevertheless, important synergies exist around climate-smart agriculture, climate information services, irrigation management, and resilient value chains. The project can leverage lessons generated through RICOWAS on climate-resilient cropping systems, farmer

Implementing Entity: Sahara and Sahel Observatory	chain development to reduce climate risks affecting rice farmers.	training methodologies, and climate advisory services. The Urban Food and Climate Platforms (UFCPs) and Agri-business Transformation Hubs (ATHs) could facilitate dissemination of RICOWAS technologies to peri-urban rice producers supplying urban markets in Bamako and Ouagadougou. Joint knowledge exchange activities under Component 4 would strengthen regional learning and avoid duplication of extension and capacity-building efforts.
Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin 2019-2024 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Togo) Adaptation Fund- USD 7,920,000 Implementing Entity: World Meteorological Organisation	The project supports six countries including Burkina Faso and Mali in strengthening integrated flood and drought management. Activities include hydrological monitoring, risk mapping, early warning systems (EWS), climate information dissemination, and institutional capacity building for integrated water resources management.	This project presents one of the strongest complementarities with the project Component 1. The project's investments in urban climate information services, localized meteorological monitoring, ICT dissemination platforms, and municipal adaptation planning can build directly upon hydrometeorological datasets, methodologies, and institutional capacities developed through the Volta Basin project. The project's flood and drought risk maps can inform resilience planning in peri-urban agricultural zones around Ouagadougou. The project extends these efforts by translating climate information into actionable adaptation services for urban producers, MSMEs, and municipal authorities.
Integration of climate change adaptation measures in the concerted management of the WAP transboundary complex: ADAPT-WAP 2020-2024 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger) Adaptation Fund – USD 11,536,200 Implementing Entity: Sahara and Sahel Observatory	ADAPT-WAP strengthens resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods within the transboundary W-Arly-Pendjari protected area shared by Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger. Activities include ecosystem restoration, multi-risk early warning systems, climate-sensitive land-use planning, anti-flood infrastructure, transhumance management, and livelihood diversification.	While geographically focused on protected landscapes, ADAPT-WAP generates valuable experience on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), watershed restoration, climate-sensitive land management, and transhumance governance. The project's Component 2 can draw upon these lessons for peri-urban watershed rehabilitation, agroforestry, green-belt restoration, and community-based ecosystem management. Knowledge generated on climate-sensitive pastoral mobility may also inform interventions targeting agro-pastoral value chains under Component 3, particularly in peri-urban livestock supply systems serving urban markets.
Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture in West Africa 2020-2025 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Togo) Adaptation Fund – USD 14,000,000 Implementing Entity: West Africa Development Bank (BOAD)	This Adaptation Fund regional project promotes climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and resilient pastoral systems in five West African countries including Burkina Faso. The project strengthens technical capacities, scales proven CSA practices, and facilitates regional knowledge exchange.	The project complements BOAD's project by extending climate-smart agriculture principles into urban and peri-urban food systems. Technical packages related to soil conservation, agroforestry, water harvesting, and resilient crop production can be adapted to urban agriculture contexts. The project's regional learning mechanisms provide opportunities for cross-fertilization of adaptation practices, while the project contributes innovative dimensions related to circular economy approaches, urban food systems, and climate-resilient market infrastructure.

Great Green Wall Climate Change Adaptation Regional Support Project 2023-ongoing (Djibouti, Sudan, Mali, Senegal, Ethiopia, Chad, Eritrea, Niger, Burkina Faso, Regional) GEF Grant: USD 8,932,420 Cofinancing: 29,878,600 Implementing Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Implemented by IFAD and co-financed by the GEF, the GGW-RSP supports knowledge management, innovation, digital transformation, and climate adaptation learning across Great Green Wall countries, including Burkina Faso and Mali. The project functions as a regional platform for scaling adaptation innovations and facilitating exchange among climate resilience projects	This project aligns particularly well with The project's Component 4. The GGW-RSP offers a ready-made regional platform through which the project can disseminate lessons learned, adaptation technologies, business models, and policy innovations. The project's digital innovation agenda can strengthen The project 's climate information systems, while the project contributes valuable evidence on urban adaptation, circular economy solutions, and climate-resilient food systems — topics that remain relatively underrepresented within the Great Green Wall portfolio.
Reversing Ecosystem and Water Degradation in the Volta River Basin (REWarD-Volta River Basin) (Burkina Faso, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Benin, Regional) GEF Grant 7,122,566 Cofinancing: 75,165,636 Implementing Entity: United Nations Environment Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature	REWarD aims to reverse ecosystem degradation and strengthen transboundary governance in the Volta Basin through ecosystem restoration, integrated watershed management, environmental monitoring, and knowledge sharing.	Strong complementarities exist with Component 2. REWarD focuses on basin-scale ecosystem restoration and governance, while the project applies similar principles within urban and peri-urban landscapes. Hydrological data, ecosystem monitoring tools, restoration methodologies, and watershed management experiences generated through REWarD can directly inform peri-urban ecosystem restoration investments in Ouagadougou and Bamako. The project adds value by linking ecosystem restoration to food systems resilience, urban livelihoods, and municipal adaptation planning.
Catalyzing Women-Focused Climate-Smart Investments through Climate Adaptation Technologies and Climate Resilience Services (Women ADAPT) 2026-ongoing (Benin, Burkina Faso, Regional) GEF Grant 1,228,539 Cofinancing: 3,620,000 Implementing Entity: United Nations Industrial Development Organization	The Women ADAPT project, implemented by UNIDO and the African Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF), seeks to improve climate resilience among women-led MSMEs, cooperatives, and smallholder farmers in Benin and Burkina Faso through digital climate services, climate-smart agriculture technologies, capacity building, and adaptation finance	This is arguably the most strategic complementarity for Burkina Faso. Women ADAPT directly addresses gender-responsive climate services and adaptation finance, while the project addresses broader urban food-system resilience. Climate information platforms, training curricula, digital advisory systems, and financial inclusion approaches developed under Women ADAPT could be expanded through the project 's Urban Food and Climate Platforms and ATHs. The projects could jointly strengthen women's participation in adaptation governance, climate entrepreneurship, and access to climate-resilient technologies.

Improving IWRM, Knowledge-based Management and Governance of the Niger Basin and the Iullemeden-Taoudeni/Tanezrouft Aquifer System (NB-ITTAS) 2026-ongoing (Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, Cameroon, Niger, Chad, Guinea, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Regional) GEF Grant 13,425,000 Cofinancing: 1,071,450,445 Implementing Entity: United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Environment Programme	Implemented by UNDP and UNEP under GEF financing, this project strengthens transboundary governance of the Niger River Basin and associated aquifer systems through improved data generation, groundwater management, climate risk assessment, strategic planning, and ecosystem management.	The project's investments in groundwater monitoring, sustainable irrigation, and peri-urban water management can directly benefit from hydrological information and governance frameworks generated through NB-ITTAS. The project's work on climate variability assessments and groundwater management is particularly relevant for Bamako, where peri-urban agriculture increasingly depends on groundwater resources. The project can serve as a local demonstration of how basin-scale water governance can translate into concrete urban adaptation outcomes.
Integrated Development for Increased Rural Climate Resilience in the Niger Basin 2019-ongoing (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Chad, Mali, Niger, Guinea, Cameroon, Benin, Regional) GEF Grant 12,014,800 Cofinancing: 61,000,000 Implementing Entity: African Development bank	Implemented by the African Development Bank with GEF support, PIDACC aims to strengthen climate resilience and ecosystem restoration across the Niger Basin through watershed management, erosion control, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem rehabilitation, and climate adaptation investments.	The project complements PIDACC by extending resilience interventions into rapidly growing urban and peri-urban zones, which are often overlooked in basin-scale adaptation programmes. Restoration approaches, watershed protection measures, and climate-smart agricultural practices developed under PIDACC can inform Component 2 interventions. The project adds an urban adaptation dimension, linking restored ecosystems directly to urban food security, employment, and climate resilience.
GEF GOLD: Contribution Towards the Elimination of Mercury and Improvement of the Gold Value Chain in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining Sector 2019-ongoing (Burkina Faso) GEF Grant 2,000,000 Cofinancing: 7,310,819 Implementing Entity: United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Implemented by UNIDO, GEF GOLD Burkina Faso supports formalization of artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), mercury reduction, vocational training, policy reform, and financial mechanisms to promote environmentally sustainable mining practices.	Although sectorally different, useful synergies exist around community financing mechanisms, vocational training systems, revolving funds, and MSME support models. Experiences from GEF GOLD on formalization processes, local governance structures, and blended financing mechanisms may inform the project's climate adaptation financing facilities and entrepreneurship support programmes. Coordination will also help avoid overlapping interventions in vulnerable communities where mining and agriculture coexist.
Cultiver la résilience : Agriculture Viable à Ouagadougou (CRAVO) – OKDB-CRAVO 2024–2028 (Burkina Faso) EUR 4 million, funded by the European Union under the OKDB – <i>Résilience économique et système agroalimentaire</i> initiative. Implementing Entity: Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) with a consortium led by ACRA, in partnership with WeWorld, CISV, and FIAB, in collaboration with	Supports sustainable urban and peri-urban agriculture in the Greater Ouagadougou area through agroecological production, restoration of the Green Belt, integrated natural resource management, food system governance, value chain development, circular management of organic waste, and the preparation of a Territorial Food Plan. Particular emphasis is placed on women, youth and internally displaced people, while	The project expands beyond the Greater Ouagadougou focus by developing integrated circular adaptation models applicable across Burkina Faso and Mali. The project complements CRAVO by strengthening climate adaptation planning, integrated water–energy–food systems, climate finance mechanisms, and ecosystem-based adaptation, while generating evidence and policy lessons that can inform the scaling-up of CRAVO's urban and peri-urban food system innovations.

the Municipality of Ouagadougou and national ministries.	strengthening market linkages and ecosystem restoration.	
LIFE-AR (Least Developed Countries Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience) 2019–2025. Funded by international climate partners, including the Global Center on Adaptation, and implemented through national governments and local partners in Least Developed Countries.	LIFE-AR strengthens nationally led climate adaptation by supporting locally led adaptation (LLA), improving access to climate finance, enhancing institutional capacities, and embedding adaptation planning within national systems. It promotes country ownership, community leadership, and long-term resilience investments.	While LIFE-AR focuses on strengthening enabling environments, locally led adaptation and institutional capacity, the project operationalises these principles through concrete investments in circular urban and peri-urban agri-food systems, ecosystem restoration, resource-efficient adaptation technologies, and community-based climate resilience. The project also provides practical evidence on how locally led adaptation can be translated into scalable circular adaptation models, complementing LIFE-AR's policy and institutional agenda.
GEF GOLD+ Mali: Enhancing the formalization and mercury reduction in artisanal and small scale gold mining (ASGM) in Mali 2023-ongoing GEF Grant 5,150,000 Cofinancing: 31,651,256 Implementing Entity: United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Implemented by UNIDO, GEF GOLD+ Mali supports formalization of the ASGM sector, access to finance, mercury-free technologies, traceable value chains, and multi-stakeholder governance systems to improve environmental sustainability and livelihoods	The strongest synergies relate to institutional strengthening, value-chain development, financial inclusion, and entrepreneurship support. The project's experience establishing revolving funds, strengthening producer organizations, and facilitating access to formal finance can inform the design of the project's catalytic blended-finance mechanisms for climate-resilient agro-pastoral enterprises. As both projects are implemented by UNIDO, significant opportunities exist for knowledge sharing, coordination of financial inclusion approaches, and dissemination of lessons on sustainable value-chain development.

H. Learning and Knowledge Management

73. The project will generate practical knowledge on integrated urban and peri-urban adaptation in Sahelian cities, with a focus on approaches that can be replicated beyond Bamako and Ouagadougou. Learning will focus on the effectiveness of combining climate-informed municipal planning, localized climate and market information services, nature-based solutions, circular resource-use models, climate-resilient value-chain infrastructure, Agribusiness Transformation Hubs, and inclusive adaptation finance for vulnerable producers and MSMEs.
74. The principal knowledge products will include technical guidance notes, operational tools, case studies, policy briefs, and implementation briefs documenting the project's urban and peri-urban adaptation methodologies. Specific products will cover, as relevant, climate-informed urban and peri-urban planning, community-based ecosystem restoration, waste-to-input resource models, ATH operating and business models, climate-resilient value-chain technologies, and adaptation-finance mechanisms for cooperatives, women- and youth-led MSMEs and producer groups. These products will be disseminated through local, national and regional platforms, including cross-city learning exchanges between Bamako and Ouagadougou and relevant South–South cooperation channels.
75. Knowledge generated through implementation will be used to support adaptive management. Monitoring data, stakeholder feedback, participatory learning, and project assessments will be reviewed through project coordination and management structures to identify what is working, where uptake is limited, and where implementation adjustments are required. This evidence will inform decisions on beneficiary targeting, training content, technology deployment, operation and maintenance

arrangements, partnership modalities, and scale-up pathways, ensuring that project implementation remains responsive to emerging climate risks, operational lessons, and beneficiary needs.

76. Further details on learning, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management arrangements are provided under **Component 4** in Section A.

I. Consultative Process

77. The preparation of the proposed regional project will be guided by a participatory, inclusive and gender-responsive consultative process designed to ensure that the priorities, capacities and vulnerabilities of affected populations are fully reflected in project design, implementation arrangements and sustainability mechanisms. In line with the ESP and GP of the AF, the consultative process will seek to ensure free, meaningful and informed participation of stakeholders throughout project preparation, with particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups exposed to climate risks in urban and peri-urban areas of Bamako and Ouagadougou.
78. The project concept has been informed by an initial series of consultations undertaken during concept development. Three rounds of online consultations were held between February and June 2026 with the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of Mali and Burkina Faso, namely the Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (Mali) and the General Directorate of Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (Burkina Faso). The consultations were attended by the UNIDO project team, the Directors of the NDAs and their respective technical teams. Through this iterative consultation process, the participating countries confirmed the strategic relevance of the proposed regional initiative and endorsed its development. Following the consultations and successive technical reviews, the NDAs issued their official letters of endorsement on 9 March 2026 (Burkina Faso) and 8 May 2026 (Mali).
79. The first round of consultations focused on the identification of regional and national adaptation priorities, climate vulnerabilities and common adaptation challenges affecting urban and peri-urban food systems in the two participating countries. Discussions guided the formulation of the initial project idea and informed the preparation of a pre-concept note, which was subsequently reviewed by the NDAs and their technical teams. The second round of consultations concentrated on the technical review of the proposed intervention. UNIDO and the NDAs jointly reviewed and validated the assessment of adaptation challenges and barriers, refined the proposed project components, and ensured alignment with national adaptation priorities, institutional mandates and implementation arrangements. Following these consultations, UNIDO prepared a regional concept note for further review by the NDAs. The third round of consultations focused on finalizing the concept note and preparing for full proposal development. The discussions identified the key stakeholder groups to be engaged during project preparation, confirmed the national authorities and technical institutions that will support project implementation, and incorporated additional national data, policy frameworks, sector strategies and technical standards to strengthen the contextual relevance and country ownership of the proposed intervention (see Table 4)

Table 4 Evidence of stakeholder consultation

Name	Institution	Role/Mandate	Key inputs reflected in the Concept Note (consultations held on March 5, April 21, 29 and May 18 2026)
Burkina Faso			
Mr. Amidou Ouedraogo	General Directorate of Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority General Director of Cooperation	Reviewed the proposed climate adaptation priorities for Burkina Faso and identified opportunities for cross-border collaboration, which were incorporated to strengthen the regional rationale and justification for the programme. Recommended national datasets, sector policies, technical standards and strategic planning documents, which were used

Ms Salimata SY/BARRY	General Directorate of Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Secondary Focal Point Head of the Cooperation Department with the United Nations System	to update the evidence base, validate baseline information and ensure consistency with national priorities and ongoing programmes. Provided technical inputs on the main climate risks affecting urban and peri-urban agri-food systems—including food insecurity, ecosystem degradation and livelihood vulnerability—which were reflected in the problem analysis and project rationale. Recommended the inclusion of additional national statistics, policy documents and programme references, which were incorporated to improve the country-specific context, strengthen national ownership and enhance the credibility of the Concept Note. Reviewed the proposed intervention against national adaptation priorities, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and relevant sector strategies, leading to revisions that clearly demonstrate alignment with national climate and development frameworks.
Dr AKIAM Bayipoukoup a Patrice	Joseph Ki-Zerbo University	Academic /Researcher	
Mr Bouda Tasré	General Directorate of Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Secondary Focal Point	
Dr PALE Remy	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Animal and Fisheries Resources	Permanent Secretary for Agricultural and Sustainable Development Sectoral Policy Coordination (SP/CPSADD)	
Mali			
Mr Mamadou Goumane	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development, (Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development)	Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority Deputy Director	Review of Mali's climate adaptation priorities and identified opportunities for regional cooperation, resulting in revisions that strengthened the regional approach and demonstrated consistency with national adaptation objectives. Provided recommendations on institutional coordination mechanisms, including the roles and responsibilities of key government institutions, which informed the proposed governance and implementation arrangements. Identified the key national institutions and stakeholder groups to be engaged during full proposal preparation—including ministries, municipalities, research institutions, producer organizations, civil society organizations and private-sector actors—which were incorporated into the stakeholder engagement and consultation plan. Identified the principal barriers to climate adaptation, priority intervention areas and investment needs, which were used to refine the project's theory of change, intervention priorities and indicative investment framework. Reviewed the proposed adaptation interventions and recommended adjustments to improve complementarity with existing national programmes and initiatives, resulting in a revised intervention package better aligned with national priorities. Identified priority sectors and adaptation investments requiring further analysis during the full proposal stage, which were incorporated into the roadmap for project preparation and subsequent feasibility assessments. Provided country-specific information on climate risks affecting urban and peri-urban agri-food systems and shared
Mr Amidou Goita	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Department Director Resource Mobilization	
Dr. Brahim Coulibaly	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Secondary Focal Point Head - Financial Mobilization	
Mr Jean Louis Gnamba	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Secondary Focal Point Financial Mechanisms Monitoring Officer	
Mr Hassane Diarra	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Financial Mobilization Officer	
Dr Nagale Dit	Agency of Environment and	Agriculture and NDC Expert	

Mahamadou Sanogo	Sustainable Development		relevant national datasets, sector policies and strategic documents. These inputs strengthened the climate rationale, baseline analysis and evidence supporting the proposed interventions.
Mr Aly dit Karamoko Nanakasse	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Administrative Assistant and management representative	Discussed implementation modalities, institutional responsibilities and potential executing entities, which informed the institutional arrangements and implementation framework presented in the Concept Note.
Mr Oumar Tamboura	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	NDC Unit	Reviewed the proposed project against Mali's NDC commitments and relevant sector strategies and recommended revisions that strengthened policy alignment and demonstrated the project's contribution to national climate and development objectives.

80. Building on these initial consultations, the full proposal development process will be structured around a multi-level stakeholder engagement approach involving **national institutions, municipal authorities, technical agencies, CSOs, producer organizations, private-sector actors, research institutions and vulnerable communities** directly affected by climate variability, ecosystem degradation, food insecurity and declining livelihood resilience. The process will place particular emphasis on ensuring equitable participation of women, youth, informal workers, displaced populations, peri-urban producers, micro-enterprises and vulnerable urban households that are often excluded from formal planning and adaptation decision-making processes.
81. At the national level, consultations will involve the **NDA of Mali and Burkina Faso**, which will provide strategic oversight and ensure alignment with national adaptation priorities, NAPs, NDCs and sectoral climate-resilience strategies. Relevant line ministries expected to participate include the **Ministries responsible for Agriculture; Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development; Economy and Finance; Industry and Trade; Employment and Vocational Training; Public Health and Hygiene; Communication and Digital Economy; and Urban Planning and Territorial Development**. These consultations will focus on identifying institutional barriers to adaptation, reviewing policy coherence, validating technical priorities, and identifying opportunities for inter-sectoral coordination and sustainability of adaptation investments.
82. At the sub-national and municipal levels, consultations will engage municipal councils, technical departments, decentralized government services, local water and sanitation utilities, urban planning authorities, market management bodies and traditional authorities in Bamako and Ouagadougou. These consultations will support the identification of climate-sensitive urban and peri-urban zones, priority ecosystem restoration areas, vulnerable value chains, infrastructure gaps and governance constraints affecting adaptation planning and service delivery. The process will also support the co-design of locally led adaptation measures, including climate-resilient urban planning tools, green infrastructure investments, land-use management mechanisms, and climate information services tailored to urban and peri-urban food systems.
83. Special attention will be given to consultations with vulnerable communities and socio-economic groups directly targeted by the project. These include **smallholder farmers, peri-urban market gardeners, pastoral households, women-led cooperatives, youth-led micro and small enterprises, food processors, traders, waste-recovery actors, informal workers, producer organizations, fisheries actors, and climate-vulnerable households** dependent on urban and peri-urban agri-food systems. Separate focus-group discussions and participatory assessments will be organized for **women and youth** in order to address barriers related to unequal access to land, finance, climate information, productive assets, technologies, markets and decision-making processes. The project preparation process will also integrate gender-sensitive vulnerability and capacity assessments to identify differentiated climate risks, adaptive capacities and social constraints affecting women and men across target communities.

84. **Financial institutions, including microfinance institutions, local banks, savings groups and private-sector actors**, will also be consulted to assess barriers to climate adaptation financing and identify opportunities for blended finance mechanisms, risk-sharing instruments and climate-resilient investment models targeting vulnerable urban and peri-urban MSMEs and producer organizations. In addition, consultations will involve universities, research centres, meteorological agencies and technical institutions to support the development of localized climate information systems, early warning services, innovation platforms and evidence-based adaptation planning.
85. As the regional implementing entity, the **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will facilitate the consultative process by providing technical expertise, methodological guidance and operational support** to ensure that consultations are inclusive, conflict-sensitive and aligned with Adaptation Fund safeguard requirements. UNIDO will support the establishment of participatory consultation mechanisms, stakeholder mapping exercises, validation workshops and technical working sessions in both countries. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that stakeholder engagement processes are culturally appropriate, gender-responsive and accessible to vulnerable groups, including those with limited literacy or limited access to formal institutional processes. The consultative process will further support compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy⁴⁸ through the early identification of potential environmental and social risks associated with project interventions. Stakeholders will be consulted on issues related to **land access, ecosystem restoration, water resource management, occupational health and safety, social inclusion, community participation, gender equality, and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms**. The project preparation process will include screening and mitigation measures to avoid adverse impacts and ensure that adaptation benefits are distributed fairly across communities and stakeholder groups.
86. **Preliminary Gender analysis**; The urban and peri-urban areas of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and Bamako, Mali are increasingly vulnerable to climate change as rapid urbanization, population growth, and environmental degradation intensify existing risks. Rising temperatures, recurrent flooding, prolonged dry spells, water insecurity, land degradation, and the loss of peri-urban ecosystems are undermining livelihoods, food security, public health, and the resilience of urban communities, while peri-urban agriculture—an important source of food and income—is under growing pressure from climate variability and competing demands for land and water. These impacts disproportionately affect women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups due to unequal access to productive resources, finance, technology, climate information, extension services, and decision-making. Women are particularly affected by fragmented governance, degradation of peri-urban farmland, water insecurity, limited access to climate and market information, inadequate extension services, weak value addition and climate-resilient infrastructure, and barriers to adaptation finance, which constrain their livelihoods and adaptive capacity. In line with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy and Action Plan, the project will undertake a comprehensive gender assessment during full proposal development and prepare a Gender Action Plan integrated across all project components. The project will address these barriers by strengthening women's participation in adaptation planning and governance, improving access to climate information and early warning systems, investing in climate-resilient water infrastructure and ecosystem restoration, supporting women-led agribusinesses and cooperatives, expanding access to adaptation finance and entrepreneurship opportunities, and strengthening the capacity of women and youth. Through equitable participation targets and sex-disaggregated monitoring, the project is expected to enhance the adaptive capacity of women and young women, improve access to climate-resilient technologies and finance, reduce climate-related livelihood losses, strengthen women's leadership in decision-making, and contribute to more inclusive, resilient, and equitable urban food systems in Bamako and Ouagadougou.

⁴⁸ Adaptation Fund Board. (2013). *Environmental and Social Policy*. Washington, DC: Adaptation Fund (Revised in March 2016).

J. Justification for Funding Requested (Full Cost of Adaptation Reasoning)

87. Without AF support, baseline development investments would continue to address general urban development, agriculture, infrastructure and livelihood needs in Bamako and Ouagadougou, but would not systematically cover the additional costs of climate-proofing urban and peri-urban food systems. Conventional development programmes are unlikely to finance the integrated package of localized climate information, risk-informed municipal planning, climate-resilient land and water management, ecosystem restoration, climate-smart value-chain infrastructure, inclusive adaptation finance, and learning systems required to reduce vulnerability to droughts, floods, heat stress and rainfall variability. AF financing is therefore requested to cover the full cost of the adaptation measures needed to shift these systems from climate-sensitive development pathways to climate-resilient ones.

Component 1: Strengthening local governance and climate information services for adaptation (USD 4,000,000)

Baseline scenario

88. In Bamako and Ouagadougou, institutional frameworks for climate adaptation remain fragmented across municipal services, national ministries, and local actors, limiting coordinated responses to climate risks. Urban planning processes rarely integrate climate risk information, and peri-urban agricultural zones are insufficiently protected or managed. Access to climate information services and early warning systems (EWS) is limited, particularly for urban and peri-urban producers, MSMEs, and informal workers. Where climate data exists, it is not translated into actionable advisories tailored to urban production systems. Extension services remain largely rural-focused, and municipal capacities for climate-informed planning and service delivery are weak.

Additionality (with AF funds)

89. AF resources will finance the adaptation-specific institutional, technical and coordination capacities that are not covered under baseline development investments. Without AF support, municipal planning and service delivery would likely remain fragmented, with limited integration of climate-risk information into land-use management, food-system governance and support to urban and peri-urban producers. AF funding will therefore support multi-level urban adaptation coordination platforms, risk-informed municipal planning tools, and tailored climate and market information services for urban and peri-urban users. It will also support training for communities, cooperatives and MSMEs to interpret and use climate information for anticipatory action. These investments will enable local institutions and vulnerable groups to move beyond general planning and extension support toward coordinated, climate-informed adaptation service delivery.

Component 2: Development of resilient livelihoods through integrated climate-resilient land and water management (USD 8,000,000)

Baseline scenario

90. Urban and peri-urban livelihoods in both cities are characterized by high informality, limited diversification, and strong dependence on climate-sensitive activities. Ecosystems are under severe pressure due to urban expansion, land degradation, and climate variability. Peri-urban agricultural land is being rapidly converted to built-up areas, while remaining lands suffer from declining soil fertility and erosion. Water resources are increasingly unreliable due to erratic rainfall, groundwater stress, and inadequate storage and distribution infrastructure. Existing agricultural practices are often unsustainable and poorly adapted to changing climatic conditions. Limited adoption of climate-smart practices and lack of investment in water management constrain productivity and resilience. Nature-

based solutions and ecosystem restoration initiatives remain small-scale and fragmented, with limited integration into urban planning frameworks.

Additionality (with AF funds)

91. AF funding will finance the additional costs of climate-resilient land and water management that baseline agriculture, infrastructure or urban development investments would not adequately cover. Without AF support, interventions are likely to remain fragmented and insufficiently targeted to the combined risks of land degradation, water stress, flooding and heat affecting peri-urban production systems. AF resources will support climate-resilient infrastructure and nature-based solutions, including water-efficient irrigation, rainwater harvesting, green belts, agroforestry, and soil and water conservation measures. The project will also support community-level ecosystem management and the integration of nature-based adaptation approaches into local land-use and water management processes. These investments will strengthen water availability, ecosystem services and climate-resilient production in ways that conventional development financing is unlikely to deliver at the required scale or level of adaptation specificity.

Component 3: Climate-resilient agro-pastoral value chains (USD 11,730,305)

Baseline scenario

92. Agro-value chains remain underdeveloped, with limited access to processing technologies, storage facilities, and markets. Post-harvest losses are high due to heat exposure, inadequate storage, and lack of cooling infrastructure, while access to finance for MSMEs and cooperatives is constrained by high risks and collateral requirements. Existing financial services do not adequately support climate-resilient investments. Without targeted support, climate change will continue to erode incomes, increase food losses, and reduce economic opportunities.

Additionality (with AF funds)

93. AF funding will finance the adaptation-specific transformation of urban and peri-urban agro-pastoral value chains, beyond what conventional enterprise development or agricultural value-chain programmes would typically provide. Without AF support, producers, cooperatives and MSMEs would continue to face high post-harvest losses, limited access to resilient processing and storage technologies, weak market linkages and insufficient finance for climate-resilient investments. AF resources will support climate-resilient productive infrastructure and technology packages, including processing, storage, drying, cooling and water-efficient equipment where relevant. The project will also support value addition, business development, market linkages and adaptation-finance mechanisms that help de-risk investment in resilient technologies and practices. These measures will reduce climate-related losses, improve income stability and strengthen the resilience of local food systems under increasing climate variability.

Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation, learning and adaptive management (USD 2,000,000)

Baseline scenario

94. Monitoring and learning systems for climate adaptation in both countries remain fragmented and under-resourced, with limited data on urban and peri-urban adaptation outcomes. Lessons learned from existing initiatives are not systematically captured or scaled.

Additionality (with AF funds)

95. AF funding will finance the learning, monitoring and adaptive management functions needed to generate evidence on urban and peri-urban adaptation outcomes. Without AF support, monitoring and knowledge systems would likely remain limited to fragmented project reporting, with insufficient evidence on what works for climate-resilient food systems, ecosystem restoration, value-chain

adaptation and inclusive adaptation finance in Sahelian cities. AF resources will support adaptation-focused monitoring, participatory learning, knowledge products and dissemination of lessons at local, national and regional levels. Evidence generated through implementation will be used to inform adaptive management, improve targeting and support replication of effective adaptation models in Bamako, Ouagadougou and other comparable urban contexts.

Overall Justification: Full Cost of Adaptation

96. The requested AF funding covers the incremental costs required to transform vulnerable urban and peri-urban systems into climate-resilient systems, including:
- Strengthening governance and climate information services for adaptation
 - climate-proofing infrastructure,
 - integrating climate information systems,
 - deploying adaptation-specific technologies.

Overall, AF funding is justified because the proposed interventions address adaptation costs that would not be financed through baseline development pathways. General development investments may support urban services, agriculture, infrastructure, enterprise development or livelihoods, but they do not systematically finance the integrated package needed to reduce climate vulnerability across urban and peri-urban food systems. The requested AF resources will therefore cover the full cost of adaptation by combining institutional strengthening, climate information services, ecosystem restoration, resilient land and water management, climate-smart value-chain infrastructure, inclusive adaptation finance, and learning systems. This integrated approach will reduce exposure to climate risks, strengthen adaptive capacity and generate replicable models for resilient urban and peri-urban livelihoods in the Sahel.

K. Project Sustainability

97. The project's sustainability is grounded in the progressive institutionalization, financial viability, and local ownership of climate adaptation systems and services within the urban and peri-urban economies of Bamako and Ouagadougou. Rather than supporting stand-alone activities with temporary benefits, the project is designed to establish durable governance mechanisms, adaptation infrastructure and services, financially viable service models, and community-based resource management systems that will continue generating adaptation benefits beyond the Adaptation Fund implementation period. Sustainability has therefore been integrated into the design of all project components from the outset, with a particular focus on embedding adaptation capacities within municipal systems, local markets, producer organizations, and territorial planning processes.
98. **Institutional sustainability** will be ensured through the integration of project-supported adaptation mechanisms into existing national and municipal governance structures responsible for urban planning, food systems management, environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, and local economic development. Under Component 1, the project will strengthen coordination between ministries, municipalities, producer organizations, meteorological services, and local technical agencies through multi-stakeholder Urban Food and Climate Platforms. These coordination structures will provide a durable institutional mechanism for climate-informed planning and adaptive management beyond the project lifecycle. Climate-risk information systems, early warning services, and agro-meteorological advisory mechanisms introduced by the project will be embedded within existing municipal and national service delivery systems, thereby reducing dependence on external project structures. Capacity development efforts targeting municipal technical services, extension officers, producer organizations, and local authorities will further ensure that climate adaptation planning, ecosystem management, and resilient value-chain support continue after project closure. In addition, the project will support the integration of peri-urban adaptation priorities into municipal development plans, local land-use planning instruments, and sectoral adaptation strategies, reinforcing long-term policy ownership and budgetary recognition. During full proposal development, the project will define the long-term institutional hosting and maintenance arrangements for the climate information systems, ICT

dissemination platforms and monitoring infrastructure. These arrangements are expected to build on existing national meteorological, hydrological, municipal and technical service structures, with roles, data-sharing protocols, maintenance responsibilities and budget provisions confirmed with the relevant national and municipal authorities. The full proposal will specify the institutional and community-level responsibilities for operation and maintenance of water storage, irrigation and groundwater-monitoring systems. At concept stage, these are expected to combine user-group or cooperative-level management of common-use irrigation assets, municipal and technical-agency oversight of groundwater monitoring, and community-based ecosystem management committees working with municipal environment services to maintain restored green infrastructure.

99. **Social sustainability** will be reinforced through participatory governance, community ownership, and the strengthening of local organizations that will continue operating as adaptation actors beyond the project period. The project will work through existing farmer cooperatives, women's associations, youth-led enterprises, community-based organizations, and market associations rather than creating parallel structures. Community participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation interventions will strengthen local ownership and accountability while ensuring that investments respond to locally identified climate risks and livelihood priorities. Particular attention will be given to strengthening the leadership capacities of women and youth within producer organizations, savings groups, and Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs), thereby reinforcing the long-term inclusiveness and social legitimacy of adaptation governance systems. The project's conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive approach will contribute to social cohesion and equitable access to climate adaptation services, particularly in contexts where competition over land, water, and economic opportunities is intensifying under climate stress.
100. **Environmental sustainability** will be achieved through the restoration and protection of peri-urban ecosystems and the promotion of resource-efficient adaptation practices that strengthen ecosystem services while reducing climate vulnerability. Under Component 2, the project will support nature-based solutions and integrated water, land and ecosystem-based adaptation approaches that improve soil fertility, increase water retention, reduce erosion, and restore degraded green infrastructure. Agroforestry systems, urban green belts, watershed rehabilitation measures, and sustainable water management practices will contribute to the long-term resilience of peri-urban production systems while reducing pressure on fragile ecosystems. Community-led ecosystem management mechanisms supported by the project will strengthen local stewardship over restored landscapes and natural resources, thereby enhancing the durability of ecosystem restoration outcomes. Environmental sustainability will also be reinforced through the application of UNIDO's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework and the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy. Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will guide the identification, mitigation, and monitoring of potential environmental and social risks during project implementation, ensuring that adaptation investments do not generate maladaptation or unintended negative impacts.
101. **Technical sustainability** will be supported through the transfer of operational knowledge, technical skills, and maintenance capacities to institutions and local actors responsible for managing adaptation infrastructure and services. The project will strengthen the capacities of municipal services, cooperatives, MSMEs, local technicians, and extension providers to operate and maintain climate-resilient infrastructure, irrigation systems, post-harvest technologies, renewable energy systems, and climate information services introduced under the project. Training programmes will be complemented by practical demonstration sites, peer-learning approaches, operational manuals, and mentorship systems to ensure long-term uptake and replication of technologies and practices. Infrastructure investments will prioritize technologies that are locally appropriate, resource-efficient, modular, and compatible with existing institutional capacities and market systems. The project will further support the development of operational protocols, maintenance arrangements, and local service-provider networks to reduce dependence on external technical assistance after project closure.

102. **Economic and financial sustainability** is a central pillar of the project design. Under Component 3, the ATHs will be designed as common-use adaptation service centers that provide storage, aggregation, cold-chain management, processing, packaging, quality-assurance and market-facilitation services for climate-sensitive agro-pastoral value chains. The ATHs will operate as commercially viable service centres. The project ATH business model will include detailed governance, management, and operational structures, including an ATH Board of Governance responsible for oversight, accountability, and transparent decision-making to reduce risks of operational failure and elite capture. The board, management, and operations teams will receive targeted coaching with full handover of ATH operations envisaged by Year 3. The ATHs will generate revenues through user fees for services such as storage, aggregation, processing, value addition, and market facilitation. These revenue streams will support operational and maintenance costs while providing financial incentives for farmer organizations, cooperatives, and MSMEs responsible for managing the facilities, thereby ensuring continued operation beyond the period of AF support. This will be elaborated under the exit strategy. Their financial viability will be further assessed during full proposal preparation.
103. The project will also strengthen **locally managed financing mechanisms that enable continued investment in adaptation practices and technologies** after project closure. Rather than establishing parallel financing structures, the project will build on existing community-based financial mechanisms, including Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), savings groups and rotating community funds. The project will strengthen their capacity to mobilize climate adaptation investments while improving their links to formal financial institutions. Through partnerships with microfinance institutions, local banks and financial technology (FinTech) providers, the project will promote digital financial solutions that expand access to savings, credit, insurance and payment services for vulnerable households, cooperatives and MSMEs. Digital platforms and mobile financial services will support loan management, digital savings, transaction transparency and credit profiling, enabling financial institutions to scale climate-responsive financial products while reducing transaction costs and improving outreach in underserved urban and peri-urban communities. To ensure that the poorest and most climate-vulnerable households are not excluded from adaptation investments, the project will explore ring-fenced grant windows and targeted catalytic financing mechanisms that lower entry barriers for women, youth, displaced populations and vulnerable producers with limited borrowing capacity. These instruments will be designed to complement, rather than substitute for, local financing mechanisms by enabling beneficiaries to adopt climate-resilient technologies and subsequently access larger financial products through strengthened savings groups and financial institutions. The project will further seek to mobilize blended finance arrangements that combine grant resources with concessional lending and private capital to reduce investment risks associated with climate adaptation. Performance-linked risk-sharing mechanisms will be explored with participating financial institutions, whereby partial risk-sharing facilities or incentive payments are linked to the successful financing of climate-resilient investments, portfolio performance and the achievement of agreed resilience outcomes. Such mechanisms will encourage financial institutions to expand lending to climate-vulnerable agri-food MSMEs and producer organizations while progressively building confidence in adaptation-related investments as commercially viable opportunities.
104. By linking community finance with formal financial institutions, leveraging digital financial innovations, and strengthening commercially viable adaptation service models, the project will support a sustainable financial ecosystem capable of sustaining climate adaptation investments beyond the project lifetime. These approaches are expected to crowd in additional private-sector investment, strengthen local financial markets, and improve the long-term resilience and competitiveness of urban and peri-urban agri-food systems in Mali and Burkina Faso. The sustainability of adaptation outcomes will further be reinforced through a strong **knowledge management, learning, and scaling framework** under Component 4 (see Section A).
105. **Ultimately, the sustainability of the project derives from its integrated approach to adaptation:** strengthening institutions that govern climate resilience, restoring ecosystems that sustain urban livelihoods, building commercially viable adaptation services and value chains, and empowering

local actors with the knowledge, tools, and financial mechanisms required to sustain adaptation investments over the long term. Through this combination of institutional embedding, local ownership, financial viability, ecosystem restoration, and regional learning, the project is expected to generate enduring adaptation benefits for vulnerable urban and peri-urban populations in Ouagadougou and Bamako.

L. Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks Identified

As per UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures (ESSPP), the project has been categorized as a Category B project. Due to Adaptation Fund requirements, the project will develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), commensurate to project risks, during the project preparation phase to assess the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the proposed interventions. Based on the findings of the ESIA, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed to ensure that identified risks and impacts are effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated, monitored, and managed throughout project implementation. The project includes USP elements under Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.3 because specific sites, technical models or recipient investments are not yet sufficiently defined for complete site-specific risk identification. The project will identify and formulate as much as practicable during full proposal preparation, when a comprehensive E&S assessment and ESMP will be developed. The ESMP will include the detailed, budgeted eligibility, exclusion, screening, consultation, approval, mitigation, monitoring and reporting arrangements required for any USPs remaining into implementation. Any such USP will undergo the same ESP and Gender Policy process as a fully formulated activity before financing or implementation. The table below therefore does not claim to capture risks that can only be identified once the remaining USPs are specified.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
<i>Compliance with the Law</i>		Low. Some of the national policies and laws which the project will comply with include the National Policy on Environment, National Agriculture Policy, National Social Protection Policy. At international level, the project will be compliant to a number of International and Regional conventions, treaties and protocols aimed at addressing environmental concerns which Burkina Faso and Mali are signatories to, such as but not limited to: UN CBD, UNFCCC, African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR) and Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Further consultations and detailed assessments will be done during the development of the ESMP for the Project at full proposal stage. The final project design will be compliant with all the above listed regional and national laws, as well as any other laws, policies and agreements that may be developed during this transition phase. This will be done through extensive consultations with national and regional stakeholders as well as development of the detailed ESMP
<i>Access and Equity</i>		Medium. (The Project will need to ensure that there is strong consideration of equity and access for all without discrimination. This equitable access will be secured through an informed and consultative development of selection criteria during the full proposal development and ESMP development)
<i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i>		Medium. The Project is designed to increase farmer and MSMEs' resilience to CC and some of the most vulnerable groups include female headed households, as well as people living with disabilities. These groups of people also make up a big portion of the potential beneficiaries targeted to benefit from this

		intervention. Therefore, during the project full proposal development, the E&S assessment and the consultations with the communities will be conducted to identify the best approach to reach the marginalized and vulnerable groups, especially women, youth, orphans, disabled, female and child headed HHs, and HIV affected groups to make sure they are targeted by the project activities
<i>Human Rights</i>		Low. The project activities are not discriminatory by tribe, age and gender, or level of education. The project design relies on a consultative approach involving various stakeholders. No activities are identified whose execution is not in line with the established international human rights. Project objectives promote basic human rights for fair and equitable access to resources to enhance resilience to CC in the partner countries.
<i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i>		Medium. Gender analysis will be informed by relevant sectoral policies and action plans on addressing CC and form a basis for conducting gender audits. Throughout the project, gender equity and women empowerment will be prioritized and as such, the project has a special focus on women and youth groups, especially for capacity building and leadership to ensure that they fully participate and benefit from the project. Also, Participation of women will be encouraged in the field as Lead Farmers, as well as access to micro-credits for farming and other enterprises. The ratio of women to men participation will be 60 to 40 percent where feasible.
<i>Core Labour Rights</i>		Medium. The Project will ensure that Labor laws are considered in activity implementation especially during construction of water capture and retention systems at farmers' fields, modeling collection systems for rooftop rainwater at public sites, installation of small-scale irrigation systems and other concrete adaptation actions under component 2 and 3 of the proposed project. During the E&S assessment, a special focus on National labor laws in force will be ensured. The respective countries' laws and regulations will be followed and children's work will be forbidden as well as remuneration inequity between men and women.
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	X	No further assessment required. There are currently no indigenous people living in the targeted project areas.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>		Low. The project will work with communities in their locations and on a voluntary basis. Therefore, no resettlements or displacement to new locations is expected. Communities will decide if and where to establish demonstration plots.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>		Medium. The project is not expected to disturb any natural habitat as it will discourage the expansion of farm fields and promote forest conservation as well as adapted varieties of cereals and legumes; commercialization of harvesting of wild fruits, crop rotation, improved planning of planting seasons, and the introduction of intercropping techniques, including CA, AFS as well as promotion of improved practices for better soil management. The project will also be compliant with all the relevant laws that look at the protection of natural habitat. A landscape-based study to identify the project risks of intensified agricultural, agroforestry and the farm forestry activities on natural habitat is required, through an E&S assessment to be conducted at the full proposal development stage. This assessment will be useful in creating a framework for baseline, mid-term and end of project assessments, as well as for providing clarity on the landscape of the project area.
<i>Conservation of Biological Diversity</i>		Medium. Burkina Faso and Mali, being signatories to UN CBD, are obligated to ensure that all interventions be compliant with the requirements of member states of the CBD. Guidance from the CBD that Burkina Faso and Mali follow includes integrated management regimes to maintain biodiversity levels through efforts such as management of invasive plant species and similar efforts to conserve the environment. Therefore, at the full proposal design stage, deliberate efforts will ensure that interventions are compliant with all relevant national and international laws on conservation of biological diversity.

<i>Climate Change</i>	X	No further assessment required. Project activities proposed are aimed to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and populations to CC focusing on climate impacts in the target area.
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		Medium. The project is aimed at promoting the efficient use of resources and will ensure to prevent pollution. NDAs and environmental management agencies will be engaged throughout to ensure that the project is compliant with the provisions looking at environmental protection and pollution prevention, as well as conservation and protection of natural resources. An ESMP will be developed with the necessary mitigation measures and monitoring mechanism. Project activities will minimize pollution, loss of resources and contribute to sustainable land management, efficient water uses and prevention of water pollution.
<i>Public Health</i>	X	No further assessment required. As an integral part of the project, interventions will also include sensitization in all targeted communities on safe water use and hygiene. This will include information dissemination based on WASH projects, to promote that water such as rainwater or river water is used correctly. These efforts lead to avoidance of waterborne diseases and other epidemics hence contributing to public health.
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	X	No further assessment required. The project will promote local knowledge and train communities to handle the new technologies without affecting cultural heritage. With regard to physical heritage, the project will not implement activities that will target specific physical assets in the project sites.
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>	X	No further assessment required. The project aims at improving soil management including training and undertaking techniques for capturing and holding rainwater in the field for a longer time so that more of the water can infiltrate into soil hence it protects against runoff and soil erosion. Therefore, no damages to soil, vegetation and land resources are expected to occur.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented through a direct access-style partnership model under UNIDO's accreditation as a Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) of the Adaptation Fund. Adaptation Fund resources will flow from the Adaptation Fund Board through the Adaptation Fund Trustee to UNIDO, which will assume overall fiduciary responsibility, ensure compliance with AF policies and safeguards, and oversee technical implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. UNIDO's role derives from its accreditation by the Adaptation Fund Board and its mandate as a specialized agency of the UN.

Legal context: In Burkina Faso, the present project is governed by the provisions of the Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Burkina Faso and UNIDO, signed and entered into force on 8 March 1996. In Mali, the Government of the Republic of Mali agrees to apply to the present project, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 9 June 1978 and entered into force on 17 March 1993.

The national Designated Authorities (DAs) will serve as the Executing Entities (EEs) for Components 1 (Strengthening Local Governance and Climate Adaptation Services) and 2 (Integrated Climate-Resilient Land and Water Management), ensuring strong country ownership, coordination, and alignment with national adaptation priorities. In Burkina Faso, the Executing Entity will be the General Directorate of Cooperation (Ministry of Economy and Finance) and, in Mali, the Executing Entity will be the Agence de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (AEDD). UNIDO will also serve as the Executing Entity (EE) for Component 3 (Climate-resilient agro-pastoral value chains) and Component 4 (Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Adaptive Management), drawing on its expertise in climate-resilient agro-industrial development, sustainable value chains, MSME development, circular economy, blended finance, and South-South and triangular cooperation. Under these components, UNIDO will establish climate-

resilient Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs), climate-smart market systems, inclusive adaptation finance mechanisms, and regional knowledge-sharing platforms to facilitate the replication and scaling of successful adaptation solutions across Sahel. Key national technical partners will include the Secrétariat Permanent de la Coordination des Politiques Sectorielles Agricoles et du Développement Durable (SP/CPSA-DD) (Burkina Faso), the Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture (DNA) (Mali) and the Direction Nationale des Productions et des Industries Animales (DNPIA) (Mali). These institutions will provide technical guidance, facilitate coordination with relevant sector stakeholders, support policy alignment, and contribute to implementation, monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities. Their engagement will ensure that project interventions are embedded within national adaptation priorities, sectoral strategies, and decentralized implementation structures.

106. A Regional Project Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by UNIDO, will provide strategic guidance and oversight. The PSC will comprise representatives of the NDAs, national Executing Entities, relevant ministries, municipal authorities, , producer organizations, regional civil society, financial institutions, and private sector representatives from both countries. It will approve annual work plans, review implementation progress, promote regional coordination, and ensure alignment with national priorities and Adaptation Fund objectives. National Technical Working Groups (NTWGs) will be established in each country to provide technical oversight, strengthen inter-sectoral coordination, and facilitate the integration of lessons learned and best practices into project implementation.

107. A Project Management Unit (PMU), coordinated by UNIDO in collaboration with the national Executing Entities, will oversee day-to-day implementation, procurement, financial management, M&E, stakeholder engagement, communications, and knowledge management. At the local level, implementation and M&E will be carried out through municipal authorities, decentralized technical services, producer organizations, cooperatives, community groups, and Agribusiness Transformation Hub (ATH) governance structures, ensuring participatory implementation, local ownership, and continuous feedback for adaptive project management.

108. UNIDO will retain overall accountability to the Adaptation Fund throughout implementation, including oversight of fiduciary management, compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, consolidated reporting, and commissioning of the project's mid-term and terminal evaluations. Component 4 will establish an integrated monitoring, evaluation, learning, and knowledge management system to support evidence-based adaptive management and facilitate the replication and scaling of successful urban and peri-urban climate adaptation approaches across Burkina Faso, Mali, and the wider Sahel

Project Objective(s) ⁴⁹	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective 1: strengthen local governance systems, institutional capacities, and coordination mechanisms for the effective and inclusive delivery of climate change adaptation services	Number of actors implementing measures to assess and manage climate-related risks	Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	2,500,000
	# of institutions with strengthened #, Number of people gaining awareness/knowledge of efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	Indicator 2.1: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	1,500,000

⁴⁹ The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

in urban and peri-urban contexts.;		Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	Indicator 3.1 Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	2,000,000
Objective 2: Develop urban and peri-urban climate-resilient livelihoods through integrated and sustainable management of land, water, and ecosystem resources	Value in US\$ of assets provided	Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	Indicator 4.2: Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	5,500,000
	# Number of individuals gaining skills	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	2,500,000
Objective 3: Increase the adaptive capacity and competitiveness of agro-pastoral value chains through the adoption of climate-resilient technologies, infrastructure, inclusive market systems, extension/advisory support and adaptation finance	Value of climate-resilient assets provided	Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	Indicator 4.2: Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	9,730,305
	% increase in target households' income and livelihood diversification	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Indicator 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	2,000,000
Total objective level grant amount				25,730,305
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1.1 Improved enabling environment for the local delivery of climate adaptation services	Number of actors implementing measures to assess and manage climate-related risks	Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	1.2.1: Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk-reduction systems	2,500,000
	# of institutions with strengthened	Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale)	1,500,000
Outcome 2.1 Increased resilience of urban and peri-urban livelihoods and productive ecosystems through integrated climate-resilient land, water	Value in US\$ of assets provided	Output 4 Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	5,500,000

and nature-based solutions (NbS).	# Number of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	5.1: No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	2,500,000
Outcome 3.1 Increased adaptive capacity of urban and peri-urban agro-pastoral value chains through the adoption of climate-resilient infrastructure, technologies, and circular economy approaches.	Value of climate-resilient assets provided % increase in target households' income and livelihood diversification	Output 4 Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	9,730,305
		Output 6.0: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.2.1. Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario	2,000,000
Outcome 4.1 Enhanced knowledge, learning, and data systems for evidence-based adaptation and scaling of best practices	#, Number of people gaining awareness/knowledge of efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	2,000,000
Total outcome level grant amount				25,730,305

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government⁵⁰

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letters with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

Mr. Amidou Ouedraogo <i>Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority</i> <i>General Director of Cooperation</i> <i>Ministry of Economy and Finance</i>	Date: March, 9, 2026
Mr Mamadou Goumane <i>Deputy Director</i> <i>Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development</i> <i>Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development</i>	Date: May, 8, 2026

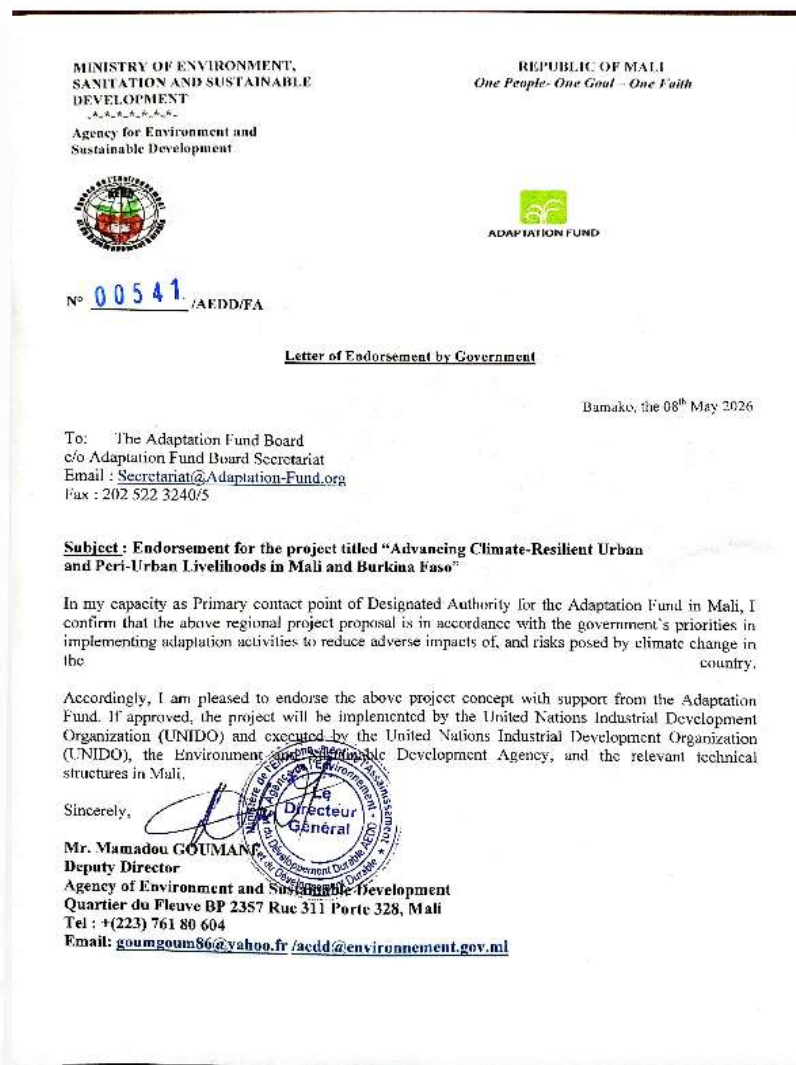
B. Implementing Entity certification

⁵⁰ Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (.....list here.....) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Ms. Ganna Onysko Senior GEF, GCF, AF Coordinator Division of Funding Partner Relations Directorate of Global Partnerships and External Relations United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO Implementing Entity Coordinator Name & Signature <i>Ganna Onysko</i>	
Date: July 29, 2026	Tel. and email: +43 1 26026 3708 TO: g.onysko@unido.org CC: gef@unido.org / glo@unido.org / f.haidara@unido.org
Project Contact Person: Mr. Fredrick Kongongo	
Tel. And Email: +43 1 26026 3663 / F.Kongongo@unido.org	

Annex I: Endorsement letters



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, 9th March 2026

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

Subject: Endorsement for Advancing Climate-Resilient Urban and Peri-Urban Livelihoods-
(ADAPT-SAHEL) in Burkina Faso and Mali

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

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in addition to serving as Implementing Entity and at the request of the Government of Burkina Faso, will act as Executing Entity for Component 3 (Diversified, gender-responsive and climate-resilient agro-pastoral value chains) and Component 4 (Monitoring and evaluation, adaptive management, learning and sustainability). This is based on their broad technical expertise in agricultural value chains, and their demonstrated commitment to similar initiatives such as the Agro-food Value Chain Transformation Hubs (ATHs) focused on transforming food systems in Africa. Component 1 (Enabling environment for the local delivery of adaptation services) and Component 2 (Gender-responsive and sustainable urban and peri urban land, water, and ecosystem management) will be executed with the National Designated Authority.

Sincerely,

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

Mr. Amidou OUEDRAOGO

Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority

General Director of Cooperation

Tel : +226 76 58 49 28

Email: amidoued11@gmail.com

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
SANITATION AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_

Agency for Environment and
Sustainable Development



REPUBLIC OF MALI
One People- One Goal – One Faith



ADAPTATION FUND

N° 00541 /AEDD/FA

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Bamako, the 08th May 2026

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

Subject : Endorsement for the project titled “Advancing Climate-Resilient Urban and Peri-Urban Livelihoods in Mali and Burkina Faso”

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

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project concept with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and executed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Environment and Sustainable Development Agency, and the relevant technical structures in Mali.

Sincerely,


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





Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date:

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Country/ies: Burkina Faso and Mali

Title of Project/Programme: Advancing Climate-Resilient Urban and Peri-Urban Livelihoods in Mali and Burkina Faso

Type of IE (NIE/MIE): MIE

Implementing Entity: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Executing Entity/ies: United Nations Industrial Development Organization¹

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	December 2026
Completion date of PFG	October 2027

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US\$ Amount	Budget note[1]
Environmental and Social Risks and Impact Assessment. The environmental and social risks and impact assessment will identify, analyze, and categorize potential environmental and social impacts that may arise from proposed project interventions. This activity will ensure that project design aligns with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and UNIDO ESS policy by applying appropriate risk management measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts while enhancing positive co-benefits for communities and ecosystems.	Environmental and social risks impact assessment report	49,770	ESIA assessment fees: 30,000
	Environmental and Social Management Plan		Validation meeting: 9,770

¹ The General Directorate of Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Burkina Faso, and the Agency for Environment and Sustainable Development (AEDD) of the Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, Mali, will undergo HACT assessments during the project formulation (PF) stage. As a result, they may not be fully ready to execute PF activities at the outset. UNIDO will therefore be the sole EE for the PFG, with technical support and collaboration from both institutions.

Gender and Social Inclusion Assessment. The gender and social inclusion assessment will analyse the differentiated vulnerabilities, capacities, and opportunities of women, men, youth, and marginalized groups in relation to climate change impacts and agribusiness development. The activity will identify barriers to equitable participation and propose targeted measures to ensure that project interventions promote gender equality, enhance adaptive capacities, and deliver inclusive socio-economic benefits across all stakeholder groups, doing no harm and leaving no one behind in adaptation and resilience building.	Gender and social inclusion assessment report	15,000	- Consultancy fees: 10,000 - Validation meeting: 5,000
	Gender Action Plan		
Assessment for the Establishment of Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs) The assessment for the establishment of Agribusiness Transformation Hubs (ATHs) will systematically analyse the practical, economic, environmental, and institutional aspects of creating hubs that support value addition, climate-resilient technologies, and improved market access for smallholder farmers. This activity aims to identify suitable locations, relevant technologies, sustainable business/service models, necessary infrastructure, strategic partnerships, and engage key stakeholders ensuring that the hubs effectively contribute to agribusiness development and climate adaptation objectives within the targeted region.	Technical specifications and site plans for ATHs	15,000	- Assessment fees: 10,000 - Travel: 5,000
	Assessment report		

Regional Stakeholder Review and Validation Workshop. • The regional stakeholder review, and validation workshop will facilitate collaborative refinement of the project proposal by engaging diverse regional stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society, private sector, and affected communities. This workshop will ensure the integration of local knowledge, validate project objectives and activities, strengthen ownership, and align the proposal with regional priorities and adaptation needs to enhance its relevance and effectiveness for submission to the Adaptation Fund.	• Reviewed and validated full project proposal	41,600	• Travel & per diem: 30,000 • Conference: 5,000 • Facilitator: 6,600
Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) Assessments for executing partners in Mali and Burkina Faso • A Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) assessment will be undertaken to assess the fiduciary and financial management capacities of the national implementing partners and key institutions expected to manage project resources during implementation. The assessment will review governance arrangements, financial management systems, accounting and reporting procedures, internal controls, procurement practices, internal and external audit arrangements, risk management processes, and institutional capacities to manage project funds in accordance with UN and Adaptation Fund fiduciary standards. The assessment will include a desk review of institutional policies and financial documentation, interviews with management and finance personnel, on-site verification missions, validation of preliminary findings with participating institutions, and preparation of recommendations to strengthen financial management and oversight where	• HACT Assessment Reports for the participating national institutions, including institutional fiduciary risk ratings, assessment of financial management capacities and recommendations on capacity-strengthening measures to address identified fiduciary risks. • Assurance Plan outlining the recommended assurance activities during project implementation (e.g., spot	29,994	• HACT assessment consultancy fees (two countries): 20,000 • Travel & per diem (two countries): 5,000 • Validation meeting and logistics: 4,994

required. Based on the findings, the assessment will determine the overall fiduciary risk profile of each institution and identify appropriate assurance measures to be applied during project implementation.	checks, financial monitoring, audits and capacity support), proportionate to the assessed level of risk.		
Total Project Formulation Grant		136,364	
Implementing Entity Fee (10%)		13,636	
Grand Total		150,000	

[1] 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.

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	Ms. Ganna Onysko Senior GEF, GCF, AF Coordinator Division of Funding Partner Relations Directorate of Global Partnerships and External Relations United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO Implementing Entity Coordinator		
Signature			Date: July 29, 2026
Project Contact Person	Mr. Fredrick Kongongo		
Telephone	+43 1 26026 3663 / F.Kongongo@unido.org		
E-mail	TO: g.onysko@unido.org CC: gef@unido.org / glo@unido.org / f.haidara@unido.org		

Annex III: Preliminary Gender Assessment

The urban and peri-urban areas of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and Bamako, Mali are increasingly vulnerable to climate change as rapid urbanization, population growth, and environmental degradation intensify existing risks. Rising temperatures, recurrent flooding, prolonged dry spells, water insecurity, land degradation, and the loss of peri-urban ecosystems are undermining livelihoods, food security, public health, and the resilience of urban communities. At the same time, peri-urban agriculture, an important source of food and income, are under growing pressure from climate variability and competing demands for land and water. These impacts are not experienced equally. Women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups face greater climate risks due to unequal access to resources, finance, technology, climate information, and decision-making. Women are disproportionately affected by increasing burdens related to water, food, and household responsibilities, while youth face declining livelihood opportunities. Building resilience therefore requires integrated, gender-responsive urban adaptation that combines resilient infrastructure, ecosystem restoration, sustainable water management, climate-resilient food systems, and inclusive governance to ensure that no one is left behind. Below is the summary;

- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 1: Fragmented governance and weak coordination:** Institutional fragmentation and limited coordination between municipal authorities, technical services, producer organizations, and community institutions affect women and vulnerable groups by reducing their participation in adaptation planning and decision-making processes.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 2:** Peri-urban farmland erosion and degradation of green infrastructure. The loss and degradation of peri-urban agricultural land around Bamako and Ouagadougou disproportionately affect women whose livelihoods often depend on small-scale agriculture, market gardening, food processing, and informal trading.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 3:** Water insecurity and inadequate irrigation infrastructure. Water insecurity is a major adaptation challenge affecting women producers, processors, and households in peri-urban areas.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 4:** Inadequate climate and market information services. Women and vulnerable groups often have limited access to climate information, early warning systems, agricultural advisories, and market information.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 5:** Limited knowledge of climate-smart practices and weak urban extension coverage. Women and youth involved in urban agriculture, food processing, and small-scale enterprises often have limited access to technical training and extension services.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 6:** Limited value addition and climate-resilient infrastructure. Women are highly represented in food processing, trading, and informal agri-food enterprises in Bamako and Ouagadougou.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 7:** Financing gaps for resilient adaptation investments. Women-led cooperatives, informal enterprises, and small-scale producers face significant barriers in accessing finance for adaptation investments.
- **Gender-Responsive Adaptation Approach.** In accordance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy and Action Plan, the project will undertake a detailed gender assessment during full proposal development and prepare a Gender Action Plan integrated across all components, indicators, implementation arrangements, and monitoring systems.

. Project Implications and Gender-Responsive Measures

- The project addresses gender-specific adaptation barriers through:
- Improved access to climate information and early warning systems.
- Increased participation of women in adaptation planning and governance.
- Climate-resilient water infrastructure and ecosystem restoration.
- Agribusiness Transformation Hubs supporting women-led enterprises.
- Gender-responsive adaptation finance and entrepreneurship support.
- Equitable participation targets and sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators.
- Capacity building for women and youth.
- Strengthening women-led producer organizations and cooperatives.

Expected Gender Outcomes

- Enhanced adaptive capacity of women and young women.
- Increased access to climate-resilient technologies and finance.
- Reduced climate-related livelihood losses.
- Stronger participation of women in decision-making processes.
- Improved resilience of women-led MSMEs and producer groups.
- More inclusive and equitable urban food systems in Bamako and Ouagadougou.

Consultative Process

1. The preparation of the proposed regional project will be guided by a participatory, inclusive and gender-responsive consultative process designed to ensure that the priorities, capacities and vulnerabilities of affected populations are fully reflected in project design, implementation arrangements and sustainability mechanisms. In line with the ESP and GP of the AF, the consultative process will seek to ensure free, meaningful and informed participation of stakeholders throughout project preparation, with particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups exposed to climate risks in urban and peri-urban areas of Bamako and Ouagadougou.
2. The project concept has been informed by an initial series of consultations undertaken during concept development. Three rounds of online consultations were held between February and June 2026 with the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of Mali and Burkina Faso, namely the Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development (Mali) and the General Directorate of Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (Burkina Faso). The consultations were attended by the UNIDO project team, the Directors of the NDAs and their respective technical teams. Through this iterative consultation process, the participating countries confirmed the strategic relevance of the proposed regional initiative and endorsed its development. Following the consultations and successive technical reviews, the NDAs issued their official letters of endorsement on 9 March 2026 (Burkina Faso) and 8 May 2026 (Mali).
3. The first round of consultations focused on the identification of regional and national adaptation priorities, climate vulnerabilities and common adaptation challenges affecting urban and peri-urban food systems in the two participating countries. Discussions guided the formulation of the initial project idea and informed the preparation of a pre-concept note, which was subsequently reviewed by the NDAs and their technical teams. The second round of consultations concentrated on the technical review of the proposed intervention. UNIDO and the NDAs jointly reviewed and validated the assessment of adaptation challenges and barriers, refined the proposed project components, and ensured alignment with national adaptation priorities, institutional mandates and implementation arrangements. Following these consultations, UNIDO prepared a regional concept note for further review by the NDAs. The third round of consultations focused on finalizing the concept note and preparing for full proposal development. The discussions identified the key stakeholder groups to be engaged during project preparation, confirmed the national authorities and technical institutions that will support project implementation, and incorporated additional national data, policy frameworks, sector strategies and technical standards to strengthen the contextual relevance and country ownership of the proposed intervention (see Table 4)

Table 4 Evidence of stakeholder consultation

Name	Institution	Role/Mandate	Key inputs reflected in the Concept Note (consultations held on March 5, April 21, 29 and May 18 2026)
Burkina Faso			
Mr. Amidou Ouedraogo	General Directorate of Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority General Director of Cooperation	Reviewed the proposed climate adaptation priorities for Burkina Faso and identified opportunities for cross-border collaboration, which were incorporated to strengthen the regional rationale and justification for the programme. Recommended national datasets, sector policies, technical standards and strategic planning documents, which were used to update the evidence base, validate baseline information and ensure consistency with national priorities and ongoing programmes.
Ms Salimata SY/BARRY	General Directorate of Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Secondary Focal Point Head of the Cooperation Department with the United Nations System	Provided technical inputs on the main climate risks affecting urban and peri-urban agri-food systems—including food insecurity, ecosystem degradation and livelihood

Dr AKIAM Bayipoukoup a Patrice	Joseph Ki-Zerbo University	Academic /Researcher	vulnerability—which were reflected in the problem analysis and project rationale. Recommended the inclusion of additional national statistics, policy documents and programme references, which were incorporated to improve the country-specific context, strengthen national ownership and enhance the credibility of the Concept Note. Reviewed the proposed intervention against national adaptation priorities, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and relevant sector strategies, leading to revisions that clearly demonstrate alignment with national climate and development frameworks.
Mr Bouda Tasré	General Directorate of Cooperation, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Secondary Focal Point	
Dr PALE Remy	Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Animal and Fisheries Resources	Permanent Secretary for Agricultural and Sustainable Development Sectoral Policy Coordination (SP/CPSADD)	
Mali			
Mr Mamadou Goumane	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development, (Ministry of Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development)	Primary Focal Point/Designated Authority Deputy Director	Review of Mali's climate adaptation priorities and identified opportunities for regional cooperation, resulting in revisions that strengthened the regional approach and demonstrated consistency with national adaptation objectives. Provided recommendations on institutional coordination mechanisms, including the roles and responsibilities of key government institutions, which informed the proposed governance and implementation arrangements.
Mr Amidou Goita	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Department Director Resource Mobilization	Identified the key national institutions and stakeholder groups to be engaged during full proposal preparation—including ministries, municipalities, research institutions, producer organizations, civil society organizations and private-sector actors—which were incorporated into the stakeholder engagement and consultation plan. Identified the principal barriers to climate adaptation, priority intervention areas and investment needs, which were used to refine the project's theory of change, intervention priorities and indicative investment framework. Reviewed the proposed adaptation interventions and recommended adjustments to improve complementarity with existing national programmes and initiatives, resulting in a revised intervention package better aligned with national priorities.
Dr. Brahim Coulibaly	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Secondary Focal Point Head - Financial Mobilization	
Mr Jean Louis Gnamba	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Secondary Focal Point Financial Mechanisms Monitoring Officer	
Mr Hassane Diarra	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Financial Mobilization Officer	
Dr Nagale Dit Mahamadou Sanogo	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Agriculture and NDC Expert	
Mr Aly dit Karamoko Nanakasse	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	Administrative Assistant and management representative	Identified priority sectors and adaptation investments requiring further analysis during the full proposal stage, which were incorporated into the roadmap for project preparation and subsequent feasibility assessments. Provided country-specific information on climate risks affecting urban and peri-urban agri-food systems and shared relevant national datasets, sector policies and strategic documents. These inputs strengthened the climate rationale, baseline analysis and evidence supporting the proposed interventions. Discussed implementation modalities, institutional responsibilities and potential executing entities, which

Mr Oumar Tamboura	Agency of Environment and Sustainable Development	NDC Unit	informed the institutional arrangements and implementation framework presented in the Concept Note. Reviewed the proposed project against Mali's NDC commitments and relevant sector strategies and recommended revisions that strengthened policy alignment and demonstrated the project's contribution to national climate and development objectives.
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4. Building on these initial consultations, the full proposal development process will be structured around a multi-level stakeholder engagement approach involving **national institutions, municipal authorities, technical agencies, CSOs, producer organizations, private-sector actors, research institutions and vulnerable communities** directly affected by climate variability, ecosystem degradation, food insecurity and declining livelihood resilience. The process will place particular emphasis on ensuring equitable participation of women, youth, informal workers, displaced populations, peri-urban producers, micro-enterprises and vulnerable urban households that are often excluded from formal planning and adaptation decision-making processes.
5. At the national level, consultations will involve the **NDAs of Mali and Burkina Faso**, which will provide strategic oversight and ensure alignment with national adaptation priorities, NAPs, NDCs and sectoral climate-resilience strategies. Relevant line ministries expected to participate include the **Ministries responsible for Agriculture; Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development; Economy and Finance; Industry and Trade; Employment and Vocational Training; Public Health and Hygiene; Communication and Digital Economy; and Urban Planning and Territorial Development**. These consultations will focus on identifying institutional barriers to adaptation, reviewing policy coherence, validating technical priorities, and identifying opportunities for inter-sectoral coordination and sustainability of adaptation investments.
6. At the sub-national and municipal levels, consultations will engage municipal councils, technical departments, decentralized government services, local water and sanitation utilities, urban planning authorities, market management bodies and traditional authorities in Bamako and Ouagadougou. These consultations will support the identification of climate-sensitive urban and peri-urban zones, priority ecosystem restoration areas, vulnerable value chains, infrastructure gaps and governance constraints affecting adaptation planning and service delivery. The process will also support the co-design of locally led adaptation measures, including climate-resilient urban planning tools, green infrastructure investments, land-use management mechanisms, and climate information services tailored to urban and peri-urban food systems.
7. Special attention will be given to consultations with vulnerable communities and socio-economic groups directly targeted by the project. These include **smallholder farmers, peri-urban market gardeners, pastoral households, women-led cooperatives, youth-led micro and small enterprises, food processors, traders, waste-recovery actors, informal workers, producer organizations, fisheries actors, and climate-vulnerable households** dependent on urban and peri-urban agri-food systems. Separate focus-group discussions and participatory assessments will be organized for **women and youth** in order to address barriers related to unequal access to land, finance, climate information, productive assets, technologies, markets and decision-making processes. The project preparation process will also integrate gender-sensitive vulnerability and capacity assessments to identify differentiated climate risks, adaptive capacities and social constraints affecting women and men across target communities.
8. **Financial institutions, including microfinance institutions, local banks, savings groups and private-sector actors**, will also be consulted to assess barriers to climate adaptation financing and identify opportunities for blended finance mechanisms, risk-sharing instruments and climate-resilient investment models targeting vulnerable urban and peri-urban MSMEs and producer organizations. In addition, consultations will involve universities, research centres, meteorological agencies and

technical institutions to support the development of localized climate information systems, early warning services, innovation platforms and evidence-based adaptation planning.

9. As the regional implementing entity, the **United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will facilitate the consultative process by providing technical expertise, methodological guidance and operational support** to ensure that consultations are inclusive, conflict-sensitive and aligned with Adaptation Fund safeguard requirements. UNIDO will support the establishment of participatory consultation mechanisms, stakeholder mapping exercises, validation workshops and technical working sessions in both countries. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that stakeholder engagement processes are culturally appropriate, gender-responsive and accessible to vulnerable groups, including those with limited literacy or limited access to formal institutional processes. The consultative process will further support compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy¹ through the early identification of potential environmental and social risks associated with project interventions. Stakeholders will be consulted on issues related to **land access, ecosystem restoration, water resource management, occupational health and safety, social inclusion, community participation, gender equality, and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms**. The project preparation process will include screening and mitigation measures to avoid adverse impacts and ensure that adaptation benefits are distributed fairly across communities and stakeholder groups.
10. **Preliminary Gender analysis;** The urban and peri-urban areas of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and Bamako, Mali are increasingly vulnerable to climate change as rapid urbanization, population growth, and environmental degradation intensify existing risks. Rising temperatures, recurrent flooding, prolonged dry spells, water insecurity, land degradation, and the loss of peri-urban ecosystems are undermining livelihoods, food security, public health, and the resilience of urban communities, while peri-urban agriculture—an important source of food and income—is under growing pressure from climate variability and competing demands for land and water. These impacts disproportionately affect women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups due to unequal access to productive resources, finance, technology, climate information, extension services, and decision-making. Women are particularly affected by fragmented governance, degradation of peri-urban farmland, water insecurity, limited access to climate and market information, inadequate extension services, weak value addition and climate-resilient infrastructure, and barriers to adaptation finance, which constrain their livelihoods and adaptive capacity. In line with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy and Action Plan, the project will undertake a comprehensive gender assessment during full proposal development and prepare a Gender Action Plan integrated across all project components. The project will address these barriers by strengthening women's participation in adaptation planning and governance, improving access to climate information and early warning systems, investing in climate-resilient water infrastructure and ecosystem restoration, supporting women-led agribusinesses and cooperatives, expanding access to adaptation finance and entrepreneurship opportunities, and strengthening the capacity of women and youth. Through equitable participation targets and sex-disaggregated monitoring, the project is expected to enhance the adaptive capacity of women and young women, improve access to climate-resilient technologies and finance, reduce climate-related livelihood losses, strengthen women's leadership in decision-making, and contribute to more inclusive, resilient, and equitable urban food systems in Bamako and Ouagadougou.

¹ Adaptation Fund Board. (2013). *Environmental and Social Policy*. Washington, DC: Adaptation Fund (Revised in March 2016).

Annex III: Preliminary Gender Assessment

The urban and peri-urban areas of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and Bamako, Mali are increasingly vulnerable to climate change as rapid urbanization, population growth, and environmental degradation intensify existing risks. Rising temperatures, recurrent flooding, prolonged dry spells, water insecurity, land degradation, and the loss of peri-urban ecosystems are undermining livelihoods, food security, public health, and the resilience of urban communities. At the same time, peri-urban agriculture, an important source of food and income, are under growing pressure from climate variability and competing demands for land and water. These impacts are not experienced equally. Women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups face greater climate risks due to unequal access to resources, finance, technology, climate information, and decision-making. Women are disproportionately affected by increasing burdens related to water, food, and household responsibilities, while youth face declining livelihood opportunities. Building resilience therefore requires integrated, gender-responsive urban adaptation that combines resilient infrastructure, ecosystem restoration, sustainable water management, climate-resilient food systems, and inclusive governance to ensure that no one is left behind. Below is the summary;

- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 1: Fragmented governance and weak coordination:** Institutional fragmentation and limited coordination between municipal authorities, technical services, producer organizations, and community institutions affect women and vulnerable groups by reducing their participation in adaptation planning and decision-making processes.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 2:** Peri-urban farmland erosion and degradation of green infrastructure. The loss and degradation of peri-urban agricultural land around Bamako and Ouagadougou disproportionately affect women whose livelihoods often depend on small-scale agriculture, market gardening, food processing, and informal trading.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 3:** Water insecurity and inadequate irrigation infrastructure. Water insecurity is a major adaptation challenge affecting women producers, processors, and households in peri-urban areas.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 4:** Inadequate climate and market information services. Women and vulnerable groups often have limited access to climate information, early warning systems, agricultural advisories, and market information.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 5:** Limited knowledge of climate-smart practices and weak urban extension coverage. Women and youth involved in urban agriculture, food processing, and small-scale enterprises often have limited access to technical training and extension services.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 6:** Limited value addition and climate-resilient infrastructure. Women are highly represented in food processing, trading, and informal agri-food enterprises in Bamako and Ouagadougou.
- **Gender implications of adaptation barrier 7:** Financing gaps for resilient adaptation investments. Women-led cooperatives, informal enterprises, and small-scale producers face significant barriers in accessing finance for adaptation investments.
- **Gender-Responsive Adaptation Approach.** In accordance with the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy and Action Plan, the project will undertake a detailed gender assessment

during full proposal development and prepare a Gender Action Plan integrated across all components, indicators, implementation arrangements, and monitoring systems.

. Project Implications and Gender-Responsive Measures

- The project addresses gender-specific adaptation barriers through:
- Improved access to climate information and early warning systems.
- Increased participation of women in adaptation planning and governance.
- Climate-resilient water infrastructure and ecosystem restoration.
- Agribusiness Transformation Hubs supporting women-led enterprises.
- Gender-responsive adaptation finance and entrepreneurship support.
- Equitable participation targets and sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators.
- Capacity building for women and youth.
- Strengthening women-led producer organizations and cooperatives.

Expected Gender Outcomes

- Enhanced adaptive capacity of women and young women.
- Increased access to climate-resilient technologies and finance.
- Reduced climate-related livelihood losses.
- Stronger participation of women in decision-making processes.
- Improved resilience of women-led MSMEs and producer groups.
- More inclusive and equitable urban food systems in Bamako and Ouagadougou.