

# GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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## General Project Information

### Project Title

Program to strengthen smallholder resilience to climate change (RESI-2P)

### Region

Burkina Faso

### GEF Project ID

11365

### Country(ies)

Burkina Faso

### Type of Project

FSP

### GEF Agency(ies):

IFAD

### GEF Agency ID

2000004739

### Executing Partner

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARA)

### Executing Partner Type

Government

### GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

### Submission Date

10/17/2023

### Project Sector (CCM Only)

Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies

### Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Innovation, Least Developed Countries, Community-based adaptation, Climate information, Climate resilience, Livelihoods, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Beneficiaries, Communications, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Education, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Enabling Activities, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange

### Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

### Project Duration (Months)

62

### GEF Project Grant: (a)

8,932,420.00

### GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

### Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

848,580.00

### Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

### Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

9,781,000.00

### Total Co-financing

105,610,400.00

PPG Amount: (e) 200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 19,000.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 219,000.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 10,000,000.00
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

## Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The agriculture sector of Burkina Faso faces structural challenges<sup>[1]</sup> and the country is among the most vulnerable to the chronic effects of climate change with low adaptation capacity. In 2022, Burkina Faso was ranked 27th among the most vulnerable countries on the ND-gain index<sup>[2]</sup>. Since 2020, Burkina Faso is included on the World Bank list of countries in conflict and fragile situations. In 2021, it ranked 184th out of 191 countries according to the Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>[3]</sup>. The most decisive factor causing Burkina Faso's current situation of fragility<sup>[4]</sup> is the security crisis that began in 2015. Since then, the country has been the target of terrorist attacks, which have already generated more than 2 million internally displaced persons (IDP)<sup>[5]</sup>.

The climate risk assessment in the project targeted regions shows areas exposed to natural hazards related to weather and climate change conditions: arid and semi-arid areas (deserts), reduced annual groundwater recharge and accrued risk of flooding. At the landscape level, the country's ecosystems are affected by increasing environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and land productivity due to anthropogenic pressures associated with a changing climate. At the community level, households are increasingly food insecure (Burkina is at the brink of a food crisis, according to the UN) and their livelihoods is threatened by reduced agriculture and livestock production, displacements, lack of livelihoods diversification and income-generating opportunities, loss of natural resources, specifically agrobiodiversity, soil and water, aggravated by climate change impacts.

The project's theory of change places strengthening resilience and sustainable practices of smallholders as a transversal strategic pillar in the face of multidimensional fragility exacerbated by the effects of climate change. The project objective is of strengthening the resilience of 109,000 people, 45 percent of whom are women (49,050) and 50 percent young people (54,500) in 36,556 poor rural households in Burkina Faso. The

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project investments cover two regions, the North and the Centre-West, targeting 36 municipalities (20 in the North and 16 in the Centre-West). The target land coverage of the production area is 30,802 ha.

The interventions target two impacts: the first and most important in terms of adaptation benefits is related to the development of improved productivity and resilient production systems, the second concerns development and strengthening of value addition and market access for products based on sustainable solutions. The investments are structured under two technical components: Component 1 'Strengthening the resilience of production systems,' focusing on: (i) the recapitalization of households affected by crises; (ii) the establishment of resilient food production systems; and (iii) capacity-building. Component 2 "Increased market access for climate resilient commodities" will support: (i) transformation, entrepreneurship and access to markets; and (ii) improved governance. The LDCF funds will support the implementation of the subcomponent 1.1.3 on sustainable and resilient intensification and diversification of food production (approximately 6.84 million USD) and the subcomponent 2.1.2 on marketing, entrepreneurship and access to finance for sustainably produced commodities (approximately 2.09 million USD). These two have to work together in order to create both a "pull" effect from the market asking for more sustainable products and a "push" effect with sustainable products readily available. The project aligns with the food security and agriculture theme of the GEF programming strategy on adaptation to climate change for the LDCF and will support all of its three strategic priorities by scaling up finance for adaptation while promoting technology transfer, innovation, and applying a whole of society approach.

Project activities will improve by 20% the resilience index<sup>[6]</sup> for at least 70% of beneficiary households<sup>[7]</sup>. In the long term, main adaptation results of the project will be measured by dissemination and institutionalization of climate-resilient and sustainable practices and technologies.

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[1] Degradation of ecosystems, infrastructure deficit, unsuitable practices, loss of agrobiodiversity and soil fertility, shirking water resources etc.

[2] Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index which measures the vulnerability of countries to climate change

[3] UNDP report, HDI 2021-2022.

[4] Refer to appendix for a note on the context of fragility.

[5] Conseil national de secours d'urgence et de réhabilitation (CONASUR), Janvier 2023.

[6] Measured with the FIDA Resilience Design and Monitoring Tool (RDMT)

[7] The study on the baseline situation will give an idea of the level of this indicator at the start of the project.

## Indicative Project Overview

### Project Objective

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To enhance the adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector in Burkina Faso through innovative agro-ecological adaptation solutions, improved governance increased investments, and a whole-of-society approach, delivering food security and sustainable livelihoods.

## Project Components

**Component 1. Strengthening the resilience of agricultural production systems (cereals, tuber and roots, legumes and vegetables) in a changing climate.**

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
6,326,347.00	64,618,400.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 1.1** The resilience of agricultural production systems and the food security and nutrition of small producers are improved through resilience planning, investments and capacity building.

Output:

### Outputs

**1.1.1** Commune-level resilience plans developed

**1.1.2** Production basins resilient to climate change are established

**1.1.3** Small holder farmers adopt innovative CCA/ climate- resilient practices, adaptive technologies (tailored climate information services and post-harvest technologies), and good agricultural and nutrition practices.

**1.1.4** capacity-development services, including advocacy, information sharing, business incubation, access to financing and links to social services.

## Component 2. Enhancing market access for climate-resilient commodities

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,090,720.00	21,198,800.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 2.1** Valorization and competitiveness are developed through implementation of tailored climate-proofing solutions

Output:

### Outputs

**2.1.1** Climate- proofed infrastructure and equipment improve the processing and marketing of products in the targeted value chains

**2.1.2** Inclusive and gender sensitive entrepreneurship and public-private partnerships facilitate the access of small producers to remunerative markets

**2.1.3** Food value chain governance is enhanced

### Component 3. Knowledge Management and dissemination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$) 4,708,000.00

Outcome:

**Outcome 3.1** Effective, gender sensitive and timely knowledge is disseminated

Output:

**Output 3.1.1** Knowledge products are disseminated and institutionalized

### M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$) 90,000.00
	2,645,000.00

Outcome:

Effective and timely results are achieved

Output:

M&E plan, including the Gender Action Plan, is elaborated and implemented and a Mid-term evaluation and Final evaluation is conducted.

### Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1. Strengthening the resilience of agricultural production systems (cereals, tuber and roots, legumes and vegetables) in a changing climate.	6,326,347.00	64,618,400.00

Component 2. Enhancing market access for climate-resilient commodities	2,090,720.00	21,198,800.00
Component 3. Knowledge Management and dissemination		4,708,000.00
M&E	90,000.00	2,645,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,507,067.00</b>	<b>93,170,200.00</b>
Project Management Cost	425,353.00	12,440,200.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>8,932,420.00</b>	<b>105,610,400.00</b>

Please provide justification



## PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

## Climate vulnerability and environmental analysis

- 1. Climate analysis: Due to its geographical position, Burkina Faso is characterized by a dry tropical climate, with a short rainy season and a long dry season. The country has three climatic zones: the Sahelian zone in the north receiving less than 600 mm of average annual rainfall; the north-Sudanian zone in the center which receives between 600 and 900 mm; and the South Sudanian zone in the south with an average above 900 mm/year. The project intervention area is between the Sudano-Sahelian zone, where the annual rainfall over 4 to 5 months is between 600 to 900 mm and the Sahelian zone where rainfall is between 300 and 600 mm per year and rainy season is shorter. Temperatures are high throughout the year, with a maximum average of 30 to 32°C in the north and 32 to 33°C in the south; and also high heat records of around 47-48°C in the north (April-May), and 42-44°C in the south.**
- 2. Historical Climate trends: Analysis of historical data over the period 1961-2018 shows an increasing trend in mean annual temperature at all synoptic stations. Since 1975, an increase of 0.6°C in average temperatures per year has been observed, as well as an increase of 0.10°C per decade between 1901 and 2013. A migration of the 600 and 900 mm isohyets has thus been noted, reflecting a trend towards more arid zones. The trends observed over a more**

recent period (2011-2015) compared to the reference period 1981-2010 show that in the Sahelian zone and the Sudano-Sahelian zone, the number of rainy days has dropped significantly, while the average rainfall from 2011 is well above the median for the period 1981-2010, with peaks observed in the Sudano-Sahelian zone. It therefore appears that it rains more in fewer days, which causes heavier rains and therefore greater risk of flooding. Urban and river floods, strong winds, droughts, are among the natural disasters to which Burkina is particularly exposed, and which have significant economic and social costs. Added to this are forest fires, extreme heat and water scarcity.

3. **Climate projections:** Temperatures are expected to rise by 2°C in 2030, 2.4°C in 2050 and 3°C in 2080, with an intensification of pockets of drought by 2050, thus affecting populations whose livelihoods depend on the utilisation of natural resources. According to World Bank data, this increase in temperatures could even reach 4°C by 2080-2099, which is well above the global average. The increase in temperatures varies according to the areas, and this is confirmed in the project intervention area. Indeed, there is a general rise in temperatures, but with a greater increase in the North i.e. the Sahelian zone, compared to the South (Sudanian zone) where it is relatively lower. According to PIK projections (2021), an increase in very hot days is expected, with 32 more per year by 2030 compared to 2000, 52 in 2050 and 88 in 2080. As for precipitation, there is more uncertainties about trends. Indeed, projections using Cordex data from the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios show that the country will experience increasingly severe pockets of drought over the 2021-2050 period. However, further projections with SSP1-RCP

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**6.0 and SSP3 RCP 7.0 reveal that the flooding is expected in year 2080, with 8 days of heavy rainfall expected.**

- 4. Vulnerabilities and climate change impacts: Burkina Faso is the 27th most vulnerable country in the world to the effects of climate change, but one of the least prepared to cope with it (159th) according to the ND-Gain Index. The country is vulnerable to a number of climatic risks, including floods, droughts, extreme temperatures and high winds. In the project area, most of these risks are high according to the ThinkHazard tool. Indeed, in both the north and the center-west, urban flooding, extreme heat, water scarcity that can lead to periods of drought, and forest fires appear to be high. Only river floods show a difference between the two intervention regions, because the risk is moderate in the north and high in the center-west.**
  
- 5. The assessment of climate risk exposure in these two regions shows areas exposed to *natural hazards* related to weather conditions: arid and semi-arid areas (deserts), reduced (?)annual groundwater recharge and the risk of flooding. Agricultural production, livestock productivity, forest productivity, and biodiversity are frequently affected by rainfall variability, prolonged droughts, temperature changes, or pests and diseases. The agricultural value chain (production, storage, processing and marketing) is also exposed to climatic hazards and rural infrastructure is also likely to be affected by floods, temperature changes and extreme winds.**

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- 6. Environmental Analysis:** Burkina Faso is divided into four major agro-ecological zones: Sahelian, sub-Saharan, North Sudanian and South Sudanian. Each of these zones is characterized by a specific temperature and humidity, which allow different patterns of agricultural production and pastoral activity. The project intervention area is located in two zones, the Sahelian zone where the North Region is located, and the Sudano-Saharan zone where the Center-West is situated. The north, covered with grasslands, is characterized by semi-arid steppes and agriculture is less diversified while the Center-West is dominated by sparse forests and agriculture and livestock production is more intense.
- 7. The environmental challenges facing Burkina Faso include land degradation, pollution, loss of biodiversity, increasing degradation of forest resources, scarcity of water resources, exacerbated by the adverse effects of climate change on communities and ecosystems. According to BDOT<sup>[1]</sup> data, the *forest area* has decreased significantly in the space of two decades. Indeed, it went from 14,841,672 ha of the national territory (BDOT, 1992), to 11,450,178 ha of the national territory (BDOT, 2002) and 8,651,859 ha of the national territory (BDOT, 2014). Between 1992 and 2014, 52.5% of forestland remained stable and 47.5% of forest underwent transformation, with 38.6% converted to cropland and 7.9% to grassland and to a lesser extent land wetlands and human settlements. The most affected forest formations are respectively the wooded savannah (93.1%), the wooded steppe (51.6%) and the grassy steppe (22.3%); some located in the two regions of intervention of the project.**
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8. The main evidence of *land degradation* in the Center-West region are: Land loss by water and wind erosion; loss of soil fertility; the disappearance of plant cover; the reduction of water resources and the capacity of infiltration and storage of water in the soil; land disputes; the reduction of biological diversity. As far as the North is concerned, this region faces, among other things, deforestation/clearing of woodlands, the disappearance of species for various uses - agriculture, wood-energy, housing, overgrazing of rangelands, environmental pollution, conflicts to gain access to natural and land resources, and the loss of biological diversity. Deforestation, which accounts 61.78% of land in the North, has led to an increase in other occupation units, in particular cultivated land by 3.28% (214.21 km<sup>2</sup>), a regression of bare land by 69.85 km<sup>2</sup> (-13.81%) for the benefit of other units (cultivated land, artificial land and wetlands).
9. Furthermore, the analysis of the *soil degradation* rate shows an upward trend, with the areas of heavily degraded soils increasing from 3,856,474 ha to 5,156,181 ha between 2002 and 2012. Soil degradation mainly affects mineral soils, poorly evolved soils, sodic or salsodic soils and hydromorphic soils, which represent 45% of the soils of Burkina Faso.

## Rural development and Socio-economic analysis

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- 10. Population growth:** The population of Burkina was 21.5 million in 2020. It has more than quadrupled compared to 1960, when it was of only 4.8 million inhabitants and it should reach 37 million inhabitants in 2040 according to the medium scenario. The project intervention areas, in particular the North and the Center-West, represent 8% and 8.1% of this total population and their populations have more than doubled between 1985 and 2018.
- 11. Poverty and inequalities:** With a poverty rate of 41.4% in 2018 and 35.3% income inequality, Burkina Faso faces a major challenge in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This situation is exacerbated by the security context weakening the country stability, especially in rural areas where 92% of the country's poor are concentrated and where one person in two (51%) lives below the poverty line. Regional disparities confirm this concentration of poverty in rural areas, with predominantly rural regions having poverty rates above 50% compared to the Center region where the rate is below 10%. The North, one of the project intervention areas, is the region with the highest incidence of poverty. With regard to the Gini index, the rural environment remains less unequal than the urban environment.
- 12. Gender:** Women represent 50.2% of the total population of Burkina Faso. Gender inequalities are a reality in the country, as illustrated by the Global Gender Inequality Index (GGGI). With an index of 0.659 according to the GGGI 2022, Burkina Faso is ranked 115th out of 146 countries worldwide and 24th out of 36 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Gender-based violence is an illustrative evidence of persistent gender inequalities in Burkina Faso.

According to the 2020 Genre booklet, early marriage discriminates against girls in particular, with a number of cases that more than tripled between 2015 and 2019, rising from 157 to 488. Sexual violence and female genital mutilation (FGM) confirm the inequalities between men and women in Burkina Faso. Depending on the area of residence, women are almost twice as exposed to sexual violence in rural areas as in urban areas.

**13. In agriculture, women play a leading role in agricultural production. Indeed, 93.48% of women living in rural areas are mainly active in food and market gardening production and they represent 55% of the agricultural labor force. They produce more than two-thirds of the food consumed in Burkina Faso and are responsible for 40% of agricultural products commercialization. However, women's safe access to land remains a challenge; the same is true for the other factors of production (inputs, credit, technology, etc.). Although they constitute 55% of the agricultural labor force, women represent less than 40% of landowners; when they are, their decision-making power remains limited. Only 14% of female landowners have the ability to sell land, compared to 32% for males, due to practices related to customary law and community land management. In addition, the male heads of household confine them to exploiting, on average, only small areas rarely exceeding 0.4 ha for crops intended primarily for family food production (cowpea, legumes such as pepper, voandzou).**

**14. Youth: Burkina Faso is characterized by the youngness of its population, with regard to its age structure. According to the results of the last census, the large numbers of the population are under 40**



years old and 77.9% of the population is under 35 years old (45.3% are under 15 years old and 32.6% are aged between 15 and 34). The sex ratio shows that there are more men than women before age 15, while the trend is reversed after age 15 (more women than men) in the whole of the country and in rural areas. The young population is predominantly rural (7 young people out of 10) and predominantly female (54.2%). Young people are the most affected by unemployment. The age structure of the population does not show a significant difference between the two project intervention regions, unlike unemployment, which is significantly higher in the North than in the Centre-West. After the Sahel, the North is the second region of Burkina Faso most affected by unemployment.

**15. Vulnerable groups:** Marginalized groups include Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and people living with disabilities. The security crisis that Burkina Faso has been facing since 2015 has led to multiple attacks against populations, thus explaining the growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). In January 2023, the country had 1.94 million IDPs, a number which increased by 11% compared to January 2022. The North, one of the targeted project intervention areas, is one of the three regions with the highest number of IDPs (252,000 in January 2023) and which increased by 22% between January 2022 and January 2023.

**16. Food Security:** Food insecurity remains alarming in some regions of the country, due to the context of fragility, which has been a reality for several years. Indeed, according to the results of the Harmonized Framework for the last quarter of 2022, more than 2.5



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million people are in a crisis or emergency situation (phases 3-4) including 10.2% in a crisis situation and 1, 5% in an emergency.

**17. Nutrition: Malnutrition continues to be an obstacle to the development of the physical and intellectual potential of many Burkinabe children. The results of the DHS 2021<sup>[2]</sup> reveal that 23% of children under five are stunted or chronically malnourished, 11% suffer from wasting or acute malnutrition and only 2% are affected by excess weight. Analysis of data since 2003 shows a downward trend for these 3 indicators. Malnutrition affects rural areas more than urban areas, and whatever its form, prevalence tends to decrease with the level of education of the mother and the quintile of economic well-being. The analysis of prevalence reveals regional disparities, the two regions of intervention of the project displaying high rates of chronic malnutrition with 23.6% for the North and 22.3% for the Center-West, and for emaciation the rates are 10.5% and 9.1% respectively.**

**18. Baseline Analysis and Key Barriers to system change: The environmental context in Burkina Faso is marked by a vicious circle caused by population growth, chronic poverty, land degradation and climate change. Agricultural development projects often support intensive agriculture models that can bring initial economic benefits but then also contribute to the vicious circle highlighted above. This results from a lack of common vision on land use and participatory planning, agreeing with all the stakeholders on the use of specific plots of land on the medium to**

long term, giving more confidence to smallholders in investing in their land. Also, despite a strong desire for transitioning to more sustainable and resilient practices, there is a lack of the required technical capacities to make it a smooth transition where smallholders don't have to choose between immediate and long-term benefits. Often, more sustainable and resilient produces on the market are not appropriately priced for their value and the producers don't necessarily get compensated for the extra effort invested in producing these crops. Consequently, there is no strong incentive to continued sustainable production. There is often a disconnect between the consumer desire to consume better and the willingness to pay for it, and the accessibility of such produce. Reliable value chains and markets are missing to support both the producers and the consumers. This means there is a gap when it comes to incentivizing sustainable production methods aimed at adapting to or mitigating the effects of climate change. Building on the above, the following barriers have been identified that are hindering the transition to more sustainable and resilient agricultural systems:

- **Barrier 1: Lack of land-use planning and long-term resilient infrastructure**
- **Barrier 2: Low technical and financial capacity to improve and climate proof production systems**
- **Barrier 3: Limited supply of resilient inputs**
- **Barrier 4: Weak market access**
- **Barrier 5: Weak capacity and coordination of value chain players.**

**Key enablers include strong stakeholder engagement and partnerships with relevant organizations, active gender mainstreaming to ensure equitable participation, robust knowledge management and learning**

**systems for continuous improvement, policy support to create an enabling environment, capacity building to enhance skills, financial inclusion to empower local communities, climate information systems for informed decision-making, climate-proof infrastructure development, adaptive management practices, and a focus on research and innovation to explore new opportunities and technologies. These enablers will collectively contribute to the project's effectiveness and resilience.**

**19. Justification of this investment: In absence of the project, environmental degradation associated with increasing climate impacts will affect the targeted regions. Consequently, food security, nutrition, and livelihoods of smallholder households will be threatened. The project will reverse the trends by acting on the key points highlighted above and strengthening resilience to climate and environmental shocks and stressors. The project will act on each of them as it is described.**

**20. The RESI-2P establishes strengthening the resilience of small-scale producers as a cross-cutting and sustainable strategic pillar in the face of the effects of climate change. Interventions aim to bring about a paradigm shift by promoting more sustainable agriculture and value chains. Investments will be based on participatory plans developed at communal level, within which a community vision of sustainable land management will emerge.**

**21. The interventions have been selected through a consistent and solid consultation process that included the capitalization of lessons learned from previous investments. The activities will provide several benefits and co-benefits in terms of increased adaptive capacity, environmental restoration and social inclusion. By having resilience as a cross-cutting dimension, the project intends to promote sustainable solutions to improve natural resource management, strengthen food and nutrition security and create favorable conditions for improved livelihoods of smallholder producers and for agricultural development.**

**22. Building on previous investments: Resi-2P will be built on the Neer Tamba project in Burkina Faso, supported by IFAD and GEF between 2014-2022 in the North, Centre-North and East regions. This project has been a successful one that the Resi-2P is aiming at both consolidating in the North and replicating in the Center Ouest. One of the expected effects of Neer-Tamba was to 'increase the resilience of households, farms and villages to climatic hazards'. To this end, to mitigate the negative effects of climate change (drought, high variability of rainfall, scarcity of water resources, soil degradation, etc.) on populations, the project has undertaken the development of lowlands (7728 ha) and market gardening perimeters (368 ha), the development of SWC/SPR (42309.9 ha), the recovery of degraded land for silvopastoral or agricultural use using mechanical and/or biological techniques (5132 ha), and capacity building for the various groups of stakeholders involved. Specifically for the North region, GEF funding enabled the restoration of 1,092.5 ha of agricultural land (158.10 percent of target), the development of 6,565.5 ha (164.26 percent of target) through ANR, and the construction of 25 pastoral boreholes and 2 boulis. In terms of**

**institutional support, the capacities of institutional players have been strengthened to ensure that climate change and other environmental issues are better taken into account in national and sectoral planning processes. Carbon footprints and estimates of changes in vegetation cover before and after the project show that all the project's achievements have contributed to an improvement in the state of the environment and better management of natural resources in the project area. Micro-projects using PNFLs have also contributed to more rational management of natural resources and the environment. In terms of compensation for destroyed vegetation, over 58,349 plants have been planted in the various lowland and village developments. Despite the project's considerable achievements in terms of environmental and natural resource management, there is still work to be done to consolidate them, and to monitor reforestation infrastructures and areas more rigorously.**

**23. Stakeholders: Strategic partnerships are envisaged with the following players: (i) the ministries responsible for the economy, finance and development through their external financing monitoring-evaluation platform; (ii) the Ministry of Health, particularly through its participation in the multisectoral platform for nutrition; (iii) the AfDB and the World Bank, as part of their joint annual review of improvements in the institutional framework for the execution of development projects; iv) the European Union, on land use management; and v) theLDCF on resilience strengthening and improved adaptive capacity. The table below summarizes the role of key stakeholders who will be involved in project implementation.**

Stakeholders	Roles	Project Activities
Ministries and regional/provincial departments (Agriculture, Environment, Social Action, Health, Gender, Youth)	These are the national and decentralised structures of the various ministerial departments which are called upon to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of actions. At the decentralised level (Region, Province, Commune), the managers and agents of the technical departments of MARAH and the other ministries are involved according to their mandate, role and expertise. They will also be involved in providing guidelines and support aimed at the social inclusion of young people, women, people with disabilities and IDPs. These departments will be involved in the planning, social engineering, implementation and monitoring of interventions in the project's ZCs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic guidance</li> <li>- Support and advice in the ZC/communities</li> <li>- Monitoring</li> </ul>
Farmers'/producers' organisations (POs), cooperatives, umbrella organisations, unions, inter-professional organisations including those for specific sectors, women and young people at different levels (national, regional, provincial, communal).	Producers in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector are often organised within organisations (POs), umbrella organisations and inter-professional structures at regional, national and local level. These organisations and their networks are key players in the implementation of initiatives in the agricultural sector in general and in favour of family farming in particular. A decisive role will be played by the Confédération Paysannes du Faso (CPF), a framework for exchange and consultation whose mandate is to defend the material and moral interests of its member organisations and to support the professionalisation of farmers. It comprises 15 federations set up around agro-sylvo-pastoral sectors or territories, most of which are operational at commune and village level. These include the seed industry, the rice industry (production and processing), livestock farming, etc., as well as women's federations and youth federations, whose aim is to contribute to the development of peasant farming that ensures sustainable socio-economic promotion and the empowerment of family farms through exchanges of knowledge, sharing of good practice, solidarity and learning, and advocacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness-raising/Guidance</li> <li>- Targeting/ Selection of beneficiaries and activities</li> <li>- Commercial partnerships</li> <li>- Support and advice</li> </ul>
Private economic operators	These are stakeholders involved in upstream and downstream production with whom producers in general, processing stakeholders and MERs will enter into commercial relations (agreements, partnerships) for the supply of goods (seeds, fertilisers, materials, equipment, livestock feed, etc.) and services and for the processing and marketing of their products. The project will facilitate these relationships and partnerships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commercial partnerships</li> </ul>
NGOs	A number of national and international NGOs work in rural areas to support local communities, agro-pastoral organisations and food and nutritional security, as part of rural development programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raising awareness</li> <li>- Targeting/selecting beneficiaries</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Supervision and advisory support</li> </ul>
Bilateral and multilateral partners	A large number of partners (TFPs, UN agencies, others) are supporting the government in national and local development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partnership</li> </ul>

Stakeholders	Roles	Project Activities
	programmes. Exchanges and lessons of good practice will be shared and synergies established.	
Local authorities, their mechanisms and local/decentralised institutions (CFV, CRA, CVD etc.)	Local authorities (Regions, Provinces, Communes, etc.) play a decisive role in local development processes, in land allocation - through the CFV and consultation frameworks, and in the search for solutions to the needs of family farms and the most vulnerable sections of the rural population, including women and young people, PSH and PDI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness-raising / guidance</li> <li>- Identification / targeting / selection of beneficiaries and activities</li> </ul>
Research institutes (in particular INERA)	INERA and the National Commission for the Management of Phylogenetic Resources (CONAGREP) will be involved in the implementation of the activities according to their roles and competencies: definition of technical itineraries, promotion of certified quality seeds and farmers' seeds, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adaptive research</li> <li>- Training, advisory support</li> </ul>

## 24. Suitability of investments and additionality to current baseline:

The implementation of RESI-2P project will capitalize on the knowledge documented, territorially anchored and promoted by the Neer-Tamba project and other partners in the Burkina context and beyond. The intervention approaches implemented by Burkina Faso's development partners in the context of the country's fragility have revealed the need to deploy alternative response instruments in the face of the high and constant risk of decapitalization faced by the exposed populations to crises, and in the face of the volatility of structuring investments in such a context. The sustainability of interventions implemented by projects and programs to develop production systems and improve socio-economic living conditions is questionable, because the fragility of the context requires consideration of recovery solutions. To limit the fallback effects that push populations back into pre-project situations, the context of fragility requires the implementation of a continuous and long-term intervention strategy with territorial anchoring. The United Nations



country team in Burkina Faso is conducting a joint fragility study with a view to defining a common intervention strategy. IFAD, through the RESI-2P and its entire country programme, will contribute to the implementation of this common strategy.

**25. Resilient response framework.** Despite recurring threats of insecurity, IFAD projects (Neer-Tamba, PAPFA and PAFA 4R) have been able to develop a resilience approach that has enabled them to achieve significant results. Indeed, they continue to ensure their presence by maintaining a certain volume of activity in sensitive areas by successfully relying on locally anchored service systems. These are NGOs, umbrella organizations of POs and other specialized associations, which have a network of members at the national, interregional or interprovincial level. These local structures rely on a relay system based on the training of their agents, depending on the needs for work or social engineering, which is deployed to meet local needs. From one experience to another, these partners in sustainable local development have built up an endogenous know-how which is mobilized at any time in their areas of intervention and outside. Following a results-based partnership, this implementation approach has enabled better ownership of the achievements, their scaling up and the creation of added value at the socio-economic level. On behalf of the Neer-Tamba project and PAPFA, the use of relay farmers/planners for close support and advice to producers, in a context of growing insecurity, has not only ensured continuity of support - close advice, but also to make technical support more accessible to value chain actors. However, it is necessary to continue this reinforcement in order to bring them to build a realistic and operational business model for the benefit of relay farmers.



[1] Base de données d'utilisation des terres du Burkina Faso

[2] INSD et ICF. 2022 *Enquête Démographique et de Santé du Burkina Faso 2021*. Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso et Rockville, Maryland, USA : INSD et ICF.

## B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

- 1. Theory of Change description: Burkina Faso is exposed to episodes of drought and flooding which affect food production systems and hinder the livelihoods of smallholder producers. The context marked by increasing impacts of climate change and anthropic pressure is reducing the opportunities for the sustainable use of natural resources for the purposes of food and nutrition security for rural populations, and weakens their resilience. Since 2015, this fragility has been aggravated by an ongoing insecurity crisis.**
- 2. At the core of the vulnerability problem, there are several causes, including human pressure on natural resources through agricultural practices that degrade soil, biodiversity, deplete water resources, affect the efficiency and sustainability of production systems, etc. Another element is the recurrence of attacks perpetrated by armed groups. These causes exacerbate environmental and climatic problems as well as the vulnerability of small producers. There are disruptions in production cycles, recurring difficulties in managing soil fertility, repeated conflicts between farmers and herders due to the scarcity of grazing areas and resources in the transhumance corridors, etc. Burkina Faso's climate profile reveals that: (i) agriculture, biodiversity, infrastructure and water are particularly vulnerable to climate change; (ii) increased exposure of cultivated land to drought and flooding, result in lower yields of heat-sensitive crops such as maize; farmers will then have to adapt to a changing climate; (iii) the temperature in Burkina Faso will increase within a range of between 1.9°C and 4.2°C by 2080 while precipitation patterns will vary as well; and (iv) agro-ecological zones could change, which would have impacts on ecosystems, biodiversity and agricultural production. Furthermore, the induced effects of insecurity translate into massive internal population displacements.**

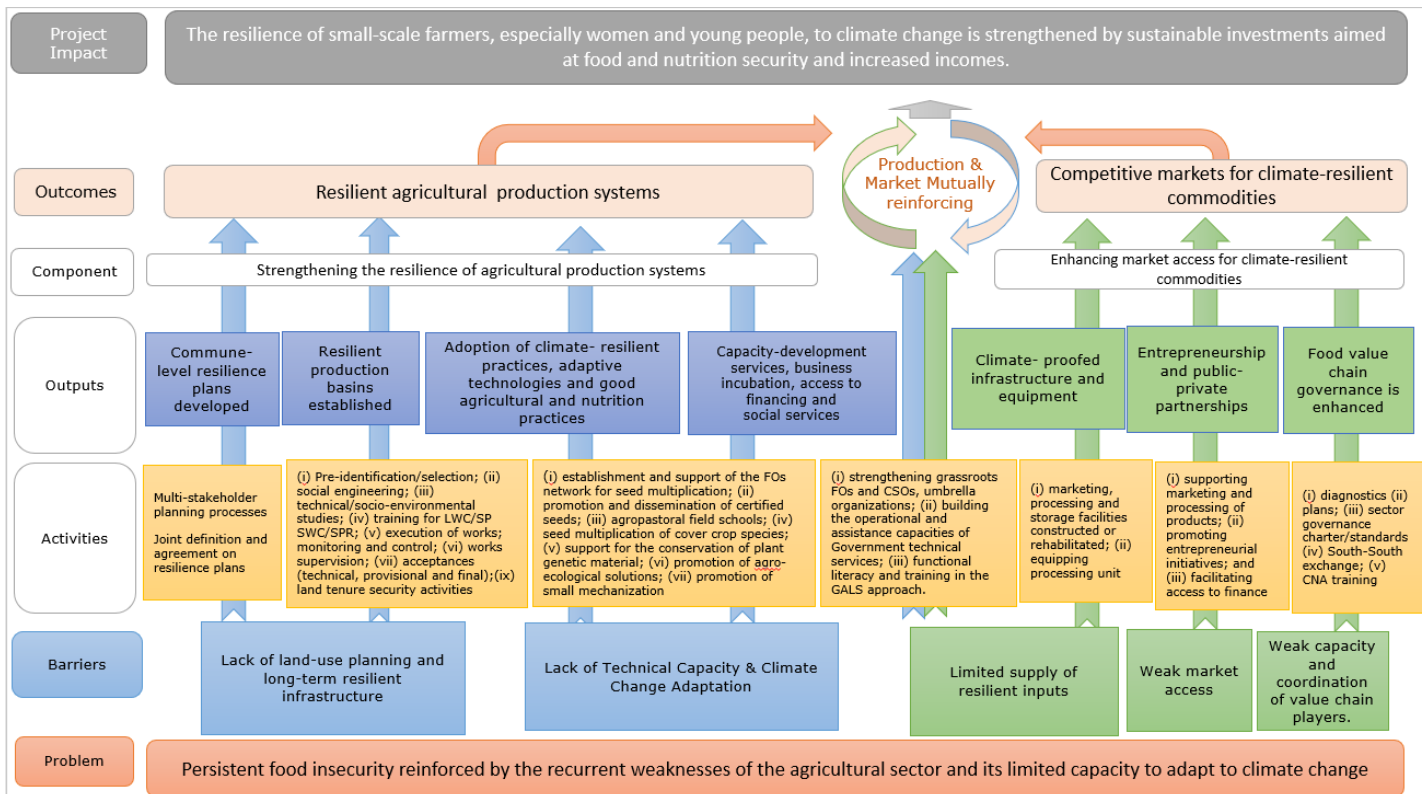
- 3. Behind these risks looms the threat of persistent food insecurity reinforced by the recurrent weaknesses of the agricultural sector, in particular the difficulties of access to quality seeds; the lack of supplementary irrigation, the lack of access to agricultural advice, particularly for resilient production practices (agroecology, agroforestry), the underdevelopment of the processing industry and the low competitiveness of the Burkinabe label for agricultural products, in particular the availability of processed products, the isolation of production areas and its corollary which affects market access, etc.**
- 4. The theory of change of RESI-2P establishes the strengthening of the resilience of smallholder producers as a transversal and sustainable strategic pillar in the face of the effects of climate change. The interventions aim for a paradigm shift by promoting more sustainable and resilient agrifood and value chain systems. Investments will be based on participatory plans developed at municipal level within which a community vision of sustainable management of the landscape, combining agricultural areas and natural areas, will be developed. Based on these plans, the planned investments will contribute to removing most of the constraints identified by: (i) implementing resilient irrigation schemes (drip systems; water harvesting and storage, rehabilitated irrigation systems); (ii) facilitating access to quality seeds and planting material; (iii) dissemination of sustainable and resilient agricultural techniques (agroecology, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, etc.); (iv) appropriate infrastructure and equipment to improve processing and marketing; (v) promoting entrepreneurship and business partnerships; (vi) integrated landscape governance; (vii) improved nutritional status at household and community level.**
- 5. The LDCF interventions will place great emphasis on the gender equality and social inclusion favoring the participation of women and youth across the targeted value chains. The transformative nature of the project will revolve around the empowerment and leadership aspects of the targeted communities that will be enabled to participate actively in the agricultural value chains through implementation of adaptive technologies that will improve livelihoods and agro-ecosystems resilience to climate shocks and stressors. The transformative lever will be assured by the commune-level resilience plans. Indeed, the planned investments will be executed at the level of the target communes within the framework of inclusive and participatory processes that should lead to the preparation and implementation of Resilience Plans in the North and in the Centre-West regions. As such, it is expected that agricultural landscapes will**

improve their productivity and leverage diversified livelihoods and income-generating opportunities in a changing climate shifting from business as usual models. That ecological and livelihoods transformative paradigm shift will be promoted, thanks to the adaptive technologies for sustainable food production and the climate-proofed investments across the targeted food value chains.

6. Innovative technologies have been integrated in the project components through the dissemination of tailored climate information services for improved planning and decision-making (component 1) and the inclusion of climate-proofing investments such as rural roads and technologies to reduce post-harvest losses due climate shocks and stressors.
  
7. Project components and activities: The project is organized under two technical components that are associated with the expected effects at the end of eight-year project cycle: The component 1 'Strengthening the resilience of production systems' and the component 2 'Improving access to market for resilient produce'. Component 3 is the third project component that will ensure knowledge management. Details are provided below.
  
8. Investment Approach: In line with its strategic approach described earlier, and to enhance impact at the local level in a fragility context, the project will implement two major investment instruments: resilience plans and a competitive resilience-building facility.
  - a. Resilience plans. As described in the strategic approach of the project, the investments planned in the impact components will be executed at the level of the target communes within the framework of inclusive and participatory processes that should lead to the preparation and implementation of 20 consolidation plans and Resilience Plans in the North (PCR-N) and 16 Resilience Master Plans in the Centre-West (PDR-CW).
  
  - b. Competitive Resilience-building facility. Alongside the PCR-N and PDR-CW, the project will establish an additional facility to finance investments identified by decentralized local authorities as catalytic or strategic for building resilience in their communities. As an initial endowment, this facility is funded up to 6 million USD of cofinancing resources and may experience additional contributions during the

**implementation of the project depending on the co-financing opportunities that arise. A specific operations and procedures manual will be annexed to the project implementation manual to describe the operating mode of this facility.**

**The diagram below, illustrates the Theory of Change:**



## 9. Project Framework:

***Component 1. Strengthening the resilience of agricultural production systems (cereals, tuber and roots, legumes and vegetables) in a changing climate. [1]<sup>10</sup>***

**Expected Outcome 1.1** The resilience of agricultural production systems and the food security and nutrition of small producers are improved through resilience planning and capacity building. At the end of the project: (i) 70% of households report a 20% increase in their resilience capacities; (ii) more than 4 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>eq) are avoided or carbon are fixed; (iii) 80% of targeted women report an improvement in the quality of their diet.

#### **10. Output 1.1.1 Commune-level resilience plans developed for targeted regions.**

The project will adopt a territorial development and a participatory and inclusive planning approach as its entry point. It will be articulated with the integrated management of spaces and natural resources in production basins, and will consist of conducting a participatory geospatial diagnosis and multi-stakeholder planning processes applying a whole of society approach. Locally led, inclusive, resilience plans at commune level will include mechanisms for wider stakeholder engagement as well as tools summarizing the socio-foncier diagnosis and the collective actions defined (nurseries, reforestation, recovery of degraded land, embocagement, development/rehabilitation of village or communal forests, defenses, transhumance corridors, grazing areas, etc.).

At the end of this process, each production basin, at commune level, will have a specific resilience plan, which will be its main instrument for implementing the project. The diagnosis provides an opportunity for the communes to update their Community Development Plans (CDP) and, above all, to add an operational dimension to their resilience plans, which are becoming an important issue in the country's current context. These plans will be the basis of decision for the implementation of the activities below.

#### **11. Output 1.1.2 Production basins resilient to climate change are established.**

The project aims to strengthen and increase the areas of productive land by improving the availability in quality and quantity of water for agricultural use. Targeted areas include: (i) flooded sites where the water table is shallow (for tube wells) and contoured developments; (ii) raised areas (market gardening perimeters with boreholes equipped with solar power and soil conservation/restoration).

At the end of the project cycle, the indicators target: (i) 100 production basins implemented and/or enhanced through 36 resilience plans; (ii) 2,917 ha of agricultural land with hydraulic infrastructure built or rehabilitated (dikes and wells/boreholes improvements); and (iii) 30,802 ha of land under climate resilient management.

12. Development activities will be carried out by service providers recruited on a competitive basis, following a multi-step process: (i) pre-identification and selection; (ii) social engineering; (iii) technical and socio-environmental studies; (iv) training for Soil & Water Conservation/Soil Protection and restoration (SWC/SPR); (v) execution of works; (vi) works monitoring and control; (vii) works supervision; (viii) acceptances (technical, provisional and final). Land tenure security activities, carried out under the coordination of the General Directorate of Land, Training and Organization of the Rural World (DGFOMR) will include: (i) training and information/sensitization sessions; (ii) provision of equipment; (iii) monitoring and supervision. They target local structures and bodies for land tenure security in rural areas. A request by the beneficiaries will be required as a mandatory condition of any related intervention. However, the start of the works will be conditioned by the availability of a land tenure document. **Moreover, systematic adaptation infrastructure planning will be conducted, supporting the identification of infrastructure while considering climate and weather data in the target regions.**

13. *Output 1.1.3. Small holder farmers adopt innovative CCA/ climate- resilient practices, adaptive technologies (tailored climate information services and post-harvest technologies), and good agricultural and nutrition practices. (partly funded by LDCF).*

The project aims at having innovative and resilient practices and good agricultural and nutrition practices are adopted. In terms of expected results: (i) approximately 24,500 rural producers have access to resilient inputs and technologies; (ii) 180 Farmer Organizations (FOs) are supported on the sustainable management of natural resources and climate-related risks; (iii) at least 11,000 people received targeted support to improve their nutrition.

14. Sustainable and Resilient Production intensification: To intensify and diversify production, increase yields, and meet market and consumer demand, the project will support the development and adoption of resilient production techniques, including local access to quality seeds and invest in promoting inclusive digital agriculture. In particular, the project will promote the implementation and dissemination of resilient production techniques and practices; sustainable access to quality seeds, and the adoption of production techniques that are resilient to climate change. This will be facilitated by: (i) establishment and support of the FOs network for seed multiplication



(the activity will concern about 126 seed producers-multipliers grouped into 12 cooperatives); (ii) promotion and dissemination of certified seeds; (iii) agropastoral field schools (AFS); (iv) seed multiplication of cover crop species; (v) support for the conservation of plant genetic material; (vi) promotion of agro-ecological solutions; (vii) promotion of small mechanization. To support the promotion of digital agriculture the project will (i) strengthen the digital 'e-advice' services on agro-meteorology set up by MARAH by providing intelligent, portable educational kits and training users, and (ii) organize communication campaigns on agro-meteorological e-advice services through community radio stations in various forms: advertising spots, thematic sketches or sponsorship of thematic programs on agro-meteorological services. At national level, support for digitization includes: (i) support for the creation, production, validation and dissemination of agro-meteorological information content in 5 languages (ii) the operationalization of an interoperable national platform for sustainable land and water management; and (iii) a feasibility study for the implementation of simplified smart greenhouses in the two project regions, in order to alleviate land tenure problems and ensure sustainable land and water management for the most vulnerables.

**15. Output 1.1.4 Capacity-development services, including advocacy, information sharing, business incubation, access to financing and links to social services.** The organizational and management capacity of the actors at the different national, regional and municipal levels will constitute one of the success factors of the productive and economic activities promoted by the project. The project activities will focus on: (i) strengthening grassroots FOs and CSOs, their umbrella organizations and consultation frameworks, such as the National Chamber of Agriculture (CNA), the Confédération Paysanne du Faso (CPF ) and the National Council for Organic Agriculture (CNABio); (ii) building the operational and assistance capacities of Government technical services; (iii) functional literacy and training in the GALS approach.

**16. Environmental education:** the project will promote initiatives that can increase the awareness and information transferred to institutions and populations concerning: (i) the sustainable participatory management of natural resources (water, plant cover, soil resources and agroecology practices, governance and conflict resolution mechanisms, compliance with environmental regulations, etc.), and the effects of climate change; (ii) the approaches and practices to enhance the adaptive capacity (including climate-smart technologies and climate-risk management.) and (iii) the agro-ecological and climate-resilient landscape management approach. To this end, the project will support (i) 36 Information – Education – Communication (IEC) programs at the municipal level, including 20 in the North region and 16 in the Centre-West region; (ii) production of



information material; (iii) the production of radio spots, communication on social networks and theatrical plays. These initiatives will be an integral part of the consolidation and/or resilience plans of the 36 municipalities concerned by the project. These activities will also be part of the Knowledge Management work under component 3.

## 17. Component 2. Increased market access for climate-resilient commodities [\[2\]<sup>11</sup>](#)

**Expected Outcome 2.1.** Valorization and market access are developed through implementation of tailored sustainable solutions.

The objective of this component is to create added value throughout the value chain and to increase the competitiveness of the targeted subsectors in a sustainable manner through the increase in investment capacity, the promotion of entrepreneurship and improving access to finance and markets. In terms of end project indicators: (i) 40% of FOs declare an increase in volumes sold of at least 20%; (ii) the marketing of processed products increases by 40%.

The creation of value at the level of the various actors and the increase in the overall competitiveness of the target value chains are an integral part of the strategy for strengthening the resilience of the project. By focusing on increasing sales opportunities, reducing transaction costs, improving access to inputs, information and technology, smallholder farmers, women and youth will be able to accumulate assets and diversify their income. This result is essential to withstand the impacts of climate shocks and stressors, reduce insecurity and manage risks from market disruptions to which smallholders are increasingly confronted.

This component complements the development of sustainable production implemented in component A and is organized into three sub-components: (a) infrastructure and support equipment for processing and marketing; (b) Marketing, entrepreneurship and access to finance; and (c) Support for the governance of the

**target sectors. They will be implemented through the resilience plans in accordance with the project strategy.**

**18. Output 2.1.1 Climate- proofed infrastructure and equipment improve the processing and marketing of products in the targeted value chains**

**Expected RESI2P Output.** Adapted infrastructure and equipment improve the processing and marketing of products in the targeted value chains.

**Key achievements include:** (i) 63 marketing, processing and storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated; (ii) 75 Kilometers of roads or rural tracks rehabilitated or improved (not financed by the LDCF but through IFAD investments).

The project will contribute to improving physical access through the rehabilitation and maintenance (routine and periodic) of road infrastructure (works and earthworks) exposed to environmental and climate risks, with a view to facilitating the connection between resilient production basins and markets (these works will be covered by IFAD financing). The installation of climate-proofed post-harvest infrastructure will contribute to increasing the commercial value of the targeted crops, by improving the requirements in terms of collection, processing, packaging, storage and conservation, while reducing the post-harvest losses. Support for processing (mainly rice) will be provided by building (and equipping) processing units. The distribution of tailored climate-proofed post-harvest infrastructure will be as follows: (i) at the scale of each developed site (or in favor of a few contiguous sites), small capacity infrastructure will be built and; (ii) at the municipal level, high-capacity infrastructure will be installed.

**19. Output 2.1.2 *Inclusive and gender sensitive entrepreneurship and public-private partnerships facilitate the access of small producers to remunerative markets (partly funded by LDCF)***

**At the end of the project:** (i) about 1,650 rural economic initiatives **(45% women led)** have access to business development services; (ii) about thirty commercial partnerships developed are active and viable.

To achieve these results, the project will focus on: (i) supporting the marketing and processing of agricultural and livestock products; (ii) promoting entrepreneurial initiatives; and (iii) facilitating access to finance.

Entrepreneurial initiatives and business partnerships will be accompanied by specialized operators in the process of developing and executing their business plans to promote and market resilient products. A project approval committee will be set up in each region to evaluate and ensure the selection of business plans.

## **20. Output 2.1.3. Food value chain governance is enhanced**

The RESI-2P provides for activities at the national and regional levels to strengthen the governance of the targeted value chains. At the national level, activities include: (i) a diagnostic to better understand the main governance problems **(including gender dynamics)** existing in each of the targeted value chains; (ii) development and implementation of **inclusive and gender sensitive** plans to strengthen the governance of targeted value chains; (iii) institutional support for the development of a sector governance charter and standards; and (iv) the organization of South-South exchange trips on models of good governance for the targeted value chains; and (v) training of the National Chamber of Agriculture (CNA) and DGPR on the value chain development approach. At the regional level, in both regions, the project will finance the following activities: (i) updating the stakeholders database; (ii) capacity building of regional organizations for the support of target value chains; (iii) organization of intra-sector regional coordination meetings; (iv) consultation and dialogue between stakeholders and local authorities; (v) organization of a regional forum on the governance of the target value chains; and (vi) training the Regional Chamber of Agriculture (CRA) and regional service in charge of the rural economy on the value chain development approach.

**21. Articulation between component 1& 2:** Component 1 will contribute to ensuring a sufficient level of diversified and sustainable production to absorb the local demand for food products in the target value chains, particularly in the Centre-West where the production surplus will be greater, and component 2 will create the demand for more sustainable products promoted by component 1. These strategies include group marketing, support for the emergence and development of entrepreneurial initiatives, community certification systems and win-win business partnerships involving the sector private and financial institutions. Under the impetus of the cost-shared financing mechanism, these business models will contribute to sustaining the access of small producers applying sustainable and climate-resilient practices to the market by strengthening their links with Micro and small agribusiness and aggregators.

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## **22. Component 3. Knowledge Management and dissemination**

**Expected Outcome 3.1. Effective, **gender sensitive** and timely knowledge is disseminated**

### **23. Output 3.1.1 Knowledge products are disseminated and institutionalized**

The RESI-2P project will set up a system for capturing experiences, capitalizing on best practices and innovations, and sharing **gender sensitive** knowledge to encourage their scaling-up. A knowledge management and communication strategy will be drawn up from the outset to provide a framework for these activities. Knowledge management and communication operational plans will be drawn up annually, detailing activities and budgets at national and local level. The project will ensure that the operational plans developed clarify the knowledge management activities that will be aimed at capturing lessons learned in the implementation of consolidation and resilience plans at commune level.

**24. Knowledge management and communication. The project will capitalize on its experiences and innovations and set up a **gender sensitive** knowledge-sharing system that will promote dissemination within and beyond the project's boundaries. A knowledge management and **gender sensitive** communication strategy will be developed from the first year of project implementation. The knowledge management and communication strategy will be accompanied by budgeted annual action plans to have a clear framework of the activities to be carried out at national, regional and community level. The knowledge management process will integrate the capitalization of experiences, visits and various exchange events, and will take advantage of exchanges between developing countries, particularly in the Sahel region through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).**

The project's communication strategy will be based on a communication for development approach; and will aim to give visibility to project interventions, to promote and strengthen the involvement of beneficiaries, **women**, key actors and partners in the implementation of activities, and to disseminate the knowledge

**generated. Several communication tools (written press articles, TV and radio broadcastings, brochures, video capsules, documentary films, thematic magazines, etc.) will be developed, multiplied and distributed to the various actors to strengthen their mobilization; as well as to the indirect beneficiaries to inform them about the activities and results of the project.**

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[1] Sub-components 1.1 and 1.3 are considered as part of the co-financing contribution of GEF funding request

[2] Sub-components 2.1 and 2.3 are considered as part of the co-financing contribution of GEF funding request

### **Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.**

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

50. The LDCF contribution will be fully embedded in the larger RESI-2P program (main co-financing source) giving to the program a stronger resilience building angle through both supporting resilient production and improving market access for resilient products. LDCF resources will be additional to RESI-2P in the following way: under Component 1 LDCF resources will be mostly used under Component 1.2 to ensure that the type of production and the technical itinerary supported are agroecological and well adapted to climate change to support resilience building. Thanks to LDCF funding, smallholders will have access to improved seeds, knowledge and technical assistance through the Farmer Field School (FSS) to upscale resilient practices and diversification. In addition LDCF resources will ensure that value chains and market access will be supported for agroecological and sustainably produced products, creating new commercialisation channels and supporting the valorisation of such products. Without the GEF project, these type of products wouldn't have had preferential transformation and market access (this is linked to the production of such products under Component 1.2). The GEF added value is key to Resi-2P to transform a regulate production and transformation project into an adaptation and true resilience building one. In addition to the RESI-2P program, this project will also seek coordination with the LDCF funded and IFAD led Great Green Wall Climate Change Adaptation Regional Support Program (GGW CCA RSP) which is in the process of being endorsed. In particular, the knowledge products generated under this project on i.e uptake of innovative technologies for agro-ecology, innovative financing models and good practices in the Great Green Wall area of Burkina Faso will be shared/championed with GGW CCA RSP countries through the regional exchange platform of the RSP. In addition, coordination will be sought with Component 3 of the GGW RSP which foresees the implementation of in-country small Innovation Grants for CSO/PO/NGO's in support of innovation.

During the PPG phase, a mapping of existing interventions in the project area will be conducted and coordination with other ongoing initiatives will be sought.

51. Institutional anchoring and coordination: The project will be placed under the administrative and technical supervision of MARAH and attached to budget program 075 'Hydro-agricultural development and irrigation'. The Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Forecasting (MEFP) will provide financial supervision. A steering committee, including the GEF OFP, will be set up by ministerial decree and chaired by the head of the budget program to which it is attached. Given the project's regional focus, it is planned to set up annual planning and consultation workshops for each region, whose role will be to ensure that the regional priorities defined in the resilience plans are taken into account, to monitor implementation and to validate work programs.

National coordination will be set up to handle the main project engineering functions in terms of administration, finance, monitoring-evaluation, knowledge management and communication, as well as the essential technical functions: planning, resilience, climate change and agroecology, infrastructure, agronomy and value chains, nutrition, gender and social inclusion. The corresponding technical managers will instruct and supervise implementation at field level, where two Regional Execution Units (REUs) will be established, one for each region. These units will roll out activities through operators and implementing partners.

These coordination units will also ensure alignment with other GEF funded projects such as the upcoming GEF8 IUCN led sustainable food program IP one and several RU supported project on sustainable food chains.

## Core Indicators

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

### META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF <b>true</b>	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer <b>false</b>	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation <b>false</b>
Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? <b>false</b>		
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). <b>false</b>		
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. <b>true</b>		
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. <b>true</b>		
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). <b>false</b>		
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below		
Green Climate Fund <b>false</b>	Adaptation Fund <b>false</b>	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) <b>false</b>

This Project has an urban focus.

**false**

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

**false**

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

**false**

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: \*

Agriculture	100.00%
Nature-based management	0.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:\*

Sea level rise <b>false</b>	Change in mean temperature <b>true</b>	Increased climatic variability <b>true</b>	Natural hazards <b>false</b>
Land degradation <b>true</b>	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation <b>false</b>	Groundwater quality/quantity <b>false</b>	

## CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	109,000	59,950.00	49,050.00	45.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	30,802.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	36.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	76,300	45,780.00	30,520.00	40.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	0.00			

## Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation



Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation—such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the “Project description” section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Substantial	<p>The climatic hazards expected in the intervention area with high likelihood are floods, extreme heat, water scarcity (agricultural droughts and/or periods of drought) and forest fires. The project will implement several mitigation measures aiming at strengthening the resilience of rural populations and local ecosystems. These include the dissemination of climate-resilient agro-ecological practices and technologies, the diversification/association of crops, the introduction of adapted crop varieties, assess the feasibility of agricultural index insurance, conservation agriculture techniques and agroforestry schemes to protect soils and conserve water, hedgerows and buffer areas to mitigate the impact of strong winds and flooding. Moreover, the project will contribute to improved weather forecasting through the production and dissemination of agro-meteorological and climate information, and the monitoring of the water table to prevent/anticipate crises, and the dissemination of appropriate adaptive technologies to improve climate-risk management to shocks and stressors.</p>
Environment and Social	Substantial	<p>Environmental risks relate to: (i) pollution and overuse of chemical inputs (fertilizers and pesticides) in agricultural intensification; (ii) potential soil degradation and loss of biodiversity through implementation</p>

of rural infrastructure; (iii) significant consumption of raw materials, energy and/or water. To conserve mitigate potential biodiversity losses, the project's targeting strategy will systematically exclude interventions and activities directly involving legally protected habitats, officially proposed for protection or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources (e.g. Classified Forests , wetlands, national park, nature conservation, community conservation area, etc.). The project may invest around these areas in order to protect them. Also, the project will promote agro-ecological practices including crop association, agroforestry, integrated crop management and will encourage the use of organic inputs in order to preserve and improve agro-biodiversity. These practices will limit soil degradation and encroachment on areas important for biodiversity. To mitigate the risk of potential land degradation and biodiversity loss through rural infrastructure, the project will promote sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices, technologies and infrastructure that improve management efficiency and of the use of natural resources. Promoting nature-based solutions such as conservation agriculture, soil erosion control, agroforestry, integrated soil fertility management, biopesticides and appropriate use of agrochemicals and biodiversity conservation will have a positive impact from a mitigation perspective. Another identified risk is the significant consumption of raw materials, energy and/or water, in

particular via significant extraction, diversion or confinement of surface or underground water. The project will work towards a rational use of water resources and increase accessibility to water via boreholes. The water table will be closely monitored via piezometers in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources, in order to avoid the depletion of water resources. To mitigate the risk of pollution and the overuse of chemical inputs, particularly fertilizers and pesticides, through agricultural intensification, the project will adopt measures such as the promotion of agroecology, integrated pest and disease management and sustainable crop production. Finally, the project will support restoration activities necessary for the provision of ecosystem services over the long term. It will support the protection of important natural areas including biodiversity-valuable and for Non-Wood Forest Products. The social risks are related to land tenure, insecurity conditions, limited capacity of some service providers for the project execution, labour and working conditions, but also to the health and safety of communities and gender balance. The proposed mitigation measures refer to the participatory development and implementation of resilience plans in support of the Municipal and Community Development Plans. The GALs methodology will also be used to increase the active participation of youth and women in decision-making. Implementation of conflict management approaches from the project start. Furthermore, the project will include provisions to ensure

		<p>compliance with national laws and regulations and international commitments on occupational health and safety, gender equality, no discrimination, forced labour, child labor and decent work. The project will ensure that farmers are trained in the management and rational use of inputs in order to avoid potential risks for humans and the environment; this will contribute to minimize community health and safety risks. The project will promote biological inputs and the proper manipulation including the transport, storage and use of chemical inputs. The project provides for the construction/rehabilitation of rural roads to facilitate the transport of farm goods; however, a significant increase of traffic due to transport of merchandise is not expected. To mitigate the rural road risks, the technical specifications will include safety and security measures to protect users and residents. Finally, discussions on land and capital access will be conducted in a participatory manner and included in the resilience plans. Appropriate grievance redress mechanisms will be established and local participation will ensure balanced participation of vulnerable groups. including women and youth.</p>
Political and Governance	Substantial	<p>Burkina Faso suffered in the past year (2022) two coups and actually, there is a military transition government in power. The decentralized government structure favor local governance, yet financial limitations and political turnover associated with insecurity weaken the scope of governance frameworks in place</p>

Macro-economic		
Strategies and Policies		
Technical design of project or program		
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability		
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement		
Stakeholder Engagement		
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating		

### C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Burkina Faso signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, ratified in 10993 and entered into force in 1994. In 2021, the country submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and has identified agriculture as one of the most vulnerable sectors along with water resources, forests and protected areas. The overarching development policy document guiding the strategy of the Government of Burkina Faso is Vision for 2025. RESI-2P contributes to the second socio-economic development plan (PNDES-II : 2021-2025). The PNDES-II places promotion of the agriculture sector and rural development including resilient food production, strengthening competitiveness of agri-businesses, support to food security and nutrition, improved land management and investment in irrigation systems. All these areas can benefit from linkages with climate change and accelerating the transition to a climate-resilient, low-carbon sustainable development.

Other key national priority documents to which the proposal is aligned to include: (i) the Burkina Faso National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2015); (ii) National Adaption Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007); (iii) the “Agrosilvopastoral Production” Sector Policy (PS-PASP, 2018-2027), (iv) the National Strategic Plan for agrosilvopastoral investment (PNIASP, 2021-2025), (v) the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy (PNSAN 2018-2027), and (vi) the Sustainable Development Policy. The preparation and implementation of RESI-2P builds on lessons learned from previous IFAD-led interventions and ensures its alignment with IFAD’s priorities. Moreover, the project is aligned with IFAD's 2016-2025 strategic framework and in particular, with the 2019-2024 Country Strategic Opportunity Programme (COSOP), the objective of which is to sustainably increase the incomes and employment opportunities of rural populations, in particular women and young people, as well as their resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and climate change.

The proposed LDCF proposal is aligned to the LDCF/SCCF strategy document (2023-2026). In particular, the RESI-2P strongly aligns with LDCF Priority Area 1 (Scaling Up Finance) and Priority Area 2 (Strengthening Innovation and Private Sector Engagement) within the priority Theme 1: Agriculture, Food Security, and Health. The project also has relevance with priority Area 3 (Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach).

The transformative nature of the project will revolve around the empowerment and leadership aspects of the targeted communities that will be enabled to participate actively and inclusively in the agricultural value chains through implementation of adaptive technologies (youth and gender sensitive) that will improve livelihoods and agro-ecosystems resilience to climate shocks and stressors (in alignment to the LDCF strategy priority area 3 and 2). The durability will be assured by the commune-level resilience plans and the capacity enhancement activities. Indeed, the planned investments will be executed at the level of the target communes within the framework of inclusive and participatory processes (in alignment to LDCF priority area 3) leading to the preparation and implementation of integrated Resilience Plans in the North and in the Centre-West regions that apply a Whole of Society Approach. As such, it is expected that agricultural landscapes will improve their productivity and leverage diversified livelihoods and income-generating opportunities in a changing climate shifting from business as usual models.

The deployment of innovative technologies have been integrated in the project components through the dissemination of tailored climate information services for improved planning and decision-making (component 1) and the inclusion of climate-proofing investments such as rural roads and technologies to reduce post-harvest losses due climate shocks and stressors.

In terms of partnerships, these will be developed at different levels ensure a whole of society engagement, including: (i) producer organizations and subsectoral organizations; (ii) decentralized local authorities; (iii) stakeholders, projects and programs involved in the same areas and value chains to leverage synergy and complementarity. In addition, the project will develop strategic collaborations with national structures such as research institutions, rural engineering, etc. but also technical operators specializing in social engineering, support, agricultural business advice, etc. The geographical targeting of the municipalities took into account the current coverage areas of the other partners in order to avoid duplication in the interventions, but above all to collaborate within a framework of coordinated planning and implementation added value and comparative advantage following a structured consultation process with key stakeholders at national, regional and municipal levels.

#### D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

##### **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:**

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

## Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

### Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

### Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Project Identification: in 2022 a comprehensive stakeholder mapping study was held and virtual consultations conducted for the preparation of the Project Concept Note.

Project feasibility: in 2023 for the associated development of the Project Proposal, the design team completed consultations with local communities, SMEs, local authorities, project partners, service providers, NGOs, CBOs, etc. An excel sheet with the stakeholder consultation held is uploaded in the GEF Portal.

Project preparation: the identified stakeholders will be also engaged during preparation through consultations and workshops, with the objective to contribute to data collection and methodological design. Representatives of smallholder farmers will also be consulted individually, through Farmer Organizations and cooperatives, and be invited to the workshops to ensure the validity of the methodological approach, in particular the selection of adequate means and tools to be deployed for confirmation of project framework and to validate main assumptions and bring complementary insights about their barriers and productive use of climate resilient technologies at farm and group levels.

Project implementation: Local private sector actors including inputs and service providers, financial institutions and extension services, will be engaged through Components 1 and 2, which aim to promote suitable Climate Resilient Technologies packages and build sustainable and inclusive market linkages. This will include data sharing, networking facilitation, capacity building and experimentation between these different stakeholders. They will also be involved through collaboration with academic institutions and R&D to improve the quality of the CRT supply. Close interaction will be maintained with these stakeholders throughout the project through communication channels, individual meetings and collective sessions. Smallholder farmers will also be engaged in awareness raising and capacity-building sessions throughout the program.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

## Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

### Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			
Medium/Moderate			

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

#### Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
IFAD	LDCF	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	8,932,420.00	848,580.00	9,781,000.00
<b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b>						<b>8,932,420.00</b>	<b>848,580.00</b>	<b>9,781,000.00</b>

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true



PPG Amount (\$)

200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
IFAD	LDCF	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>	<b>219,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

### Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	3,000,000.00	30000000
CCA-1-2	LDCF	2,000,000.00	28000000
CCA-1-3	LDCF	3,432,420.00	35000000
CCA-1-4	LDCF	500,000.00	12610400
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>8,932,420.00</b>	<b>105,610,400.00</b>

### Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Loans	Investment mobilized	92155200
Recipient Country Government	Government of Burkina	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	13455200

<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>105,610,400.00</b>
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Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized: (i) IFAD's cofinancing amount (\$92,155,200) derives from the "Renforcement de la resilience des petits producteurs" program (RESI-2P) which will run from 2024 to 2031

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Juan Carlos Mendoza Casadiegos				juancarlos.mendoza@ifad.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	Janie Rioux				j.rioux@ifad.org
Project Coordinator	Ann Turinayo				a.turinayo@ifad.org
Project Coordinator	Suwadu Sakho Jimbira				suwadu.jimbira@ifad.org

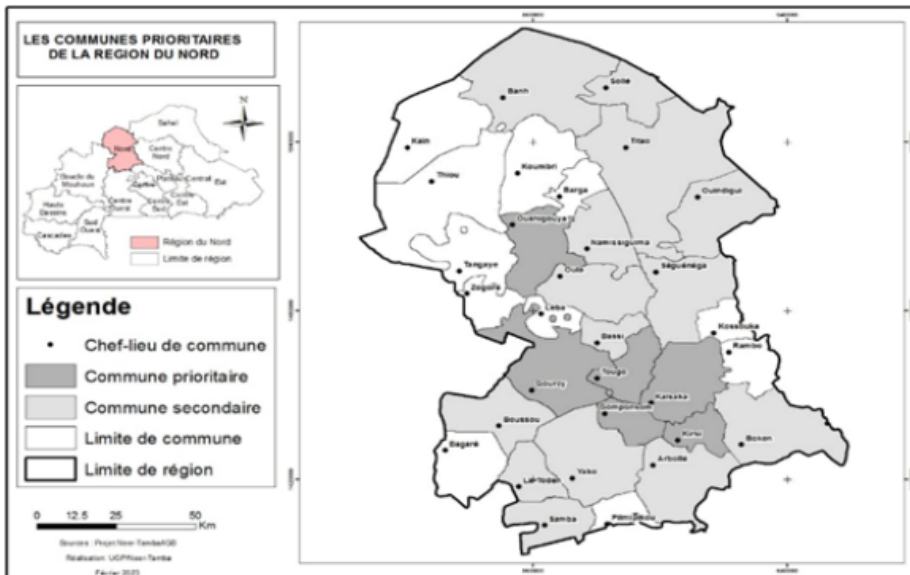
### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Pamoussa Ouedraogo	Permanent Secretary of National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD)	Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation	3/28/2023

## ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

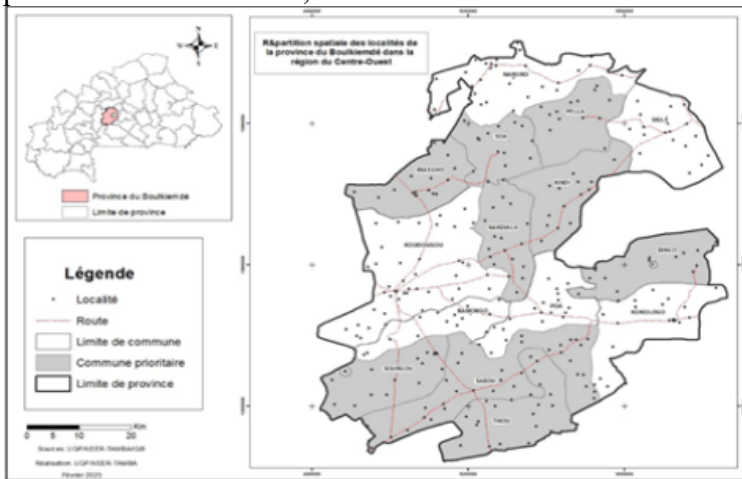
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

The project will operate in two regions, the North and the Centre-West, following a dual targeting logic aimed at (i) consolidating the portfolio's achievements in a context of fragility that threatens the sustainability of investments (North region); and (ii) deploying an innovative and more efficient resilience approach drawing lessons from the Neer-Tamba experience with a geographical scalingup to benefit new areas less exposed to insecurity (Centre-West)



Passoré	1. Gonponsom
	2. Kirsi
	3. Bokin
	4. La toden
	5. Arbole
	6. Samba
	7. Yako
Zoudoma	8. Tougo
	9. Gourcy
	10. Boussou
	11. Bassi
Yatenga	12. Kalsaka
	13. Ouahigouya
	14. Seguenega
	15. Oula
	16. Namissiguian
Loroum	17. Banh
	18. Sollè
	19. Ouindigui
	20. Titao

In these regions, the project will cover all provinces, focusing on communal concentration zones in the main production basins. These concentration zones are located in 36 communes (20 in the Nord and 16 in the Centre-Ouest). Northern Region: (i) Province of Passoré: Gonponsom, Kirsi, Bokin, La-Toden, Arbolé, Samba, Yako; (ii) Province of Zoudoma: Tougo, Gourcy, Boussou, Bassi; (iii) Province of Yatenga: Kalsaka, Ouahigouya, Seguenega, Oula, Namissiguian; (iv) Province of Loroum: Banh, Sollè, Ouindigui, Titao. Centre-Ouest region: (i) Boulkiemdé province: Bingo, Imasgo, Kindi, Nandiala, Pella, Sabou, Saow, Sourgou, Thyou; (ii) Sanguié province: Kordié, Kyon, Zamo; (iii) Sissili province: Niabouri; (iv) Ziro province: Dalo, Cassou, Gao



Bassins de production				
Boulkiemdé	1. Bingo	Sanguié	10. Kordié	
	2. Imasgo		11. Kyon	
	3. Kindi		12. Zamo	
	4. Nandiala		Sissili	13. Niabouri
	5. Pella	Ziro		14. Dalo
	6. Sabou			15. Cassou
	7. Soaw		16. Gao	
	8. Sourgou			
	9. Thyou			

#### ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening Checklist

#### ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
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Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0
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### ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>Influencing models</b>			
	<b>Transform policy and regulatory environments</b>		
	<b>Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making</b>		
	<b>Convene multi-stakeholder alliances</b>		
	<b>Demonstrate innovative approaches</b>		
<b>Stakeholders</b>			
	<b>Private Sector</b>		
		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>		
	<b>Local Communities</b>		
	<b>Civil Society</b>		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
	<b>Type of Engagement</b>		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	<b>Communications</b>		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
<b>Capacity, Knowledge and Research</b>			
	<b>Enabling Activities</b>		
	<b>Capacity Development</b>		
	<b>Knowledge Generation and Exchange</b>		
	<b>Learning</b>		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	<b>Innovation</b>		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	<b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>		
<b>Gender Equality</b>			
	<b>Gender Mainstreaming</b>		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
	<b>Gender results areas</b>		
		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
<b>Focal Areas/Theme</b>			
	<b>Climate Change</b>		
		<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	

			Least Developed Countries
			Climate Resilience
			Climate information
			Innovation
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods
		<b>Climate Finance (Rio Markers)</b>	Climate Change Adaptation 2