



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Meeting of the Board
21 – 24 October 2024
Songdo, Incheon, Republic of Korea
Provisional agenda item 10

GCF/B.40/02/Add.09

30 September 2024

Consideration of funding proposals – Addendum IX

Funding proposal package for FP247

Summary

This addendum contains the following six parts:

- a) A funding proposal titled "Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)";
- b) No-objection letter issued by the national designated authority(ies) or focal point(s);
- c) Secretariat's assessment;
- d) Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment;
- e) Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment; and
- f) Gender documentation.

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Funding Proposal

Project/Programme title:	<u>Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)</u>
Country(ies):	<u>Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger</u>
Accredited Entity:	<u>BOAD</u>
Date of first submission:	<u>[2020/04/24]</u>
Date of current submission	<u>[2024/09/08]</u>
Version number	<u>[V.008]</u>



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Note to Accredited Entities on the use of the funding proposal template

- Accredited Entities should provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to annexes such as feasibility studies, gender action plan, term sheet, etc.
- Accredited Entities should ensure that annexes provided are consistent with the details provided in the funding proposal. Updates to the funding proposal and/or annexes must be reflected in all relevant documents.
- The total number of pages for the funding proposal (excluding annexes) **should not exceed 60**. Proposals exceeding the prescribed length will not be assessed within the usual service standard time.
- The recommended font is Arial, size 11.
- Under the [GCF Information Disclosure Policy](#), project and programme funding proposals will be disclosed on the GCF website, simultaneous with the submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information that may not be disclosed pursuant to the IDP. Accredited Entities are asked to fill out information on disclosure in section G.4.

Please submit the completed proposal to:

fundingproposal@gcfund.org

Please use the following name convention for the file name:

“FP-[Accredited Entity Short Name]-[Country/Region]-[YYYY/MM/DD]”

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY			
A.1. Project or programme	Programme	A.2. Public or private sector	Public
A.3. Request for Proposals (RFP)	<p>If the funding proposal is being submitted in response to a specific GCF Request for Proposals, indicate which RFP it is targeted for. Please note that there is a separate template for the Simplified Approval Process and REDD+.</p> <p><u>Not applicable</u></p>		
A.4. Result area(s)	<p>Check the applicable GCF result area(s) that the <i>overall</i> proposed project/programme targets below. For each checked result area(s), indicate the estimated percentage of GCF and Co-financers' contribution devoted to it. The total of the percentages when summed should be 100% for GCF and Co-financers' contribution respectively.</p>		
		GCF contribution	Co-financers' contribution¹
	Mitigation total	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy generation and access	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input type="checkbox"/> Low-emission transport	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	Adaptation total	<u>Enter number</u> %	<u>Enter number</u> %
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities	30 %	30 %
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security	30 %	30 %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment	20 %	20 %	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and ecosystem services	20 %	20 %	
A.5. Expected mitigation outcome <i>(Core indicator 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed / sequestered)</i>	N/A	A.6. Expected adaptation outcome <i>(Core indicator 2: direct and indirect beneficiaries reached)</i>	<p>4.02 million (direct and indirect)</p> <p>524,000 (260,000 women; 264,000 men)</p> <p>3.49 million (1.74 million women; 1.75 million men)</p> <p>1% of total population in the four countries</p> <p>4% of total population in the four countries</p>
A.7. Total financing (GCF + co-finance²)	52 819 497 Euros	A.9. Project size	Medium (Upto USD 250 million)
A.8. Total GCF funding requested	44 383 307 Euros <i>For multi-country proposals, please fill out annex 17.</i>		

¹ Co-financer's contribution means the financial resources required, whether Public Finance or Private Finance, in addition to the GCF contribution (i.e. GCF financial resources requested by the Accredited Entity) to implement the project or programme described in the funding proposal.

² Refer to the Policy of Co-financing of the GCF.

A.10. Financial instrument(s) requested for the GCF funding	<p><i>Mark all that apply and provide total amounts. The sum of all total amounts should be consistent with A.8.</i></p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <u>Enter number</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <u>Enter number</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Loan <u>Enter number</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Results-based payment <u>Enter number</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantee <u>Enter number</u>		
A.11. Implementation period	5 years (2026 – 2030)	A.12. Total lifespan	Benefit stream: 20 years
A.13. Expected date of AE internal approval	23 Sept 2024	A.14. ESS category	C
A.15. Has this FP been submitted as a CN before?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A.16. Has Readiness or PPF support been used to prepare this FP?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A.17. Is this FP included in the entity work programme?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	A.18. Is this FP included in the country programme?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A.19. Complementarity and coherence	<p><i>Does the project/programme complement other climate finance funding (e.g. GEF, AF, CIF, etc.)? If yes, please elaborate in section B.1.</i></p> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
A.20. Executing Entity information	WAEMU Council of Local Communities (UEMOA CCT), Intervention Fund for the Environment (FIE-Burkina Faso), Directorate General of Decentralization and Local Development (DGDDL-Ivory Coast), National Agency for Local Governments' Investment (ANICT-Mali), National Agency for the Financing of Local Governments (ANFICT-Niger).		
A.21. Executive summary (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)			

Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, and Niger have high vulnerability to climate change and limited readiness to address these challenges, according to the Notre Dame University Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) ranking. These countries heavily depend on agriculture, making up significant portions of their GDP (38% in Niger, 35% in Mali, 21% in Burkina Faso, and 17% in Ivory Coast). Their populations are particularly vulnerable due to reliance on natural resources, impacting food security and infrastructure. The IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report highlights that West Africa and the Sahel have seen significant temperature increases over the last 50 years, with more warm days and nights and fewer cold ones. Projections for the end of the 21st century predict temperature increases of 3°C to 6°C, with the Sahel being a hotspot for climate change. Rainfall patterns have also changed, with a reduction over the 20th century followed by some recovery. Future projections suggest more extreme rainfall events.

In response, this program aims to promote climate-resilient communities and economies in these countries by enhancing access to adaptation finance, knowledge, and investment capabilities. The initiative seeks to align with the Paris Agreement, national targets, and specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The enhanced institutional, technical and financial capacity of local governments and stakeholders will increase the share of climate-compatible investments in the key sectors of intervention, especially in climate resilient and diversified livelihoods options (ARA 1.0), health and wellbeing, water and food security (ARA 2.0), infrastructure and built environment (ARA 3.0), ecosystems and eco-system services (ARA 4.0).

To deliver its objectives, the programme builds on the combined experience of the **UNCDF-designed Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)**, implemented in 18 countries, and **BOAD's expertise in climate-focused blended financing instruments in West Africa**. LoCAL is a standard mechanism that channels climate finance to local governments in LDCs and in developing countries. It operates through a performance-based climate resilience grant system (PBCRG), which consists of financial top-ups to cover the additional costs of making investments climate resilient and/or of new investments for adaptation, while ensuring programming and verification of local adaptation expenditures. The implementation of the PBCRGs is mandated to local governments, which will leverage on communal structures and deconcentrated state services to perform their functions and will be empowered to act as adaptation champions for the communities they serve. The LoCAL mechanism will be deployed in conjunction with dedicated Blended Finance Facilities in each country that will strengthen existing institutions/structures dealing with private sector financing to design and deploy dedicated adaptation revolving windows to the benefit of a wider range of local private sector actors. The programme aims at testing and proving the concept for integrated approaches and financing instruments to subnational adaptation finance, leveraging both on public and private sector key actors at the local level to enable systemic responses to climate change threats.

The programme responds to the multisectoral relevance of expected climate change risks in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast as well as to the principle of devolution of adaptation decision-making to local governments and their communities based on locally identified adaptation priorities and needs. As highlighted above, the unique bioclimatic characteristics of the Sahel, Inland Forests, and Coastal subregions give rise to varied risks in overlapping, yet distinct ways. In this view, the programme will support adaptation investments across seven key interventions areas – identified as key drivers for local climate resilience building in the four West African countries and aligned to GCF's Results Areas.

- Climate change-adapted agriculture
- Climate change-adapted forestry and adaptation based on ecosystem conservation
- Agroforestry
- Water and Health
- Energy efficiencies and renewable energies
- Climate-resilient Infrastructure
- Coastal areas (Ivory Coast)

The programme will reach the population of up to 85 local governments in the four countries, with potential to increase the resilience to climate change of some 3.49 million people, through a combination of:

- 1) Dedicated technical assistance and capacity building (Component 1), that will support the enabling conditions for enhancing the capacities of local governments, local actors and communities to identify, plan, finance and implement catalytic adaptation investments based on science-based evidence of localized climate risks.
- 2) Performance-based climate resilience grants (Component 2.1), that will cover the additional costs of public, locally-led climate-resilient investments emerging from risk-informed, participatory and gender-sensitive local planning processes of target local governments.
- 3) Blended finance instruments (Component 2.2), that will address access to adaptation finance constraints of a wider range of local private sector actors, such as local SMEs and local producers' organisations and generate a pipeline of private sector-sponsored investments aligned with adaptation priorities of target communities.

The programme will deliver approx. EUR 28 million (through GCF proceeds and expected co-financing) as subnational adaptation finance for adaptation investments in the four target countries. Furthermore, the integration of the financing mechanisms within inter-governmental transfer systems (PBCRG Facilities) and existing private sector financing institutions/structures (Blended Finance Facilities) will allow to continue the deployment in other local governments at the end of the 5 years of the programme. Working in 4 countries within the sub-region will provide economies of scale, and help generate and test tools with greater replication potential, particularly in UEMOA countries, to mobilize financing as well as to contribute to the formalization of financing models to channel and deploy climate finance at the local level.

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

B.1. Climate context (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

Regional outlook for West Africa

West Africa is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate variability and change³. Increasing temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns are already affecting livelihoods, food security, and economic and governance stability. Extreme climate variability in the target countries since the 1970s has resulted in agricultural losses, recurrent food crises, both water scarcity and extreme flooding, and environmental degradation. Warming across the region is greater than the global average, a trend expected to continue, with the greatest warming in the Sahel region. Along the coastline, the risk of sea level rise and severe coastal erosion is projected to increase with significant impacts to the coastal population, urban centres and ports, coastal aquifers, and the agriculture and fisheries sectors (Hartley, 2016)₁; (Niang, 2014); (USAID, 2013b); (Bank, World, 2017b); (World Bank, 2018). The countries targeted in this programme have all a high level of vulnerability that particularly affects the most fragile communities. These trends that are expected to continue to increase and has resulted in both localized and national conflicts.

IPCC released its sixth assessment (AR6)⁴ after the climate risk analysis performed for this FP. These more recent findings confirm the validity of all of the information in this section. The IPCC Interactive Atlas Regional Synthesis for Western Africa⁵ confirms a high confidence of temperature increase and also temperature extremes, as well as high confidence of increases in heavy precipitation and fluvial flooding for the region. Marine climate hazards (sea level rise, coastal flooding and coastal erosion) relevant to Cote d'Ivoire are also confirmed.

MALI

Mali is among the world's poorest nations, with over 40% of its population living in poverty. It has approximately 19.6 million people (2019) and relies heavily on agriculture, which accounts for 50% of GDP and employs a significant portion of the workforce. However, only 14% of Mali's land is suitable for agriculture, making sustainable land management crucial.

Mali's geography is divided between the arid Sahara and Sahel in the north and the wetter, more economically active southern regions. The country experiences two distinct seasons: a long dry season and a shorter wet season. Rainfall varies significantly, with the south receiving up to 1,000 mm annually and the north less than 100 mm. Climate patterns are influenced by global phenomena like El Niño and La Niña.

Climate change projections indicate a general increase in mean daily temperatures by +2.0°C to +3.0°C, affecting agriculture, livestock, fishing, water resources, public health, infrastructure, and energy. Infrastructure, particularly road transport, is vulnerable to extreme weather, and hydroelectricity production could decrease by up to 22% by 2025. Livestock and fishing will be impacted by reduced grasslands and shrinking water bodies. Water resources are expected to decline, exacerbating scarcity and pollution. Agriculture, concentrated along the Niger River, faces reduced yields and increased crop failures due to droughts and altered rainfall patterns. Public health will be threatened by increased malnutrition and water-related diseases.

BURKINA FASO

Equally, Burkina Faso faces significant challenges due to its limited natural resources and highly variable climate. With 46% of its population living below the poverty line, the country struggles with food security and economic opportunities. Burkina Faso is diversifying its economy, focusing on biomass, hydroelectric, and solar energy, yet only 17% of the population has access to electricity. But its economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, with 80% of employment linked to subsistence farming, though much of the land is degraded. Climate-related issues such as drought, dust storms, and temperature spikes severely impact food yields, and the country is also prone to flash floods, windstorms, and disease outbreaks. While local efforts to improve water retention and cultivation resilience exist, they remain small-scale, and broader measures are needed to enhance agricultural productivity, including technical capacity, financial support, water storage, crop diversification, and soil restoration.

Burkina Faso has a dry tropical climate with significant seasonal and annual variations influenced by the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone. The rainy season varies from two months in the north to six months in the south. The dry season

³ https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/West_Africa_CRP_Final.pdf

⁴ <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>

⁵ <https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/>

sees almost no rainfall and is dominated by hot harmattan winds. The country is divided into three eco-climatic zones: the Sahelian zone in the north, the Sudano-Sahelian region in the center, and the Sudanian zone in the south. Annual temperatures range from 27°C to 30°C, with high evapotranspiration rates.

Climate change projections (RCP 4.5 scenario) for 2030-2060 indicate a temperature increase of +1.0°C to +1.5°C across most of the country, with higher increases during the hot season. Agriculture, employing over 80% of the workforce, will face challenges due to higher temperatures, less rainfall, and increased variability. Water resources are expected to decline, impacting agriculture, livestock, and biodiversity. Urban areas like Ouagadougou face increased flooding and overburdened services. Public health will be affected by temperature extremes, vector-borne diseases, and malnutrition.

NIGER

The Republic of Niger spans 1,267,000 km², with three-quarters of its terrain being desert. In 2019, Niger's population was approximately 22.3 million, with 50.1% women and 70% under the age of 25. The population is predominantly rural (83.7%), concentrated mainly in the southern regions. The economy is undiversified and heavily dependent on agriculture, contributing to 40% of GDP. Despite significant progress in reducing poverty, extreme poverty remains high at 41.4%, affecting over 9.5 million people.

Niger's climate is semi-arid tropical with a dry season from October to May (18.1°C to 33.1°C) and a rainy season from June to September (28.1°C to 31.7°C). Annual rainfall ranges from 0 mm in the north to 800 mm in the south, peaking in August. Climate change projections indicate a mean annual temperature rise of 1.5°C to 2.2°C by 2040-2059, with maximum warming during summer. Rainfall projections are uncertain, with increased variability expected.

Climate change impacts Niger significantly. The agriculture sector, heavily reliant on rain-fed practices, faces water and heat stress, pest outbreaks, and ecosystem deterioration, leading to reduced yields and food insecurity. Water supply is highly climate-dependent, with significant reductions in river flow due to droughts, exacerbating resource competition and conflicts. The energy sector, dependent on hydropower, is vulnerable to climate variability, affecting supply and demand. Human health risks increase with extreme events like heatwaves, floods, and droughts, impacting water, food, and air quality, and linking rising temperatures to aggression and violence.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Unlike the 3 other countries mentioned above, Côte d'Ivoire, is located along the Gulf of Guinea and features diverse landscapes with forests in the south and savannah in the north. High rainfall in the south supports agriculture, including cocoa, cashews, and coffee, key to the economy. Around half of the workforce is employed in agriculture, critical despite its susceptibility to price fluctuations. While nearly half of the population lives in urban areas, many rural inhabitants rely on cash and subsistence farming.

The economy is diversifying, with growth in telecommunications, finance, transport, energy, and trade, making Côte d'Ivoire one of Africa's fastest-growing economies. However, socio-economic disparities remain, with 29% of the population living below the poverty line and 38.1% without electricity. Heavy reliance on agriculture and environmental degradation increases vulnerability to climate change.

Côte d'Ivoire's climate transitions from a humid equatorial climate in the south to a dry tropical climate in the north. The rainy season lasts from June to October, with annual temperatures ranging from 24°C to 28°C. The energy sector, heavily reliant on hydropower, faces reduced electricity production due to droughts and high temperatures, posing economic and environmental risks. Climate change impacts include disrupted rainfall cycles, reduced crop suitability, and declines in agricultural production. Water resources are threatened by rising temperatures and reduced runoff, increasing water stress and poverty. Coastal areas face salinization, flooding, and erosion, causing significant economic damage. Health impacts include higher rates of malaria, respiratory infections, and diarrheal diseases.

Locally led adaptation action for climate resilient livelihoods

The programme addresses climate change risks in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Ivory Coast by empowering local governments to make adaptation decisions based on local priorities. It supports locally-led investments in seven key areas: climate-adapted agriculture, forestry and ecosystem conservation, agroforestry, water and health, energy efficiencies and renewables, climate-resilient infrastructure, and coastal areas (Ivory Coast). Each country has developed tailored adaptation investments through consultations, considering specific socio-economic and

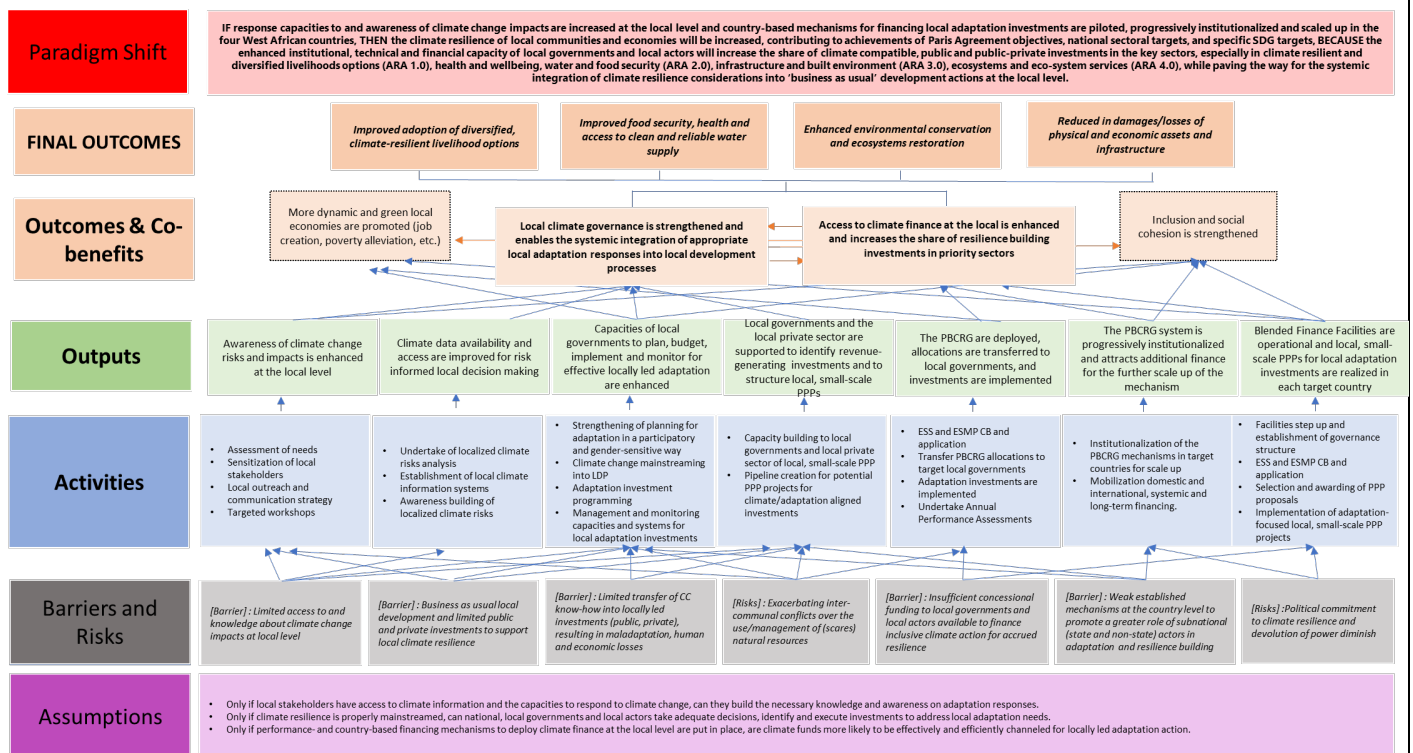
environmental conditions. These investments will inform local adaptation decisions and ensure effective GCF funding deployment.

B.2 (a). Theory of change narrative and diagram (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagram)

Rural communities in the target countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change because of their high dependence on the availability of natural resources and climate cycles for their income, with a very low capacity to adapt to stress and shocks. Faced with these challenges, local actors and local governments can understand and address the diversity and complexity of local systems and the realities of their communities: if properly equipped, they are able to identify climate risks in terms of local specificities and develop solutions, mobilizing stakeholders for locally-appropriate interventions. The implementation of measures to combat climate change thus becomes more effective when local actors become agents of change and participate in it - in consultation with the communities -, the climate issue already being part of the local prerogatives related to the provision of resilient basic services and infrastructure to the population.

IF response capacities to and awareness of climate change impacts are increased at the local level and country-based mechanisms for financing local adaptation investments are piloted, progressively institutionalized and scaled up in the four West African countries, **THEN** the climate resilience of local communities and economies will be increased, contributing to achievements of Paris Agreement objectives, national sectoral targets, and specific SDG targets, **BECAUSE** the enhanced institutional, technical and financial capacity of local governments and local actors will increase the share of climate compatible, public and public-private investments in the key sectors, especially in climate resilient and diversified livelihoods options (ARA 1.0), health and wellbeing, water and food security (ARA 2.0), infrastructure and built environment (ARA 3.0), ecosystems and eco-system services (ARA 4.0), while paving the way for the systemic integration of climate resilience considerations into 'business as usual' development actions at the local level.

The Theory of Change (ToC) below illustrates the transformational role of the programme in the four target Western African countries. The ToC is also annexed to this proposal as Annex 23.



The main barriers to sub-national climate action are multi-faceted: institutional, technical and financial. Indeed, although the central role of local governments is recognized directly or indirectly through their mandates for a range of sectors sensitive to climate change, such as water management or land use planning, they too often lack institutional, technical and financial capacities to play their role as champions for locally-led adaptation. Similarly, despite the call for the

private sector to add up to climate action commitments, key local stakeholders such as local SMEs or local producers' organisations hardly have access to adaptation finance and assistance to contribute to the resilience building efforts of their community. This situation is observed in the four countries targeted by the programme. The main problems to be addressed concern: (i) lack of technical capacities, particularly in terms of access and use of localized climate information, to drive a climate risk-informed development planning; (ii) inability of local governments and local communities to account for and absorb the additional costs of climate change adaptation; (iii) overall lack of capabilities, encompassing both technical and financing constraints, to implement both public and private local investments that respond to communities' adaptation needs, beyond 'business as usual' development pathways. The security context in the region is exacerbated as impacts of climate change on natural ecosystems lead to inter-communal and transboundary conflicts over the use/management of (scarce) natural resources. Weak accountability systems on the programming and verification of local (climate) expenditures often push back decentralization and de-concentration agendas, contributing to further marginalize rural areas instead of promoting subsidiarity of decisions and actions. Local governments and their populations are affected, particularly young people, who are subject to migration or at risk of radicalization, as well as women.

To help strengthen the climate resilience of communities and local economies at large scale (*Paradigm Shift Potential*), which reflects in a) more resilient and diversified livelihoods for the most vulnerable people (ARA1) b) increased health, well-being, water and food security (ARA2) ; c) increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment (ARA3); and d) protected ecosystems and ecosystems services (ARA4), the programme contributes to the enhancement and strengthening of the role of local governments and local stakeholders in adaptation decision-making and the systemic integration of measures to address local climate risks in local development processes (*Outcome 1*), while increasing the access to climate finance available at the local and the share of resilience building investments in priority sectors (*Outcome 2*).

The programme will lead to the implementation of both public and private adaptation investments of different type through a multi- and cross-sectoral approach that will each provide a wide range of development co-benefits. Economic and environmental co-benefits include boosting more dynamic and green local economies, improving local conditions for business development, creating direct and indirect employment opportunities for communities and / or local SMEs, while increasing awareness on climate change and maximizing mitigation co-benefits toward a net zero carbon development. Social co-benefits include improving local governance on climate change issues and in general, such as incentivizing the participation of local communities in the planning, implementation, monitoring and management of local investments, while increasing accountability and transparency of public servants on local (adaptation) action and access to resilient social basic services.

The programme aims to reach the population of up to 85 local governments in the four countries, with potential to increase the resilience to climate change of some 3.49 million people, through a combination of:

- 1) Dedicated technical assistance and capacity building that will support the enabling conditions for enhancing the capacities of local governments, local actors and communities to identify, finance and implement catalytic adaptation investments based on science-based evidence of localized climate risks (*Component 1*)
- 2) Performance-based climate resilience grants that will cover the additional costs of public, locally led climate resilient investments emerging from risk-informed, participatory and gender sensitive local planning processes of target local governments (*Component 2.1*)
- 3) Blended finance instruments that will address access to adaptation finance constraints of a wider range of local private sector actors, such as local SMEs and, local producers' organisations and generate a pipeline of private sector-sponsored investments aligned with adaptation priorities of target communities (*Component 2.2*)

The performance-based climate resilience grant system (PBCRG) provides a country-based mechanism to channel funds to cover the additional costs of making public investments climate resilient and/or of new investments for adaptation, while ensuring programming and verification of local adaptation expenditures. The implementation of the PBCRGs is mandated to local governments, which will leverage on communal structures and deconcentrated state services to perform their functions and will be empowered to act as adaptation champions for the communities they serve. The mechanism provides an incentive system that ensures the active participation of local communities in the planning, implementation, monitoring and management of adaptation measures. The deployment of Blended Finance Facilities in each country will strengthen existing institutions/structures dealing with private sector financing to design and deploy dedicated adaptation windows to the benefit of a wider range of local private sector actors, thus addressing access to adaptation finance barriers for the private sector to actively participate in local climate action.

The integration of the financing mechanisms within inter-governmental transfer systems (PBCRG Facilities) and existing private sector financing institutions/structures (Blended Finance Facilities) will allow to continue the deployment in other local governments at the end of the 5 years of the programme. Working in 4 countries within the sub-region will provide economies of scale, help generate and test tools with greater replication potential, particularly in UEMOA countries, to mobilize financing as well as to contribute to the formalization of financing models to channel and deploy climate finance at the local level.

B.2 (b). Outcome mapping to GCF results areas and co-benefit categorization

Outcome number	GCF Mitigation Results Area (MRA 1-4)				GCF Adaptation Results Area (ARA 1-4)			
	MRA 1 Energy generation and access	MRA 2 Low-emission transport	MRA 3 Building, cities, industries, appliances	MRA 4 Forestry and land use	ARA 1 Most vulnerable people and communities	ARA 2 Health, well-being, food and water security	ARA 3 Infrastructure and built environment	ARA 4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Outcome 1 - Local climate governance is strengthened and enables the systemic integration of appropriate local adaptation responses into local development processes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Outcome 2 - Access to climate finance at the local is enhanced and increases the share of resilience building investments in priority sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Final Outcome 1 - Improved adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Final outcome 2 - Improved food security, health and access to clean and reliable water supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Final Outcome 3 - Enhanced environmental conservation and ecosystems restoration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Final Outcome 4 - Reduced in damages/losses of physical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

and economic assets and infrastructure								
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Co-benefit number	Co-benefit					
	Environmental	Social	Economic	Gender	Adaptation	Mitigation
More dynamic and green local economies are promoted (job creation, poverty alleviation, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inclusiveness of local development processes and social cohesion are promoted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B.3. Project/programme description (max. 2500 words, approximately 5 pages)

The programme will promote climate-resilient communities and local economies by empowering local governments and stakeholders with increased access to adaptation finance, awareness, and climate risk management skills. This will support adaptation investments ensuring resilient local livelihoods and systems, aligning with Paris Agreement objectives, national targets, and SDG targets. Enhanced institutional, technical, and financial capacities of local governments will boost climate-compatible investments in key sectors: climate-resilient livelihoods (ARA 1.0), health and wellbeing, water and food security (ARA 2.0), infrastructure (ARA 3.0), and ecosystems (ARA 4.0), integrating climate resilience into standard development practices

Component 1: The awareness and response capacities of local governments, local actors and communities are strengthened and promote local adaptation responses

Output 1: Awareness of climate change risks and impacts is enhanced at the local level

Activity 1.1. Activity 1.1: Assessments will determine local stakeholders' needs for awareness-raising and capacity building, including climate data use, risk-informed planning, participatory decision-making, and resilience initiatives. Target audiences include local governments, state services, SMEs, cooperatives, community organizations, and civil society. Consultations will design tailored technical assistance to empower them in climate adaptation. Local ethnic communities and minorities in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali will be key stakeholders essential for tailored climate adaptation and resilience efforts.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 1.2. Based on identified needs, sensitization activities such as events and workshops will be organized for local stakeholders and communities. Campaigns will raise awareness about climate change risks and adaptation strategies, involving local governments and community leaders for full support and adoption. Involving community leaders from different ethnic groups will help cultural sensitivity and local buy-in for effective climate adaptation campaigns.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 1.3. A local outreach and communication strategy will be developed and implemented. Communication materials will be disseminated through channels like local radio and newspapers, led by local governments and partners, including disaster management agencies and community organizations.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Output 2: Climate data availability and access are improved for risk informed local decision making

Activity 2.1. Localized analyses of climatic risks, including hazards, exposure, and vulnerabilities will be conducted. This includes climate downscaling and risk analysis for past and future projections to identify climate stressors and

vulnerabilities for priority sectors as well as Cost Based Analysis of adaptation options. These studies will guide local development planning by mapping risk hotspots and prioritizing adaptation actions. Consultations and workshops with local stakeholders - including representatives of ethnic groups – will help refine the analysis and create actionable knowledge for local climate action.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 2.2. Local Information Systems for Adaptation (LISA) will be established in target local governments to complement early warning systems. LISA will provide tools for early action based on forecasts and risk analysis. It will include a web-based application for daily data collection on climate, weather, socioeconomic, and environmental information, with facilities for data storage, analysis, and dissemination of early warnings. Consultations with local authorities and community representatives will assess access and usage gaps to identify needed services and products.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Output 3: Capacities of local governments to plan, budget, implement and monitor for effective locally-led adaptation are enhanced

Activity 3.1 Strengthen local authorities' capacity in participatory and gender-sensitive adaptation planning through tailored training, outreach, and workshops, incorporating vulnerable groups in decision-making.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 3.2. Develop and integrate Annual Investment Plans (AIPs) for adaptation into local development plans. Provide capacity building for estimating adaptation costs, selecting priority measures, conducting feasibility studies, and ensuring technical compliance. AIPs specify GCF-financed investments via PBCRG.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 3.3. Reinforce local governments' ability to manage adaptation investments, focusing on community-based contracting, especially for women's groups. Provide technical assistance, draft guidelines, train officials, establish community management bodies, and implement cash-for-work schemes. Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 3.4. Establish Local Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems using the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF). Provide technical assistance and training to institutionalize the M&E system (see Annexes 2).

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 3.5. Sensitize and train local governments on the LoCAL standard and Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) features. Conduct training workshops to ensure understanding of the PBCRG system, eligible investments, performance measures, and compliance with LoCAL design standards, coordinated with national authorities and state services. Operational manuals are detailed in Annexes 2.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Output 4: Local actors are supported to access blended financing instruments and to prepare bankable adaptation investments proposals in each target country.

Activity 4.1. Sensitization of local stakeholders on accessing the Blended Finance Facilities (Sub Component 2.2), targeting local SMEs and producers' organizations. Activities include developing communication materials, awareness raising, and stakeholder consultations in each target local government.

Responsibilities: BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE).

Activity 4.2. Tailored capacity building for stakeholders in climate-smart production and processing. This aims to build a client base that meets adaptation-related eligibility criteria. Beneficiaries include producers' associations, agro-processing SMEs, and SMEs in climate-sensitive or green economy sectors. Training topics include climate-smart agriculture, sustainable value addition, and cash flow management, implemented with state services and local government departments.

Responsibilities: BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE).

Activity 4.3. Technical assistance (TA) for eligible local actors to develop compliant, bankable investment proposals. TA will help private sector actors prepare proposals meeting Facilities' criteria, including business plans, feasibility studies, financial models, and climate adaptation benefits.

Responsibilities: BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE)

Component 2: Country-based financing mechanisms to access and channel climate finance at the local level are established and enable locally led climate resilience building investments in priority sectors.

Sub-component 2.1: The LoCAL's Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) system is institutionalized and rolled out on a larger scale in the four target countries.

The performance based-financing mechanism deployed in the framework of the programme to finance locally led adaptation investments is endorsed by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to the UNFCCC and the publication '[Financing Local Adaptation to Climate Change: Experience with Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants](#)' is listed as supplementary material to the National Adaptation Plan Technical Guidelines. In 2022, [ISO 14093:22 "Mechanism for financing local adaptation to climate change - Performance based climate resilience grants -Requirements and guidelines"](#), was developed using the methodology and experiences of the UNCDF and countries implementing LoCAL.

The financing mechanism operates through PBCRGs, which provide financial top-ups to cover costs for climate-resilient investments and adaptation. These grants target local governments, utilizing communal structures and state services. Local councils, in consultation with community representatives, are responsible for planning, budgeting, and managing local investments. PBCRGs complement regular central allocations to local governments and can channel additional funding for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, humanitarian aid, and emergency response. Their technical features include a set of **minimum conditions**, **performance measures** and a **menu of eligible investments**.

Performance is assessed annually following a full cycle of PBCRGs. The Annual Performance Assessments (APAs), conducted independently, measure performance against predetermined criteria and influence future allocations for local governments. Specific designs for PBCRG deployment are detailed in Annexes 2.

Target local governments will be selected during programme inception in consultation with the LoCAL Technical Committee, which oversees the PBCRG mechanism. The PBCRG will be deployed in phases to integrate learning into implementation. Aligned with each country's inter-governmental transfer systems and decentralization, the mechanism is scalable and can be progressively institutionalized.

PBCRG allocation formula per country

Country	Initial allocation criteria	Performance measures
Burkina Faso	60% calculated based on an equal share (20%), the population of the commune (20%) and the incidence of poverty in the region (20%)	40% based on performance
Niger	70% based on population and surface area (split as follows: 50% population and 50% surface area)	30% for performance weighted as follows: indicators of integration of the Climate Change dimension into local planning: 20%; and indicators of good governance 80%.
Mali	70% granted following seven (07) equally weighted criteria (Population, poverty, Remoteness, Holding of sessions, transmission of session minutes, transmission of administrative account, rate of collection of local and regional development tax).	30% of grants awarded based on climate and good governance criteria.
Ivory Coast	PBCRG average of USD 35,000/year/commune with an equalization system based on population (80% of the total amount).	30% taken into account from 2 nd year of implementation based on climate and good governance criteria.

In the longer term, the program can help to mobilize additional concessional financing by strengthening capacities, as demonstrated in Cambodia, Bhutan, and Benin, where the LoCAL mechanism has enhanced local climate governance and facilitated access to international climate finance, including a significant approval from the Green Climate Fund for Benin in 2023.

Output 5: The PBCRG are deployed, allocations are transferred to local governments, and investments are implemented according to a pre-determined menu of eligible adaptation investments.

Activity 5.1. PBCRG allocations are transferred to target local governments to implement eligible adaptation investments (through Cash for Work, competitive bidding for local MSMEs, and direct government staff involvement). Over 5 years, the programme will deliver approximately 11,100 million EUR to up to 85 local governments in 4 countries. The LoCAL Technical Committee will assess compliance, communicate allocations, and validate AIPs. For menus of eligible investments, refer to Annexes 2. All proposed investments will undergo ESS screening (for category C) before final funding selection.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 5.2. Annual Performance Assessments (APAs) are conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of PBCRG use and adaptation investments. These assessments ensure compliance with LoCAL standards and identify capacity gaps for future support. APAs involve central and decentralized auditing authorities, local governments, and communities.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Output 6: The PBCRG system is progressively institutionalised and attracts additional finance for the further scale up of the Mechanism

Activity 6.1. This activity supports adopting the PBCRG mechanism through capacity building, institutional strengthening grants, and technical assistance to the institutions involved in implementing LoCAL at the national level (please refer to designs in annexes 2). Grants will help establish frameworks for the PBCRG system, ensure compliance via a LoCAL Technical Committee, and organize monitoring missions for PBCRG-funded investments. Support will also be provided to decentralized state services assisting local governments, aiming to institutionalize the LoCAL mechanism and channel other resilience-building funds. For more details, see Annexes 2.

Responsibilities: UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Activity 6.2. Relevant institutional actors in charge of mobilizing climate finance in the framework of the LoCAL technical committees at national level (see designs in annexes 2) will receive support to mobilize complementary financing and access international climate finance. Technical assistance will aid anchor institutions with accreditation and funding proposal development. Peer learning and experience sharing will be promoted through national and international forums, recognizing subnational performance-based grants for adaptation financing.

Responsibilities: BOAD (AE), UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).

Sub-Component 2.2: Blended Finance Facilities are established in the target countries to catalyse adaptation finance for revenue generating investments at the local level

This sub-component aims to provide sustainable and innovative financing for local private sector-led projects that address adaptation priorities identified by local governments. Blended Finance Facilities, complementing the PBCRG system, will leverage GCF funds and local financial sector products to support SMEs and producer organizations in climate resilience efforts.

These facilities will offer technical assistance and repayable/non-repayable grants, ensuring funds are accessible through cooperation with local MFIs and maintaining traceability and coherence. Managed by CCT-UEMOA, with CIF coordinating financial operations, these facilities will operate on a revolving basis, aiming for a 70% repayment rate.

Partner financial organizations can offer additional financing instruments, such as preferential loans, to enhance local access to finance. The program expects CIF and partners to provide up to USD 100 million in parallel financing and seek additional donors to replicate the mechanism.

Output 7: Blended Finance Facilities are established and revenue generating adaptation investments are financed in line with the menu of eligible investments in each target country.

Activity 7.1. Establish Blended Finance Facilities, including governance bodies like project selection and investment committees, ensuring subnational and private sector actor inclusion. Technical assistance will support setup, aligning with AE procedures and GCF standards, defining operational modalities, investment criteria, environmental and social standards, and local adaptation priorities based on local planning processes.

Responsibilities : BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE)

Activity 7.2. Award and implement private sector-led adaptation projects in target areas through reimbursable from partner financial organizations. Investment proposals will be accepted via calls for applications or regular submissions. Facilities may also finance revenue-generating public projects if national laws allow local government borrowing. Eligible investments will align with PBCRG priority areas and undergo mandatory environmental and social screening (Cat. C). A dual key approach will ensure evidence-based decisions accounting for climate risks and opportunities.

Responsibilities : BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE)

Based on the scoping and design studies of the LoCAL mechanism conducted in each country (see Annexes 2), this approach addresses the needs and gaps in subnational adaptation financing. It enhances local governments and stakeholders' capacities through awareness creation, mainstreaming support, finance channeling, and implementation. GCF-financed investments will strengthen community resilience through climate vulnerability and risk analysis, adaptation mainstreaming, annual performance assessments, and institutionalization of PBCRG Facilities, ensuring sustainability and scalability. The program also tests innovative de-risking and lending instruments, setting up Blended Finance Facilities within existing institutions.

The following tools will be provided to local governments (PBCRG Facilities) and project selection and investment committees (Blended Finance Facilities) to guide on sub-project eligibility and selection criteria.

- **Climate Data and Risk Indexes:** Local governments will receive downscaled projections of climate variables to build indexes of future climate hazards, exposures, and vulnerabilities. These tailored indexes will inform local climate risk analysis and adaptation planning. Risk analyses will be complemented by Local Information Systems for Adaptation (LISA) to support effective risk-informed decision-making.
- **Menu of Eligible Investments:** Developed through consultations with stakeholders, this menu defines appropriate areas for increased resilience without specifying individual projects. Local governments and private sector actors will select and design projects participatively and gender-sensitively, ensuring local ownership of adaptation decisions.
- **ACCAF M&E Framework:** This tool will be provided to target local governments to track GCF-financed investments and adaptation benefits at the community level. It helps evaluate investment decisions and integrates learning into future planning cycles.
- **Annual Performance Assessments (APAs):** APAs analyze local governments' compliance with minimum conditions to access PBCRGs and their performance against predetermined measures. Conducted annually, APA scores impact the PBCRG amount for the following year and identify capacity-building needs.
- **Dual-Key Approach for Private Sector Projects:** Private sector-led projects under the Blended Finance Facilities will be assessed for financial sustainability and climate resilience impact. This ensures evidence-based decisions that account for climate risks and opportunities, detailing each project's climate rationale and expected benefits.

B.4. Implementation arrangements (max. 1500 words, approximately 3 pages plus diagrams)

The West African Development Bank (BOAD) will be the Accredited Entity (AE) responsible for the implementation of the programme in close collaboration with the Executing Entities (EE), CCT UEMOA and national institutions as highlighted below. UNCDF will play the role of Implementing Partner, providing key support and expertise and ensuring the effective implementation of the **LoCAL standard** – in coordination with the AE and EEs.

Legal and agreements between the GCF, AE and EEs:

BOAD and GCF: As the Accredited Entity of the programme, BOAD will sign a Funded Activity Agreement (Trust Agreement) with GCF.

BOAD and EEs: Similarly, BOAD will sign a Subsidiary Agreement with the EEs to on-grant GCF resources for the implementation of specific activities of the programme in accordance with the Funded Activity Agreement.

BOAD as part of its AE role will among others carry out the following:

- overall oversight of the framework implementation and will report to GCF as per the terms to be agreed under the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) and the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA).
- ensure that the project is implemented in line with its environmental and social safeguards (environmental impact classification, i.e. only up to category C).
- supervision, monitoring-evaluation of the programme, disbursement of funds, and report to GCF on project management. BOAD is accredited to GCF for grant awards.
- monitor political shifts and maintain communication with national entities, using the Regional Programme Board to address issues and potentially adjusting designs as needed, in agreement with GCF.

Institutional arrangements and governance structure of the PBCRG Facilities (Component 2.1)

Executing Entities:

On-granting agreements will be signed between the AE and the national institutions (EEs) that will manage and channel the PBCRG – in line with the feasibility studies : ANFICT, ANICT, FIE and DGDDL (see Annexes 2). All in country EEs have on-granting experience as leading institutions in channeling resources to local governments (either through national inter-governmental transfer systems or through ad hoc donors' funding) – and directly in deploying the LoCAL mechanism in the case of ANFICT, ANICT, and FIE.

Implementing partner:

In 2013, BOAD and UNCDF signed a Memorandum of Understanding according to which *“the parties commit to work for the reinforcement of the capacities and competencies of local actors for the setting-up of projects of adaptation, to elaborate jointly and implement adaptation projects in UEMOA countries, drawing on the LoCAL initiative”*.

To consolidate LoCAL in the targeted countries and capitalise on already existing experience, thus further attracting domestic and international climate finance, BOAD will sign a *Financing Agreement* with UNCDF, where UNCDF will provide technical assistance for a set of defined goals and activities per the approved programme's proposal. Thus serving as an *Implementing Partner*, UNCDF will notably provide expertise and support quality assurance for the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the PBCRG Facilities. In doing so UNCDF will report directly to BOAD and will inform and provide recommendations to each national technical committee.

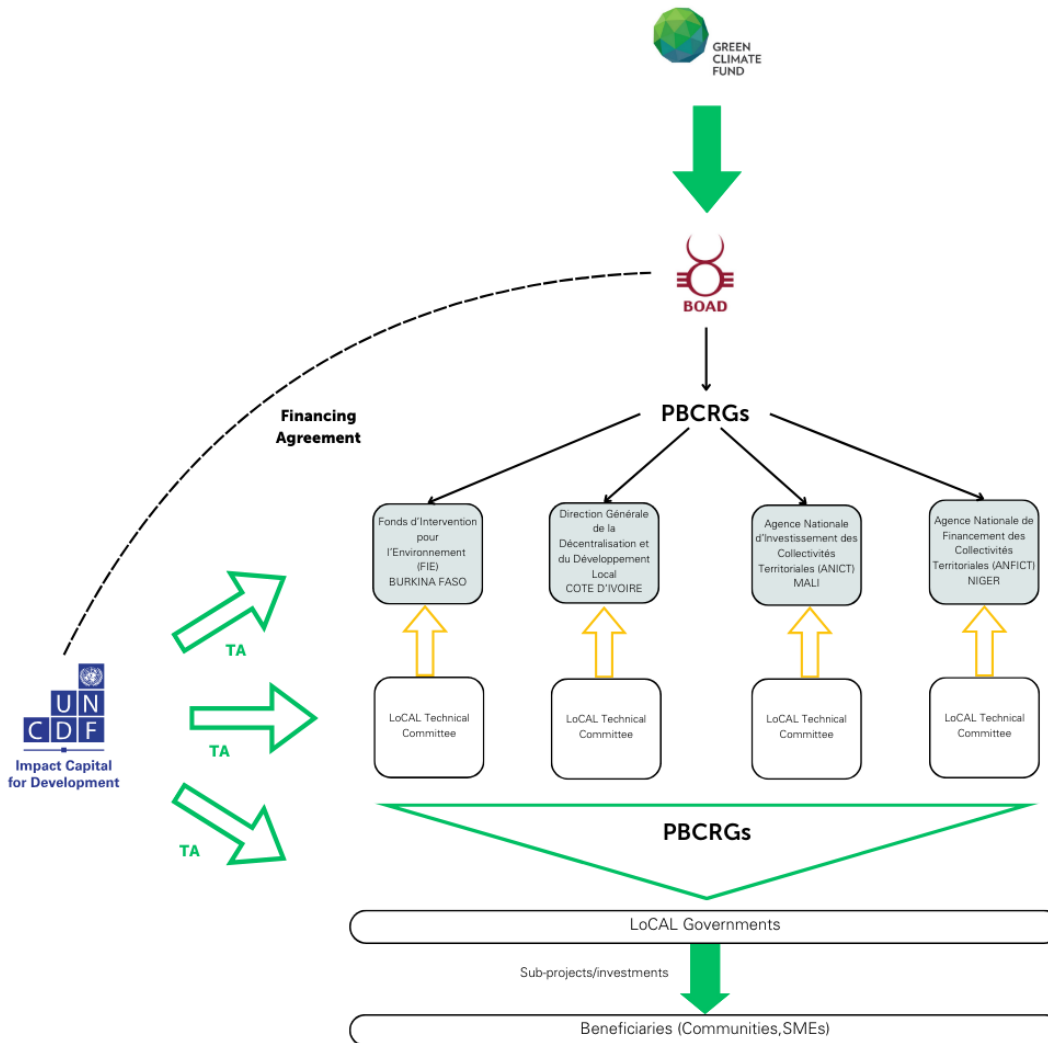
LoCAL Technical Committees

In each country, a LoCAL Technical Committee will provide day-to-day guidance and support to local governments and subnational stakeholders on the implementation and monitoring of programme activities, in line with the LoCAL standard. These committees are co-chaired by the national institutions in charge of local authorities, climate change and/or NDAs. BOAD ensures compliance with the FAA and AMA through oversight, training, clear communication, and independent reviews, maintaining transparency and accountability in all decisions.

Local Governments

Target local governments benefiting from the PBCRGs are the ultimate decision-makers for local adaptation investments, under the oversight of the LoCAL Technical Committee. They sign an engagement charter with national entities responsible for channeling the PBCRG, adapted to each country's procedures between central and local governments. Local governments, using communal structures and decentralized state services, are mandated to implement the PBCRG. Local councils are responsible for planning, budgeting, and managing local investments, in

consultation with community representatives, including CSOs, the private sector, minority groups, and community leaders.



The program recognizes the political sensitivity of PBCRG decisions and investments, addressing risks like land use tensions and unfair distribution of benefits. By enhancing local governance, promoting community participation, and ensuring transparency and accountability, LoCAL aims to engage stakeholders effectively and include vulnerable groups in decision-making.

Since LoCAL's inception, local authorities and communities have been actively consulted to shape the program's design. Regular field missions, including recent ones in 2023 and 2024, gather feedback to avoid negative impacts on vulnerable groups and ensure positive outcomes. An M&E framework ensures transparency, while expert officers aid local governments in culturally sensitive ways, boosting community involvement and resilience. PBCRGs ensure local decision-making involves beneficiaries inclusively and in a culturally sensitive way, maximizing participation from vulnerable groups and enhancing community-driven investment and management.

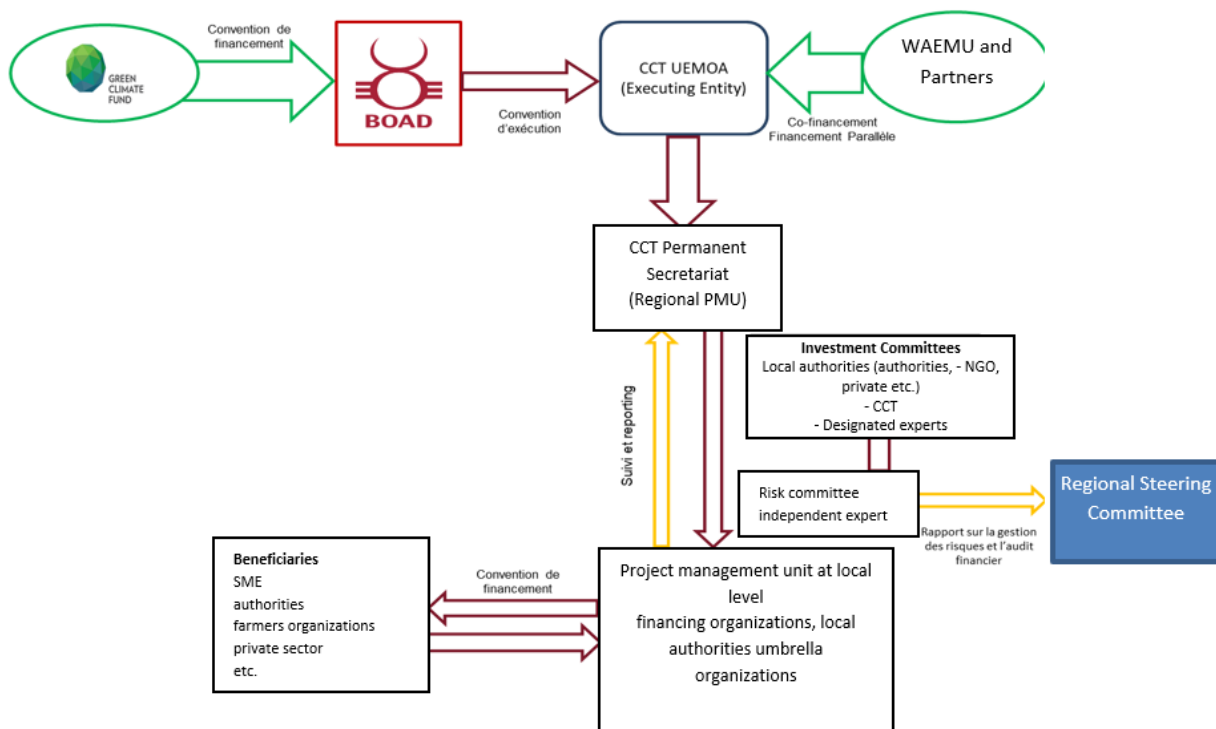
Institutional arrangements and governance structure of the Blended Finance Facilities (Component 2.2)

Executing Entity: BOAD will sign a project implementation agreement with EUMOA CCT. This Council will act as the regional EE of the components relating to the implementation of the Blended Finance Facilities for financing bankable public and private adaptation projects in the communities. As EE and oversight body, the Council will set up a regional team within its Permanent Administrative Secretariat. This team will be responsible for the implementation of technical assistance to local private sector actors and designated institutions/structures hosting the Blended Finance Facilities deploying non-repayable and repayable grants. The selection of projects to be financed from the Facilities will follow a

transparent process and the selection and financing decisions will be made by committees made up of representative of local governments and local actors. An EE responsible for hosting the Blended Finance Facilities will be designated in each of the 4 countries concerned. Some programmes implemented by the CCT can jointly strengthen institutional support and players' capacities. UNCDF will also provide strategic support ensuring consistency and synergies between the two financing facilities.

Selection and Investment Committees

These committees are responsible for selecting, approving, and monitoring proposals and funding instruments. Their main objective is to allocate funding to project beneficiaries according to BOAD and GCF investment criteria. Co-chaired by the NDA, the committees will include representatives from local governments and members with expertise in environmental finance, climate change, CBNRM, social sciences, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development. Members will come from national and local government institutions, the private sector, beneficiary representatives, civil society organizations, and academic institutions, with a focus on gender equality in all project structures. A specialized risk committee will support them, managing financial risks according to BOAD and GCF frameworks. A risk management manual will be developed through the program's technical assistance. The committees will report to the Regional Steering Committee.



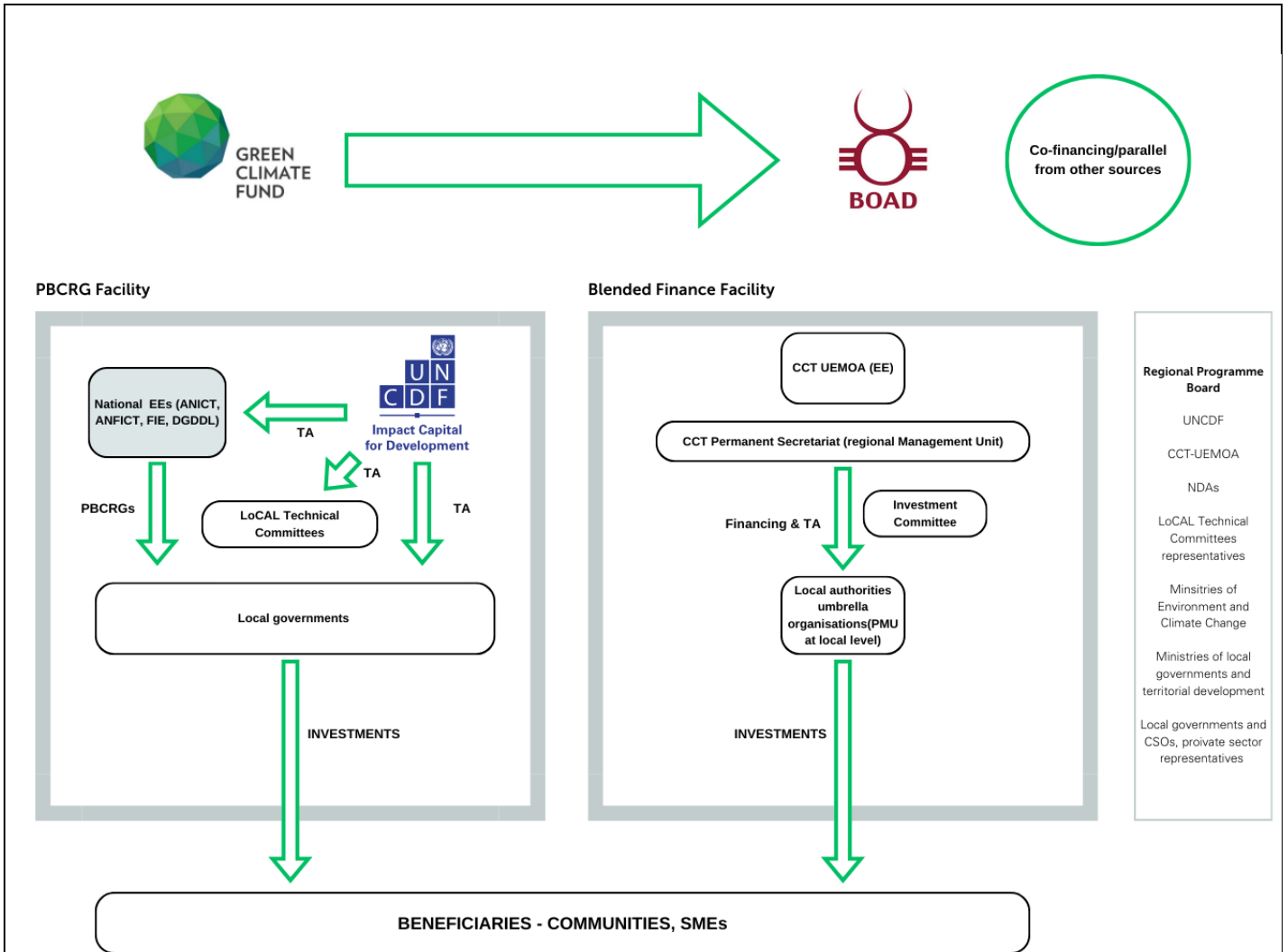
Institutional arrangements and governance structure of the Regional Programme

Regional Programme Board (Regional Steering Committee)

A Regional Programme Board will be established to provide strategic and programmatic guidance as well as to provide a platform for peer learning and share experiences. It will be made up of EEs as well as local governments, CSO, private sector's representatives and key partners, chaired by BOAD .

Regional PMU

The PMU will be staffed with the essential personal to ensure regional oversight functions for the effective and efficient execution of the programme and use of funds, in line with GCF standards. The PMU will provide day-to-day assistance to countries' implementing entities and ad-hoc programmatic support, as needed.



BOAD (West African Development Bank) is the key financial institution for the West African Monetary Union States, promoting balanced development and economic integration. Accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2016, BOAD uses various financing tools, including short, medium, and long-term loans, equity investments, and bond guarantees. Its 2021-2025 Strategic Plan, "DJOLIBA," focuses on regional integration, value creation and job support, and climate change resilience.

UNCDF through the LoCAL mechanism has been intervening in sub-national adaptation since 2011, with a deployment started in Africa in 2014. The national EEs managing the PBCRG Facilities, are the national institutions in each country in charge of channelling and administering inter-governmental fiscal transfers to local governments, hence with the adequate structures and mechanisms in place to ensure the manage GCF funds. Details of such structures and mechanisms are highlighted in the Feasibility Studies in Annexes 2.

UEMOA CCT, an advisory body established in 2011, aims to enhance local and regional authorities' involvement in regional integration, promote multi-level governance, and address local development concerns. It supports UEMOA's objectives, fosters regional integration, aids the UEMOA Commission, and strengthens social, economic, and territorial cohesion through collaborative actions. The Council, comprising representatives from local and regional authorities, issues opinions to guide regional policies. This programme is in line with the BOAD's Environment and Climate Strategy for 2015-2019 and its new Strategic Plan for 2021-2025 ("DJOLIBA"), and will benefit from BOAD's experience, which provides direct or indirect support to member states – including targeted countries – for the implementation of financing that meets the needs of States in alignment with the Bank's strategy. The BOAD will leverage on UNCDF's and UEMOA's experience in the development and execution of local adaptation and decentralization programmes.

B.5. Justification for GCF funding request (max. 1000 words, approximately 2 pages)

The importance of the sub-national level in climate adaptation is recognized in the Paris Agreement (Articles 7 and 11). However, local governments and communities in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other developing nations often lack the resources, financial and technical knowledge, and skills to effectively build resilience. Local actors such as SMEs, NGOs, producers' associations, and cooperatives also face constraints in accessing the resources needed to contribute to resilience-building efforts. This program aims to foster a paradigm shift in the target West African countries by providing both conceptual guidance and financing to accelerate climate-resilient sustainable development, addressing chronic underfunding in local adaptation investments.

Despite an increase in global climate finance flows to an average of USD 775 billion annually in 2017-2018, adaptation finance remains between 20-25% of committed concessional finance and has shown little movement. Less than a quarter of global climate finance flows reach LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and adaptation finance is increasing at a lower rate than adaptation costs, widening the adaptation finance gap. Annual adaptation costs in developing countries are estimated to reach USD 140–300 billion by 2030 and USD 280–500 billion by 2050.

The four West African countries involved—Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, and Côte d'Ivoire—have small economies heavily reliant on narrow resource bases and high public debt. Their public debt levels have doubled over the last decade, and while none are currently at risk of debt distress, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated economic challenges. In 2018, developed countries mobilized USD 78.9 billion for climate action, but only USD 12.3 billion was in grants, and lower-income countries spend significantly more on debt payments than on climate change.

National adaptation investments in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Niger are significantly underfunded. These countries list billions of dollars needed for adaptation investments, yet face increasing vulnerabilities and macroeconomic challenges that impede their ability to meet these needs. The question arises whether LDCs can sustain the burden of borrowing for adaptation, where investments do not typically generate returns for debt servicing but rather provide resilient public goods and services.

In this context, funds earmarked for subnational adaptation risk further decrease, and viable mechanisms to channel climate finance to the local level are limited. National funds exist but are often not dedicated to adaptation financing for subnational actors. The creation of dedicated climate funds in Côte d'Ivoire and the existing funds in Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso show some progress but need scaling up and better alignment with subnational adaptation needs.

Given the low level of resources available to local governments, they are not in a position to finance climate-specific investments or provide complementary funding for climate-proofing local investments. The PBCRGs (Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants) aim to cover additional costs for making investments climate resilient, addressing the financing gap for local resilience-building priorities.

The banking and microfinance sectors in the WAEMU region have shown improvements in financial inclusion, but adaptation investments are still perceived as too risky for underdeveloped domestic financial sectors. The program aims to deploy a blended financing model to mobilize the domestic financial sector through technical assistance and repayable or non-repayable grants for private sector-sponsored projects. Partner financial organizations can propose additional financing instruments to increase access to financial services at the local level.

The GCF contribution will help materialize priority climate change actions identified in national and sectoral plans but currently hindered by capacity barriers, especially at the subnational level. The program will support a wide range of local actors, providing a comprehensive response to climate change threats and addressing community needs. It will also contribute to GCF's Adaptation Investment Criteria and promote the integration of national climate strategies in the target countries.

GCF grant funding is necessary to structure and implement a multi-instrument approach, supporting both the enabling environment and the mobilization of additional resources for scaling up the program. In the long term, the program will facilitate concessional financing as transparent mechanisms and strengthened capacities of national and subnational actors are put in place. For instance, in Cambodia, the PBCRG system was used to channel additional funding from other donors after the LoCAL mechanism was rolled out.

Feedback on adaptation financing through PBCRGs has demonstrated their relevance and feasibility, motivating governments to scale up the approach nationally. BOAD aims to implement a long-term regional program, leveraging the Blended Finance Facilities to de-risk financing and crowd in private sector investments. These facilities will serve as first-loss capital or provide seed capital to unlock commercial capital or provide demonstration effects.

Relevant ministries in the four countries have endorsed the LoCAL approach and BOAD's blended finance instrument, ready to begin work with the GCF and involved entities. Proposed investments in rural and semi-urban areas are unlikely to be financed without additional grants and technical assistance. This justifies the use of non-repayable and repayable grants through Blended Finance Facilities to de-risk private sector projects and finance public climate-proof investments.

The cost-benefit analysis (see Annex 3) underscores the financial non-viability of some locally prioritized adaptation interventions, which, however, bring significant social, economic, and environmental benefits. This justifies the need for grant-based financing. The local communities will ultimately benefit from the knowledge generated, enhanced local climate governance, and climate-resilient investments realized through GCF funding.

B.6. Exit strategy (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

To ensure the long-term sustainability of the financing mechanisms and facilities in the target countries, the programme builds on existing structures like inter-governmental fiscal transfers and private sector finance vehicles, and processes such as decentralization and climate change governance. It strengthens these elements to achieve adaptation objectives, ensuring national stakeholder ownership through a gradual deployment of instruments. By using grants for capacity building, technical assistance (TA), and institutionalized financing mechanisms, the programme adopts an integrated approach to climate finance deployment at the sub-national level.

The different institutions involved in implementing of the LoCAL mechanism in each country will be notably supported for the systematic adoption and operationalization of specific gender-sensitive features into national systems for subnational climate finance (see annex 8A – GAP), in coordination with Women ministries / relevant organisations in charge of implementation of gender policies – notably through involvement in LoCAL Technical Committees. The programme will monitor evidence of the institutionalization of the PBCRG system - taking into account gender-sensitivity in participating countries through policy, regulatory or institutional reforms, thus ensuring proper national appropriation.

The programme aims to mainstream gender sensitive climate change adaptation into regular development funding at the sub-national level, expanding the pool of funds tagged as climate finance and contributing to local climate resilience. This will be achieved through capacity building and TA for local actors to integrate climate change adaptation into planning, budgeting, and executing locally led investments, along with proof of concept through the deployment of PBCRG and Blended Finance Facilities. The gradual institutionalization and national ownership of the PBCRG system will ensure the scaling up and continuation of climate-resilient funding beyond the programme's end. The Blended Finance Facilities will address market and non-market barriers to private finance mobilization for climate action.

The programme follows a phased approach of the LoCAL mechanism:

- Phase I: Test. The aim is to test the mechanism in a small number of local governments for 1-2 investment cycles. It has been successfully conducted in Mali and Niger; it is being set up in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire.
- Phase II: Consolidate. This phase integrates the lessons of the first phase. It is deployed to at least 5-10 local governments, in different regions and/or ecosystems.
- Phase III: Systematize. This phase consists of progressively covering all vulnerable local governments and ultimately the entire national territory.

Examples from Bhutan and Cambodia illustrate the sustainability of this approach. In Bhutan, the PBCRG initially covered two gewogs and expanded to 100 gewogs as part of a national roll-out, with investments focusing on infrastructure projects in water and sanitation, transport, storage, and agriculture sectors. In Cambodia, LoCAL has been deployed in up to 50 provinces and districts, channeling climate finance for local adaptation investments through partnerships with various donors.

The Blended Finance Facilities will provide grants on a revolving basis, expected to remain operational for 10 years and become self-sufficient after the initial capital injection. Re-capitalization through new capital shares and loan guarantees will ensure sustainability. Administrative and management practices, financial mechanisms, and cash flow monitoring will be implemented to maintain self-sufficiency.

Partner financial organizations can propose additional financing instruments, such as preferential loans or guarantees, to increase local access to financial services. GCF funding will accelerate the deployment of PBCRG and Blended Finance Facilities, ensuring their long-term sustainability beyond the initial subsidized phases. Institutional processes,

strengthened capacities of local governments and private sector actors, better consideration of climate risks, and capacity building will enhance the attractiveness of local adaptation projects, likely attracting more funding.

Throughout the programme's implementation, emphasis will be placed on mobilizing international and domestic resources and securing ownership of processes by central and local governments, local private sector actors, and communities. The programme will support advocacy initiatives by the LoCAL Global Board and member countries, promoting good practices and contributing to the establishment of internationally recognized standard mechanisms for subnational adaptation finance.

C. FINANCING INFORMATION						
C.1. Total financing						
(D) (a) Requested GCF funding (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi + vii)	Total amount			Currency		
	44 383 307			million euro (€)		
GCF financial instrument	Amount	Tenor	Grace period	Pricing		
(i) Senior loans	<u>Enter amount</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter %</u>		
(ii) Subordinated loans	<u>Enter amount</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter %</u>		
(iii) Equity	<u>Enter amount</u>			<u>Enter % equity return</u>		
(iv) Guarantees	<u>Enter amount</u>	<u>Enter years</u>				
(v) Reimbursable grants	<u>Enter amount</u>					
(vi) Grants	44 383 307					
(vii) Results-based payments	<u>Enter amount</u>					
(b) Co-financing information	Total amount			Currency		
	8 436 190			million euro (€)		
Name of institution	Financial instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor & grace	Pricing	Seniority
CCT UEMOA	Revolving Grants	<u>2 688 000,00</u>	<u>million euro (€)</u>	<u>Enter years</u> <u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter%</u>	<u>Options</u>
CCT UEMOA	Grant	<u>4 480 000,00</u>	<u>million euro (€)</u>	<u>Enter years</u> <u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter%</u>	<u>Options</u>
Countries	In kind	<u>1 268 190,00</u>	<u>million euro (€)</u>	<u>Enter years</u> <u>Enter years</u>	<u>Enter%</u>	<u>Options</u>
(c) TII financing (c) = (a)+(b)	Amount			Currency		
	<u>52 819 497</u>			<u>million euro (€)</u>		
(d) Other financing arrangements and contributions (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)	<p>Please explain if any of the financing parties including the AE would benefit from any type of guarantee (e.g. sovereign guarantee, MIGA guarantee). Please also explain other contributions such as in-kind contributions including tax exemptions and contributions of assets. Please also include parallel financing associated with this project or programme (refer to the co-financing policy).</p> <p>*Co-financing includes both committed and expected co-financing. Expected co-financing refers to Financing Agreements with partners at an advanced stage of negotiations but that have not been signed yet at the moment of submission of this proposal.</p>					
C.2. Financing by component						
<p>Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and output as outlined in section B.3. above and disaggregate by source of financing. More than one co-financing institution can fund a single component or output. Provide the summarised cost estimates in the table below and the detailed budget plan as annex 4.</p>						

Component	Indicative cost		GCF financing		Co-financing		
	Executing Entities	Amount	Amount	Financial Instrument	Amount	Financial Instrument	Institution
		EUR	EUR		EUR		
Component 1: The awareness and response capacities of local governments, local actors and communities are strengthened and promote local adaptation responses							
Output 1: Awareness of climate change risks and impacts is enhanced at the local level	FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL, UNCDF	3 265 492	2 758 216	Grants	507,276	Grants & In-kind ⁶	Countries and UNCDF
Output 2: Climate data availability and access are improved for risk informed local decision making	FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL, UNCDF	3 479 114	3 479 114	Grants	/	In-kind	
Output 3: Capacities of local governments to plan, budget, implement and monitor for effective locally led adaptation are enhanced	FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL, UNCDF	3 181 569	2 801 112	Grants	380 457	In-kind	Countries and UNCDF
Output 4: Local actors are supported to access blended financing instruments and to prepare bankable adaptation investments proposals each target country.	UEMOA CCT	5 905 756	1 425 756	Grants	4 480 000	Grants	CCT
Component 2: Country-based financing mechanisms to access and channel climate finance at the local level are established and enable locally led climate resilience building investments in priority sectors							
Sub-component 2.1: The LoCAL Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant (PBCRG) system is institutionalized and rolled out on a larger scale in the four target countries.							
Output 5: The PBCRG are deployed, allocations are transferred to local governments, and investments are implemented according to a pre-determined menu of eligible	FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL, UNCDF	13 109 817	13 109 817	Grants	/	Grants & In-kind	

⁶ In kind: staff time

adaptation investments							
Output 6: The PBCRG system is integrated into subnational transfers systems, operationalized at the local level and progressively scaled up in each target country	FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL, UNCDF	4 674 382	4 293 925	Grants	380 457	Grants & In-kind	Countries and UNCDF
Sub-Component 2.2: Blended Finance Facilities are established in the target four target countries to catalyze adaptation finance for revenue generating investments at the local level							
Output 7: Blended Finance Facilities are established and revenue generating adaptation investments are financed in line with the menu of eligible investments in each target country	UEMOA CCT	17 138 688	14 450 688	Grants	2 688 000	Grants	UEMOA CCT
Project Management Costs		2 064 678	2 064 678	Grants	/		
Indicative total cost (EUR)		52 819 496	44 383 307	Grants	8 486 190	Grants & In-kind	UEMOA CCT, Countries and UNCDF

C.3 Capacity building and technology development/transfer (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)

C.3.1 Does GCF funding finance capacity building activities? Yes No

C.3.2. Does GCF funding finance technology development/transfer? Yes No

The programme includes sensitization and capacity building at the sub-national and national levels and throughout the operationalization and institutionalization of the financing mechanisms, which will ultimately empower a wide range of local actors with the knowledge, know-how, tools and agency to act as adaptation champions in their communities.

The programme mainstreams a 'learning by doing' approach, as the whole deployment of the financing instruments is implemented through and accompanied by TA and capacity building support at all levels, but especially the local one. Subsidiary agreements will be signed between the AE and country level EEs to strengthen relevant central government entities, national and subnational institutions in their capacities to support sub-national planning, budgeting and execution and monitoring processes. Local governments and decentralized state services will also benefit from international technical assistance and regional and international training and exchange through UNCDF and the LoCAL global network. Local communities are in turn sensitized through local support teams and their awareness and agency enhanced. The programme leverages on a 'learning chain', which starts with central level authorities and is 'downscaled' or 'channelled' toward local governments and actors – assuring sustainability of capacity building processes and outcomes.

Technology transfer is assured through the menu of eligible investments (see Annexes 2). The menu align to national climate change policies and frameworks (NDCs, NAPs, etc.) and feed from climate risks analysis to localize the extent of identified hazards and vulnerabilities. The menu build on reviews of existing evidence of innovations and best practices tested in each country and in the region for climate sensitive sectors and will guide local governments in identifying innovative adaptation responses.

The programme, through TA support, also contributes to the sharing and use of climate data and information innovative tools, e.g. through its climate risk analysis methodology and the LISA. Similarly, community and local contracting schemes promoted under the approach for the realization of adaptation investments leverage and test digital solutions for payments (e.g. mobile money), contributing, on the one side, to improve transparency and traceability of transfers executed under local governments' contracts, and, on the other side, to boost the financial inclusion of local communities.

D. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA

This section refers to the performance of the project/programme against the investment criteria as set out in the GCF's [Initial Investment Framework](#).

D.1. Impact potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The programme aims to enhance the climate resilience of communities and environments across four countries, impacting livelihoods through gradual deployment of financing mechanisms. Targeting 85 communes with an estimated population of 3.49 million, the programme expects 15% (approximately 524,000 people) to directly benefit from GCF-funded investments by its completion, while all residents will indirectly benefit from capacity building and specialized technical assistance.

The PBCRGs will support approximately 530 local government-led investments in priority climate-sensitive sectors, providing EUR 11,155,200 in direct financing to local governments. Additionally, the Blended Finance Facilities will offer EUR 17,138,688 to de-risk and blend private sector-sponsored local adaptation investments, addressing community needs through participatory and gender-sensitive planning processes. All outputs described in this programme will serve the direct beneficiaries, through :

- Involvement in planning and governance processes
- Access to resilient infrastructure and services
- Technical assistance to local governments
- Participation in adaptation measures and infrastructure management
- Access to financial products for private sector adaptation investments

More broadly, the following will accrue to indirect beneficiaries:

- Local economic development generated by investments and,
- Infrastructure and services delivery improvements
- Improved sub-national planning and PFM at the local level.

PBCRG-financed investments will include feasibility studies, environmental and social assessments, and the construction of small-scale climate-resilient infrastructure. Vulnerable communities and groups will participate in decision-making and implementation processes, ensuring investments meet their needs and generate economic activities and revenue. The Blended Finance Facilities will provide financial instruments to local SMEs and producers' organizations, enhancing the adaptive capacity of target communities.

The programme will contribute to GCF's Adaptation Results Areas through investments in seven priority sectors, equipping communities with infrastructure, products, and services to cope with climate change impacts. Examples include:

- Vulnerable people and communities – climate resilient and diversified livelihoods (ARA 1.0)
- Health and well-being, food security and water resources (ARA 2.0)
- Climate resilient infrastructure and built environment (ARA 3.0)
- Protection of ecosystems and ecosystem services (ARA 4.0)

Adaptation benefits and impacts will be evaluated using the ACCAF M&E framework through local governments. This will involve collecting baseline data on hazards, vulnerabilities, and climatic risks to track investments and monitor progress in community and local economic resilience. Mid-term and final evaluations will assess progress toward GCF and programme outcomes, providing insights to strengthen subnational adaptation finance and action.

Overall, the programme will mobilize international and domestic resources, ensuring the ownership and sustainability of processes by central and local governments, private sector actors, and communities. It will reinforce advocacy by the LoCAL Global Board and member countries, promoting good practices and establishing internationally recognized standards for subnational adaptation finance.

D.2. Paradigm shift potential (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Potential for scaling up and replication

The programme aims specifically to continue rolling out LoCAL in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger and to introduce the approach in Ivory Coast (Component 2.1), while testing and deploying an additional financing model as the Blended Finance Facilities in each country to bridge the gap of private sector participation in local adaptation through a blended finance approach (Component 2.2). Integrating financing mechanisms within inter-governmental transfer systems and existing private sector financing institutions will enable continued deployment in other local governments after the programme. These mechanisms are designed to be flexible, scalable, and self-sufficient as they gain proof of concept and government ownership, facilitating the mobilization of domestic and international climate finance. Operating in four countries will provide economies of scale, generate and test tools with high replication potential, particularly in UEMOA countries, and formalize financing models for local climate finance deployment.

Potential for knowledge sharing and learning

A Regional Programme Board will be established to enable the four target countries to share experiences, lessons learned, and best practices. These countries will join the LoCAL network through the LoCAL Global Board. The LoCAL Global Board acts as a South-South platform for LDCs and developing countries to discuss subnational climate finance and locally led adaptation. The regional PMU will coordinate with countries to ensure effective outreach and knowledge sharing both regionally and globally. This will help promote the international recognition of mechanisms like LoCAL and the Blended Finance Facilities as sustainable models for subnational climate finance. The programme benefits from a large experience in designing, piloting, consolidating, and scaling up the LoCAL mechanism in 18 countries. This continuous learning process is supported by knowledge sharing and South-South cooperation. The programme will continue to benefit from these insights, as documented in the LoCAL mid-term evaluation and publications, recognized by the international community.

Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment

The programme will establish an institutionalized mechanism for channeling climate finance to local governments (Component 2.1) and strengthen existing institutions to create dedicated adaptation funding for local private sector actors, such as SMEs and producers' organizations (Component 2.2). It will enhance the capacities of local governments to understand climate risks, integrate adaptation into planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring processes, and improve community response capacities through sensitization and awareness (Component 1). This initiative will improve local climate governance by developing policies, processes, and mechanisms to address climate risks and reinforce multi-level governance for climate adaptation. Additionally, by demonstrating the effectiveness of the financing mechanisms, the programme aims to attract further domestic and international funding, thereby increasing the overall climate finance available for local climate action.

Contribution to the regulatory framework and policies

Integrating climate change adaptation into national and local government processes will institutionalize and mainstream adaptation within decentralization systems in each country, ensuring medium and long-term sustainability of the programme objectives. The design aim to strengthen policy and regulatory capacities by fostering collaboration among central and local governments and other stakeholders. In the long term, the programme supports the enhancement of national fiscal transfer systems to local governments and public finance processes for climate adaptation. This includes climate budget tagging, developing or revising guidelines and manuals, integrating adaptation into local planning guidelines, and incorporating adaptation into tendering and contracting processes. Additionally, the programme will strengthen institutions that handle private sector financing to create dedicated adaptation windows, benefiting a broader range of local private sector actors.

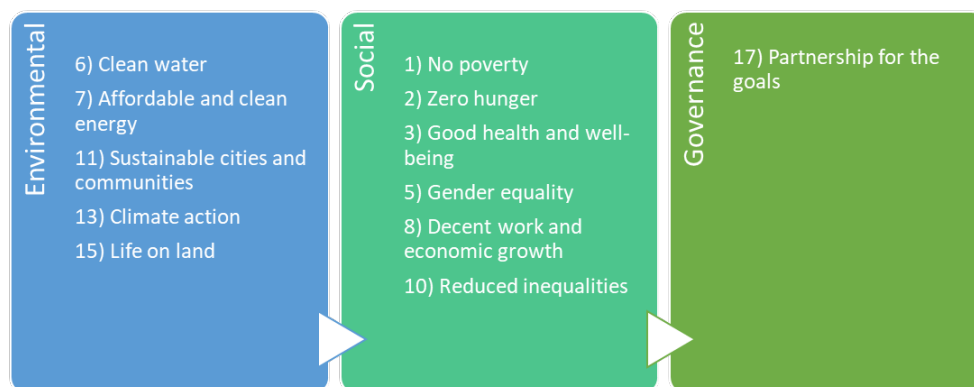
Overall contribution to climate-resilient development pathways consistent with relevant national climate change adaptation strategies and plans

The programme facilitates the translation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) adaptation priorities into local actions. Eligible adaptation investment menus are aligned with NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) while considering the mandates and capacities of local governments. It empowers local governments and actors to become autonomous in adaptation efforts by involving them in the entire process, from risk-informed planning to the selection, implementation, and monitoring of investments. Drawing from past experiences, local interventions often expand from

immediate needs (such as agricultural practices and water resource protection) to broader issues like education, training, and disaster risk reduction, thereby enhancing local resilience. The programme also encourages private sector participation in achieving NDC and NAP targets).

D.3. Sustainable development (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

This programme presents an integrated approach which contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and align actions in an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable manner.



The programme will lead to the implementation of both public and private adaptation investments of different type through a multi- and cross-sectoral approach. A series of co-benefits are expected:

- **Economic co-benefits** include boosting more dynamic and green local economies, improving local conditions for business development, while creating direct and indirect employment opportunities for communities and / or local SMEs. The increased resilience of economic infrastructure and services will have spin-off effects over different economic activities. For instance, more resilient road and transport infrastructure offsets the risk of supply chain disruptions during rainy seasons and overall improve mobility of people and goods in the area. Similarly, Climate proofed water infrastructure provides rural communities with a key input to sustain agricultural activities, making agricultural incomes less vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Through local contracting and / or community contracting, GCF-funded investments will create direct and indirect job opportunities, that will in turn contribute to generate new income prospects for local communities.
- **Social co-benefits** include improving local governance on climate change issues and in general, such as incentivizing the participation of local communities in the planning, implementation, monitoring and management of local investments, while increasing accountability and transparency of public servants on local (adaptation) action. Specific attention will be given in ensuring the inclusiveness of decision-making processes to reflect needs and voices of most vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and minorities. GCF-funded investments support sustainable development additionality, which means that the interventions has direct development impact and alignment with the SDGs, with the goal of being inclusive, sustainable and leaving no one behind. Key areas of interventions concern water and sanitation, resilient social infrastructure that will deliver, in addition to adaptation benefits, development benefits in particularly deprived areas, mostly through access to improved social basic services and infrastructure. Development additionality also entails incorporating social equity considerations into project design and execution, including pricing products and services with public good features at affordable levels.
- **Environmental co-benefits** include increasing awareness on climate change and maximizing mitigation co-benefits toward a net zero carbon development. The menu of eligible investments encourages the realization of ecosystems-based adaptation measures (e.g. land restoration and sustainable management, integrated water resources management, reforestation), of environmentally sound agricultural practices and use of renewable

energy sources when applicable, and seeks co-benefits in terms of sustainable land use and greenhouse gases sequestration (e.g. reforestation and/or wetlands conservation). The overall sensitization efforts with communities will contribute to create awareness of anthropogenic climate change, contributing to induce behavioural changes which are more conscious of human impacts on the natural ecosystems.

Gender mainstreaming translates into taking into account the specific vulnerabilities of women in climate risk analysis, the active participation of women in decision-making processes as well as in the implementation and management of investments. Gender issues and development impact will be described in the gender-disaggregated targets in projects' targets. Most of the indicators (especially impact level) are disaggregated by gender. Others specifically account for social inclusion dimensions (participatory and gender sensitive planning, community-based oversight mechanisms for project implementation, etc.) that implicitly account for women's role/participation within the programme and more broadly in the civic space. Key dimensions by which the programme ensures gender responsiveness in its design and implementation are detailed in Annex 8).

D.4. Needs of recipient (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

As part of the preparation and implementation of the NDCs, the key areas of vulnerability to climate change and the priorities for intervention have been defined. This programme aligns with the four countries' targets as expressed in their respective NDCs, and in the ensuing domestic sectoral measures to be localized to address specific vulnerabilities faced by target communities.

All four countries are disproportionately affected by the negative effects of climate change, and their vulnerabilities to climate change is further exacerbated by unstable macro-economic contexts.

Key obstacles observed in the target countries in sub-national effective climate responses pertain to both governance and enabling environment, and operational risks and barriers at project level:

In the 4 target countries, the main barriers to sub-national climate action are multi-faceted: institutional, technical, and financial. Thus, although the central role of local governments is recognized directly or indirectly through their mandates for a range of sectors sensitive to climate change, such as water management or land use planning, they often lack institutional, technical and financial capacities to play their role as champions for locally led adaptation.

The main problems to be addressed concern:

- Lack of appropriate budgetary allocations from the national level for climate-sensitive sectors;
- Main sources of climate finance are often only available and accessed through application to national programmes that have specific, earmarked arrangements and which fall outside of established decision-making processes and the public expenditure management cycle;
- Constraints and lack in terms of access to adaptation finance for private sector-led investments;
- Lack of technical capacities, particularly in terms of access and use of localized climate information, to drive a climate risk-informed development planning;
- Inability of local governments and local communities to account for and absorb the additional costs of climate change adaptation;
- Overall lack of capabilities, encompassing both technical and financing constraints, to implement both public and private local investments that respond to communities' adaptation needs, beyond 'business as usual' development pathways.

NDC funding requirements assessed for adaptation are:

- Burkina Faso: NDC anticipates a total of approx 2.8 billion USD to meet the country's adaptation priority needs (conditionnal + unconditional scenario).⁷
- Ivory Coast: overall cost of implementation of adaptation objectives is estimated at 12 billion USD.⁸
- Mali: The total cost of adaptation measures for the period 2020-20230 is estimated at 8 billion USD.⁹
- Niger: The total cost of adaptation measures for the period 2021-2025 is estimated at 2.72 billion USD. Meanwhile, total costs for adaptation for the period 2026-2030 is estimated at 4.023 billion USD (total of 6.743 billion USD).¹⁰

⁷ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Rapport%20CDN_BKFA.pdf

⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN_CIV_2022.pdf

⁹ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/MALI%20First%20NDC%20update.pdf>

¹⁰ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN_Niger_R%C3%A9vis%C3%A9e_2021.pdf

The key issues specifically targeted by the programme for these 4 countries are as follows:

<i>Priority issues for countries</i>	<i>Areas of interventions</i>
Climate change is particularly impacting in a context where communities are dependent on access to natural resources and on climatic conditions.	Realization of localized and spatialised analysis aiming to characterize the hazards, vulnerabilities, and climatic risks. Definition of a menu of investments adapted to these risks - and to the mandates of the local governments for investments that will lead to accrued resilience and an ecosystem-compatible development.
Mandates of local governments include the realization of interventions in sectors sensitive to climate change, while they lack resources and capacities to put in place relevant solutions	Support for local governments throughout the planning cycle for identification of appropriate adaptation measures, including helping local stakeholders to better anticipate, plan, budget, implement and monitor actions. Annual performance assessments provide year-by-year information on capacity building activities of local governments.
The mobilization of resources at the level of local governments and local private sector actors is one of the critical aspects for investments related to adaptation.	Through the institutionalization of the financing mechanisms and the strengthening of capacities at the local level, the programme contributes to secure the financing conditions for local investments and to increase their attractiveness for funders. The programme thus uses the demonstrative effect to attract additional financing for local adaptation in the form of national transfers and blended financing instruments.

D.5. Country ownership (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The four countries have provided their non-objection letters, which are attached to this proposal. The programme is endorsed by the NDAs of the four countries. Furthermore, the programme responds to national frameworks on climate change and decentralization and is aligned with NDCs. The design studies of the national mechanisms in each country make it possible to anchor the mechanism in its specific context - political framework, institutional framework, complementarities with initiatives in place or in preparation.

In Burkina Faso, local governments follow the **Yamoussoukro Declaration (2015)**,¹¹ emphasizing the need for enhanced local resilience and environmental security. The **Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)** calls for increased mobilization of municipalities for climate actions, aligning with the National Adaptation Plan's goal of enhancing climate adaptation and finance. Meanwhile, the study "**Vision prospective de la décentralisation à l'horizon 2040**" highlights insufficient local resources and capacities despite efforts to strengthen decentralization (see adoption of **PNDES II – 2021-2025**). LoCAL+ supports inclusive and resilient local development, thus aligning with these strategies as well as **the Action Plan for Stabilisation and Development (2023)**, **the National Sustainable Development Policy (2013)**, and **the Low-carbon Development Vision 2050 (2022)**.

In **Ivory Coast**, decentralization institutions and strategies are being strengthened. The country has a robust institutional framework for national climate governance, including the National Climate Change Programme, created in 2012, which coordinates climate-related projects and initiatives. A Directorate for the Fight against Climate Change was established in 2016 following the Paris Agreement. Ivory Coast's revised **NDC (2022)** promotes integrating climate objectives into local development plans and strategies. The framework supports dialogue and action on climate issues, including the feasibility study for a climate agency and the drafting of a **climate change bill** funded by the EU through the GCCA+.

In **Mali**, LoCAL aligns with the **National Policy on Climate Change (PNCC, 2011)** which emphasizes integrating climate change into national and local development planning.¹² LoCAL also supports the **Framework Document for National Decentralization Policy (DCPND, 2015-2024)** and the **Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2019-2023)**. CREDD aims for a well-governed, peaceful, and inclusive Mali, focusing on poverty reduction, environmental respect, and enhancing human capital, especially for youth and women. It is structured around five strategic axes: governance reforms, inclusive growth, human capital development, climate change, and international cooperation. LoCAL also aligns with Mali's revised NDC (2021), which promotes local authorities' involvement in planning through their Social, Economic, and Cultural Development Plans (PDESC).

¹¹ <https://base.afrique-gouvernance.net/docs/yamoussokro-climat--declaration---final.pdf>

¹² Note that a *National Adaptation Plan* is in preparation in Mali, which will enhance the role of local authorities. LoCAL follows closely these developments and seeks alignment.

In Niger, the **National Climate Change Policy (NCCP, 2012)** seeks to integrate climate change into local planning. Meanwhile, the **Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES 2017-2021)** focuses on eradicating poverty and inequality, prioritizing decentralization. Since July 2023, the National Council for the Safeguard of the Homeland has begun replacing the PDES with the **Resilience Program for the Safeguarding of the Homeland (PRSP)**,¹³ developed around five strategic axes: human capital, governance-peace-security, sources of growth, rural development and food security, and citizen participation. LoCAL+ aligns with the **"3N" initiative for food security and sustainable agriculture**, emphasizing local actors' roles in poverty reduction and sustainable resource management, while the **National Adaptation Plan (2022)** reinforces adaptation integration in government planning.¹⁴

This programme has ensured an early and strategic engagement with national authorities and other government stakeholders to support national ownership. Annexes 7 detail past and forthcoming activities.

D.6. Efficiency and effectiveness (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed programme for climate finance emphasizes the use of non-repayable grants due to the geographic location and targeted local actors. About 70% of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) funding will be allocated for investments through the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) and Blended Finance Facilities. PBCRG funding is provided via result-based payments, which offer liquidity for investments and establish an accountability system to enhance resilience in subnational adaptation finance.

In the short term, the programme aims to secure additional resources through capitalization of outcomes and direct support for resource mobilization. Partners can supplement initial GCF funding through parallel financing, as demonstrated in Cambodia where multiple donors have utilized PBCRG to fund climate-resilient infrastructure. Over time, the reliance on donor resources is expected to decrease, with national governments directly co-funding the PBCRGs (ex. Of Benin through ecotaxes).

In the long term, the programme will focus on mobilizing domestic financing from central and local governments, ensuring sustainable and transparent mechanisms and strengthening the capacities of local actors in investment planning and management. The blended financing approach will be carefully implemented to avoid over-subsidizing the private sector while not crowding out private investors or distorting local markets. The Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement's (BOAD) experience in blended finance will support effective private finance mobilization while optimizing concessional finance use.

Key points from the LoCAL initiative, which informs this programme, highlight the effectiveness of the PBCRG system in improving climate issue consideration by local governments. Integrating PBCRG into government systems avoids creating parallel systems, facilitates scaling, and promotes national ownership. Performance measures reinforce local government capacities, and the use of technical assistance and capacity building alongside PBCRGs enhances transparency and accountability, verifying climate change expenditure at the local level.

The proposed financing mechanisms capitalize on existing national and sub-national institutions and systems, reducing transaction costs and ensuring long-term sustainability and scalability of results. The integration of these mechanisms guarantees country ownership and effective scaling up, with the LoCAL mechanism already proven across 18 countries in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific over a decade. Continuous learning and best practices from these experiences are integrated into the programme, enhancing the PBCRG system's effectiveness.

The programme recognizes the strong potential for private sector participation in local climate action, revealing revenue-generating investments that can be more efficiently financed through de-risking or blended finance instruments. This approach ultimately optimizes the use of scarce public resources for adaptation, ensuring the sustainable implementation of climate resilience measures at the sub-national level.

¹³ see decree N°000414/PM/CAB of October 04, 2023.

¹⁴ République du Niger (2022) Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques. Available at : https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Plan-National-d%27Adaptation_Niger_Version-Finale.pdf

E. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

E.1. Project/Programme Focus

Please indicate whether this proposal is for a mitigation or adaptation project/programme. For cross-cutting proposals, select both.

Reduced emissions (mitigation)

Increased resilience (adaptation)

E.2. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max 600 words, approximately 1-2 pages)

This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.

Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section B.2(a) (theory of change).

Assessment Dimension	Current state (baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	Rural communities in the four target countries are particularly vulnerable to climate change because of their high dependence on the availability of natural resources and climate cycles for their income, with a very low capacity to adapt to stress and shocks. Yet, local climate action and responses remain limited and constrained to drive climate resilient and compatible local development pathways.	<u>Low</u>	The climate resilience of local communities and economies is strengthened, therefore contributing to the achievements of Paris Agreements' objectives, national sectoral targets and specific SDGs, as the enhanced institutional, technical and financial capacity of local governments and local actors will increase the share of adaptation investments and pave the way for the systemic integration of climate resilience considerations into 'business as usual' development.	The programme will contribute to the realization of countries' adaptation goals through local climate action by creating the enabling conditions for to the enhancement of the role of local governments and local actors in adaptation decision-making and the systemic integration of appropriate measures to address local climate risks in local development processes (Outcome 1). This is achieved through strengthening the capacities of local governments, local actors and communities to identify, mainstream and implement catalytic adaptation investments based on science-based evidence of localized climate risks (Outputs 1,2,3,4). The Programme will

				<p>pilot, progressively scale up and institutionalize country-based financing mechanisms to channel climate finance at the local level (Outputs 5.6.7) that will increase in the short, medium and long-run the share of adaptation finance available to realize locally-led adaptation investments that responds to local resilience building needs (Outcome 2).</p>
Replicability	<p>Limited viable financing mechanisms exist in the four West African countries and in the region, earmarked for adaptation action, that allow for a systemic and nation-wide deployment of climate finance at the local level, thus limiting climate action and responses at the local level across localities and regions.</p>	<u>Low</u>	<p>Target countries progressively institutionalize and roll out country-based and scalable financing mechanisms to channel predictable and adequate climate finance at the subnational level that help to advance national adaptation objectives through local climate action, and have proved the concept for replication in neighboring EUMOA countries.</p>	<p>The programme will support target countries to pilot, progressively scale up and institutionalize a standard and country-based financing mechanism for channelling climate finance to local governments (Output 5,6) while strengthening existing institutions/structures dealing with private sector financing to design, pilot and deploy dedicated adaptation windows to the benefit of a wider range of local private sector actors (Output 7). The programme will thus use the demonstrative effect to roll out/replicate the financing models (in country and in the region) and attract other sources of funding (both domestic and international) to overall increase the share of climate financing flowing to the local level for resilience building investments (Outcome 2).</p>
Sustainability	<p>Main sources of climate finance in the four West African countries are often only available and accessed through application to national programmes that have specific, earmarked arrangements and which fall outside of established</p>	<u>Low</u>	<p>Target countries have systematically increased the share of climate finance deployed for local climate investments, as proven, country-based and scalable financing mechanisms to channel and deploy predictable and adequate climate finance at the subnational level are</p>	<p>The Programme will pilot, progressively scale up and institutionalize country-based financing mechanisms (aligned and integrated into existing national transfers systems) (Outputs 5,6,7) which are fully scalable and serve as a country standard to support the mobilization of climate finance accessible for locally led</p>

	<p>decision-making processes and the public expenditure management cycle, thus limiting sustainable financing approaches to adaptation action, especially at the local level.</p>		<p>institutionalized, while regular communal budgets are progressively 'acclimatized' as capacities for the systemic integration of climate change considerations into local development planning are increased.</p>	<p>adaptation in short, medium and long term (Outcome 2). The Programme will deploy technical assistance and capacity building to create an enabling environment (at multiple levels of governance) and a set of tools and methodologies (Output 1,2,3,4) to ensure the enhancement of capacities of local governments, actors and communities to integrate and progressively mainstream responses to climate change into business as usual development planning processes (Outcome 1).</p>
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E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2(b)). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section E.5 (project/programme specific indicators).

GCF Result Area	IRMF Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ¹⁵	
<p><u>ARA 1/2/3/4</u></p>	<p><u>Core indicator 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u></p>	<p>ACCAF reports; progress reports; Annual Performance Assessments (APA)</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>Burkina Faso: 8,898 Niger: 14,831 Mali: 8,898 RCI: 5,932 Total: 38,561 Approx. 50% women</p>	<p>Burkina Faso: 52,533 Niger: 55,343 Mali: 16,450 RCI: 32,884 Total: 157,211 Approx. 50% women</p>	<p>Targets are estimated based on expected number of direct beneficiaries per country</p>
	<p><u>Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting</u></p>	<p>ACCAF reports; progress reports; Annual Performance Assessments (APA)</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>Burkina Faso: 8,898 Niger: 14,831 Mali: 8,898</p>	<p>Burkina Faso: 52,533 Niger: 55,343 Mali: 16,450</p>	<p>At least 30% of investments focuses on productive sectors to support climate</p>

¹⁵ The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

<p><u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u></p>	<p><u>improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</u></p>			<p>RCI: 5,932 Total: 38,561 Approx. 50% women</p>	<p>RCI: 32,884 Total: 157,211 Approx. 50% women</p>	<p>resilient and diversified livelihoods options (agriculture, fishery, etc.) – targets are estimated based on expected number of direct beneficiaries per country</p>
<p><u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u></p>	<p><u>Supplementary 2.3: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security</u></p>	<p>ACCAF reports; progress reports; Annual Performance Assessments (APA)</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>Burkina Faso: 8,898 Niger: 14,831 Mali: 8,898 RCI: 5,932 Total: 38,561 Approx. 50% women</p>	<p>Burkina Faso: 52,533 Niger: 55,343 Mali: 16,450 RCI: 32,884 Total: 157,211 Approx. 50% women</p>	<p>At least 30% of investments focuses on water sector – targets are estimated based on expected number of direct beneficiaries per country</p>
<p><u>ARA3 Infrastructure and built environment</u></p>	<p><u>Supplementary 3.1: Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention</u></p>	<p>ACCAF reports; progress reports; Annual Performance Assessments (APA)</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>Burkina Faso: USD 120,000 Niger: USD 250,000 Mali: USD 120,000 RCI: 100,000 Total: USD 590,000</p>	<p>Burkina Faso: USD 520,000 Niger: USD 800,000 Mali: USD 520,000 RCI: 550,000 Total: USD 2,390,000</p>	<p>20% of investments concerns the following sectors: social infrastructure, transport and storage – targets are estimated based on expected value of GCF-financed investments per country</p>
<p><u>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</u></p>	<p><u>Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration</u></p>	<p>ACCAF reports; progress reports; Annual Performance Assessments (APA)</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>20% of investments concern the following sectors: forestry and environmental protection – targets are estimated based on</p>

	<u>and/or improved ecosystems</u>					expected number of direct beneficiaries per country
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E.4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme's targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.

Core Indicator	Baseline context (description)	Rating for current state (baseline)	Target scenario (description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
<u>Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner</u>	The four West African countries witness a weak verticalization of national adaptation objectives (e.g. NDC, NAP, etc), while limited country-based financing mechanisms that allow to channel and deploy climate finance at the local level exist, hence limiting the role that local governments, local actors and communities may play in climate resilience building.	<u>low</u>	Climate change adaptation is systematically integrated into national, sectoral and local development plans, ensuring effective multi-level governance for climate action, with the role of local governments and local actors in leading on adaptation decision-making recognised and strengthened for locally led responses. Scalable and country-based financing mechanisms that mobilize, channel and deploy climate finance at the local level are institutionalized and rolled out to increase the amount of finance and investments for adaptation at the local level.	The programme will contribute to the verticalization of countries' adaptation goals by creating the enabling conditions for to the enhancement of the role of local governments and local actors in adaptation action and the systemic integration of appropriate measures to address local climate risks in local development processes. The Programme will pilot, progressively scale up and institutionalize country-based financing mechanisms to channel climate finance at the local level that will increase in the short, medium and long-run the share of adaptation finance available to realize locally-led adaptation investments.	<u>Multiple sub-national areas within a country</u>
<u>Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF</u>	Despite the role of subnational governments	<u>low</u>	A critical mass of stakeholders and clear leadership at local,	The programme will contribute to the further international recognition of	<u>Multi-countries</u>

<p><u>investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</u></p>	<p>in boosting a climate resilient development is widely acknowledged, standards, mechanisms and practices which leverage on local action are hardly advocated for and experiences shared across countries and regions.</p>		<p>national and regional level is consolidated to advocate for subnational adaptation finance and action, through the establishment and scale up of country-based and country-driven mechanisms and standards that reinforce national decentralization processes and verticalization of national resilience building objectives.</p>	<p>country-based mechanisms, such as LoCAL's PBCRG system and the Blended Finance Facilities, as sustainable and scalable models to mobilize, channel and deploy climate finance at the local level. The Programme will contribute to fuel the LoCAL network of more than 30 countries in Asia, Africa and Pacific represented at the LoCAL Board as a south-south platform to share knowledge and learning, as well as advance joint advocacy efforts for increased support of locally led adaptation.</p>	
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E.5. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (E.1-E.4). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2(a)(b), and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the "Project/programme co-benefit indicators" section in table below. Add rows as needed.

Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 4 (detailed budget plan).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
<p>Outcome 1: Local climate governance is strengthened and enables the systemic integration of appropriate local adaptation responses</p>	<p>Number of local governments that have strengthened financial, technical and institutional capacities to finance, plan and act for inclusive and gender-sensitive adaptation.</p>	<p>Progress reports, Annual Performance Assessments (APA) Capacity assessments (including baseline) Evaluation reports</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>35 local governments with enhanced capacity</p>	<p>85 local governments with enhanced capacity</p>	<p>Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda, high turnover of local governments' officials, political instability and security concerns impacting on local governments normal functioning.</p>

<p>into local development processes</p>						<p>Methodological Note: Strengthened local climate governance under this indicator will be assessed against APA scores in each commune on an early basis and baseline vs. final scores. APA indicators encompass the following key and interconnected dimensions: (i) Good governance and public financial management; (ii) Adaptation mainstreaming in local planning, budgeting, procurement/contracting and execution, (iii) Interface between good governance and climate adaptation.</p>
<p>Output 1 Awareness of climate change risks and impacts is enhanced at the local level</p>	<p><i>Number of national and local authorities' officials and community representatives that participated in awareness and capacity-building activities (disaggregated by sex and subject area)</i></p> <p><i>Percentage of local governments that are promoting community-based governance in one or more domains of planning, contracting, monitoring and management for adaptation investments</i></p>	<p>Progress reports, Annual Performance Assessments (APA), Training reports</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>TBC based on local governments selection</p> <p>At least 60% of participating local governments as of end of Y2</p>	<p>TBC based on local governments selection</p> <p>At least 80% of participating local governments as of end of Y5</p>	<p>Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda, high turnover of local governments' officials, political instability and security concerns impacting on local governments normal functioning.</p>
<p>Output 2 Climate data availability and access are improved for risk informed local decision making</p>	<p><i>Number of targeted local governments that regularly collect, update and analyse climate change information for risk-informed planning</i></p> <p><i>Number of CRA/Climate information systems realized/developed to support risk informed localized responses</i></p>	<p>Progress reports, Annual Performance Assessments (APA), CRA and LISA reports</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p> <p>2 localized CRA</p>	<p>At least 80% of participating local governments as of end of Y2</p> <p>4 localized CRA and/or LISA</p>	<p>At least 100% of participating local governments as of end of Y5</p> <p>4 localized CRA and/or LISA</p>	<p>Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda, high turnover of local governments' officials, political instability and security concerns impacting on local governments normal functioning.</p>
<p>Output 3 Capacities of local governments to plan,</p>	<p><i>Amount of capacity-building and institutional</i></p>	<p>Progress reports, Annual Performance</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local</p>	<p>USD 800k</p>	<p>USD 2.6 million</p>	<p>Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration</p>

<p>budget, implement and monitor for effective locally led adaptation are enhanced</p>	<p><i>strengthening grants delivered to national and subnational governments for enhanced localized climate response</i></p> <p><i>Number of targeted local governments that have integrated climate change adaptation responses into their local plans and budgets.</i></p>	<p>Assessments (APA), Letters of Agreement</p>	<p>governments selection</p> <p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>At least 80% of participating local governments as of end of Y2</p>	<p>At least 100% of participating local governments as of end of Y5</p>	<p>agenda, high turnover of local governments' officials, political instability and security concerns impacting on local governments normal functioning.</p>
<p>Output 4 Local actors are supported to access blended financing instruments and to prepare bankable adaptation investments proposals</p>	<p><i>Number of sensitization/awareness raising events realized with Blended Finance Facilities' target beneficiaries</i></p> <p><i>Number of private sector proposals supported through TA for bankable pipelines creation</i></p>	<p>Progress reports, Investment pipelines by BFF EEs</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Tbd</p> <p>Tbd</p>	<p>Tbd</p> <p>Tbd</p>	<p>Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda as well as climate change agendas. Lack of appetite from domestic financial sector.</p>
<p>Outcome 2 Access to climate finance at the local is enhanced and increases the share of resilience building investments in priority sectors</p>	<p>Volume of (adaptation earmarked) domestic and international resources channelled through and/or leveraged via PBCRG system (disaggregated by source)</p> <p>Volume of (adaptation earmarked) domestic and international resources leveraged via the Blended Finance facilities (disaggregated by source)</p>	<p>Progress Reports, APA, Financial reports from EEs</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p> <p>0</p>	<p>USD 700k</p> <p>tdb</p>	<p>USD 1.5 million</p> <p>tdb</p>	<p>Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda, shift in ODA priorities and geography. Lack of appetite from domestic financial sector.</p>
<p>Output 5 The PBCRG are deployed, allocations are transferred to local governments, and</p>	<p><i>Number and value of public adaptation investments financed through the PBCRGs (disaggregated by type,</i></p>	<p>Progress Reports, APA, LG planning</p>	<p>0 or TBC based on local governments selection</p>	<p>130 investments USD 2.95 million</p>	<p>530 investments USD 1.155.200 million</p>	<p>Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda, high turnover of local governments' officials, political</p>

investments are implemented	<i>sector and ecosystem and GCF ARA)</i> <i>Percentage of PBCRG investments and interventions explicitly targeting women</i>	and budgeting documents, ACCAF	0 or TBC based on local governments selection	At least 5%	At least 5%	instability and security concerns impacting on local governments normal functioning.
Output 6 The PBCRG system is progressively institutionalized and attracts additional finance for the further scale up of the Facility.	<i>Evidence of the institutionalization of the PBCRG system in participating countries</i>	Official documentation for PBCRG institutionalisation (policy, regulation, institutional framework)	0	2 case study	4 case studies	Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda as well as climate change agendas Methodological Note: case study approach applied
Output 7 Blended Finance Facilities are established and revenue generating adaptation investments are financed	<i>Number and value of investments financed through the Blended Finance Facilities (disaggregated by type, sector and ecosystem and GCF ARA)</i>	Progress Reports, Investments documents	0	tbd	tbd	Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda as well as climate change agendas. Lack of appetite from domestic financial sector.

Project/programme co-benefit indicators

Co-benefit 1 More dynamic and green local economies are promoted	<i>Amount of green investments in targeted sectors</i>	Progress Reports, Investments documents	TBC based on local governments selection	TBC based on local governments selection	TBC based on local governments selection	Externalities: Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and political instability
Co-benefit 2 Inclusiveness of local development processes and social cohesion are promoted	<i>Rate of employment in sectors targeted by the intervention, disaggregated by sex, age group, disability status and economic sector</i>	National Statistics	TBC based on local governments selection	TBC based on local governments selection	TBC based on local governments selection	Externalities: Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and political instability

E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be reflected in annex 5 implementation timetable. Add rows as needed.
Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section E.5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

Activities	Description	Sub-activities	Deliverables
<p>Output 1: Awareness of climate change risks and impacts is enhanced at the local level</p>	<p>Proximity support to local governments and local stakeholders, national and international technical assistance</p>	<p>Activity 1.1. Assessments of local stakeholders' needs for tailored awareness-raising and capacity building are undertaken.</p> <p>Activity 1.2. Sensitization activities are organized with key local stakeholders and delivered according to the identified needs.</p> <p>Activity 1.3. A local outreach and communication strategy is developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Needs' Assessments reports</p> <p>Sensitization events held</p> <p>Outreach and communication strategy</p>
<p>Output 2: Climate data availability and access are improved for risk informed local decision making</p>	<p>Proximity support to local governments and local stakeholders, national and international technical assistance</p>	<p>Activity 2.1. Localized analyses of climatic risks, looking at local hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities are conducted.</p> <p>Activity 2.2. Local Information Systems for Adaptation (LISA), in complement of existing early warning systems and climate information services, are set up in each target local government.</p>	<p>Climate Risks Assessments</p> <p>LISA set up</p>
<p>Output 3: Capacities of local governments to plan, budget, implement and monitor for effective locally led adaptation are enhanced</p>	<p>Proximity support to local governments and local stakeholders through capacity building, national and international technical assistance</p>	<p>Activity 3.1 Capacities of local authorities for participatory and gender-sensitive adaptation planning is strengthened.</p> <p>Activity 3.2. Annual Investment Plans (AIPs) for adaptation are developed and/or integrated into local development plans and adaptation investments budgeted in line with local planning cycles.</p> <p>Activity 3.3. Local government capacities to execute and manage adaptation investments are strengthened and mechanisms for community-based</p>	<p>Annual Investments Plans for adaptation</p> <p>Local M&E system deployed (ACCAF)</p> <p>Training workshops on adaptation mainstreaming for local governments held</p> <p>Training workshops on participatory planning and management of adaptation investments for local governments held</p>

		<p>contracting (especially for women's groups) strengthened.</p> <p>Activity 3.4. Local M&E to track adaptation investments are established and used by local governments to assess adaptation benefits.</p> <p>Activity 3.5. Target local governments are sensitized and trained on the LoCAL standard and PBCRG features.</p>	
<p>Output 4: Local actors are supported to access blended financing instruments and to prepare bankable adaptation investments proposals each target country</p>	<p>National and international technical assistance to national and subnational authorities.</p>	<p>Activity 4.1. Sensitization with relevant local stakeholders on access modalities to the Facilities is undertaken.</p> <p>Activity 4.2. Tailored capacity building support in climate smart production and processing processes is delivered the eligible stakeholders.</p> <p>Activity 4.3. TA to eligible local actors is delivered to develop compliant and bankable investments proposals.</p>	<p>Sensitization events held</p> <p>Capacity building to relevant local stakeholders delivered through training workshops</p> <p>Pipeline of eligible private sector sponsored projects</p>
<p>Output 5: The PBCRG are deployed, allocations are transferred to local governments, and investments are implemented according to a pre-determined menu of eligible adaptation investments.</p>	<p>PBCRG transferred and investments implemented.</p> <p>Proximity support to local governments, national and international technical assistance</p>	<p>Activity 5.1. PBCRG allocations are transferred to target local governments and investments are implemented in line with the menu of eligible adaptation investments.</p> <p>Activity 5.2. Annual Performance Assessments (APAs) are undertaken in target local governments on an early basis to assess effectiveness and efficiency on PBCRG use and adaptation investments implementation.</p>	<p>PBCRG- financed Adaptation investments implemented</p> <p>APAs undertaken</p>
<p>Output 6: The PBCRG system is progressively institutionalised and attracts</p>	<p>National and international technical assistance to national and subnational authorities. On-granting Agreement for</p>	<p>Activity 6.1. Institutions at both national are subnational levels are supported for the systematic adoption and operationalization of the mechanism.</p>	<p>On-grating Agreements for capacity building and institutional strengthening</p>

<p>additional finance for the further scale up of the Facility</p>	<p>capacity building and institutional strengthening.</p>	<p>Activity 6.2. Institutional actors receive support for the mobilization of complementary financing (e.g. bilateral funding from bilateral and multilateral partners, and domestic resources) and direct access to international climate finance.</p>	<p>PBCRG system operationalized at both national and subnational level Financing for PBCRG rolled out is mobilized</p>
<p>Output 7: Blended Finance Facilities are established and revenue generating adaptation investments are financed in line with the menu of eligible investments in each target</p>	<p>BFF funding delivered. Proximity support to local stakeholders, national and international technical assistance</p>	<p>Activity 7.1. The Financing Facilities are set up and governance bodies established and operational. Activity 7.2. BBF funded adaptation projects are awarded and implemented in target local governments.</p>	<p>BFF- financed adaptation investments implemented</p>

E.7. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

A common monitoring and evaluation framework will be designed and will be aligned with the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF) developed by UNCDF in partnership with the WRI. The ACCAF includes 9 components (building blocks) for an adaptation M&E system. Three components relate to the technical design elements of the mechanism in each country and six relate to the deployment of the PBCRG system from year to year. The ACCAF will be handed over to local governments, which will use the framework to track adaptation investments and benefits at the local level through the PBCRG. The same framework will be also extended to private sector-sponsored investments originating from the Blended Finance Facilities’ pipelines. It is expected that the ACCAF will contribute to the achievement of the programme’s adaptation objectives and demonstrate the its contribution through the financing mechanisms deployed. The programme M&E system will be defined in such a way as to supplement or strengthen the monitoring systems of the programme partners and to feed the set of indicators presented in the logical framework.

Continuous monitoring of the implementation of the programme will be carried out under the responsibility of the regional oversight bodies (Regional PMU) in close collaboration with national oversight and decision-making bodies (LoCAL Technical Committees, Blended Finance Facilities Committees, EEs, and local governments). At the level of each country, annual performance assessments of the target local government will be carried out - neutrality will be ensured from the pre-established performance measures. The regional PMU will be in charge of coordinating the reporting work and producing the annual report of each country. Each report will provide an account of the implementation of the activities, the difficulties encountered, the lessons learned, as well as the degree of achievement of the objectives measured by the corresponding indicators, referring to the logical framework matrix. The report will be designed to allow a follow-up of the means envisaged and used, in financial terms. The national annual reports will be consolidated at regional scale then submitted to the Regional Programme Board, which will ensure the quality control of the results obtained and will contribute to the highlighting of the alert points and adjustments if necessary. The report will then be submitted for validation to GCF by BOAD as AE.

An evaluation report will be produced at the end of the programme as well as at mid-term - in order to take into account possible warning points and adjustments. These reports will be produced in coherence with the international evaluation benchmarks while specifically feeding the GCF impact and results indicators (sections E3 and E4). The ACCAF framework will be used to characterize resilience improvement trajectories. Reports will be shared with programme partners; a transversal

working seminar for the 4 countries could be organized involving relevant national and subnational stakeholders. These reports will be sent to the GCF, once validated by the BOAD; where appropriate, adjustments and follow-up measures will be implemented. The evaluation work will be carried out by independent experts to ensure neutrality and objectivity.

1. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

F.1. Risk factors and mitigations measures (max. 3 pages)

In Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso, the programme builds on a successful LoCAL pilot phase, which overall limits financial and operational risks. In each four target countries, risks were assessed as part of the design and (see annexes 2) throughout regular missions.

Selected Risk Factor 1 – Organizational

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	Medium

Description

Staff changes (technical) within national and subnational institutions disrupt the implementation of activities

Mitigation Measure(s)

National technical teams and expert field officers work with government partners in case adjustments are needed in the event of staff changes. By emphasizing the establishment of country-based and owned financing mechanisms and individual capacity, any change in personnel should not unduly affect country initiatives. As the LoCAL mechanism is strengthened by the pilot project (phase I) and subsequent deployment (phase II / III), the risk gradually decreases.

Selected Risk Factor 2 – Governance

Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Medium	High

Description

Abuse of funds by public servants (mismanagement, corruption or "clientelism")

Mitigation Measure(s)

Capacity building emphasizes the ability of government officials to use government systems properly to avoid inadvertent misuse of funds, while regular financial audits and annual performance assessments deter bad practices, corruption or "clientelism". These exercises identify any misappropriation of funds as soon as possible. Financial reports received from authorities must comply with predefined quality requirements to ensure disbursement of a next tranche of funds. The results of good governance and verification are integrated into the design of the PBCRG system (in the form of minimum conditions for accessing grants at the local level each year)

Selected Risk Factor 3 – Low impacts

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	High Select

Description

The projects identified and implemented do not ultimately contribute to improving climate resilience.

Mitigation Measure(s)

The menu of eligible investments is defined during the design of the mechanism in each country, in close collaboration with the country's stakeholders. The menu offers a reference document but should be interpreted in the light of localized and spatialised assessments of climate risks. When expanding to new local governments (phase II), the menu is modified accordingly. ACCAF (9 components) will be implemented as part of the programme.

Selected Risk Factor 4 – Financial Management

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Medium

Description

Maintenance of investments is not done.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
Investment maintenance funding through other own income or other transfers is tracked and documented on an annual basis during annual performance assessment and rewarded by the scoring system. The participation of local communities in the planning, implementation and monitoring phase helps mitigate risk.		
Selected Risk Factor 5 – Operational delays		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	High Select
Description		
Delays occur due to implementation delays and lack of co-funding from the government and / or other partners.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
National technical teams and expert field officers provide day-to-day support to local governments to ensure timely and high-quality implementation of PBCRG and investments. This proximity support is complemented by national and international technical assistance and training. The Regional PMU support countries to document experience, lessons and results. Annual performance assessments inform capacity-building activities and possible adjustments to country mechanisms, particularly in phase I. Regular dialogue is maintained with development partners through working groups and bilateral meetings. Support is provided to develop complementary support programmes that respond to country priorities.		
Selected Risk Factor 6 – Environmental		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	Medium
Description		
Projects implemented have negative environmental and / or social consequences.		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
Ecosystems and socio-economic vulnerabilities are included in localized and spatialized analysis of climate risks. Environmental protection measures and incentives for participation in planning, implementation and monitoring are incorporated into the design of the PBCRG mechanism (in the form of minimum conditions for accessing grants at local level and / or performance measures influencing the score and financial allocation of the following year). As countries move from Phase I to Phase II or III, environmental and / or social opportunities are incorporated into the design of the mechanism (e.g. green job creation). All GCF financed investments will undergo a mandatory ESS according to relevant AE standards before approved for funding. Annex 6A2 presents the Environmental and Social Management Framework of the programme.		
Selected Risk Factor 7 – Security		
Category	Probability	Impact
Other	Medium	Medium
Description		
Côte d'Ivoire is relatively politically stable. However, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger face political instability, posing potential risks to the proposed project. Some areas are medium security risk areas - with armed groups and / or terrorist groups nearby. Depending on the area, this risk is more or less significant. It is likely to hinder the implementation of the mechanism and the mobilization of technical assistance (e.g. endangering support teams, annual performance assessments, etc.). A summary analysis of each of these countries political/security situation and detailed mitigating measures is provided in annex 6C .		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
The programme intends to mitigate potential security risks through various strategies (please refer to Conflict sensitivity analysis): Prioritizing stable regions: Selecting project sites with minimal security concerns and a history of peacebuilding efforts.		

Engaging with local stakeholders: Collaborating with local law enforcement, community leaders, and traditional authorities to understand local dynamics and build trust.

Ensuring equitable resource distribution: Implementing inclusive project development and resource allocation to prevent grievances and foster social cohesion.

Employing a community-focused conflict resolution mechanism: Respecting traditional practices while incorporating innovative approaches to address potential conflicts arising from the project.

Implementing a comprehensive security protocol: Conducting thorough risk assessments, establishing emergency response procedures, and providing security training for project personnel.

F. GCF POLICIES AND STANDARDS

G.1. Environmental and social risk assessment (max. 750 words, approximately 1.5 pages)

The environmental and social risk assessment for this program aligns with internationally recognized standards from the IFC, World Bank, and GCF, and adheres to BOAD's policies. For detailed guidelines, see Annexes 6 on ESS. The assessment includes:

- a) Checklist for Category C - An "Environmental and Social Screening Checklist"¹⁶ has been developed according to GCF procedures for Category C projects, please refer to Annex 6A1.
- b) ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (Annex 6A2);
- c) Indigenous People Plan
- d) Conflict sensitivity analysis
- e) BOAD's General Guidelines on ESS

In accordance with the "Operational Policies and Procedures of West African Development Bank Intervention for Environmental and Social Management in the Financing of Projects," E&S risks and impacts are assessed based on regulations of the intervention countries and guidelines from international organizations, including: (i) United Nations Convention on Environment and Development; (ii) United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; (iii) United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (iv) International Labour Organization conventions on human rights and labour law; (v) World Bank policies and safeguard guidelines; (vi) IFC safeguard policies on environmental and social issues; and (vii) International good industry practices published by major industry associations. In particular, the following environmental risks and impacts will be taken into account:

- Environmental risks: related to community security; related to climate change and other cross-border and global risks and impacts; any real threat to the protection, conservation, preservation and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity; related to ecosystem services and the use of living natural resources, such as fish and forests.
- Social risks and impacts: Human security threats from conflicts, crime, or violence; disproportionate impacts on disadvantaged or vulnerable groups; discrimination in access to development resources; economic and social impacts from land deprivation or restrictions; issues related to land tenure, access, food security, and land values; health, safety, and well-being of workers and communities; and risks to cultural heritage.

The International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards (PS) are the key benchmark for assessing the programme's environmental and social risks. **All proposed adaptation interventions and related activities have been pre-screened and categorized under Category C according to the GCF Guidelines¹⁷**, which covers activities such as:

- Awareness raising, capacity building, advisory services, support for adaptation planning, technical support, and institutional strengthening.
- Household-level facilities and production within built-up areas, including post-harvest processing, rainwater harvesting, small-scale renewable energy, energy efficiency, and smallholder agroforestry.
- Small-scale rural and urban projects, including village-level water supply and drainage, rural energy, small-scale infrastructure, watershed management, habitat rehabilitation, climate-resilient agriculture, soil and water conservation, and community forest management.

Please refer to Annexes 2 for the menu of eligible investments for the adaptation interventions for each individual country in this programme. All proposed adaptation interventions and related activities have been pre-screened and categorized under Category C according to the GCF Guidelines¹⁸ and are not required to undergo a formal ESHIA process at this stage.

However, as some of the project information for the adaptation interventions are being developed, including detailed project area, all proposed adaptation interventions and related activities will undergo a second internal mandatory ESS screening under the relevant BOAD ESS and ESMP procedures before final selection for direct funding from PBCRGs. A checklist annex is attached.

¹⁶ In answering this checklist, we have referred to Annex 1: Guidance on Part A ESS Screening of the "[Guidelines for the environmental and social screening of activities proposed under the SAP](#)".

¹⁷ GCF, 'Sustainability Guidance Note: Screening and Categorizing GCF-Financed Activities' (2019)

¹⁸ GCF, 'Sustainability Guidance Note: Screening and Categorizing GCF-Financed Activities' (2019)

Even in case of confirmation of Category C categorisation, where the outcomes of the ESS of a specific adaptation intervention will suggest so, a relevant Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed following the relevant BOAD procedures¹⁹. If there are material changes in the activities design and execution of the adaptation interventions which will create unanticipated environmental risks and impacts, or other circumstances that can elevate or potentially elevate the risk category and require additional or adjustments in the adaptation measures, these will be notified to the GCF. An "Environmental and Social Screening Checklist"²⁰ has been developed according to GCF procedures for Category C projects, please refer to Annex 6A. It has a "Part A: Risk Factors" and a "Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts". For all general guidelines, please refer to the Politique d'intervention de la Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement en Matière de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale dans le Financement des Projets', BOAD, 2019.

Ethnic minorities in the relevant areas will be consulted during the planning process to include them in decision-making processes. All adaptation interventions selected from the menu of eligible will be designed and implemented so not to have any negative indirect impacts on indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable and marginalized groups (see notably annex 6B, Indigenous People Plan).

G.2. Gender assessment and action plan (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The LoCAL programme in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Côte d'Ivoire integrates a gender-sensitive approach to climate change adaptation, recognizing that women, particularly in rural areas, are disproportionately affected by climate change. Gender assessments and an action plan, prepared by gender experts, guide this approach. The assessments focus on women's rights and status, climate and gender issues, and specific gender challenges for the programme.

Despite government efforts to integrate gender into public policies, significant gaps remain in application and resource allocation. Women are often considered secondary actors. Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Côte d'Ivoire rank poorly in gender inequality indices, highlighting the need for effective gender mainstreaming. Detailed gender assessments for the four countries are available in Annex 8.

Main recommendations from Gender Assessments:

- Improve local-level data on gender inequalities, using indicators linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) compiled by the African Development Bank.
- Conduct studies on the co-benefits of inclusive, gender-focused adaptation.
- Implement actions to change attitudes towards gender roles.
- Facilitate women's professionalization through initiatives like FIRCA in Côte d'Ivoire's agricultural sector.

Gender Action Plan Implementation:

The Gender Action Plan ensures women's participation by:

- Systematizing gender analyses in vulnerability assessments and activity reports.
- Facilitating women's access to training.
- Ensuring women's representation in local adaptation plans and investment choices.
- Incorporating gender equality criteria in performance reviews.

Key Dimensions for Gender Responsiveness:

- **Gender-Specific Vulnerabilities:** Adaptation responses will consider gender-specific vulnerabilities and benefits from proposed adaptation options.
- **Inclusive Civic Space:** Awareness and capacity building will address the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, to create an inclusive and gender-responsive civic space.
- **Participatory Planning:** The LoCAL mechanism promotes participatory and gender-sensitive planning, identifying investments that meet the needs of the most vulnerable and advancing gender equality.

Design Features for Gender Equality:

- **Climate Risk Assessments:** Methodologies account for local stakeholder groups' specific vulnerabilities.

¹⁹ See: POLITIQUE D'INTERVENTION DE LA BANQUE OUEST AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT EN MATIERE DE GESTION ENVIRONNEMENTALE ET SOCIALE DANS LE FINANCEMENT DES PROJETS, BOAD (2019)

²⁰ In answering this checklist, we have referred to Annex 1: Guidance on Part A ESS Screening of the "[Guidelines for the environmental and social screening of activities proposed under the SAP](#)".

- **Capacity Building:** Training and technical assistance will integrate gender mainstreaming throughout the PBCRG deployment cycle.
- **Gender-Responsive Investments:** A menu of eligible investments will target areas where women's participation is crucial and where they are most affected by climate change.
- **Performance Measures:** Local governments will be assessed annually on gender-responsive adaptation actions, incentivizing better performance and institutionalizing these processes.
- **M&E Tools:** The ACCAF methodology tracks adaptation benefits distribution, assessing improvements in gender-responsive adaptation at the local level.

Blended Finance Facilities:

The Blended Finance Facilities will develop investment policies ensuring contributions to gender equality and women's empowerment, using BOAD's tools and policies to integrate gender considerations in project origination and financing.

Investment Screening:

Investments will be screened for climate rationale, considering impacts on vulnerable populations, including women. A quota will ensure that investments explicitly target women's groups and associations.

Safeguarding Policies:

Policies on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) will be integrated into the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) annexes and applied to GCF-financed activities, adhering to international safeguards throughout the programme execution.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Most indicators will be disaggregated by gender, with specific attention to social inclusion dimensions. The national technical committees will include organizations representing women's interests to secure the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.

G.3. Financial management and procurement (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Financial management and procurement under this project will follow BOAD rules, regulations, and the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA) with GCF. Grant proceeds will flow from GCF to the AE and then to funded activities based on the Procurement Plan.

PROCUREMENT

To ensure financing aligns with BOAD's mandate and maximizes development effectiveness, the Bank promotes sound, fair, transparent, and efficient procurement systems. The project will apply BOAD's guidelines for procuring consultancy services and awarding contracts for works, goods, and non-consultancy services.

BOAD will review procurement files and provide approvals. AML/FT due diligence will be conducted as part of BOAD's Financial Security Policy to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. This policy follows international standards from the UN, OECD, FATF, and the WAEMU Directive. It requires disclosing suspicious transactions to authorities and assessing clients' backgrounds against sanctions lists.

The policy mandates that project funds must not originate from illicit activities and requires immediate reporting of any suspicions of unlawful funds. BOAD prohibits business relationships with entities on international sanctions lists related to money laundering and terrorist financing.

AUDIT

Annual audits will follow BOAD Guidelines for Financial Reporting and Auditing of Projects. An independent external auditor, approved by BOAD, will audit the Financial Statements according to international standards. BOAD may provide recommendations for improvements in accounting, systems, controls, and compliance with financial covenants. The audit cost will be covered by project resources. BOAD will ensure KYC-compliant due diligence, including anti-money laundering.

As an Implementing Partner, UNCDF will manage financial and procurement processes per its policies and BOAD guidelines. UNCDF-funded projects will adhere to its Financial Regulations, Rules, and Internal Control Framework, mandating competitive procurement through formal tenders. Procurement principles include:

- **Best Value for Money:** Selecting offers that best meet end-users' needs and provide the best return on investment, considering quality, experience, vendor reputation, life-cycle costs, and alignment with social, environmental, or strategic objectives.
- **Fairness, Integrity, and Transparency:** Ensuring fair, open, and rules-based competitive processes. All vendors are treated equally, with clear evaluation criteria, instructions, requirements, and easy-to-understand rules.
- **Effective International Competition:** Providing timely and adequate information to all potential vendors, ensuring equal participation opportunities, and restricting competition only when necessary to achieve development goals.

In summary, AE will ensure that all financial management, procurement, and due diligence processes align with international standards and best practices, ensuring transparency, fairness, and compliance with all relevant regulations. For further details, please refer to Annexes 9 and the relevant sections.

G.4. Disclosure of funding proposal

No confidential information: The accredited entity confirms that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may be disclosed in full by the GCF, as no information is being provided in confidence.

With confidential information: The accredited entity declares that the funding proposal, including its annexes, may not be disclosed in full by the GCF, as certain information is being provided in confidence. Accordingly, the accredited entity is providing to the Secretariat the following two copies of the funding proposal, including all annexes:

- full copy for internal use of the GCF in which the confidential portions are marked accordingly, together with an explanatory note regarding the said portions and the corresponding reason for confidentiality under the accredited entity's disclosure policy, and
- redacted copy for disclosure on the GCF website.

The funding proposal can only be processed upon receipt of the two copies above, if containing confidential information.

G. ANNEXES

H.1. Mandatory annexes

- Annex 1 NDA no-objection letter(s) [\(template provided\)](#)
 - Annex 1 A Ivory Coast
 - Annex 1 B Niger
 - Annex 1 C Burkina Faso
 - Annex 1 D Mali
- Annex 2 Feasibility study - and a market study, if applicable
 - Annex 2 A1 Feasibility study LoCAL Mali
 - Annex 2 A2 (Extract) Menu of eligible investments Mali
 - Annex 2 B1 Feasibility study LoCAL Niger
 - Annex 2 B2 (Extract) Menu of eligible investments Niger
 - Annex 2 C1 Feasibility study LoCAL Burkina Faso
 - Annex 2 C2 Menu of eligible investments Burkina Faso
 - Annex 2 D1 Feasibility study LoCAL Ivory Coast
 - Annex 2 D2 Menu of eligible investments Ivory Coast
 - Annex 2 E1 West Africa Macroeconomic Research
 - Annex 2 E2 Technical Note Component 2.2 VF
 - Annex 2 F Niger CRA Report
 - Annex 2 G Mali Climate Report (downscaling analysis)
 - Annex 2 H Burkina Faso Climate Report (downscaling analysis)
- Annex 3 Economic and/or financial analyses in spreadsheet format
- Annex 4 Detailed budget plan [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 5 Implementation timetable including key project/programme milestones [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 6 E&S document corresponding to the E&S category (A, B or C; or I1, I2 or I3):
[\(ESS disclosure form provided\)](#)
 - Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
 - Others: ESS checklist, Indigenous People Plan, Conflict Sensitivity Analysis.
- Annex 7 Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan
- Annex 8 Gender assessments and project/programme-level action plan [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 9 Legal due diligence (regulation, taxation and insurance)
- Annex 10 Procurement plan [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 11 Monitoring and evaluation plan [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 12 AE fee request [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 13 Co-financing commitment letter, if applicable [\(template provided\)](#)
- Annex 14 Term sheet including a detailed disbursement schedule and, if applicable, repayment schedule

H.2. Other annexes as applicable

- Annex 15 Evidence of internal approval [\(template provided\)](#)

- Annex 16 Map(s) indicating the location of proposed interventions
- Annex 17 Multi-country project/programme information ([template provided](#))
- Annex 18 Appraisal, due diligence or evaluation report for proposals based on up-scaling or replicating a pilot project
 - Annex 18A 2014-2018 LoCAL Report
 - Annex 18B 2020 LoCAL Report
 - Annex 18C 2017 LoCAL Mid Term Review
 - Annex 18D LoCAL 2019-2022 Annual Report
 - Annex 18 E LoCAL Evaluation
- Annex 19 Procedures for controlling procurement by third parties or executing entities undertaking projects financed by the entity
- Annex 20 First level AML/CFT (KYC) assessment
- Annex 21 Operations manual (Operations and maintenance)
- Annex 23 Theory of Change

* Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.

PRIMATURE

BURKINA FASO
Unité-Progrès-Justice

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF DU FONDS VERT
POUR LE CLIMAT AU BURKINA FASO

Ouagadougou, June 28, 2024

N° 2024-031 /PM/SG/SE-FVC/BF

National Designated Authority

To

**The Green Climate Fund
("GCF")**

Republic of Korea

Re: Funding proposal for the GCF by West African Bank of Development (BOAD) regarding LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) - West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)

Dear Madam, Sir,

We refer to the programme titled **LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) - West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)** in Burkina Faso as included in the funding proposal submitted by West African Bank of Development (BOAD) to us on 16 May 2024.

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of the National Designated Authority of **Burkina Faso**.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that :

- (a) The government of **Burkina Faso** has no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal;
- (b) The programme as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of **Burkina Faso**;
- (c) In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the programme as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed.

We also confirm that our no-objection applies to all projects or activities to be implemented within the scope of the programme

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards.



Nebyda Lamech KABORE



AIDE MEMOIRE

MISSION D'EVALUATION CIRCULAIRE DU PROGRAMME REGIONAL DE FINANCEMENT DE
L'ADAPTATION AU NIVEAU LOCAL (LOCAL) EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST

ETAPE DU BURKINA FASO, DU 16 au 17 mai 2024

Mai 2024

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I. INTRODUCTION

Une mission d'évaluation du Programme Régional de Financement de l'Adaptation au Niveau local (LoCAL) en Afrique de l'Ouest (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali & Niger) a séjourné du 16 au 17 mai 2024 à Ouagadougou au Burkina Faso. Elle s'inscrit dans le cadre des procédures du FVC, impliquant que toutes modifications du Document Complet de Projet (DCP) doivent être portée à la connaissance du pays bénéficiaire pour recueillir leur avis afin d'obtenir la Lettre de Non-Objection. La présente mission a, donc, été conduite dans cette logique avec une attention particulière pour le cadre institutionnel et la ligne de refinancement.

La mission circulaire a été conduite par M. Ibrahim TRAORE, Responsable du Domaine Développement des Projets Climat (DDPC); accompagné pour l'étape du Burkina Faso par M. Yohann ZABA, Spécialiste du développement des projets climat. La Mission Résidente (MR) de la BOAD a été représentée par Mesdames ADOVELANDE Miranda, Chef de la Mission Résidente et YAMEOGO Gisèle, Analyste financier Sénior, qui ont pris part à l'ensemble des séances de travail. Le détail des personnalités et structures représentant la partie burkinabé est en annexes 02 du présent document. Les différentes séances de travail effectuées ont porté sur les points suivants: (i) Le cadrage de la mission présidée par le Secrétariat Exécutif de l'Autorité Nationale Désignée du (FVC) au Burkina Faso, afin d'organiser les différentes rencontres avec les institutions parties prenantes au projet; (ii) la présentation du programme suivi de questions réponses entre les deux délégations pour une meilleure appréciation et compréhension; (iii) les échanges et propositions relative à l'architecture institutionnelle du programme au titre du Burkina Faso et au déploiement de la ligne de refinancement; (iv) l'élaboration et finalisation du cadre institutionnel (Burkina Faso); (v) l'élaboration et finalisation de l'aide-mémoire; (vi) et une séance de restitution des travaux avec l'ensemble des parties prenantes au projet.

II. PROGRAMME REGIONAL DE FINANCEMENT DE L'ADAPTION AU NIVEAU LOCAL

Le Programme Régional de Financement de l'Adaptation au Niveau local (LoCAL) est structuré autour de deux composantes, à savoir: (i) le renforcement des capacités de sensibilisation et de réponse des gouvernements locaux, des acteurs locaux et des communautés et promotion des réponses d'adaptation locales et (ii) l'établissement de mécanismes de financement basés sur le pays pour accéder et canaliser les financements climatiques au niveau local et permettre des investissements locaux menés par la résilience climatique. Les domaines d'intervention du programme sont: l'agriculture climato-intelligente, la sylviculture, l'agroforesterie, l'eau et la santé, l'efficacité énergétique et les énergies renouvelables, les infrastructures résilientes au climat et les zones côtières.

Les interventions proposées par le programme visent à: (i) Renforcer les capacités institutionnelles, techniques et financières au niveau local; (ii) Fournir des subventions de résilience climatique basées sur la performance pour couvrir les coûts supplémentaires des investissements résilients au climat; (iii) La mise en œuvre d'instruments de financement mixtes pour répondre aux contraintes de financement des acteurs du secteur privé local et générer des investissements alignés sur les priorités d'adaptation.

Composante 1 : Renforcement des capacités de réponse et de sensibilisation au niveau local.

Activités retenues :	Résultats attendus :
Activité 1.1 : Évaluations des besoins des parties prenantes locales pour la sensibilisation et le renforcement des capacités. Activité 1.2 : Organisation d'activités de sensibilisation avec les principales parties prenantes locales. Activité 1.3 : Développement et mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de sensibilisation et de communication locales. Activité 2.1 : Réalisation d'analyses localisées des risques climatiques. Activité 2.2 : Mise en place de Systèmes d'Information Locaux pour l'Adaptation (LISA) dans les gouvernements locaux cibles. Activité 3.1 : Renforcement des capacités des autorités locales pour la planification participative et sensible au genre de l'adaptation. Activité 3.2 : Élaboration des Plans d'Investissement Annuel (PIA) pour l'adaptation. Activité 3.3 : Renforcement des capacités des gouvernements locaux pour exécuter et gérer les investissements en adaptation.	(i) Sensibilisation accrue aux risques et aux impacts du changement climatique au niveau local (ii) Amélioration de la disponibilité et de l'accès aux données climatiques pour une prise de décision locale éclairée par les risques (iii) Renforcement des capacités des gouvernements locaux pour une adaptation efficace menée localement.

Activité 3.4 : Établissement de systèmes de suivi et d'évaluation locaux pour suivre les investissements en adaptation.
 Activité 3.5 : Sensibilisation et formation des gouvernements locaux cibles sur la norme LoCAL et les caractéristiques du PBCRG

Composante 2 : Établissement de mécanismes de financement basés sur le pays pour accéder et canaliser les financements climatiques au niveau local et permettre des investissements locaux menés par la résilience climatique.

Activités retenues :	Résultats attendus :
Activité 5.1 : Transfert des allocations PBCRG aux gouvernements locaux cibles et mise en œuvre des investissements. Activité 5.2 : Réalisation des Évaluations de Performance Annuelles (EPA) dans les gouvernements locaux cibles. Activité 6.1 : Soutien aux institutions pour l'adoption et l'opérationnalisation du mécanisme PBCRG. Activité 6.2 : Soutien aux acteurs institutionnels pour la mobilisation de financements complémentaires. Activité 7.1 : Mise en place de Facilités de Financement Mixte et établissement de comités de gouvernance. Activité 7.2 : Attribution et mise en œuvre de projets d'adaptation dirigés par le secteur privé dans les zones locales cibles.	(v) Déploiement des PBCRG, transfert des allocations aux gouvernements locaux et mise en œuvre des investissements (vi) Institutionnalisation progressive du système PBCRG et attraction de financements supplémentaires pour son expansion. (vii) Établissement de Facilités de Financement Mixte et financement d'investissements d'adaptation générateurs de revenus dans chaque pays cible.

Le coût total du programme est estimé à 55 millions d'euros soit 36 078 MFCFA dont : (i) 47 millions d'euros attendus du FVC soit 30 876 MFCFA ; (ii) 6,2 millions d'euros soit 4 046 MFCFA attendus du Conseil des Collectivités Territoriales de l'UEMOA (CCT UEMOA) ; (iii) 852 410 euros soit 559 MFCFA attendus du Fonds d'Équipement des Nations Unies (UNCDF) et (iv) une contribution en nature des pays évaluée à 1,4 millions d'euros soit 233 MFCFA.

Structuration du financement :

Financement Fonds Vert Climat (Don)	•FVC : 47 068 480 (€) Soit => 30 875 746 200 FCFA
Cofinancement des partenaires (Don)	•CCT UEMOA : 6 168 390 (€) Soit => 4 046 309 630 FCFA •UNCDF : 852 410,83 (€) Soit => 559 160 194 FCFA
Cofinancement Pays (Nature)	•Pays : 1 415 390,17 (€) => 353 847,54 (€) par pays Soit => 232 115 140 FCFA par Pays
Montant Total du Programme	55 504 670 millions d'euros (€) Soit => 36 409 675 903 FCFA

III. ACTIONS A ENTREPRENDRE ET CALENDRIER

La mission a permis de passer en revue les principaux points d'attention à prendre en compte dans la finalisation du document de projet.

Répartition des fonds par pays

Chaque pays bénéficiera d'une répartition des fonds du programme à part égale. Néanmoins, l'initiative LOCAL au Mali est la 3^{ème} phase, c'est-à-dire, celle des investissements. En conséquence et contrairement aux trois (3) autres pays du programme, le Mali bénéficiera d'une cagnotte financière légère plus grande.

Critères de sélection des communes et des zones d'intervention

Le Burkina Faso, au regard des critères de l'initiative LoCAL et en lien avec la situation socio-économique, sécuritaire, climatique des Collectivité Locales, procèdera à la sélection des communes d'intervention pendant l'exécution du programme avec une approche « faire-faire ».

Cadre institutionnel du programme au titre Burkina Faso

L'AND FVC du Burkina Faso et les parties prenantes nationales se sont réunies et ont proposé l'arrimage institutionnel et la composition du Comité de pilotage, du Comité Technique et de l'Unité de Gestion du Projet qui seront mis en place. Le schéma proposé prend en compte les expériences et acquis de la phase I du projet LoCAL en cours (cf. Annexe 3).

Ligne de refinancement

L'AND et les parties prenantes proposent pour la pérennité et la traçabilité de la ligne de crédit que la subvention octroyée au secteur privé soit remboursable en capital.

Pour une cohérence d'actions et la traçabilité de la ligne de refinancement, il a été recommandé que le cadre institutionnel et de contrôle de la facilité soient organisés en incluant les structures étatiques habilitées.

Chronogramme de travail :

17 mai 2024	Responsable	27 mai 2024	Responsable	30 mai 2024	Responsable
Elaboration et actualisation du cadre institutionnel, ainsi que la composition du COPIL COTECH et de l'UGP	Burkina Faso	Elaboration et transmission à la BOAD de la lettre de non-objection du programme régional	Burkina Faso	Révision et soumission du Document Complet de Projet au FVC	BOAD

IV. CONCLUSION

La mission tient à remercier la partie burkinabè pour son hospitalité et sa disponibilité. Le Secrétariat Exécutif du FVC du Burkina Faso a grandement facilité la mobilisation des parties prenantes, la logistique et la restauration au profit des participants et de l'équipe de mission au cours des séances de travail.

Les parties prenantes burkinabè ont transmis une architecture inclusive du cadre institutionnel du programme régional au titre du Burkina Faso.

Une série de documents cadre (cf. liste en annexe 4).

L'AND FVC du Burkina Faso transmettra un courrier à la BOAD pour solliciter la désignation d'un représentant de la Banque au sein du Comité Technique du LoCAL avec la possibilité d'une participation hybride aux sessions.

La BOAD a également informé la partie Burkinabè de l'arrivée prochaine d'une mission de la Banque relative à l'élaboration d'un Programme Climat Pays qui permettra de développer un pipeline de projets climats sectoriels matures. Une session de préparation en virtuel a déjà été organisée à cet effet.

Enfin, la BOAD a informé la partie burkinabè de l'organisation prochaine d'un Séminaire Finance Climat au profit des Etats membres de l'UMOA pour travailler sur une harmonisation de la nomenclature des études climat et les mécanismes d'abondement du Fonds Etude (FEC) de la BOAD (FEC). Un courrier d'invitation parviendra au Ministère en charge de l'Economie et des Finances afin de mobiliser un expert économiste (Economie et finance) et un expert adaptation/atténuation (Environnement) qui seront pris en charge par la BOAD.

Fait à Ouagadougou, le 17 mai 2024

Pour la BOAD

Ibrahim TRAORE
Responsable du Domaine Développement des
Projets Climats, représentant le Directeur du
DEFIC

Pour la Partie Burkinabè



Nepvida Lamech KABORE
Autorité Nationale Désignée du FVC du
Burkina Faso



Annexe 01 : PPT de Présentation du programme LoCAL
(PDF)

Annexe 02 : Listes de présences
(Scan PDFx4)

Annexe 03 : Arrangement Institutionnel du Programme LoCAL au Burkina Faso

Catégorisation du projet au niveau national

Sur le plan national, en fonction de leur rattachement et de leur mode de gestion, les projets et programmes de développement sont classés en quatre (04) catégories. Les catégories applicables au présent projet sont les suivantes :

- Catégorie 1 : Projet exécuté directement par l'administration publique ;
- Catégorie 2 : Projet nécessitant pour sa mise en œuvre, la création d'une structure autonome d'exécution placée sous la tutelle de l'administration publique.

Au regard des critères de classification et dans un souci d'efficacité, le choix s'est porté sur la catégorie 2 : Projet nécessitant pour sa mise en œuvre la création d'une structure autonome d'exécution placée sous la tutelle de l'administration publique.

Entité d'exécution et Unité de Gestion du Projet (UGP)

Au Burkina Faso, l'entité d'exécution (EE) du projet est le Fonds d'Intervention pour l'Environnement (FIE), un Fonds d'Etat sous la tutelle technique du Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (MEEA). La principale mission du FIE est de contribuer à la réalisation des objectifs environnementaux du Burkina Faso, notamment la réduction de la dégradation de l'environnement et des pertes économiques associées, ainsi que la lutte contre les effets négatifs du changement climatique. À cette fin, le FIE est un instrument financier robuste chargé de mobiliser des financements nationaux et internationaux en faveur de l'environnement et du climat.

Le FIE, potentielle entité accréditée auprès du FVC et du Fonds d'adaptation (passage au stage 2 du processus d'accréditation du FVC), joue un rôle fiduciaire dans la mise en œuvre des Plans de développement intégré communaux (PDIC) avec la Banque mondiale ainsi que le projet PADA/REDD+ financé par la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD). Par exemple, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du projet PADA/REDD+, le mécanisme financier utilisé pour le déploiement des ressources s'est basé sur la performance du Réseau des Caisses Populaires du Burkina Faso (RCPBF) qui ont une expérience en matière de soutien aux communautés et qui couvre l'ensemble du territoire national. Cette collaboration s'est matérialisée par la signature d'une convention entre le FIE et le RCPBF.

Une Unité de Gestion du Projet (UGP) sera mise en place au sein du FIE. Les membres de l'UGP seront recrutés par appel à candidatures pour la coordination et le suivi de la mise en œuvre du projet. Elle est composée de :

- un (e) Coordonnateur (trice) ;
- un (e) Expert (e) en suivi-évaluation ;
- un (e) Expert (e) en sauvegardes environnementale et sociale ;
- un (e) Comptable ;
- un (e) Analyste financier (ère) ;

- un (e) Chargé (e) de communication ;
- un (e) Expert (e) en développement local et gestion des collectivités territoriales ;
- un (e) Expert (e) en adaptation aux changements climatiques ;
- un (e) Secrétaire de Direction ;
- un (e) Chauffeur coursier.

Pour ce qui est de la passation des marchés, elle sera sous la responsabilité du Spécialiste en passation des marchés de chaque collectivité territoriale concernée par la mise en du projet.

Secrétariat technique LoCAL

Dans le cadre du déploiement du Mécanisme LoCAL au Burkina Faso, il a été mis en place un Comité technique LoCAL par arrêté n°1368/MEEA/CAB du 14 juillet 2022 portant création, attributions et composition d'un Comité Technique du « Mécanisme de financement de l'adaptation au changement climatique au niveau local » (Comité Technique LoCAL Burkina Faso). La mission principale de ce Comité est de coordonner et de suivre la mise en œuvre du Mécanisme LoCAL au Burkina Faso. Placé sous la présidence du FIE, ce comité dispose d'un Secrétariat Technique composé de techniciens du FIE, de l'Autorité Nationale Désignée du Fonds vert pour le climat (AND/FVC), de la Direction Générale du Développement Territorial (DGDT) et de la Direction Générale des Collectivités Territoriales (DGCT). A ces structures, il conviendra d'ajouter la Direction Générale de la Coopération (DGCOOP) et l'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement des Collectivités Territoriales (ADCT). Dans le cadre du présent projet, ce secrétariat s'assurera en collaboration avec l'UGP de l'alignement des différents documents/livrables avec le menu d'investissement du LoCAL. Aussi, il collaborera avec l'UGP pour lever les goulots d'étranglement qui pourrait entraver la mise en œuvre du projet. Pour finir, le secrétariat technique contribuera à la consolidation des documents préparés par l'UGP avant transmission au Comité de Pilotage (COPIL) qui est composé de la majorité des membres du Comité Technique LoCAL.

Comité de pilotage (COPIL)

Afin de faciliter la mise en œuvre du projet, un Comité de Pilotage (COPIL) sera mis en place conformément aux dispositions du décret n°2021-1383/PRES/PM/MEFP du 31 décembre 2021 portant réglementation général des projets et programmes de développement exécutés au Burkina Faso. Le COPIL sert d'organe d'orientation et de pilotage du projet. Le COPIL se réunira en session ordinaire deux (02) fois par an pour superviser la mise en œuvre du projet et rendre compte des progrès accomplis. Il peut toutefois se réunir en session extraordinaire sur convocation de son Président. Conformément à la réglementation en vigueur, le COPIL est composé de membres statutaires et de membres observateurs.

Les membres statutaires sont :

Président : le responsable du programme budgétaire « Gouvernance environnementale et développement durable »

Rapporteur : le Coordonnateur national du projet LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali et Niger)

Membres :

- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) en charge de la planification du ministère de tutelle technique (DGESS/MEEA) ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) en charge de la coordination et de l'évaluation des investissements publics (DGEP/MEFP) ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) en charge du budget (DGB/MEFP) ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) du trésor et de la comptabilité publique (DGTCP/MEFP) ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) en charge de la Coopération (DGCOOP/MEFP) ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) en charge du contrôle des marchés publics du ministère de tutelle technique (DCMEF/MEEA) ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) en charge de la coordination des projets et programmes du ministère de tutelle technique (DCPPP/DGESS/MEEA) ;
- l'Autorité Nationale Désignée du Fonds vert pour le climat ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) du Fonds d'Intervention pour l'Environnement ;
- le/la Secrétaire Permanent (e) du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) des collectivités territoriales ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) du Développement Territorial ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) de l'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement des Collectivités Territoriales (ADCT) ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) de l'Économie Verte et du Changement Climatique ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) des Aménagements Hydrauliques et du Développement de l'Irrigation ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) de l'Agence Nationale de la Météorologie ;
- le/la Directeur (trice) Général (e) de l'Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles du Burkina Faso ;
- le/la Secrétaire Exécutif (ive) de l'Association des Municipalités du Burkina Faso ;
- le/la représentant (e) des bénéficiaires : commune de ...

Les observateurs sont :

- le(s) représentants des Partenaires techniques et financiers du LoCAL+ : Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD) et Fonds d'équipement des Nations Unies (UNCDF) ;
- Personnes ressources (02 maximum).

Annexe 04 : Liste des documents à fournir par structure

Liste des documents à fournir par la FIE	Liste des documents à fournir par l'AND
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loi N°10-027 du 12 juillet 2010, portant création de la FIE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Arrêté portant création du comité technique du LoCAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documentation complète de l'expérience du Projet d'appui au développement de l'anacarde dans le bassin de la Comoé pour la REDD+ (PADA/REDD+) notamment ce qui concerne les flux financiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Documentation concernant le maillage du territoire par la Caisse Populaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">



**MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT,
OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND
THE ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION**

**DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AND FUNDING
MOBILIZATION**

**NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY
FOR THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND**

N° 00535 /MINEDDTE/CAB/DCIMF

REPUBLIQUE OF COTE D'IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Work



Abidjan, the **15 JUL 2024**

To
Madam Executive Director of the
Green Climate Fund Secretariat
175 Art Center-daero
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon 406-840
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

**Re: Funding proposal for the GCF by West African Development Bank (BOAD)
regarding the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+)**

Dear Madam,

We refer to the programme titled **LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)** in Côte d'Ivoire as included in the funding proposal submitted by **West African Development Bank (BOAD)** to us on 23 May 2024.

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of **YAO Marcel**, the Focal Point of **Côte d'Ivoire**.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- (a) The government of **Côte d'Ivoire** has no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal;
- (b) The programme as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of **Côte d'Ivoire**;

(c) In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the programme as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.



We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed.

We also confirm that our no-objection applies to all projects or activities to be implemented within the scope of the programme.

Furthermore, the initiative will be housed by the National Climate Change Programme and monitored by the Directorate of International Cooperation and Funding Mobilization.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,



YAO Marcel

Director of International Cooperation and Funding Mobilization

Focal Point

Côte d'Ivoire

Agence de l'Environnement et du
Développement Durable (AEDD)

Bamako, le **02 AOÛT 2024**



N° **00550** /MEADD/AEDD.

*The Director General of the Environment
and Sustainable Development Agency*

To

Madam Carolina Fuentes
Director Executive of Green Climate Funds
G-Tower, 24-4 Songodo dong Yeonsu gu
Incheon City Republic of Korea

Re : Funding proposal for the GCF by West African Bank of Development (BOAD) regarding LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)

Dear Madam,

We refer to the programme titled **LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)** in Mali as included in the funding proposal submitted by **West African Bank of Development (BOAD)** to us on 13 May 2024.

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of **Zantigui Boua KONE**, the National Designated Authority of **Mali**.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- The government of **Mali** has no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal;
- The programme as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of **Mali**;
- In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the programme as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed.

We also confirm that our no-objection applies to all projects or activities to be implemented within the scope of the programme

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,

Zantigui Boua KONE
Director General of the The Environment and Sustainable Development Agency
National Designated Authority
Mali

REBLIQUE DU NIGER



Fraternité – Travail – Progrès

=====
CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

=====
CONSEIL NATIONAL DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT POUR UN DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

SECRETARIAT EXECUTIF

=====

To: The Green Climate Fund ("GCF")

Niamey, 07/28/2024

Re: Funding proposal for the GCF by West African Bank of Development (BOAD) regarding LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)

Dear Madam, Sir,

We refer to the programme titled **LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)** in **Niger** as included in the funding proposal submitted by **West African Bank of Development (BOAD)** to us on 16 May 2024.

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of **Dr. Kamaye Maâzou**, the National Designated Authority of **Niger**.

Pursuant to GCF decision B.08/10, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- (a) The government of **Niger** has no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal;
- (b) The programme as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of **Niger**;
- (c) In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the programme as included in the funding proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the programme as included in the funding proposal has been duly followed.

We also confirm that our no-objection applies to all projects or activities to be implemented within the scope of the programme

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'K' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Dr. Kamayé Maâzou

Executive Secretary of the National Council of the Environment for Sustainable Development (CNEDD)
National Designated Authority

Niger

Secretariat's assessment of FP247

Proposal name:	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)
Accredited entity:	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)
Countries:	Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger
Project/programme size:	Medium

I. Overall assessment of the Secretariat

- The funding proposal is presented to the Board for consideration with the following remarks:

Strengths	Points of caution
The programme presents innovative solutions to improve, at scale, the adaptive capacity of communities in the target countries through improved local governance that places communities and other local actors at the centre of adaptation planning and action. This will contribute towards ensuring that adaptation action and investments are focused at directly addressing the adaptation needs of communities and their localities.	As three of the target countries are faced with social and institutional fragility, there are additional risks for a timely and synchronized implementation of the programme. A range of mitigation measures have been built into the programme's design including disaggregated disbursement per country and reallocation clauses and provision of a regional platform to enable the participating countries to share experiences and learn from each other.
The focus on promoting the participation of local actors, especially communities and local private-sector players such as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and the deployment of innovative financial mechanisms to facilitate their involvement in decision-making and implementation of adaptation actions and investments will help the participating countries to uphold the principles of locally led adaptation including stimulating local capabilities and institutional strengthening; investing in achieving the devolution of decision-making to the lowest appropriate level; addressing the structural inequalities faced by marginalized groups in the societies of participating countries, including women and youth; and making predictable adaptation finance more easily accessible.	
The programme's focus on strengthening governance systems at the national and local levels of the participating countries and its implementation through both national and regional institutions is commendable, because it	

<p>will enable building on the existing capacities, structures and governance mechanisms in the West Africa region, while continuing to build the region's capacity at all levels.</p>	
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2. The Board may wish to consider approving this funding proposal in accordance with the term sheet agreed between the Secretariat and the accredited entity (AE), and, if considered appropriate, subject to the conditions set out in annex II of document GCF/B.40/02.

II. Summary of the Secretariat's assessment

2.1 Project background

3. The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility+ (LoCAL+) – West Africa programme is an intervention aimed at promoting climate-resilience among communities and local economies in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Niger, by empowering local governments and stakeholders with knowledge and know-how to identify and plan for response to climate change risks and impacts, and with improved access to adaptation finance for delivering climate-resilient investments that ensure the resilience of local livelihoods and systems. The objective of the programme is to enhance the institutional, technical and financial capacities of local governments and private actors in the four target countries with the view to leveraging the improved capacities to stimulate the integration of climate resilience into standard development practices and to boost climate-compatible investments in key sectors including climate resilient livelihoods, health and well-being, water and food security, infrastructure, and ecosystems.

4. The West Africa region is home to a large number of fragile communities which are highly dependent on the local ecosystems for their survival, and are now facing agricultural losses, recurrent food crises, both water scarcity and extreme flooding, and environmental degradation induced by increasing temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns. The extreme climate variability in the target countries has, since the 1970s, resulted in challenges to livelihoods, food security and economic and governance stability.

5. The programme will overcome these challenges by helping to empower local governments in the target countries to make risk-informed adaptation decisions based on locally identified solutions and priorities, and by supporting locally-led investments in key areas including climate-adapted agriculture, forestry and ecosystem conservation, agroforestry, water and health, energy efficiencies and renewables, climate-resilient infrastructure, and coastal areas.

6. The programme is requesting EUR 44.38 million of GCF financing. The total cost of the programme, including co-financing, is EUR 52.82 million, with co-financing primarily in the form of grants and in-kind contributions from the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Council of Territorial Communities/Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine, Conseil des Collectivités Territoriales (WAEMU CTC/UEMOA CCT) and the governments of the participating countries.

7. In terms of environmental and social safeguards (ESS), this proposal has been categorized as environmental and social (E&S) risk Category I3 (low level of intermediation). The review by the Secretariat confirms the E&S risk category assigned by the AE.

2.2 Component-by-component analysis

Component 1: The awareness and response capacities of local governments, local actors and communities are strengthened and promote local adaptation responses (total cost: EUR 15.83 million; GCF cost: EUR 10.46 million)

8. Component 1 will provide dedicated technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of local governments and stakeholders to identify climate risks and plan for and implement mitigating and adaptation response measures by (i) enhancing awareness of climate change risks and impacts at the local levels; (ii) improving the availability of and access for local stakeholders to climate data for risk-informed local decision-making; (iii) enhancing the capacities of local governments to plan, budget, implement and monitor for effective locally led adaptation; and (iv) supporting local actors in the target countries to prepare bankable adaptation investment proposals and to access blended financing instruments. This component clearly demonstrates the added value that GCF investments will provide in supporting and complementing the efforts of the vulnerable local governments and communities in the target countries to identify, assess and develop plans for sustainable investment and financing of the additional cost of adaptation to the challenges that climate change poses for them.

Component 2: Country-based financing mechanisms to access and channel climate finance at the local level are established and enable locally led climate resilience building investments in priority sectors (total cost: EUR 34.92 million; GCF cost: EUR 31.85 million)

9. Component 2 will support the development of mechanisms for stimulating, enabling and promoting investment in and financing for locally led climate resilience building in priority sectors of the participating countries. This component will facilitate the establishment and strengthening of country-based financing mechanisms to access and channel climate finance at the local level by supporting the institutionalization and scaling out of the LoCAL Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant system in the four target countries, and by supporting the establishment of blended finance facilities in the target countries to catalyse public- and private-sector adaptation finance for revenue-generating investments at the local level. This component clearly demonstrates some of the ways in which GCF financing can be used innovatively to catalyse and promote the numerous advantages and benefits that enhanced direct access to financing for adaptation and locally-led climate action create for vulnerable communities.

Programme management and coordination (total cost: EUR 2.06 million; GCF cost: EUR 2.06 million)

10. Project implementation and monitoring and evaluation costs have been adequately provided for, and specific activities have been planned and integrated within the design of the programme to ensure that project implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes will be effectively coordinated.

Gender and environmental and social management framework aspects

11. A costed environmental and social management framework (ESMF) was developed for the programme, outlining specific activities that will sufficiently ensure that ESS safeguards are put in place and observed throughout the programme's lifespan. A well-designed gender assessment and action plan was also developed, laying out costed plans of actions that will be undertaken in the four programme countries to ensure that gender equality, equity and safeguards will be upheld throughout the lifespan of the programme.

III. Assessment of performance against investment criteria

3.1 Impact potential

Scale: High

12. The West African region where the project sites are located, faces significant climate variability and change, affecting livelihoods, food security, and economic stability. Since the 1970s, extreme weather events have led to agricultural losses, food crises, water scarcity, flooding, and environmental degradation. The region's warming exceeds the global average, with the Sahel region experiencing the most significant warming.

13. The programme seeks to support the countries to addressing these climate challenges by contributing to the following GCF results areas:

- (a) A.1: Most vulnerable people and communities (30%)
- (b) A.2: Health and well-being, and food and water security (30%)
- (c) A.3: Infrastructure and built environment (20%)
- (d) A.4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services (20%)

14. A consultative exercise in each country undertaken as part of the project development, resulted in a list of eligible adaptation investments based on specific conditions and climate risks (see annexes A2, B2, C2, D2). These investments will target sensitive locations with unique socio-economic and environmental challenges and opportunities. Local governments and communities will make decisions for relevant adaptation options. Geographical areas will be selected through consultations and assessment of conditions to ensure effective and efficient GCF funding deployment. It will support local governments, actors, and communities in identifying, planning, financing, and implementing catalytic adaptation investments based on robust evidence of localized climate risks and impacts.

15. The programme will support 524,000 direct beneficiaries and 3.49 million indirect beneficiaries. It would effectively increase climate change resilience in up to 85 local governments in four countries by providing technical assistance (component 1), performance-based climate resilience grants (component 2 activity 2.1), and blended finance instruments (component 2 activity 2.2).

Table 1: Estimated beneficiaries of the LoCAL+ programme per country

Country	Target local governments	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Estimated number of indirect beneficiaries	Total population
Burkina Faso	20	175,111	1,167,406	20,903,273
Côte d'Ivoire	20	109,613	730,757	26,378,274
Mali	20	54,835	365,564	20,250,833
Niger	25	184,479	1,229,857	24,206,644
TOTAL	85	524,038	3,493,584	91,739,024

Source: Funding proposal annex 17.

16. The programme will specifically target adaptation investments in seven core areas for local climate resilience building in the four countries: climate change-adapted agriculture, forestry, agroforestry, water and health, energy efficiency, renewable energies, climate resilient infrastructure, and coastal areas (Côte d'Ivoire). The grant finance will cover additional costs of public, locally led climate resilient investments. The programme also aims to address adaptation finance constraints of local private sector actors through the blended finance facility.

17. Within the context of the region, where about 70% of the population derive their livelihoods from rainfed, subsistent agriculture, access to finance and terms (interest rates and tenure) of existing options remains a major challenge, and particularly climate finance is non-existent.

18. The benefits and impact potential of this intervention is therefore very significant.

3.2 Paradigm shift potential

Scale: High

19. The programme demonstrates high paradigm-shift potential in that this is the first time that a Blended Finance Facility will be used alongside the PBCRG system to support both local governments (public) and private sector adaptation investments in the region. This model will mobilize GCF's financial products, local financial sector products, and private sector bankable projects, thereby strengthening climate resilience in local communities. This approach is envisaged to improve SMEs and local producer organizations' access to finance through flexible eligibility criteria and local-level funds.

20. The paradigm shift potential is well embedded across the two components of the programme and is well designed to be impactful over the long term. It particularly, demonstrates the following drivers of paradigm shift:

21. **Transformational planning and programming:** The programme aims to promote strategic approaches for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in long-term planning and decision-making, including new investment models that can inform the programming of Readiness, NAPs, NDCs, local strategic plans. The programme seeks to establish the LoCAL and blended financing systems and processes in targeted countries and attract domestic/sub-national and international climate finance through individual Financing Agreements with in-country Executing Entities. It would benefit from UNCDF rich experience as an Implementing Partner, providing expertise and quality assurance for the design, implementation, and monitoring of PBCRG Facilities, thereby consolidating LoCAL and attracting domestic and international climate finance.

22. It would adopt a strategic approach to stimulating a shift towards enhancing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in the target countries by focusing on promoting knowledge of climate risks and impacts and adaptation planning and investment, and on promoting active participation of local-level actors, including the most marginalized groups: women, girls and youth, as key players in shaping and driving adaptation action and innovative ways of financing it. This can help to ensure the long-term security and sustainability of adaptation solutions and investments by fostering needs-based prioritization of interventions and investments and encouraging mobilisation of local and national financing for sustaining and scaling up locally appropriate solutions and investments. The employment and income opportunities that the programme will create will help in cushioning communities from current and future climate shocks and impacts, while the investment in infrastructure, health, water and food, and ecosystem sectors will further help to improve wellbeing and food and water security in the four participating countries.

23. **Catalyzing climate Innovation:** When the proposal was initially submitted to the secretariat, it was a traditional LoCAL architecture with the business-as-usual interventions that did not comprehensively address the unique sustainable livelihoods challenges faced by the vulnerable communities in the region. Access to robust climate risk information and decision support systems, and finance to drive community private sector uptake of local climate action was not adequately articulated.

24. The secretariat project team then worked with BOAD to explore a number of paradigm-shifting ideas from the GCF portfolio for consideration, which include an innovative financing

architecture and implementation arrangement that builds on baseline interventions in the region that have demonstrated some level of good success and room for improvement. BOAD took on the challenge and commissioned a study to mobilize best practices and lessons in the region to re-define how a successful LoCAL and other decentralized local climate action intervention could be configured to maximize impact on the ground. Bringing together the micro-finance institutions within the intervention areas for local climate action and enabling coordination by well-established regional level mechanisms (The UEMOA CCT and CIF) is envisaged to ensure coherence, complementarity and learning at all levels. This has the potential to unlock barriers to regional integration and trade among the participating communities and beyond.

25. The programme proposes a climate risk-informed ACCAF M&E framework for evaluating the adaptation benefits and impacts on target communities through local governments to help track investments and progress in improving community resilience and local economies. It envisages that a mid-term and final evaluation will inform countries on the strategic alignment of project implementation in meeting GCF and programme outcomes. Additionally, design and implementation insights would strengthen the paradigm shift potential of initiatives for effective local adaptation finance and action. It also ensures the rights of indigenous communities in each of the four countries are inherently addressed in the design and implementation.

26. The programme also adopts a systems approach to comprehensively integrate feedback loops and causal relationships through a systems dynamic modeling and sustainable asset valuation. As a result, it adequately captures dynamic policy and decision-making processes across a range of spatio-temporal scales.

27. The proposal will benefit from the adoption of digital transformation at the local level (e.g. e-infrastructure, IoT, Big data analytics, and connectivity) to help reduce costs and enhance resilience, efficiency, and effectiveness of interventions. Fintech and related technologies can enhance financial transactions and utility of critical resources. Widely adopting satellite technologies can enhance locally-led anticipatory approaches and help reduce loss and damage, while promoting local low- emission and climate-resilient development. A strong collaboration with the national meteorological and hydrological services, regional climate centers (ACMAD and AGRHYMET) and the ICT community can drive uptake and investments in climate innovation. Since the programme targets intervention at the local communities, it should ensure that project-scale disaggregated climate information services that resolves the spatio-temporal details of climate risks are made widely available. It can learn from the county level climate services demonstrated in Kenya and the Woreda level information presented in Ethiopian National Framework for Climate Services.

28. **Mobilization of finance at scale:** It aims to enhance access to domestic and international climate finance, promote blended finance, strengthen climate finance facilities, and make disaster risk finance more accessible to local governments, communities, and financial institutions, including micro-finance institutions.

29. Enabling collaboration among financial institutions, including micro-finance institutions in intervention areas, coordinated by an effective regional arrangement, promotes coherence, complementarity, knowledge learning, and catalytic potential for scaling up finance and innovation. It promotes a proven incentive-based mechanism to create an enabling environment for encouraging local governments and actors to pool expertise and resources to promote integration of adaptation needs and solutions into local development plans, budgets and processes.

30. This is the first time such an approach is being applied in the communities to enable climate finance to reach the most vulnerable communities to demonstrate that security of

sustainable livelihoods is possible where innovative concessional climate finance is made readily available to communities, government, private sector and stakeholders.

31. **Expansion and replication of knowledge:** Local private sector, community and institutional collaboration on climate investments is being used for knowledge brokering, with a focus on monitoring evaluation and learning to ensure impact evaluation, lessons, and best practices inform future programming.

32. In summary, the LoCAL+ programme presents an innovative and strategic approach to promoting and increasing the participation of the sub-national governments, communities and local-level private sector actors in the development and implementation of climate change adaptation strategies in the four target countries. The approach is scalable and can be practically implemented across the Sahel region and beyond, building on lessons and outputs and outcomes of the programme.

3.3 Sustainable development potential

Scale: High

33. The programme contributes directly towards efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 1 (No poverty); SDG 5 (Gender equality); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); and SDG 13 (Climate action).

34. The programme also significantly aligns/contributes to the GCF targeted results for 2024-2027 (USP-2), specifically:

- (a) Target 1 (Developing countries directly supported to advance NDC/NAP/LTS implementation): The four developing countries supported to implement their NDC/NAP/LTS
- (b) Target 2 (Direct Access Entities): BOAD is a Direct Access Entity
- (c) Target 3 (Climate Information and Early Warning Systems): Project areas in the four countries would be protected by robust early warning systems
- (d) Target 4 (Food): promote investment in transformative agricultural practices
- (e) Target 5 (Ecosystems): Promote investment in ecosystem-based adaptation measures
- (f) Target 6 (Infrastructure): Social and community infrastructure made resilient through investment in climate proofing
- (g) Target 7 (Clean Energy) Renewable energy sources to drive the interventions
- (h) Target 9 (Adaptation and Locally-led Action): The proposal is an adaptation and locally-led action proposal
- (i) Target 10 (Local private sector early-stage ventures and MSME innovation): The project will support the development of a Blended Finance Facility that will be deployed to provide grants as broad-based seed and early-stage capital to MSMEs and build the capacity of MSMEs to identify and develop and promote home-grown innovative climate solutions, business models and technologies in a self-sufficient way
- (j) Target 11 (National and regional financial institutions): Implementation would be through financial institutions at the global, regional, national and subnational levels including micro-finance institutions – component 2

35. To comprehensively assess the potential social, economic and environmental co-benefits, the programme uses a systems dynamic and sustainable asset valuation approach to explore the socio-economic and biophysical determinants to inform dynamic policy and decision-making processes that could result in sustainable livelihoods in the intervention areas.

It demonstrates scenarios that could reduce climate-related costs and generate new benefits, supporting sustainable and climate resilient communities. It also shows how the co-benefits complement priority multi-sectoral/integrated interventions, such as water retention, forest restoration, solar water pumps, sustainable agriculture practices, and ecosystem quality.

36. The assessment of eligible investment options for potential GCF-financed interventions for the four countries is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Eligible investment options for potential GCF-financed interventions for the participating countries.

Intervention area	Action	Avoided costs								Added benefits						Climate resilient and diversified livelihoods (ARA 1.0)	Health and well-being, food security and water resources (ARA 2.0)	Climate resilient infrastructure and built environment (ARA 3.0)	Protection of ecosystems and ecosystem services (ARA 4.0)	
		Soil erosion	Pests and diseases	Water shortages	Water quality	Flood damage	Fire damage	Human health	Infrastructure maintenance	Income	Job creation	Food security and nutrition	Access to electricity	Time savings	Carbon Sequestration					
Climate change-adapted agriculture	Climate-adapted agriculture and soil protection	x								x	x	x		x	x	x				x
	Increase in irrigation capacity	x		x						x	x	x				x				
	Testing of climate change-adapted farming practices	x		x						x		x								
Climate change-adapted forestry	Sustainable management of natural forests and improved reforestation/planting efforts	x		x	x	x				x	x	x			x					x
	Protection of forests and wetlands to rationalize the use of resources.	x		x	x	x				x	x	x			x					x
	Dissemination of improved practices for managing degraded lands	x		x	x	x				x	x	x			x					x
Climate change-adapted agroforestry	Restoration of deforested areas and reforestation	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x					x
	Implementation of agroforestry practices	x		x	x					x	x	x			x					x
	Grazing area management and adaptation based on ecosystem conservation	x								x	x	x		x	x					x
Water and Health	Forest fire prevention and control measures								x		x			x	x					x
	Development of community water points and protection			x		x				x	x									x
	Development of lowlands, water points and deepening of wells	x	x	x						x	x	x								x
Energy efficiency and renewable energies	Modifications to houses to optimize water intake			x	x				x		x									x
	Active land management to optimize water intake	x		x	x	x					x									x
	Creation of resilient water points	x		x	x	x				x	x									x
Climate resilient infrastructure	Promotion of the efficient use of wood energy and access to alternative energies										x		x	x						x
	Promote and develop energy savings and efficiency								x		x		x	x						x
	Promotion and development of renewable energies								x		x		x	x						x
Climate resilient infrastructure	Rehabilitation of road transport (rural roads) to make them resilient.					x			x	x	x	x		x						x
	Construction of resilient public facilities					x			x	x	x									x

37. The economic, social and environmental co-benefits that the programme offers would be achieved and sustained through the capacity-strengthening that the programme will provide to local governments and communities to enhance their ability to create, diversify and sustain local adaptation plans, livelihood strategies and opportunities for the communities.

38. The provision of financing for MSMEs will create livelihood opportunities which will help boost production and income, which will in turn contribute towards improved productivity and sustainable management of ecosystems by local communities, thus offering communities excellent opportunities to create value and economic possibilities across the value chain of the numerous local products and farming systems. This will help to establish resilient ecosystems and landscapes across the target countries, with the potential for scaling up to the entire West Africa region. These livelihood security and enhanced ecosystem management outcomes will further build resilience in the target communities.

39. The climate-proof community infrastructure and the financing mechanisms that the programme will promote will provide the incentives and architecture to foster added value to key commodities and products in the jurisdictions of beneficiary local governments and bring innovation and technology into local health, water, and agriculture and food systems in the participating countries. These factors will help communities generate, process and transform key products, with enhanced access to surrounding markets and thereby further generate security and resilience for livelihoods.

40. The programme clearly demonstrates how high sustainable development potential can be achieved by the appropriate selection of targeted interventions. The success of the programme greatly depends on the peace and stability of the region and particularly in the intervention areas. Major risks include the prevailing socio-political, environmental and economic risks of the region. Additionally, the regional nature of the programme could present some challenges with coordination and project implementation. The use of information and communication technologies should bring some significant benefits including reducing transaction cost and enhancing coordination, efficiency and effectiveness. It is recommended that an adaptive management is adopted for the implementation of the programme to ensure that risks in each country does not stall implementation in the others. It is also recommended that the programme implementation period be increased to 7 years given the complexities outlined above.

3.4 Needs of the recipient

Scale: High

41. The programme targets one of the world's most vulnerable regions, where water, food and livelihoods insecurity conditions arise from the various hazards posed by extreme climate variability, which are compounded by the high political fragility in the target countries.

42. The communities are facing severe challenges from climate change that is threatening their current livelihood strategies and yet they lack the financial resources and access to credit facilities to support their effort to secure their livelihoods and natural capital from the impacts of climate change. This is further complicated by the fact that the countries are heavily-indebted and unable to secure concessional finance internationally. Without access to concessional finance and investments, the local economies and food systems will not be able to provide vulnerable communities in the target countries with the safety nets they need.

43. Through the blended finance facilities, the proposed interventions will help communities transform their livelihood options, local food systems and ecosystems to become resilient and diverse and to foster long-term food systems and landscapes, thereby building resilience and adaptive capacity. The programme will fill an important gap through working with key regional, national and local institutions in both the public and private sectors and will help to foster long-term solutions through financial innovation, building access for communities to resilient infrastructure and health, water and food systems.

3.5 Country ownership

Scale: High

44. Country ownership is well embedded in the programme, which is fully aligned with the climate change and broader development aspirations, strategies and policies of all four target countries. The programme will promote the development of capacity among local governmental and non-governmental actors in the target countries to identify and analyse the climate risks and impacts that they face and to identify their own solutions and means to implement them. The programme also places an important focus on ensuring better synergy with ongoing regional and national strategies as well as actions being implemented in the target countries.

45. The programme is aligned with the nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans, climate change policies and programmes, as well as the four GCF country programmes. Furthermore, the programme has been developed with the strong participation and commitment of the governments concerned, as well as the participation and commitment of other national and local-level stakeholders, involving all levels of stakeholder groups, including grassroots and women and youth.

46. The AE is the West African Development Bank/Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), which has a long-standing presence in the target countries, and a wealth

of experience working with stakeholders and dealing with the development and environmental challenges in the four countries. BOAD offers a unique structure as well as experience and partnerships that will facilitate meaningful engagement and involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the target countries in the successful implementation and scaling up of the programme activities and outputs.

47. The architecture of the programme consists of the country governments acting through relevant national institutions as the executing entities (EEs). This will bolster the integration of local contexts and ownership in the programme's activities and outputs.

48. The programme is built on well-designed stakeholder consultations that were conducted throughout the programme development process, ensuring local knowledge, innovation and sustainability, and participation is fully embedded in the programme design.

3.6 Efficiency and effectiveness

Scale: Medium to high

49. The programme will directly support poor and vulnerable communities in the participating countries to strengthen their ability to secure, diversify and transform their own adaptive capacity and livelihood systems. It will target 524,000 direct beneficiaries and 3.49 million indirect beneficiaries and will drive innovation and transformation by providing access to finance for communities and MSMEs to participate meaningfully in undertaking resilience-building investments.

50. The funding amount is well justified to provide the support needed to unlock the transformation of livelihoods and local health, water and food systems and to provide innovative approaches and lessons for transforming climate governance in the participating countries and in the West Africa region in general. The programme is fostering an enabling environment for private and public sector investments through the structuring and deployment of Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grant mechanisms and blended financing facilities, and through collaboration with local governments, communities, MSMEs, and other actors to propel capacity-building and technology adoption and thereby foster an innovative approach to help create long-term financial innovation and sustainability.

51. The programme also has an innovative exit strategy that will enable scaling up its approach to finance across West Africa and will build access and partnership between local governments, communities and local private sector actors to tackle local climate change challenges with innovative and locally appropriate and developed solutions.

IV. Assessment of consistency with GCF safeguards and policies

4.1 Environmental and social safeguards

52. The LoCAL+ facility aims to support adaptation investments across seven key interventions area – identified as key drivers for local building climate resilience in the four West African countries. The facility is categorized as having a low level of intermediation (I3), given that the proposed portfolio of investments includes financial exposure to activities that predominantly have minimal or negligible adverse environmental and social impacts. The Secretariat confirms this categorization, which is within the AE's accreditation level. Only Category C investments will be eligible for financing and Category A and B investments will be excluded. The LoCAL+ facility has developed an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) that will guide the screening, categorization and development of an appropriate environmental and social action plan on activities that may have minimal environmental and social risks and/or impacts.

53. The programme intends to support numerous activities, including: awareness-raising and capacity-building, advisory services, support for adaptation planning, technical support and institutional strengthening, household-level facilities and production within an already built-up area (basic post-harvest processing, rainwater harvesting, pico- to micro-scale renewable energy, retrofit renewable energy systems and energy efficiency and conservation, smallholder agroforestry, and small-scale climate-resilient agriculture). Further activities are related to: small-scale rural and urban community-based projects, village-level rural water supply and drainage (including smallholder farm irrigation such as drip irrigation, shallow wells, etc.), rural energy, small-scale infrastructure (including in-situ rehabilitation, upgrading, and maintenance of existing public facilities where waste will not be an issue), small-scale, community-based watershed, habitat management and rehabilitation, climate resilient agriculture, soil and water conservation, and community forest management, among others.

54. Consultations have been conducted with representatives from government entities and local governments, development partners, civil society and vulnerable groups, and the academic and research community. The private sector will systematically engage with all entities concerned throughout the programme cycle. The ESMF likewise provides guidance in developing a grievance redress mechanism to receive, address and resolve issues and concerns of people affected, or potentially affected, by the activities under the LoCAL+ facility. Given the sensitivities in the target countries, the programme integrates a community-focused conflict resolution mechanism to manage the intricate sociopolitical situations that prevail.

55. **GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy & ESS7 (Indigenous Peoples).** Screening notes the presence of pastoralists in most of the countries involved. Consistent with the ESS categorization, the AE has excluded undertaking any activity that may bring adverse impacts to Indigenous Peoples and additionally provided an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework, which foresees undertaking consultations with Indigenous Peoples well in advance of the start of the projects. Recommendations have been provided toward the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge as a co-benefit. In line with their roles and functions, the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group is available to provide advice to the AE who is also encouraged to share emerging good practices and success stories.

56. **Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) safeguarding.** Recognizing the prevalence of GBV/SEAH in the host countries, the AE has identified both the contextual factors and risks specific to gender-based violence (GBV) and SEAH in all four targeted countries. The ESMF also identifies that the SEAH risks may be exaggerated the project through (a) the presence of programme staff or consultants spending time in communities, and (b) from the survivors and/or communities being unable to identify or report instances of SEAH. Therefore, the AE has incorporated specific capacity building activities and the establishment of a programme Grievance Redress Mechanism to prevent, management and address SEAH. The AE details the overall SEAH risks assessment and mitigation measures in the programme's gender assessment (Annex 8 of the funding proposal). The AE is recommended to further elaborate the SEAH risk screening and due diligence procedures as guidance to be followed at the subproject level under the blended finance facilities to be established by the programme.

4.2 Gender policy

57. The AE has provided a gender analysis and action plan and therefore complies with the gender policy of the fund.

58. The gender analysis was conducted through desk reviews as well as consultations with communities. The consultations at community levels in the three out of the four countries sought the views of women and women's groups. The desk review ensured to capture and incorporate lessons from a similar and previously conducted project, on the positive practices

that promoted women's empowerment and enhanced women's participation. All four countries, though committed to the empowerment of women and have policies and strategies in place, have gaps in implementing the policies and strategies to lift women and achieve the desired equality between women and men. Many interventions and investments exist in these countries that address gender inequality one of which is the LoCAL. This project had demonstrated (in the three countries) useful improvements to women and their decision-making position in risk management and environmental degradation. The project has seen results of the gender sensitive trainings which has helped elected officials and local authorities better serve vulnerable communities and in selecting women's groups for revenue generation activities. Other investments have focused on training for women's groups which helped the women start their own businesses; local level plans have been refined to include the views and interventions that address the needs of women and youth. These are some of the encouraging changes that has informed the design of the gender action plan for the project.

59. The current gender action plan will conduct further assessment with a focus also on gender-based differences in capacity and access needs of climate data and information, climate risk planning and budgeting, decision making and resilience building initiatives. Further the plan includes activities that will address several challenges to women particularly in accessing resources and participating in planning and decision-making processes. The lack of engagement of women and vulnerable people in the planning process is one of the bases for the increased vulnerability of women to climate change impacts and for leaving them behind in accessing needed resources to build resilient systems and develop mitigation measures. Women's lack of participation and the limited space for their engagement in planning processes results in limited number and kinds of investments that alleviate their specific burdens. Women struggle with the burden of multiple responsibilities (domestic and productive roles) limited access to land, credit, and financial support, which hinders their informed involvement in climate smart investment and other economic activities. Additionally, the lack of enabling environment and institutions as well as lack of understanding and awareness of the depth of the needs of women and other vulnerable people limits, the level and kind of representation and voice of women. There are gaps in leadership roles for women as well as gaps in the presence and voice of women in key functions of institutions. The gender action plan will address the multifaceted gaps in terms of capacity, awareness, creating access to resources to women, engaging women in various institutional setups as well as a focused financial investment towards women's groups. The gender action plan defines activities, indicators, and targets for women's participation and benefit with corresponding timelines and budget. Gender expertise also from local institutions will be mobilized to support the implementation of the gender action plan along with budgets to implement the gender action plan.

4.3 Risks

4.3.1. Overall programme assessment (medium risk)

60. The proposed adaptation programme for the four countries in West Africa – Burkina Faso, Côte D'Ivoire, Mali and Niger – aims to support investment in areas such as agriculture, forestry, water, energy efficiency, infrastructure and coastal areas. The programme plans to work with national institutions and local government in the four countries to increase their capacities and to channel climate finance at the local level towards identified priority sectors.

61. GCF has been requested to provide grant of EUR 44.38 million. Together with grant and in-kind contribution of EUR 8.44 million from the WAEMU CTC/UEMOA CCT and agencies from the four target countries, total programme financing is EUR 52.82 million. The co-financing ratio is 1.0:0.18 and accounts for 15 per cent of total financing.

4.3.2. **Accredited entity/executing entity capability to execute the current programme (medium risk)**

62. The AE is BOAD, a regional financial institution in West Africa mandated to promote development and economic integration in the subregion. BOAD mobilizes a combination of local resources from member State countries and foreign capital to invest in climate mitigation and adaptation changes as well as public and private sector projects/programmes for economic development. BOAD has a history of working with GCF after it was first accredited in August 2017 and re-accredited in July 2023. To date, GCF has approved four funding proposals with BOAD for cross-cutting and mitigation projects in the subregion.

63. BOAD will work with four national institutions as EEs, the Intervention Fund for the Environment (Burkina Faso), the Directorate General of Decentralization and Local Development (Côte D'Ivoire), the National Agency for Local Governments' Investment (Mali) and the National Agency for the Financing of Local Governments (Niger) to manage and channel funding for their respective countries. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) will serve as implementing partner and assist BOAD in programme implementation through recommendations to each national technical committee. Established in 1966, UNCDF has experience working in 42 developing countries overseeing finance work with public and private resources.

4.3.3. **Programme-specific execution risks (medium risk)**

64. The proposed programme plans to strengthen local government adaptation responses and implement country-based mechanisms to channel climate finance at the local level. Several countries in the programme have experienced political instability in recent years. The concern will be partly mitigated by the AE conducting comprehensive political analysis during project preparation and operations to ensure adequate understanding and preparation. These include engagement with stakeholders and closely monitoring national security situations. To help create an enabling environment, the AE will also engage in proactive policy dialogue with host governments to anticipate any policy and regulatory issues to mitigate against regulatory risk. Governance risk will be managed by regular financial audits and annual performance assessments and these requirements will form part of conditions to access grants.

4.3.4. **Programme viability and concessionality**

65. The proposed programme has outlined two activities under its funding component, namely: the performance-based climate resilience grant and blended finance facilities to catalyse adaptation finance at the local level. The viability of these activities will benefit from the experience of UNCDF as the implementing partner that designed the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) that has been used in at least 14 countries. The programme will also rely on the AE's experience in climate-focused blended financing in the subregion. The proposed GCF grant will represent 85 per cent of total programme size in a wholly grant-funded programme. The proposed concessionality level is justified given that several countries in the programme have low credit rating (in the CCC range). These countries have limited public resources and their ability to raise private capital is also limited. The programme is expected to generate significant adaptation benefits for the host countries.

4.3.5. **Compliance risk (medium risk)**

66. The programme activities, particularly the blended finance facilities, pose elevated compliance risk exposure. The AE will implement this component in partnership with the WAEMU CTC/UEMOA CCT.

67. The AE confirmed it will incorporate programme-specific mechanisms to mitigate integrity risks (i.e. money laundering/terrorist financing and other forms of prohibited practices) during implementation. In particular, the selection criteria used to screen the beneficiaries of the loan facility will include anti-money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) and integrity due diligence checks. Furthermore, AML/CFT due diligence checks will also be completed on all other counterparties before commencing the programme’s financing activities. This process will be conducted under the oversight of the AE’s senior management, in line with the AE’s internal policies and procedures, and adverse due diligence outcomes will preclude engaging in potential transactions with any associated counterparty. Overall, considering the mitigation measures incorporated into the implementation design, the AE has assessed programme-specific risks as medium. The Secretariat, taking into account the AE’s assessment and the impact of the mitigants proposed, also evaluates the overall compliance risk as medium.

4.3.6. GCF portfolio concentration risk (low risk)

68. In case of approval, the impact of this proposal on the GCF portfolio concentration in terms of results area and single proposal is not material.

4.3.7. Recommendation

69. It is recommended that the Board consider the above factors in its decision.

Summary risk assessment	
Overall programme	Medium
Accredited entity (AE)/executing entity (EE) capability	Medium
Project-specific execution	Medium
GCF portfolio concentration	Low
Compliance	Medium

4.4 Fiduciary

70. The West African Development Bank/Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement) will be the accredited entity (AE) responsible for the implementation of the programme in close collaboration with the executing entities (EEs), WAEMU CTC/UEMOA CCT and national institutions as highlighted below. UNCDF will play the role of implementing partner, providing key support and expertise and ensuring the effective implementation of the LoCAL standard – in coordination with the AE and EEs.

71. As the AE of the programme, BOAD will sign a funded activity agreement (FAA) with GCF. Similarly, BOAD will sign a subsidiary agreement with the EEs to on-grant GCF resources for the implementation of specific activities of the programme in accordance with the FAA. On-granting agreements will be signed between the AE and the national institutions (EEs) that will manage and channel the Performance-Based Climate Resilience Grants – in line with the feasibility studies (the Intervention Fund for the Environment in Burkina Faso; the Directorate General of Decentralization and Local Development in Côte D’Ivoire; the National Agency for Local Governments’ Investment in Mali; and the National Agency for the Financing of Local Governments in Niger).

72. Financial management and procurement under this project will follow BOAD rules, regulations, and the accreditation master agreement (AMA) with GCF. Grant proceeds will flow from GCF to the AE and then to funded activities based on the Procurement Plan.

73. Annual audits will follow BOAD Guidelines for Financial Reporting and Auditing of Projects. An independent external auditor, approved by BOAD, will audit the Financial Statements according to international standards. BOAD may provide recommendations for improvements in accounting, systems, controls and compliance with financial covenants. The audit cost will be covered by project resources. BOAD will ensure know-your-customer-compliant due diligence, including anti-money laundering.

74. As an executing entity, UNCDF will manage financial and procurement processes per its policies and BOAD guidelines. UNCDF-funded projects will adhere to its Financial Regulations and Rules, and its Internal Control Framework, mandating competitive procurement through formal tenders.

4.5 Results monitoring and reporting

75. The results structure, monitoring and reporting of the programme were informed by the UNCDF's overall approach to LoCAL. This proposal has also benefited from learning from other proposals to GCF that followed and used LoCAL. The proposal also presents an innovative component, the Blended Finance Facility, which would facilitate local adaptation project public-private partnerships.

76. The proposal aims to strengthen climate action at the subnational level. This is embodied in the theory of change that presents how LoCAL will be used to contribute to the improved capacities and awareness at the local level, improving national-based mechanisms, and tapping into the private sector for local adaptation finance. This will then lead to the climate outcomes that directly relate to GCF adaptation results areas.

77. The logical framework has properly included a country breakdown of results for Core Indicator 2 (adaptation beneficiaries), Supplementary 2.1 (climate resilient livelihood options), Supplementary 2.3 (climate resilient water security), Supplementary 3.1 (expected losses due to economic damage), and Supplementary 4.1 (areas restored/improved ecosystems). Targets were identified for each indicator except for Supplementary Indicator 4.1, noting that this is subject to local government selection.

78. Modest improvements were made to the means of verification as contained in the logical framework and the monitoring and evaluation plan. However, the Secretariat is not convinced that the changes were made. The means of verification are still limited and must be improved to combine qualitative and quantitative methods of verification and secondary and primary sources.

79. In addition, while the AE responded to the Secretariat's comment on the quality assurance mechanisms for data provided by local governments, there is still area for improvement on this.

4.6 Legal assessment

80. The Accreditation Master Agreement was signed with the Accredited Entity on 3 April 2017, and became effective on 31 August 2017, which was amended and restated pursuant to a first amendment and restatement agreement dated 3 December 2023, and which became effective on 17 May 2024 (the "AMA").

81. The Accredited Entity has provided a legal certificate confirming that it has obtained all internal approvals and it has the capacity and authority to implement the programme.

82. The proposed programme will be implemented in the following four countries, three of which GCF is not provided with privileges and immunities. This means that, amongst other things, GCF is not protected against litigation or expropriation in these countries, which risks need to be further assessed:

- (a) *Burkina Faso*: The GCF has signed a bilateral agreement on privileges and immunities with Burkina Faso which became effective on 6 November 2021.
- (b) *Cote d'Ivoire*: The GCF Secretariat provided a draft agreement on privileges and immunities and a background note to the Government of Cote d'Ivoire on 9 September 2016.
- (c) *Mali*: The GCF Secretariat provided a draft agreement on privileges and immunities and a background note to the Government of Mali most recently on 21 December 2017.
- (d) *Niger*: The GCF Secretariat provided a draft agreement on privileges and immunities and a background note to the Government of Niger most recently on 14 February 2017.

83. The Heads of the Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) and Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) have both expressed that it would not be legally feasible to undertake their redress activities and/or investigations, as appropriate, in countries where the GCF is not provided with relevant privileges and immunities. Therefore, it is recommended that disbursements by the GCF are made only after the GCF has obtained satisfactory protection against litigation and expropriation in the countries, or has been provided with appropriate privileges and immunities.

84. To address the matters raised in this section, it is recommended that any approval by the Board is made subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Signature of the funded activity agreement in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat within 180 days from the date of Board approval; and
- (b) Completion of the legal due diligence to the satisfaction of the GCF Secretariat.

Independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment of FP247

Proposal name:	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)
Accredited entity:	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)
Countries:	Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger
Project/programme size:	Medium

I. Assessment of the independent Technical Advisory Panel

1.1 Overview

1. The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) regional programme covers four countries in West Africa, namely Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Niger. The submission is under the standard proposal approval process¹ and is for a medium-size public sector adaptation programme in environmental and social safeguards risk category C. The Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD) is the accredited entity (AE).
2. The four participating developing countries face increasingly high vulnerability to climate change, with limited readiness to address these challenges. Targeted local adaptation solutions are needed for poor and vulnerable communities that are highly exposed to climate change. However, capacity gaps and the availability of climate finance for adaptation action at subnational levels remain constraints, and adaptation investments are considered too risky by the private sector in underdeveloped domestic financial sectors.
3. LoCAL+ proposes to promote climate-resilient communities and economies in the four countries by integrating climate change adaptation into local government planning and budgeting systems, raising awareness of climate change impacts, and increasing the availability of funding for local governments and the private sector for climate adaptation action.
4. The programme builds on the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) which was designed by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), that directs performance-based climate resilience grants (PBCRGs) to local governments in developing countries to cover the additional costs of climate-resilient investments. UNCDF has tested this mechanism through its LoCAL programmes in 18 countries and the results are promising.
5. The UNCDF-LoCAL approach is conceptualized to be delivered in three phases. So far, phase 1 has been piloted in a few local governments in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, with Côte d'Ivoire now ready to come on board. LoCAL+ will support phase 2 to extend the programme to 85 local governments across all four countries and to sustainably integrate the approach of climate adaptation funding into local government systems so that LoCAL+ can be scaled up in phase 3.
6. The LoCAL+ programme also introduces a new dedicated blended finance facility in each country through which local private sector actors can access repayable grants for income-

¹ The funding proposal was submitted to the independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) on 9 August 2024. This assessment is informed by a set of written questions and answers further discussed in an online meeting between the iTAP and the accredited entity on 2 September 2024.

generating adaptation investments that are aligned with local adaptation priorities. Critical technical and capacity-building measures will also be provided alongside.

7. Each country has developed a predetermined menu of eligible investments that will guide which activities are funded through the PBCRG and the blended finance facilities. The menu of activities is focused on seven eligible sectors of climate-smart agriculture: forestry, agroforestry, water and health, energy efficiency and renewable energies, climate-resilient infrastructure, and (for Côte d'Ivoire only) coastal zones.

8. The executing entities (EE) for the programme comprise:

- (a) the West African Economic and Monetary Union Council of Local Communities (UEMOA CCT) for the blended finance component;
- (b) the Intervention Fund for the Environment (FIE, Burkina Faso);
- (c) the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development (DGDDL, Côte d'Ivoire);
- (d) the *Agence Nationale d'Investissement des Collectivités Territoriales* [Local Governments National Investment Agency] (ANICT, Mali); and
- (e) the National Agency for the Financing of Local Governments (ANFICT, Niger).

9. Key implementing partners include the Confederation of Financial Institutions of West Africa (CIF),² which is designated as the regional financial operator responsible for administering the blended finance facilities. CIF will utilize its network of member financial institutions (yet to be selected) in the four target countries to transfer funds and provide financial products for local small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The UNCDF will provide technical advice and strategic support across all programme components and will support dialogue between local governments.

10. The governance and management structures include the establishment of a regional project management unit (PMU) located in Burkina Faso and four national PMUs in each of the countries.

11. The total budget of EUR 52.82 million comprises a request for GCF grant funds of EUR 44.38 million, with contributions of EUR 8.43 million comprising grants of EUR 7.17 million from UEMOA CCT and in-kind contributions totalling approximately EUR 1.26 million from the four countries. The implementation period is 5 years with an overall benefit stream of 20 years.

12. The AE, BOAD, was accredited to GCF in 2016 and is a recipient of four GCF programmes worth a total of USD 3.8 million, including in Niger (FP176, 2021), Senegal (FP138, 2020), Mali (FP102, 2019) and multiple countries in West Africa (FP106, 2019).³

1.2 Impact potential

Scale: Medium

13. The funding proposal sets out that all four participating West African countries experience multiple hazards and are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Burkina Faso, a landlocked country located within the Sahelian zone, is exposed to a highly variable climate and experiences acute water crises which impact livelihoods and livestock farming. Côte d'Ivoire faces floods, storms, landslides, droughts, heatwaves, and bushfires, and its coastal areas are vulnerable to climate change and rising sea levels. Mali suffered six major droughts during the twentieth century and climate change in the country has resulted in a drier climate overall. Niger faces increasing spatial and temporal variability of rainfall, a trend towards rising

² See <https://www.cif-vie.bf/en/the-confederation-of-financial-institutions-of-west-africa>

³ See <https://www.greenclimate.fund/ae/boad#projects>.

temperatures, and increased frequency and intensity of hazards such as droughts, floods, strong winds, sand and dust storms, and crop pests.

14. Rainfall patterns have changed, with more extreme rainfall events projected in the future across all four countries. The region has also seen significant temperature increases over the past 50 years, with projected future increases of 3 °C to 6 °C by the end of the century. Detailed annexes to the funding proposal include the identification and mapping of climate hazards at the national and subnational levels for Burkina Faso and for Mali respectively, an analysis of climate trends and their impacts for vulnerable sectors in Côte d'Ivoire, and a local climate risk assessment for Niger. Using representative concentration pathways RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5, country-level reports predict increases in temperatures and in the numbers of hot days, and changes in annual total precipitation.

15. The populations of these four countries are particularly vulnerable due to their reliance on agriculture and natural resources, and the impacts of climate change on food security and infrastructure. Women and children, particularly the poorest and most marginalized, are disproportionately affected.

16. LoCAL+ will provide support through two components and seven corresponding outputs, as set out in table 1. Under component 1, some 85 local governments across all four countries will receive technical assistance to strengthen their capacities for integrating climate adaptation into planning and governance and will benefit from PBCRGs to cover the additional costs of small- to medium-sized adaptation and infrastructure investments needed for building climate resilience. Under component 2, local SMEs in each country will benefit from access to climate finance through a blended finance facility that could not only help to increase incomes and livelihoods, but also deliver adaptation benefits for their communities. The expectation is that the demonstration effect could be used to attract further funding for adaptation at the local level.

Table 1: Overview of LoCAL+ components, outputs and financing

Components and corresponding outputs	GCF contribution (EUR)
Component 1: The awareness and response capacities of local governments, local actors and communities are strengthened and promote local adaptation responses	10,464,199
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Output 1: Awareness of climate change risks and impacts is enhanced at the local level. ➤ Output 2: Climate data availability and access are improved for risk-informed local decision-making. ➤ Output 3: Capacities of local governments to plan, budget, implement and monitor for effective locally led adaptation are enhanced. ➤ Output 4: Local actors are supported to access blended finance instruments and to prepare bankable adaptation investment proposals in each target country. 	
Component 2: Country-based financing mechanisms to access and channel climate finance at the local level are established and enable locally led climate resilience-building investments in priority sectors	31,854,430
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Output 5: PBCRGs are deployed, allocations are transferred to local governments, and investments are implemented according to a predetermined menu of eligible adaptation investments. ➤ Output 6: The PBCRG system is progressively institutionalized and attracts additional finance for the further scale-up of the mechanism. ➤ Output 7: Blended finance facilities are established, and revenue-generating adaptation investments are financed in line with the menu of eligible investments in each target country. 	
Project management costs	2,064,678
Total for GCF	44,383,307

Source: Adapted from funding proposal and annex 4.

17. Programme impacts are listed under the four GCF adaptation results areas, as follows:
- (a) Most vulnerable people and communities (30 per cent of GCF contribution);
 - (b) Health and well-being, and food and water security (30 per cent of GCF contribution);
 - (c) Infrastructure and built environment (20 per cent of GCF contribution); and

(d) Ecosystems and ecosystem services (20 per cent of GCF contribution).

18. The target beneficiary numbers are provisional and will be firmed up during the inception phase, after the target local governments have been identified. The number of direct beneficiaries is estimated to be approximately 524,000 (260,000 women and 264,000 men), representing 0.6 per cent of the total population in the four countries, and will include those that will benefit from access to resilient infrastructure and services under the PBCRG mechanism and the blended finance facilities. The number of indirect beneficiaries is approximately 3.49 million people (comprising 1.74 million women and 1.75 million men), representing 3.8 per cent of the total population of the four countries. Indirect beneficiaries are taken to mean all people residing within the boundaries of a target local government that could benefit from programme-related investments in their locality and from increased capacities of local governments to plan and deliver climate-resilient services. See table 2 for a further breakdown.

Table 2: Expected beneficiaries (provisional) of LoCAL+ by country

Country	Target local governments	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries	Estimated number of indirect beneficiaries	Total population
Burkina Faso	20	175,111	1,167,406	20,903,273
Côte d'Ivoire	20	109,613	730,757	26,378,274
Mali	20	54,835	365,564	20,250,833
Niger	25	184,479	1,229,857	24,206,644
TOTAL	85	524,038	3,493,584	91,739,024

Source: Funding proposal and annex 17.

19. The funding proposal confirms that all public and private investments under the PBCRG mechanisms and the blended finance facilities will be selected from the predetermined menus of eligible investments (annexes 2A2, 2B2, 2C2 and 2D2) for each country. These eligible investments are categorized within seven key sectors and follow specific eligibility criteria that prioritize social inclusion and environmental sustainability. The eligible investments were identified in consultation with national and subnational stakeholders. They include activities that could bring benefits to local communities and are in line with each country's nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

20. While the PBCRG component has been tested under phase 1 in three of the four participating countries, the blended finance facilities will be newly introduced to all four countries. However, in the view of the independent Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP), while the types of investments under the pre-identified menu have the potential to produce the adaptation impacts that are being projected, the precise composition of the portfolio to be funded is currently unknown. Furthermore, the participating microfinance institutions are yet to be selected and their capacities to select investments based on the menu are as yet unknown. These factors present some challenges in assessing the final impact potential.

21. Based on the above, the iTAP assesses the impact potential as medium.

1.3 Paradigm shift potential

Scale: Medium

22. The funding proposal clearly identifies how the programme proposes to tackle the main constraints faced by local governments, which include lack of technical capacities and access to information for climate-risk-informed planning, chronic underfunding of adaptation investments by the public and private sectors, and weak implementation capabilities in meeting the adaptation needs of local communities and contributing to resilience-building. The programme also recognizes constraints that limit private sector participation in adaptation, noting that local SMEs commonly lack access to climate finance due to inadequate collateral and limited financial literacy. There is also a widespread lack of understanding of how to integrate

climate adaptation into their business models. Additionally, local microfinance institutions often lack the knowledge and expertise to attract climate finance.

23. The theory of change is logical, and the seven outputs to be delivered under two components (see table 1 above) cover the spectrum of support towards strengthening climate adaptation action at local levels for long-term climate-resilient development. Together, these efforts could help in fostering an enabling environment for climate adaptation action and bring about a fundamental shift in how local capacities are strengthened to undertake and finance climate adaptation actions in a way that benefits local communities.

24. Component 1 is comprehensively detailed in the proposal. It seeks to strengthen local capacities to plan for and implement climate adaptation. Under outputs 1–3, awareness-raising and capacity-building will help local governments to integrate adaptation into local planning. The development of online local information systems for adaptation (LISA) platforms in each of the four countries is expected to deepen stakeholder understanding and enable countrywide access to climate information so that local governments are better informed of risks and vulnerabilities when making planning and budgeting decisions. Output 4 will support local actors to prepare to access bankable adaptation investments through sensitization and awareness-raising activities.

25. Component 2 introduces two complementary mechanisms that envisage a paradigm shift to enable adaptation climate finance to flow to local levels as follows:

- (a) Outputs 5 and 6 will enable PBCRG funding for local governments through existing intergovernmental fund mechanisms. This funding is intended to institutionalize and mainstream adaptation within decentralized processes in the four countries. These PBCRG funds will cover the additional costs of making investments climate-resilient and aim to address the financing gap for actioning local resilience-building priorities.
- (b) Output 7 will establish blended finance facilities for local private sector actors, such as SMEs and producers' organizations, to enable their participation in local adaptation activities. The use of a revolving fund mechanism will enable grants to be provided for private sector projects on a repayable basis (in local currency) to ensure sustainability of the model. The UEMOA CCT and CIF will also aim to attract additional funders/donors by leveraging the results of financed projects.

26. The potential for knowledge-sharing and learning is high as the regional PMU and the regional programme board could facilitate cross-learning between the four countries. The countries will also be able to join the global board of UNCDF's LoCAL, with access to its wider network, and benefit from south–south learning among developing countries.

27. The LoCAL mechanism is being undertaken incrementally in phases with a view to becoming the national system for financing climate change adaptation at the local level. Phase 1 (piloting) tests the mechanism in a small number (two to four) of local governments and introduces the PBCRGs over one or two fiscal cycles. Phase 2 (lessons) covers five to ten subnational authorities and aims to demonstrate effectiveness and create the conditions for a realistic, viable full national roll-out of the approach. Phase 3 (scaling up) aims to roll out the PBCRG mechanism across the country. It also aims to leverage domestic and international finances from national government, donors, climate funds and other financing institutions.

28. The four participating countries are at different phases of implementing LoCAL (see table 3). Burkina Faso has completed one fiscal cycle; Mali is preparing to enter phase 2; and Niger has 15 local governments already benefiting from PBCRGs and is gearing up to move to phase 3. Côte d'Ivoire is preparing to enter the pilot phase 1.

Table 3: Proposed sequencing of LoCAL+ phases by country across years

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Countries		Phases of LoCAL+				

Burkina Faso		1	2	2	3	3
Côte D’Ivoire		1	1	2	2	2
Mali		1	2	2	3	3
Niger		2	3	3	3	3

Source: Accredited entity clarificatory responses to questions raised by the independent Technical Advisory Panel.

29. The selection of 85 local governments is yet to be confirmed and will be completed during programme inception. Criteria that will be used to inform the selection of participating local governments include the country context, level of buy-in, availability of funds and level of institutionalization. LoCAL technical committees which function as oversight supervisory bodies, will be closely consulted.

30. While the programme has the potential to bring about paradigm shifts in each of the countries, the iTAP understands that these are likely to be gradual and will vary across countries according to levels of institutional buy-in, local capacities, access to reliable climate information, availability of funding, interest of financial institutions and SMEs, the evolving sociopolitical landscape and emerging national priorities.

31. The potential for uptake and scaling will largely depend on the capacity of local governments to implement the programme and to demonstrate results that are scalable and replicable. The number of local governments covered by phase 2 represents a small proportion of the overall population. A risk is that local governments that come on board midway through the programme may not sufficiently build capacity or demonstrate results within the remaining time frame of the programme.

32. The funding proposal lacks clarity on what mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that local governments use LISA, once the systems are set up, to draw on climate risk information to plan local investments. It is also not clear which agency will be responsible for maintaining the LISA platforms, including beyond the programme. Furthermore, the funding proposal does not provide details of how climate risks will be factored into the proposed investments under different scenarios, nor does it clarify whether the LISA platforms will be available to private sector stakeholders. It is also not clear how climate finance assessments will be applied to select the most optimum investment in adaptation among an array of other adaptation investment measures. In the view of the iTAP, this is a critical gap that carries the risk of investment choices not sufficiently taking into account the highest adaptation priorities.

33. As the blended finance facilities are being tested in the four countries, it will be important for a high success rate of returnable grants to be maintained so that the revolving facility can be sustained within and beyond its ten-year operational lifetime. The potential for scaling will also depend on the ability of the programme to sustain engagement with local private sector actors so that they invest in adaptation, and on how successfully the programme is able to establish a proof-of-concept mechanism that could trigger further capital flows for local adaptation. The strengthening of existing financial institutions – namely the CIF (the main financial operator and coordinator) and other local financial institutions – could help to strengthen the enabling environment for improved access to adaptation funding by the local private sector. For scale and a paradigm shift to occur, the mechanism will need to mobilize significantly more financial resources, but the proposal does not detail where these resources could come from.

34. The sociopolitical context in these countries is a major factor in determining the extent to which the programme’s impacts may reasonably achieve a paradigm shift. Three of the four participating countries –Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger – are experiencing episodes of internal and regional conflict, instability and security threats. Conflicts between ethnic groups are often driven by competition over scarce resources, such as land, water and pastures.

35. These instabilities and risks could have profound implications for the LoCAL+ programme. The funding proposal set out its approach to a conflict resolution mechanism that

enables participatory approaches, inclusive governance structures and tailored risk-mitigation strategies. Even though LoCAL+ proposes to select project sites where security is relatively stable and law and order issues are minimal, the potential for scale-up through a future phase 3 will depend on the wider enabling environment. The AE has confirmed to the iTAP that, during programme implementation, the approach will be adapted to any shifts in the sociopolitical realities. This could involve modifying implementation timelines, adjusting the geographical focus or strengthening partnerships with local organizations that have a deep understanding of the current context.

36. The iTAP assesses the paradigm shift potential as medium.

1.4 Sustainable development potential

Scale: High

37. The programme is aligned with 12 (of 17) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), of which SDG 13 (Climate Action) has the closest alignment. Other SDGs include: SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

38. The proposal has a comprehensive environmental and social management framework (annex 6A2), an Indigenous people's plan (annex 6B), a conflict sensitivity analysis (annex 6C), a gender and social inclusion action plan (annex 8A) and a gender assessment (annex 8B).

39. **The environmental co-benefits** could be substantial. Capacity-building and awareness-raising will help to sensitize communities and local stakeholders to the impacts of climate change. Activities to be funded from the menu of eligible investments are likely to support environmentally friendly practices, such as land restoration and integrated water resources management. The programme has been subjected to an environmental and social screening assessment and is designated as category C (low risk), and all proposed investments will undergo environmental and social safeguards screening (for category C) before final funding selection.

40. **Social co-benefits** are likely from reduced vulnerabilities of poor communities affected by climate change. Inclusive and participatory stakeholder engagement in planning and implementation processes will help to ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable groups, including women, youth and minorities, are represented. Annex 6B also outlines how these participatory processes are culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive and intergenerationally inclusive in accordance with the customs, norms and values of the local communities. The meaningful involvement of Indigenous peoples is also proposed in local development and adaptation planning processes, and in the identification and design of subprojects.

41. **Gender co-benefits** could be realized through recognizing the vulnerabilities faced by women, tailoring information and knowledge products to their needs, and encouraging their active participation in decision-making and implementation activities. A positive feature of the proposal is that it aims for 50 per cent of eligible investments to explicitly focus on gender dimensions. The gender and social inclusion action plan (annex 8A) outlines actions to advance gender sensitivity, equality and women's empowerment in the four countries, both directly and indirectly. The programme also proposes to capture gender-disaggregated data wherever possible and will support local authorities in assessing the extent to which public adaptation investment projects contribute to women's empowerment and gender equality by using indicators from the Women Economic Empowerment Index, developed by UNCDF.

42. **Economic co-benefits** could be realized from creating direct and indirect employment opportunities for communities and local SMEs and improving the enabling environment for local businesses to invest in adaptation actions. An assumption is that the blended finance

facilities will support income-generating projects that reflect the adaptation priorities identified in local planning processes and as highlighted in the menu of investments. In the long run, capacity-building of stakeholders and the blended finance facilities could encourage financial institutions to provide tailored financial products to SMEs, thereby enabling them to implement climate-smart practices in their businesses while contributing to economic growth. Activities funded through the PBCRGs, such as productive farming practices and rehabilitation of rural road and transport infrastructure, could help communities to apply more sustainable and productive models, boost employment and livelihood opportunities, and make agricultural incomes less vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Similarly, coastal protection investments could help to reduce damages and losses to assets and infrastructure.

43. The sustainable development potential of the project is assessed as high.

1.5 Needs of the recipient

Scale: High

44. All four participating countries in West Africa are highly vulnerable to climate change and climate variability, with limited readiness to address these challenges. Increasing temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns are already affecting livelihoods, food security, and economic and governance stability. Annex 8B highlights the vulnerability of women to the impacts of climate change specifically in countries where women have unequal social, economic and political status. It notes gender disparities and inequalities in access to resources that disadvantage women and children.

45. Three of the four countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger) are Least Developed Countries, and face socioeconomic vulnerability, have unstable macroeconomic contexts, and are heavily aid dependent. While Côte d'Ivoire is one of Africa's fastest-growing economies, it faces several socio-economic disparities and poverty challenges. The populations of all four countries are heavily reliant on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, which comprise significant proportions of the countries' gross domestic product (GDP). As of 2019, these were 20.3 per cent of GDP in Burkina Faso, 15.6 per cent of GDP in Côte d'Ivoire, 37 per cent of GDP in Mali and 38 per cent of GDP in Niger.⁴

46. The funding proposal references the significant funding gap for adaptation highlighted in each of the NDCs: USD 2.8 billion for Burkina Faso, USD 12 billion for the Côte d'Ivoire, USD 8 billion in Mali and USD 2.7 billion in Niger.

47. The LoCAL+ approach is seen as central to supporting local governments to tackle the capacity and resource gaps impeding effective action towards climate adaptation and resilience-building. The funding proposal explains how the programme plans to address the needs of the recipients – particularly in terms of institutional weaknesses, poor coordination between central and local governments, weak technical expertise, and limited access to adaptation finance as key barriers that affect the ability of local governments to take appropriate and timely climate adaptation action. It also aims to respond to the adaptation funding gap that can inhibit SMEs from taking local adaptation action.

48. Needs of the recipient is assessed as high.

1.6 Country ownership

Scale: Medium

49. The national designated authorities of all four participating countries have provided no-objection letters (annexes 1A–1D) and will contribute in-kind co-financing.

⁴ See annex 2E1 of the funding proposal: 'West Africa macro-economic research'.

50. All four countries are members of the UEMOA, which, as a regional bloc, supports climate-related issues, economic integration and development programmes.⁵ LoCAL+ operates under UEMOA structures, ensuring that the countries can cooperate within regional climate finance mechanisms and initiatives.
51. At the national level, the proposed programme aligns with the respective countries' national strategies and action plans on climate change. Each of the four countries has submitted its NDCs: Burkina Faso (2021), Côte d'Ivoire (revised 2022), Mali (revised 2021) and Niger (revised 2021). All four countries have submitted three national communications on climate change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
52. The proposal is also aligned with each country's national policies for sustainable development and for decentralization and is tailored to the political and institutional frameworks and capacities of the individual country contexts.
53. Annex 7 summarizes the overall approach to stakeholder consultations and the stakeholder engagement plan. The document does not seem to have been updated since it was produced some time ago. The supporting aides-memoires (annexes 7A-7H) of the country-level consultations to finalize programme design do not contain much information on the stakeholder groups, the topics covered or to what extent these consultations influenced programme design. However, annex 8B outlines recent consultations with women during field missions in 2023 to gather beneficiaries' impressions and feedback on the implementation of PBCRGs in three of the four targeted countries, namely Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. It also confirms that women will continue to be key stakeholders for engagement and consultation throughout programme implementation.
54. Scoping visits for the design of the UNCDF-LoCAL project in Mali and Niger date back to July 2013 and June 2014, respectively; during which relevant strategies, institutional structures and entry points were identified. In these two countries, consultations continued throughout the implementation of phase 1, including through national and regional workshops, discussions with central and local governments, LoCAL technical committees, and the activities of development partners. In Côte d'Ivoire, a scoping mission was carried out in May 2019 and a design mission in September 2019, while scoping was completed in Burkina Faso in November 2019 and the design was finalized in February 2020.
55. For this LoCAL+ funding proposal, regional discussions were initiated through a seminar in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 5 and 6 November 2019 to validate and finalize the content and modalities of the funding proposal. However, there is no detail available on what issues were discussed or which stakeholder groups were represented. None of the stakeholder consultation documents include details of participation by women or vulnerable groups.
56. National consultations were conducted in all four countries, but they appear to have mainly focused on validating the institutional framework and the financial flows. These took place in Bamako, Mali (13–14 May 2024), Ouagadougou (16–17 May 2024), Niamey, Niger (20–21 May 2024), and Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (23–24 May 2024). Most of the consultation meetings seem to have mainly involved national-level representation; the extent to which they included subnational and local-level representation and involved non-governmental or civil society organizations is less clear.
57. The annexes mainly elaborate on the LoCAL mechanism with local governments. It is less clear to what extent stakeholder discussions focused specifically on the blended finance instruments, which, in the view of the iTAP, is a gap. The stakeholder engagement plan does not clearly set out which representative stakeholder groups will be consulted, at what stages of implementation, or how the programme will ensure that the voices of communities are adequately reflected in programme implementation.

⁵ Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger left the Economic Community of West African States in 2024.

58. Overall, country ownership of the project is assessed as medium.

1.7 Efficiency and effectiveness

Scale: Medium

59. The co-finance ratio is low at 1:0.19. The programme will receive co-financing from UEMOA CCT (EUR 7,168,000) for activities under outputs 4 and 7, as well as in-kind financing from countries, and technical support from UNCDF.

60. A majority of GCF resources are allocated to component 2 (72 per cent), with the balance allocated to component 1 (23 per cent) and project management costs (5 per cent). Within component 2, the PBCRG (output 5) will support approximately 530 local investments, and the allocation of funds will vary by country, based on criteria such as local population, land size, poverty, absorptive capacities of local governments and results of the last performance cycle. The blended finance facilities (output 7) anticipate financing up to EUR 150,000 per project with the aim of impacting a total of 500 beneficiaries across the four countries. The distribution of GCF resources across the four participating countries is expected to be fairly even, as shown in table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of GCF resources by country

Country	Estimated GCF funding (EUR)	Overall resource envelopes by country	Target local governments
Burkina Faso	10,474,122	12 583 170	20
Côte d'Ivoire	10,661,794	12,770,841	20
Mali	10,565,828	12,674,875	20
Niger	12,681,563	14,790,610	25
TOTAL	44,383,307		85

Source: Annex 17 to the funding proposal.

61. The funding proposal allows for performance monitoring and safeguards to be put in place to ensure that GCF resources are used for the purposes intended. The PBCRG allocation to local governments will be determined by their ability to meet minimum criteria (70 per cent) concerned with good governance and public financial management, and a performance-based element (30 per cent) based on scores receiving during annual performance assessments.

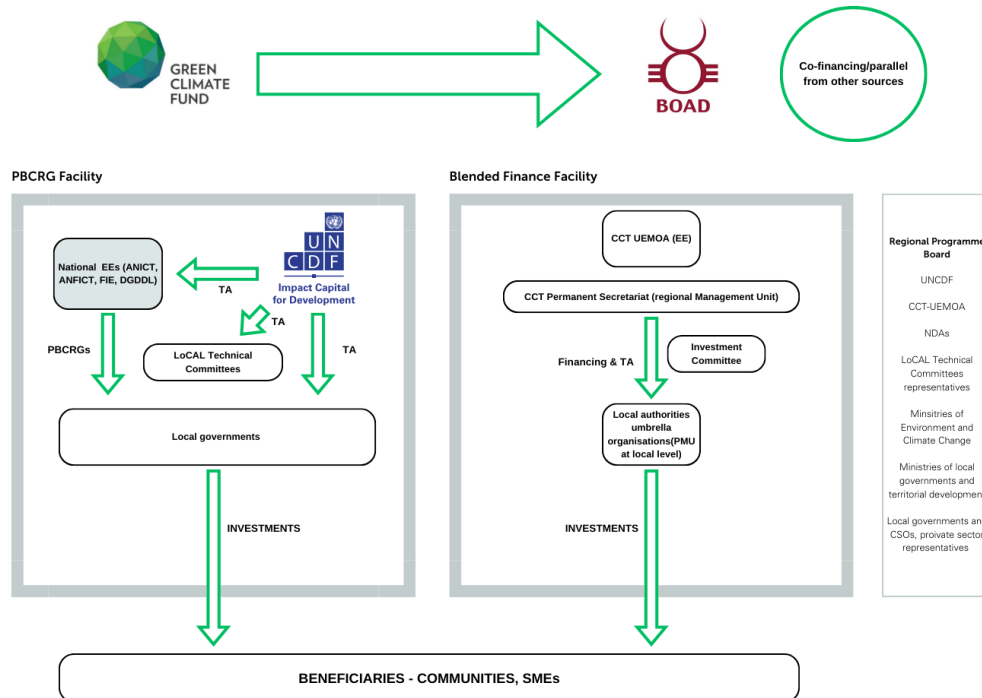
62. In terms of fund flows, the national EEs will manage and channel PBCRG funds to their local authorities. For the blended finance facilities, UEMOA CCT will act as the regional EE on grant funds to selected financial institutions, within the framework of the national steering committee.

63. The iTAP finds that the process for identifying and selecting country-level microfinance institutions for the blended finance facilities is currently unclear. The selection of institutional partners with adequate capacities, standards, reach and interest in climate adaptation finance will be critical to the effective functioning and sustainability of the blended finance facilities, especially in the context of the proposed programme set-up, where these institutions will have to play a key role in selecting, structuring and monitoring adaptation and mitigation investments that conform to the GCF selection criteria. The iTAP thus recommends inclusion of a condition precedent to first disbursement under the Funded Activity Agreement between GCF and the AE as part of the project approval by the GCF Board.

64. The governance arrangements (see figure) are complex, and it is not clear how decision-making will be coordinated across the separate technical committees for the two financing instruments. There could be some risk of separation of decision-making between the PBCRG mechanism and the blended financing facilities, which could lead to inefficiencies of coordination, duplication or suboptimal utilization of GCF resources. In the view of the iTAP, it

will be important to ensure that these two streams are managed coherently so that the potential of the local investments can be maximized and duplications reduced.

Figure: Governance arrangements



Source: Funding proposal.

65. While the programme outlines the vision for its long-term sustainability, its actual realization will largely be contingent on the extent to which the four countries institutionalize local climate finance through intergovernmental fiscal transfers, whether the private sector retains interest in the blended instruments, and the ability of the four countries to attract external funding mobilized from domestic and international sources to sustain the blended instruments and PBCRGs. Capacity-building and technical assistance for local actors, demonstration of proof of concept of the financing mechanisms, and emerging results could be important in building local ownership and could help to maintain the programme's operations and impact.

66. Under the blended finance facilities, the funding proposal envisages a repayment rate of 70 per cent of grants to the revolving facility, with potential defaults. Although the funding proposal sets out strategies to manage these risks, regular monitoring will be critical to manage risks of non-repayment to ensure that the revolving fund mechanism is sustainable.

67. The exit strategy from the blended finance mechanism involves seeking new equity and loan guarantees to ensure sustainability. BOAD and UEMOA are currently looking for this additional equity capital, from partner banks and private sector players, and the funding proposal does not provide any evidence that there have been credible expressions of interest from institutions to supply additional capital.

68. In the view of the iTAP, the investment framework (annex 3A) lacks a crucial element – that of evaluating climate-related risks. The investment framework does not build in sensitivity to the specific impacts of climate change under different scenarios, on project assets, operation and maintenance (O&M), revenue generation or the overall cost of doing business. The AE has acknowledged to the iTAP that there is need for a more nuanced approach to incorporating climate risks into the financial assessments. The iTAP finds that it will be important to

strengthen the investment framework – for instance, to demonstrate and justify why one particular investment choice in adaptation offers the most value for money.

69. O&M plans are not well detailed in the funding proposal. The AE subsequently clarified to the iTAP that maintenance of public assets created under the PBCRG facility is envisaged to be done by local authorities and communities to foster a sense of local ownership. The programme will also provide community-based management capacity-building and assist local governments to put in place resourced management and maintenance plans. The arrangements for private sector investments are yet to be designed and the AE envisages that primary responsibility for O&M will fall to the private sector entities that financed and built the investments.

70. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework is yet to be fully designed, and the AE has clarified that the logical framework will be updated with disaggregated targets by country once the selection of local governments is complete, which is expected by the end of year 1. The M&E framework is envisaged to be in line with the LoCAL's established Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF),⁶ previously developed jointly by UNCDF and the World Resources Institute. The ACCAF will apply to all components of the programme, including the PBCRG and blended finance facility in each of the four countries.

71. Local governments will be responsible for using the ACCAF to track adaptation investments and benefits through the PBCRG, national PMUs will oversee the M&E of the financing mechanism, and the regional PMU will coordinate reporting and produce annual reports for each country. Technical assistance will also be provided to SMEs and financial institutions to help them meet the reporting requirements. Annual performance assessments will be conducted by independent international consultancy firms.

72. The funding proposal also notes that the ACCAF will be used to characterize resilience improvement trajectories. This could offer important lessons for the participating countries, the wider region and other developing countries, and should therefore be considered as a critical part of the M&E framework.

73. The efficiency and effectiveness potential are assessed as medium.

II. Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

74. The funding proposal for the LoCAL+ mechanism is comprehensive. The institutional framework and PBCRG financing schemes for local governments in all four countries are clearly articulated and consistent with the LoCAL approach developed and implemented by UNCDF in other countries. The iTAP recognizes that while the blended finance facilities could be innovative in the four participating countries, there could be some associated risks as the programme tests and scales a model for local private sector actors to access scarce climate finance for adaptation action. Additionally, political and security risks remain a key consideration and could undermine programme efforts.

75. The iTAP recommends that the AE undertake the following during project inception:

- (a) Clarify how the governance mechanisms will enable coordinated management and action across the two financing mechanisms, namely the PBCRGs and the blended finance facilities, which will be essential to delivering a coherent programme (see para. 64 above);

⁶ For details on the ACCAF see *ACCAF: A UNCDF LoCAL Framework for Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation* (Impact Capital for Development). Available at <https://www.uncdf.org/article/7738/accaf-a-uncdf-local-framework-for-climate-change-adaptation-monitoring-and-evaluation>.

- (b) Develop and apply an investment framework that also factors in the climate risk of the proposed investments under different scenarios (see paras. 67 and 68 above);
 - (c) As intended by the funding proposal, ensure that the ACCAF and M&E framework build in measures to track resilience improvement trajectories. This could also offer important lessons for all participating countries and for other countries in the region that are also vulnerable to climate change (see paras. 70–72 above); and
 - (d) Build in appropriate measures to ensure that the LISA system will be used by local governments in planning processes and be made available for use by private sector entities in investment choices (see para. 32 above).
76. The iTAP recommends that the Board approve this funding proposal with the following conditions to be fulfilled (see para 63 above) prior to the first disbursement of GCF proceeds.
77. Conditions precedent to the first disbursement of GCF proceeds under the funded activity agreement:
- (a) Delivery by the Accredited Entity to the GCF, in form and substance satisfactory to the Secretariat of:
 - (i) A detailed list of all microfinance institutions (“**MFIs**”) that have been identified as potential participants in the programme across the host countries;
 - (ii) A detailed description of the process that the Accredited Entity will follow to select the qualifying MFIs as participants in the programme across the host countries, such process to ensure transparency, inclusiveness, and be aligned with the programme's objectives of fostering climate resilience at the local level;
 - (iii) A clearly defined set of criteria that are to be applied to evaluate and qualify the MFIs, such criteria to include financial capacity, alignment with climate adaptation goals, ability to manage climate adaptation investments, and capacity to support local businesses and vulnerable communities; and
 - (iv) A short report confirming that new consultations have been undertaken with local stakeholders, including private sector actors, civil society, and local governments, to ensure that the selection model for the MFIs is sustainable and supports the objectives of the programme.

Response from the accredited entity to the independent Technical Advisory Panel's assessment

Proposal name:	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)
Accredited entity:	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)
Countries:	Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger
Project/programme size:	Medium

Impact potential

To maximize sustainable development outcomes, Microfinance Institutions will be selected according to strict specifications. This will take into account their geographical position, experience, local deployment capacity, as well as their compliance with financial standards in the WAEMU region, overseen by the Confederation of Microfinance Institutions. Funded projects will align with local priorities and structured according to the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework approach. The terms of reference will be available from the start of implementation, and their development will be conditional on a participatory approach involving all stakeholders to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of the funding.

Paradigm shift potential

The LoCAL methodology is already proven, tested and performance-based (through annual assessments and capacity building), with selection criteria ensuring rapid and effective results even for potential new local governments. The **Local Information System for Adaptation** is an online platform that provides shared access to climate information, enabling local governments and relevant private sector actors to make risk-based decisions for local planning and budgeting. The **Local Information System for Adaptation** enables participatory feasibility studies that analyze country-specific contexts in order to develop appropriate strategies. The blended finance facility will mobilize funding to help communities in: i) adopting more sustainable production models; ii) enhancing employment and livelihoods; iii) reducing damage and losses to assets and infrastructure; and iv) making income streams less vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Sustainable development potential

N/A

Needs of the recipient

N/A

Country ownership

All stakeholders were thoroughly consulted. All stakeholders have been thoroughly consulted. At the beginning of the project, a consultation and information workshop will be held, followed

by a start-up report to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat. This approach will gather updated information to enhance project implementation.

Efficiency and effectiveness

The accredited entity will focus on the careful selection of Microfinance Institutions based on a comprehensive set of criteria, ensuring their capacity to manage climate investments. The Regional Management Unit will coordinate activities to ensure optimal program execution. The sustainability of the blended finance facility will be guaranteed by the technical and financial commitment of BOAD, WAEMU, and the Confederation of Microfinance Institutions. Building the capacity of Microfinance Institutions will help integrate climate finance into their business models. Additionally, BOAD and its financial partners (AFD, KFW, EIB) will offer climate refinancing lines to commercial banks and Microfinance Institutions in the region.

Overall remarks from the independent Technical Advisory Panel

The institutional framework will be organized around a Regional Management Unit (RMU) responsible for coordinating the activities of the four (4) National Management Units to ensure synergy and effective project implementation. This approach will harmonize efforts between the two financing instruments (Performance-Based Climate Resilient Grants and the Blended Finance Facility) at regional and national levels. An investment framework that accounts for climate risks under different scenarios will be developed. Resilience tracking will be integrated into monitoring and evaluation using the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework. **The Local Information System for Adaptation** will be made accessible for local adaptation planning for public and private stakeholders. A detailed list of Microfinance Institutions and the selection process will be provided to the GCF before the launch of sub-component 2.2

LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) - West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)

Gender Assessments

1- FOREWORD

Women are not only the first observers but also the first victims of climate change by virtue of their roles in looking after the family and responsibilities in food production, collecting fodder, fuelwood, and water. They are the first to observe the decreased agricultural productivity and depletion of water resources. They are the most vulnerable as, when climate change disrupts livelihoods, they are the most affected. Disasters and the social disruptions of climate change often have different impacts on women and men. Women and children are more likely than men to die or be injured in disasters, specifically in countries where women have unequal social, economic, and political status. Nevertheless, women are also effective agents of change as they often cope and adapt differently to men, and they play a preeminent role in the family.

Despite their vulnerability, women should not be seen only as victims of climate change, but they should also be seen as active and effective promoters of adaptation and mitigation. For example, women have historically developed knowledge and skills related to water harvesting and storage, food preservation and rationing, and natural resource management. Thus, gender mainstreaming is essential in climate change projects to both empower women's capacity and knowledge and provide them with the tools and skills for climate adaptation.

The LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY Plus (LoCAL+) West Africa programme intends to reach the population of up to 85 local governments of Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, and Niger and build the adaptive capacity of communities by contributing to reducing their vulnerability to climate change impacts. Strengthening climate resilience will support local economies, with tangible benefits for vulnerable groups, women especially and can be expected to indirectly generate new job opportunities for both men and women.

The initiative will therefore seek to participate in enhancing the socio-economic empowerment of women at the local level for example by supporting the establishment of community contracting systems for local green and resilient investments and supporting access to finance and improved infrastructures. Throughout its design and implementation, it will mainstream gender and social inclusiveness considerations so as, in particular:

- (a) To ensure that the voice, needs and perspectives of all social groups have the opportunity and a safe space to be conveyed;
- (b) To take into account the above perspectives and input in the design and delivery of all Programme activities;
- (c) To avoid at all times any unintended negative repercussion of any Programme activity on any specific group (incl., women);
- (d) To exploit the Programme as an avenue to foster wider participation and engagement in public governance by multiple stakeholders (incl. women).

The programme notably builds on the experience of the LoCAL mechanism, already implemented by UNCDF in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. LoCAL has an important track record in supporting to address gender inequality realities in particular in the countries targeted under this programme. UNCDF, in partnership with UNIDO, has notably had the opportunity to put the LoCAL approach to good use in the implementation of the project *"Support for risk management linked to environmental degradation through adaptation measures in areas at risk of inter-community conflict"* in Mali, funded by the Peace Building Fund. This project, implemented over an 18-month period, notably aimed to support local communities, and women in particular, in better managing the risks associated with environmental degradation and climate change in 4 local governments of Mali.

In terms of results, support to the local planning and enhanced management of natural resources at the local level as part of said program has had long-term effect in terms of prevention of potential conflicts arising from their exploitation. The gender sensitive training provided to elected representatives and local authority officials was also beneficial, enabling them to carry out their work more effectively and better serve vulnerable communities. In addition, the project has encouraged the selection of women's groups for revenue generating activities. These women's groups have been trained and supported to launch their businesses. By raising awareness of environmental degradation and its causes, particularly the effects of climate change, and by helping target populations (notably women) to have more sustainable work opportunities, the project has certainly helped to reduce their vulnerability. In addition, women and young people have been systematically involved in consultation frameworks and training courses on conflict management, choice and implementation of community investments, contributing to their involvement in the community. Communes have had their planning documents updated to include aspects of adaptation, environmental management, and gender and conflict sensitivity, and the exercise served as the basis for planning sessions in subsequent years, helping to reduce potential conflicts and include women in their roles as actors in development and peace. The project has had a positive impact on the lives of the beneficiaries. It has helped to revitalize certain women's groups, strengthened social cohesion and inclusion, rethink the implementation of certain communal interventions, and reduced/mitigated the risk of conflict.

These experiences with LoCAL have informed the design of the current proposal and are reflected throughout the intervention's design.

It deserves be noted that women have been consulted during the participatory process to develop the current proposal and will remain key stakeholders for engagement and consultation throughout the programme's implementation. Regular field missions have also been undertaken which allowed to gather beneficiaries' impressions and feedback on the implementation of PBCRGs in three of the four targeted countries. Such mission was organized in Niger between 24 and 28 October 2023, during which local authorities and beneficiaries – women groups in particular - of the communes of Abalak (Tahoua region), Falwel and Sokorbé (Dosso region) were met, and their testimonies recorded.¹ Another mission was organized between 12 and 26 December 2023 in 12 communes of Niger (Damagaram Takaya, Kagna Wamé, et Kantché, Abalak, Tchintabaraden, Tébaram, Bagaroua et Allela, Dogon Kiria, Soucoucutan, Falwel et Sokorbé) which notably allowed to raise local governments and communities' awareness on planning and budgeting of climate resilience grants. Another mission was organized from 22 January to 4 February, in the Niger communes of Gadabédji, Soli Tagriss (Maradi region), Tarka, Tanout and Falenko (Maradi region) which aimed to contact, inform, and mobilize customary and municipal authorities and beneficiary communities on the PBCRG system. In Burkina Faso, a similar mission was held in the three communes of Pabré, Loumbila and Saponé from 16 to 25 August 2023 and repeated in December of the same year (04-09).² In Mali, analogous field missions were organised between 12 and 14 November 2023 and held again between 22 and 28 January 2024 in the communes of Sandaré and Simby (Kayes region).

Conclusions of these successive consultations have both informed and benefitted from the below gender assessment which have been conducted to provide a snapshot of the gender equality situation in the 4 countries targeted by the programme. Based on a set of guiding questions, each country specific assessment provides details on the overall national situation relating to gender (rights and status of women), relationship between climate and gender in the proposed program footprint area, as well as gender specific challenges to be addressed in each country.

¹ <https://www.uncdf.org/article/8636/small-investments-delivered-at-scale-are-transforming-futures-for-the-most-vulnerable-in-niger>

² <https://www.uncdf.org/article/8584/communities-facing-double-threat-of-climate-change-and-insecurity-begin-resilience-building-with-local>

2- GENDER ASSESSMENTS

BURKINA FASO

Summary: challenges of integrating gender equality into adaptation and resilience programmes in Burkina Faso

Gender equality and women's empowerment is a priority development issue in Burkina Faso. By adhering to the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) for the promotion of women's rights as well as the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2016, the country committed itself to undertaking profound reforms to improve the living conditions of its population, particularly of women, and to adopt policies, legislation and institutions that will make it possible to achieve gender equality.

The **political will** to integrate gender, climate change adaptation and resilience is also present in Burkina Faso. The Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques [National Climate Change Adaptation Plan – NAP] (2015) is exemplary in this respect, placing gender at its heart and dealing with it in a cross-cutting manner, making a real effort to integrate it across the different sectors (which is not the case in all key policies dealing with climate change). This political will is supported by international donors, who support different initiatives involving gender issues, making this approach an opportunity to obtain necessary funding.

However, this political will does not always translate into concrete action and the **gap with real-life experience** remains wide. The diagnosis established by the Plan National de Développement Economique et Social [National Economic and Social Development Plan – PNDES], the reference framework for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Burkina Faso, shows that despite the progress made, considerable inequalities in poverty, education, employment, access to production resources and elected positions still exist, particularly to the disadvantage of women and young people. Generally, despite the fact that gender equality is enshrined in the legislative framework, social norms that discriminate against women and girls have an impact in all areas of development, whether in terms of access to resources, access to education, political participation or access to justice. Women's living conditions and rights continue to be marred by various forms of exclusion and violence, as stated in the national report on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (Government of Burkina Faso, 2019) 25 years later.

In the areas of disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change, there is an **emphasis on women's vulnerability** rather than their potential. The notion of gender often comes down to women as a homogeneous group with the same challenges and needs, rather than exploring their different capacities to act on climate change.

Another challenge that may undermine the political will to address climate change and gender jointly is the **security situation in the north-east of the country** and the internal displacement caused. This situation increases the vulnerability of women and girls and gives rise to an emergency logic: providing assistance to affected populations as quickly as possible, rather than an integrated and long-term policy. As the events are recent, it is still difficult to assess their magnitude and the impact they will have on national climate policy and action.

a- Country gender overall situation: rights and status of women in the country

Guiding questions	Analysis – national level	Data at subnational level if available
<p>What are the national policies covering gender issues? (include policy name, date)</p> <p>Programmes/action plans?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National strategies for strengthening the role of women in the development process (1991). • Politique Nationale Genre [National Gender Policy] (2009). Goals: "the qualitative transformation of Burkinabe society with a view to removing sociocultural and economic obstacles to equitable and sustainable development; the elimination of inequalities between men and women in all areas; the strengthening of communities' and development actors' capacities and skills in the area of gender with a view to reducing poverty; the removal of obstacles to gender parity in national strategies, budgetary policies and procedures to achieve the aims of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Millennium Development Goals; and the promotion of the human rights of women and men for greater social justice and equal opportunities in development" (National Gender Policy, 2009). • National Plan for Economic and Social Development – PNDES (2016-2020): the second strategic focus on the "development of human capital" aims to reduce gender inequalities and make women dynamic actors in development. • Sectoral strategies with gender equality among their objectives: Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Développement Durable [Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development] 2011–2015 (SCADD): gender is one of the priority cross-cutting issues. Programme National d'Accélération de l'Alphabétisation [National Accelerated Literacy Programme] 2011–2015 (PRONAA) (2011a): aims to reduce disparities between women and men. • Stratégie Nationale d'Accélération de l'Éducation des Filles [National Strategy for Accelerating Girls' Education] (2012). • Plan National de Développement Sanitaire [National Health Development Plan] 2011–2020: focus on maternal health (Government of Burkina Faso, 2011). • Plan Stratégique de Sécurisation des Produits de Santé de la Reproduction [Strategic Plan for Reproductive Health Commodity Security] (2010). • Politique Nationale de Sécurisation Foncière en Milieu Rural [National Rural Land Security Policy] (Government of Burkina Faso, 2007): states that women have the same rights to land as men. 	<p>National, Regional and Communal Councils for the Promotion of Gender (CONAP Gender).</p>
<p>Who is the governmental body (Ministry? Agency? Office?) in charge of gender issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and the Family • National Council for the Promotion of Gender • National Committee for the Fight Against the Practice of Excision • In addition, gender groups, institutional and ministerial units for gender promotion have been established in all ministries, although their capacities need strengthening (Japan International Cooperation Agency [JICA] 2013). 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national gender observatory is housed at the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD) and is responsible, among other things, for defining monitoring and evaluation indicators. 	
<p>Are gender-disaggregated data/statistics available?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes – in 2015, the INSD produced four "Livrets Genre" ("Gender Booklets"), one national and three regional. These booklets contain gender-disaggregated statistics and information on demography, health, education, standard of living, employment and vocational training, violence and crime, governance and decision-making. • The Social Scoreboard 2017 also provides gender-disaggregated data on themes similar to those of the gender booklets, with additional sections on housing, water supply and sanitation, poverty, sustainable development and food security, sports and recreation, justice and security. • International databases such as the World Bank's Gender Data Portal (http://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/country/burkina-faso) also provide gender-disaggregated data on Burkina Faso in addition to the INSD (2009) statistical yearbook of sex-disaggregated and/or gender-sensitive sociodemographic indicators. 	<p>Three booklets are regional (Centre-Est, Centre-Sud and Est regions).</p>
<p>What is the legal status of women and children in the country of intervention (existing gender-responsive policies? Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)? Ratification of international laws?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of 11 June 1991 prohibits discrimination, in particular "those based on race, ethnicity, region, colour, sex, language, religion, caste, political opinion, fortune and birth". • Customary law is recognized by the Constitution as a source of law insofar as "customs shall be ascertained and brought into harmony with the fundamental principles of the Constitution". With regard to inheritance, the Persons and Family Code gives widows and minor daughters the right to inherit property. In practice, customary law prevailed: minors had no right to inherit and it was common for the family of the deceased husband to appropriate the couple's property and assets, to the detriment of the women and children. Article 15 of the Constitution guaranteed the right to property for all and the agricultural and land tenure reform gave women equal access to land, yet in practice women continued to have little access to land. • The Persons and Family Code establishes that spouses are equal partners: the mother and father share equal authority, responsibility and obligations towards the children. However, if the spouses do not agree on the place of residence, the right of decision rests with the husband (article 294). Each of the spouses has the right to exercise a profession without the consent of the other, provided that such profession is not contrary to public order and morality and does not prejudice the interests of the family (article 295). • Since 1996, a law has prohibited female genital mutilation (FGM); however, in practice, it persists. • A law on "gender quotas" was approved in 2009: it establishes that 30 per cent of candidates for local and legislative elections must be women (French Development Agency [AFD], 2016). 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International laws: Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1987 and the CEDAW Protocol in 2005, as well as the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa in 2006. 	
<p>What are commonly held beliefs, perceptions, and stereotypes related to gender roles and status in the project/programme footprint area or the country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two thirds of the population (60 per cent of whom are women) do not think that they should be involved in decisions about their own health, a choice that is left to their husbands (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2018). • Inequalities and disparities in the division of labour give women more work than men, and girls more than boys, with damaging impacts on their health, productivity, leisure time and reinvestment in human capital. • Traditional practices that restrict the physical and moral integrity of women continue to exist, as do certain traditions that maintain prejudices and stereotypes related to the gender of individuals. • Sexual violence such as rape, sexual harassment, sexual assault and abuse, paedophilia and child pornography affects both women and men, but is more pronounced among women. • The sexual exploitation of young girls. • Inequalities in access to or maintenance of processes of social exclusion or self-exclusion, particularly of women and children (girls and boys) in decision-making spheres (National Gender Policy, 2019). • Boys have preferential access to education. • There is individual and collective mental resistance to accepting equality between men and women. These resistances are all the more worrying as they appear among certain opinion leaders (National Gender Policy, 2009). • Nearly half of Burkinabe say that the decision on a woman working for pay outside family businesses or plots should be made by her husband or partner. Only 12 per cent consider that women can make this choice alone. And even if she participates in the decision, the wife must ask her husband for permission. This applies to 95 per cent of the population. On the contrary, according to social norms, 70 per cent of people think that a man can make his decision without his wife's opinion (OECD, 2018). 	<p>Burkina Faso is a country that embodies ethnic pluralism, with more than 60 ethnolinguistic units listed and grouped into several families, resulting in diverse sociocultural practices and formations that have forged strong traditions and established different systems of gender relations.</p>
<p>What are the gendered health issues (what is the maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy (disaggregated by sex) in the country of intervention and/or the project/programme footprint area?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the national level: Maternal mortality: 122.3 deaths per 100,000 births. Infant mortality: 92 per 1,000 live births (at the national level, infant mortality is higher among boys than among girls). • Life expectancy for women was 57.5 years in 2006 compared with 55.8 years for men (Livret Genre, 2015). 	<p>Centre-Est Region: Maternal mortality: 92.3 deaths per 100,000 births. Infant mortality: 185 per 1,000 live births. Life expectancy for women is 1.9 years longer than that of men (Livret Genre Centre-Est, 2015).</p> <p>Centre-Sud Region: Maternal mortality: 42 deaths per 100,000 births. Infant</p>

		<p>mortality: 83 per 1,000 live births (the booklet notes a higher rate of female infant mortality). Life expectancy for women is 1.2 years longer than that of men (Livret Genre Centre-Sud, 2015).</p> <p>Est Region: Maternal mortality: 134 deaths per 100,000 births. Infant mortality: 143 per 1,000 live births. The life expectancy of women is slightly lower than that of men (Livret Genre Est, 2015). More precise data are available in the Livret Genre National 2015.</p>
<p>Do women have equal access to education, technical knowledge, and/or skill training (what is the educational status of girls and boys? Adult literacy rate disaggregated by sex?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of girls among all primary school pupils has been gradually increasing since the 2008/2009 school year. It rose from 46.1 per cent in 2008/2009 to 48.6 per cent in 2015/2016. • Over the period 2008–2015, the gross enrolment rate at the national level rose from 77.1 per cent to 85.9 per cent for boys and from 67.7 per cent to 86.4 per cent for girls. • Between 2009 and 2015, the proportion of girls in the total number of post-primary pupils in general education increased from 43.1 per cent in 2008/2009 to 48.7 per cent in 2014/2015. • During the period 2009–2015, the proportion of girls among students in technical and vocational secondary education decreased from 48.2 per cent to 44.1 per cent. • Only three out of every 10 students enrolled in a public institution are women. • The literacy rate in 2016 was 52 per cent for men and 28.7 per cent for women (Social Dashboard 2017). 	<p>The Social Dashboard (2017) also contains gender and regionally disaggregated data on primary school enrolment (page 56–57). Access to education has been severely compromised by the unstable security situation in the north-east of the country, and most internally displaced children do not attend school, according to the United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM/United Nations) Migration Report (2019). However, the report does not specify whether girls are affected differently from boys.</p> <p>According to Alice Albright (Global</p>

		Partnership for Education) and Ulla Tornæs (2019), girls are particularly affected by the security context, as they are more exposed to gender-based violence (GBV), which jeopardizes their schooling or deters them from attending school.
What is the information in-country related to gender-based violence (including intimate-partner violence, early-marriage and FGM)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forty-four per cent of married women were married before the age of 18 compared with only 3 per cent of men. Nearly one in two Burkinabe thinks that a union can take the form of litho, levirate, sororate or abduction. One third of the population says that women should not be involved in decisions related to their marriage. These are considered the responsibility of their father (23 per cent of opinions) or both parents (8 per cent). This denial of the right to freely choose one's spouse is more widespread in rural areas (40 per cent) than in urban areas (23 per cent), particularly in the Sahel (52 per cent) and Nord (58 per cent) regions (OECD, 2018). • Only 19 per cent of women have escaped both FGM and domestic violence and see their right to reproductive autonomy respected. • Domestic violence: More than a third of women have been victims of domestic violence in their lifetime and a third of the population justifies the practice. • Reproductive rights and reproductive health: Only one third of women who do not want to have children immediately use a contraceptive method and one third of the population states that women may not take part in decisions about contraceptive use, birth spacing and the number of children, all of which are the responsibility of the husband. • FGM: More than two thirds of women have undergone FGM and 18 per cent of Burkinabe believe that the practice should be retained. • Early pregnancy: 17 per cent of mothers are under the age of 18, and a quarter of Burkinabe believe that a girl can give birth before reaching adulthood, while no one believes that this age is appropriate for a boy (OECD, 2018). • In the north-eastern part of the country, women are particularly vulnerable to GBV since the 2019 terrorist attacks and the internal displacement caused by them. Women account for 57 per cent of displaced people and, even if they do not feel insecure, they are particularly affected by the feeling of insecurity caused by the risk of GBV, especially rape (IOM, 2019). 	Women living in rural areas face greater discrimination. In the Centre, Est, Hauts-Bassins and Centre-Ouest regions, levels of discrimination within the family are lower than the national average. On the other hand, women in the rural regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Centre-Est, Cascades and Nord are one and a half times more discriminated against than those in Centre, the most urbanized region, which is home to the capital (OECD, 2018). Being married before reaching adulthood is more likely in rural areas (48 per cent) than in urban areas (25 per cent). No less than 81 per cent of married women were married before the age of 18 in Bougouriba Province, 68 per cent in the Sahel region, 65 per cent in Sud-Ouest and 63 per cent in Centre-Nord against 28 per cent in Hauts-Bassins and 22 per cent in Centre. Early-marriage is all the more common as

		<p>women are poor and poorly educated (OECD, 2018). Seven times as many women have been victims of domestic violence in Sud-Ouest (42 per cent) as in the Boucle du Mouhoun (6 per cent), while attitudes justifying this practice are eight times more frequent in Centre-Sud (66 per cent) than in Est (8 per cent). These practices and social norms tend to be weakened in urban centres, despite some tenacity. Violence, FGM and early pregnancy are more common and accepted by rural populations, while women's ability to make decisions about their health, including reproductive health, is more common and supported by urban populations. Changes in social norms and practices guaranteeing women control over their bodies, as well as knowledge and application of the legal framework, seem to be more marked in the less isolated regions (OECD, 2018). Two thirds of women have been victims of FGM in Burkina Faso (63 per cent), and more than three quarters in the Centre-Est (75 per cent), Nord (76 per cent), Central Plateau (77 per cent) and Sahel (83 per cent) regions. The practice</p>
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		<p>appears to be less common in the Centre-Ouest (25 per cent) and Centre (36 per cent) regions. Similarly, FGM is more common in rural areas (68 per cent) than in urban areas (48 per cent) (OECD, 2018).</p>
<p>What are the main issues for accessing justice and the barriers that women face?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stigma attached to violence prevents victims from seeking help to end it. Only 41 per cent of female victims and 42 per cent of male victims of domestic violence sought help or told someone about it (Figure 26). Men tend to confide in their families (68 per cent) or friends (24 per cent). Women are more likely to turn to their families (65 per cent) or their husbands' families (42 per cent). Recourse to public institutions (police, health or social services personnel) or religious leaders is almost non-existent. Similarly, women's low propensity to tell neighbours and friends as a first resort is a sign of shame. This is all the more true when the violence has been committed by the partner, symbolizing the internalization and justification of the phenomenon. • The objective education provided by family planning facilities and schools has only been able to reach one third of the population, which explains the lower use of modern practices and the persistence of FGM (OECD, 2018). • The National Gender Policy discusses a need to "work to strengthen the legal culture among the people, and to define and institutionalize accessible and affordable justice." In short, understanding and acceptance of the modern justice system, among people and the justice actors themselves, must be heightened. A favourable judicial environment, with the availability of the necessary assistance, must therefore be created" (National Gender Policy, 2011). • "In practice, women's ability to access justice and to bring cases of discrimination before the courts is limited by factors such as lack of information on their rights, legal costs, the persistence of traditional justice systems, illiteracy, complexity of legal procedures and other practical difficulties in accessing courts. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned that enforcing court rulings remains a challenge. The Committee further notes that, although the State party has carried out a reform to the National Human Rights Commission, it has yet to allocate sufficient financial and human resources for its effective functioning" (CEDAW, 2010). 	<p>The IOM Report (2019) highlights the difficulty for government and humanitarian assistance to access conflict-affected areas in the north-east.</p>
<p>What are the current indicators and trends related to poverty and development? (Human Development Index (HDI)? HDI world rank? Gross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDI: 0.423, 183rd out of 189 countries and territories (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2018). • GDP per capita: 1,650 (2011 ppp\$) (UNDP, 2018). 	

Domestic Product (GDP) per capita)		
<p>What do national statistics/census say about women's economic situation (employment rate? Average income? Gender pay gap? Any data on gender differences in the informal sector? And in the agricultural sector?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the national level, the net activity rate according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) is 85.9 per cent for men against 78.8 per cent for women, a difference of 7.1 points (Social Scoreboard, 2017). • Women's economic participation is lower than that of men, although higher than the African average: 77 per cent of Burkinabe women were active in 2016 compared with 63 per cent south of the Sahara. This has not increased since 2006 (OECD, 2018) and is confined to the informal sector. In 2015, women accounted for only 24 per cent of employees in the public and formal private sectors (Centre d'Information et de Formation en matière de Droits Humains en Afrique [Centre for Human Rights Information and Training in Africa – CIFDHA] et al., 2017). • Female employment is precarious and vulnerable. This labour-force is mainly composed of family workers (35 per cent), providing 80 per cent of the unpaid labour on family farms and businesses. In other cases, women are self-employed in agriculture (25 per cent), trade and crafts (15 per cent) (OECD, 2018). The same report speaks of “opportunity entrepreneurship” for men and “survival entrepreneurship” for women, with a strong over-representation of women in the informal sector (OECD, 2018). • The Global Gender Gap Report (2011) gives Burkina Faso 0.77 for gender pay inequality, where 0 represents perfect equality and 1 represents complete inequality. 	
<p>What is the situation in terms of access to financial resources for men and women in the area (access to banking? Microcredit? Savings account? Self-help group?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2017, 51 per cent of men had a bank account compared with 34 per cent of women. 12 per cent of women and men have money saved in a financial institution (World Bank Group, 2017). • Precise data on the number of women benefiting from microfinance projects or self-help groups were not found. However, many initiatives target women in particular: the government has created funds to enable women to access credit, such as the Support Fund for the Income-Generating Activities of Women Farmers (FAAGRA) and the Support Fund for Women's Income-Generating Activities (FAARF). These funds, directly managed by government structures, have enabled organized women's groups to access microcredit, without collateral, on the basis of a third-party guarantee. Access to microcredit for the rural poor, especially women and youth, remains a challenge (International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 2018). 	
<p>What is the situation in terms of access to land? Property rights?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 15 of the Constitution guarantees the right to property for all and the agricultural and land tenure reform gives women equal access to land, yet in practice women continue to have little access to land (AFD, 2016). • The patrilineal-filiation system and the principle of exogamy means that women are often excluded from inheriting land (Konaté, 2006). 	<p>The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung report (2016) provides regional data on land-use disaggregated by gender. Programmes such as the Land</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is generally made available to women on a temporary basis and not for use as a landowner (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, 2016). 	<p>Security Project have enabled more women to access land, but difficulties remain and the report notes that some women abandon the process under the weight of social pressure and/or threats from their husbands.</p>
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b- Climate and gender in the proposed project/program footprint area

➤ at the national level

Guiding questions	Gender equality – national level
<p>How are the national climate policies and strategic plans (National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), National Determined Contributions (NDCs), other) addressing gender issues? (Include policy name, date)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gender dimension is not very visible in Burkina Faso's NDC (2015). It is stated that the Coordination Unit will work with other ministries on cross-cutting themes, including the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Gender [sic]. The NAP (2015) pays more attention to this issue and uses vulnerability analysis to propose climate change adaptation measures for activity sectors and for different social groups: Gender mainstreaming is one of its guiding principles (“Gender mainstreaming: the adaptation options identified in the NAP require the participation of men and women in actions for greater relevance and significant impacts. Therefore, in view of women's increased vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and their participation in development, gender mainstreaming in the implementation of actions is necessary”). For the development of the NAP, Burkina Faso set up a multi-sectoral and gender-sensitive team of experts in the following sectors: (i) Agriculture, (ii) Animal production, (iii) Environment and natural resources, (iv) Meteorology, (v) Energy, (vi) Health, (vii) Infrastructure and housing, (viii) Women's associations, (ix) Civil society organizations (NAP, 2015).
<p>What are the governmental bodies (Ministry? Agency? Office?) in charge of the interface between these issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment and Fishery Resources, Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and the Family, sectoral ministries.
<p>What are the priority sectors targeted by climate change-related NAPs and NDCs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAP pillars of accelerated growth: agriculture, livestock, forestry, energy and infrastructure, food and nutrition security, water resources, physical security of people and property, natural ecosystems and health. <p>Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC): sustainable land management, forestry, energy, environmental education and food.</p>
<p>Are there national programmes addressing each climate change and gender inequality independently or in an integrated manner?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa Hydromet Program – Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burkina Faso Country Project includes a Gender Action Plan (Green Climate Fund, 2018). Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (Green Climate Fund, 2019). The gender dimension is taken into account in national climate action in the areas of health, energy and finance according to UNDP (2016).

<p>How does the government frame both issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability of women: "People who are weak like women" (Politique Nationale de Sécurisation Foncière en Milieu Rural [National Rural Land Security Policy], 2007). • "Women are more vulnerable to climate change than men." "The most vulnerable groups are among the rural poor (women, youth, small-scale farmers)" (NAP, 2015). • But the important role of women in development and the need to strengthen their participation and capacities is also recognized (NAP, 2015). • UNDP lists Burkina Faso as one of the countries for whom "gender equality is referred to as cross-cutting, mainstreamed or a pillar in either the INDC or national climate change policy; national (sustainable) development planning, strategy or policy; national vision or commitment for development; or the national constitution" (UNDP, 2016).
<p>Are there any policies specifically referring to gender equality/social inclusion in climate change initiatives (both adaptation and mitigation)? Any background studies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NAP proposes a "Women's Adaptation Plan" which includes three projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project 1: Training/information/awareness-raising for women's associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen the initial literacy skills of women members of associations in the areas of non-timber forest products, market gardening, wood energy, traditional pharmacopoeia, household waste management and sanitation, processing of fishery products, agriculture and livestock. ○ Raise awareness among women for effective participation in local governance. ○ Strengthen women's and men's capacities in gender and women's leadership. Project 2: Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of women's associations to climate change through the implementation of income-generating activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen the capacities of women's associations in running income-generating activities for women's empowerment. ○ Ensure that irrigation water levels at market gardening sites are managed by restoring wells and boreholes. ○ Improve nutrition among the most vulnerable groups (women and children) by making available sufficient quantity and quality of products. ○ Equip women with appropriate equipment and technology to carry out their activities. ○ Increase cereal and market gardening production to contribute to food security. Project 3: Research on good adaptation practices that benefit and reach women (NAP, 2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Incorporate local traditional knowledge into research strategies to improve women's climate change adaptation practices. ○ Mainstream improved technologies that are less physically constraining and less costly to implement. <p>National benchmarks result in low-carbon, gender-sensitive and sustainable second-generation regional and communal development plans.</p>
<p>Are there international organizations supporting the government on gender and climate initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso has received financial support from Denmark, Japan, Global Environmental Finance (GEF) and UNDP to support the Burkina Faso NAP process (NAP, 2015) and to jointly implement all three projects (closed since 2012):

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building on adapting and reducing vulnerability to climate change in Burkina Faso (Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation [National Adaptation Programme of Action] for Climate Change (NAPA-BKF-UNDP/Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)) - Adaptation to climate change for improved human security in Burkina Faso (NAPA-BKF-UNDP/DANIDA) - Capacity-building for better integration of climate change adaptation concerns into the preparation and implementation of development plans, projects and programmes (NAPA-BKF-UNDP/Japan).
<p>Are there background studies on both adaptation and gender?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sophie Rigg, Emma Lovell, Florence Pichon (2016). <i>Assessing gender in resilience programming: Burkina Faso</i>. • Oxfam (2011). <i>Climate Change and Women Farmers in Burkina Faso, Impact and Adaptation Policies and Practices</i>. Burkina Faso. • Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) (2014). <i>Subnational study, focus on the Yatenga</i>. • Frances Crowley, Chesney McOmber, Camilla Audia, Alexander Ritchie, Mark Pelling, Emma Visman (2017). <i>Building resilience by challenging social norms: Towards a gender transformative approach in BRACED. (Subnational study)</i>.
<p>What do available studies say about the anticipated differences in men's and women's vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's workload, which combines productive, reproductive and community responsibilities, is already greater and may become even more difficult to manage. • Women are less educated and have less access to the means of communication through which climate information is transmitted (Rigg, Lovell and Pichon, 2016). They also have limited access to tools and technologies that could facilitate their work on the land (Oxfam, 2011). Women have less decision-making power within households (and therefore less influence on adaptation strategies) (Rigg, Lovell and Pichon, 2016). • During periods of food insecurity, women are less likely to migrate than men. They are less mobile because of dependency in the form of pregnancies or young children. Some return to live with their families (Rigg, Lovell and Pichon, 2016). The possibility for men to migrate and obtain paid employment makes them less dependent on natural capital than women, even though women have very little decision-making power over this capital, which remains predominantly controlled by men (Oxfam, 2011). • Women are more vulnerable to food insecurity (Oxfam 2011), as they are responsible for caring for those who cannot work or support themselves materially (Rigg, Lovell and Pichon, 2016). Similarly, few women are able to save in preparation for hard times as they use their income to provide for their family (Oxfam, 2011). Vulnerability to food insecurity, as well as the high number of childbirths for many women, contributes to a high risk of poor health for women (Oxfam, 2011).
<p>What do available studies say about existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change could affect, directly or indirectly (by increasing male migration, in particular), women's already-heavy workloads and the reconciliation of their multiple responsibilities: productive, domestic and community. Women's vulnerability to food insecurity, already more pronounced than men's, could also be increased (Oxfam, 2011; Rigg, Lovell and Pichon, 2016).

C- Gender-specific challenges for the programme

Guiding questions	Gender equality
What are the targeted regions or local government to be supported by LoCAL? What challenges can we anticipate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The targeted regions/local governments are not yet known. • At the national level: The “status of women in Burkinabe society and their poor access to education and information [...] In Burkina Faso, as in other Sahelian countries, the enrolment rate of girls is low compared with boys. Without access to education, women find themselves at a disadvantage because they are excluded from discussions on the sustainable exploitation and protection of natural resources” (NAP, 2015). • The National Gender Policy identifies three risk factors that may jeopardize its implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Gender resistance (“there is individual and collective mental resistance to accepting equality between men and women. These resistances are all the more worrying as they appear among certain opinion leaders”). (ii) Sociocultural burdens (“the persistence of sociocultural burdens reinforces gender inequalities and resistance to change. The aggravating factor is the low level of education and illiteracy of a large part of the population (men and women”). (iii) The inadequacy of resources (“the insufficient resources allocated by the State for the implementation of the National Gender Policy which will require significant technical, financial and human resources; technical and financial partners not fulfilling their commitments and the weakness of their contribution; and disregarding the principle of fungibility that can lead to very complex management procedures and the extension of disbursement deadlines”) (National Gender Policy, 2009).
What are their capacities in both sectors (human, technical, financial capacities)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This issue will be addressed once the regions/locations are known.
What are local government’s responsibilities and attitudes vis-à-vis gender mainstreaming in development planning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This issue will be addressed once the regions/locations are known.
What is the typical participation (or lack thereof) of women in decision-making processes at the local government level? How many women are part of the local government decision-making committee?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Oxfam, women's organizations take part in community life and are consulted in decision-making processes. However, their participation remains low and their representation at the provincial, regional and national levels is minimal (Oxfam, 2011). • The NAP stresses that despite the active role of women in natural resource work, they do not have decision-making power over water resources and forests (NAP, 2015). • At the local level, an Overseas Development Institute (ODI) study admits that it was difficult to capture and represent women's specific opinions and needs because women were more silent and reluctant to share (Rigg, Lovell and Pichon, 2016). • By 2015, women will occupy 13 per cent of parliamentary seats and 13 per cent of ministerial positions. There has never been a female head of state (Global Gender Gap Report [GGGR], 2015).
Have any projects/activities/decisions been implemented by the local government to support women's rights and/or empowerment in the past in the area of intervention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This issue will be addressed once the areas of intervention are known.

<p>Are there any women's organizations, women's groups and/or gender advocates present in the area of intervention? If so, what do they focus on? Who is the main point of contact? Are they involved in local development planning? In the implementation and maintenance of initiatives/infrastructure? What are their capacities like?</p>	<p>At the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le Mouvement Burkinabé des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples [Burkina Faso Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights] (MBDHP): human rights non-governmental organization (NGO) created in 1989. Carries out advocacy, training and awareness-raising activities to promote women's rights and provides legal advisory services. • Réseau de Communication d'Information et de Formation des Femmes dans les ONG [Network for Communication, Information and Training of Women in NGOs] (RECIF/ONG-BF): seeks to contribute to the strengthening of the positions and decision-making power of women in associations through communication, information and awareness-raising activities. • Association des Femmes Juristes du Burkina Faso [Association of Female Legal Practitioners in Burkina Faso] (AFJBF): created in 1993, this association aims to "fight for the promotion of law and against all forms of discrimination against women". Partners: Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI), World Bank, UNDP, US Embassy, Canadian Embassy, German Agency for International Cooperation, Courants de Femmes [Women's Movement], Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie 150 [Intergovernmental Agency of La Francophonie], Avenue de l'Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine [West African Economic and Monetary Union] (UEMOA) Ouagadougou. Tel.: (+226) 5033 5307. Fax: (+226) 5033 5307. E-mail: afj-bf@cenatrin.bf – contact. • Association Femmes Solidarité – Femmes Chefs d'Entreprises [Female Solidarity Association – Female Business Leaders]: association created in 1990, bringing together businesswomen. 01 BP 1638. Tel.: (+226) 5035 0171 Fax: (+226) 5035 0171 E-mail: noomde@caramail.com or noomde@gmail.com. • Association Kebayina des Femmes du Burkina [Kebayina Burkinabe Women's Association]: through awareness-raising and training activities among the most disadvantaged strata, the association seeks to "stop retrograde practices and ideas that hinder women's development". E-mail: akebayinafb@hotmail.com. • Association pour la Promotion de la Femme et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement [Association for the Promotion of Women and the Safeguarding of the Environment]: created in 1999, this association involves several activities, including raising awareness of environmental issues and raising women's overall awareness and literacy, as well as promoting their access to credit. Partners: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (ENABEL), Canadian Local Initiatives Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), Partenariat pour l'Education Non Formelle [Partnership for Non-Formal Education] (PENF, Canada). Sector 29 – Behind the Lycée Scientifique [Science High School], near SIAO 06 BP 9129 – Ouagadougou 06. Tel.: (+226) 61 33 93. • Association Tin-Mua – Femmes, Battons-Nous [Women, We Fight]: the association works on several subjects, including poverty (setting up a tontine), illiteracy, unwanted pregnancies and HIV and AIDS, FGM, forced or early-marriages and desertification. BP 120 – Ouahigouya. Tel.: (+226) 23 28 26/+226 55 08 25. E-mail: Mailsazetou@yahoo.fr – Mrs Awa Maïga (President). • Appui Moral Matériel et Intellectuel à l'Enfant [Material and Intellectual Moral Support for Children]: works in particular on raising awareness among women and men on the use of contraceptive methods. The
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	<p>President of the association, Cécile Beloum, is a member of the network of Francophone women formed at the end of the Kinshasa Forum and is active alongside State family planning facilities in the Nord Region. Cécile Beloum (President, former Minister of Parliamentary Relations). E-mail: cecile.beloum@yahoo.fr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association Songui Manégré/Aide au Développement Endogène [Songui Manégré Association/Support for Internal Development] (ASMADE): combats poverty and works to promote social rights in Burkina Faso. Nearly 15 years after its creation, the association directly or indirectly reaches more than two million people in various sectors: education, health, training and employment. With funding from the French Embassy, PAJE, a youth centre where Burkinabe meet to develop cultural projects, train or look for work, was created. Ms Juliette Compaore (founder and member of the network of Francophone women formed at the end of the Kinshasa Forum). E-mail: asmade@ongasmade.org. • Fonds National pour l'Alphabétisation et l'Education Non Formelle [National Fund for Literacy and Informal Education] Ms Alice Tiendrébéogo (Director, former MP, former Minister of Education in the 1990s and member of the network of Francophone women formed at the end of the Kinshasa Forum). E-mail: astiendre@gmail.com. • Fonds d'Appui aux Activités Rémunératrices des Femmes [Support Fund for Women's Income-Generating Activities] (FAARF – under the control of the Ministry of Economy and Finance): support for women's income-generating activities, access to credit. 01 BP 5683 Ouagadougou. • Association Développement et Eveil Pugsada [Association of Support and Awakening Pugsada] (ADEP): ADEP was created in 1995 and was recognized in 2013 by the Government of Burkina Faso as a public non-profit organization. Founded with 11 members, ADEP now has 57 active members. Its main objective is to work to improve the legal status and socioeconomic living conditions of young girls in Burkina Faso. Member of the Réseau des Observatoires de l'Égalité de Genre [Network of Gender Equality Observatories] (ROEG). Partner: Genre en Action [Gender in Action]. Address: 06 BP 6691 Ouagadougou 06, Burkina Faso/Website: http://pugsada.org/ Contact: Agnès OUBDA, President. Tel.: (+226) 70 26 80 60. E-mail: agnesoub@yahoo.fr. Hortense LOUGUE, Coordinator. Tel.: (+226) 70 26 35 76. E-mail: loughortense@yahoo.fr. • Coalition Nationale pour l'Education Pour Tous [National Coalition for Education for All] (NC-EFA/BF): created in the aftermath of the World Education Forum (held in Dakar in 2000 and focused on education for all), the CN-EFA/BF is a grouping of 27 civil society organizations. Its main mission is to ensure the implementation of the commitments made by the heads of state and government for universal achievement by 2015. One of the Coalition's specific objectives is to monitor the commitments made by decision makers in the area of girls' schooling. Member of the Réseau des Observatoires de l'Égalité de Genre [Network of Gender Equality Observatories] (ROEG). Partner: Genre en Action [Gender in Action]. Address: 05 BP 6515 Ouagadougou 05, Burkina Faso/Website: www.cneptbf.org. Samuel DEMBELE, President of the Coalition. Tel.: (+226) 70 29 90 10. E-mail: dembelesam_hotmail@hotmail.com. Tahirou TRAORE, National Coordinator. Tel.: (+226) 25 38 83 72; (+226) 70 26 79 16; (+226) 76 26 79 16. E-mail: traoretahirou2005@yahoo.fr. (AFD, 2016). <p>At the local level :</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association des femmes burkinabé de ouahigouya [ouahigouya burkinabe women's association]: created in 1977, this association now has 3,200 members. It works on education for girls and women as a priority, but also on access to water (construction of wells in partnership with the groupement des femmes de vence-ouahigouya [the vence-ouahigouya women's group]), information and awareness-raising and the economic promotion of women through training in income-generating activities. Partnership and support from the swiss agency for development and cooperation. Tel.: (+226) 40 55 04 58 fax: (+226) 5031 1966. E-mail: afbo@fasonet.bf – ms madina (president). • Association pour la formation et l'insertion de la jeune fille [association for the training and integration of young girls]: an association that has been in existence since 1998 offering training in sewing, dyeing, embroidery and making bogolan to young girls in two neighbourhoods of ouagadougou. Products are produced and marketed through the association, which is under the supervision of the ministry of women, national solidarity and the family. Bp 4979 ouagadougou (near pharmacie de la savane, sector 3). Tel.: (+226) 5031 6176/+226 5030 2281. E-mail: mailafijef@yahoo.fr – ms felicite tiendrebeogo (president). • Association des femmes pag-la-yiri de zabre [pag-la-yiri women's association of zabre]: an association whose aim is “to contribute to the development of women living in rural areas by meeting their daily needs and concerns”. Main partners: the burkinabe state and its devolved and decentralized structures, the permanent secretariat of non-governmental organizations (spong), the national fund for literacy and non-formal education (fonaenf), the network for access to essential medicines (rame), emmaus international, emmaus africa, emmaus finland, ngo croix du sud (italy), nouvelle planète [new planet] (switzerland), international institute of communication for development, european union (eu), ico foundation and ngo martta (finland). 09 bp 335 ouagadougou. Tel.: (+226) 5036 3400/+226 5036 3400 e-mail: paglayiri@fasonet.bf.
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IVORY COAST

Summary: challenges of integrating gender equality into adaptation and resilience programmes in Côte d'Ivoire

The strategic vision in the Côte d'Ivoire National Development Plan (NDP) 2016–2020 calls for better integration of gender and environmental issues into public policies. There is even a dedicated budget for this. However, there is as yet no clear implementation of this vision. Despite there being a directorate responsible for promoting gender mainstreaming in all sectoral policies, within the Ministry for Women, the Family and Children, it lacks sufficiently competent staff supported by an adequate budget to monitor the effective integration of equity issues within other government entities. Thus, the gender units that were relaunched in 2014 to support sectoral policies in each ministry have not been maintained and are now almost non-existent (with the exception of the gender unit in the Ministry of Agriculture, and the gender focal points in the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development) and inoperative due to a lack of human capacity and budget.

Gender is clearly seen as a donor priority and therefore an opportunity to receive funding. It is in this context that the National Gender and Climate Change Strategy enables the National Climate Change Programme (NCCP) to confirm the State's willingness to integrate gender issues into efforts to mitigate

and adapt to climate change. However, as there is wide disparity in knowledge and understanding of the concept between different government representatives, the term “gender” is being superficially integrated into policy documents and project proposals to make them more “gendered”. This is contributing to removal of the political dimension of gender inequality and the actions needed to address it. Thus, there is a gap between the commitment to gender mainstreaming shown by the various stakeholders in adaptation initiatives and the effective translation into programmes that work to promote gender equality in all sectors and at all levels.

There are few examples of policy documents where gender issues are integrated and documented in depth. Many decision makers sum up gender as women's issues and give examples of one-off projects where women's groups were supported and where awareness-raising activities were carried out, particularly during International Women's Rights Day, on 8 March each year. A notable exception is the work carried out by the Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services – FIRCA). It has a department dedicated to Gender and Environment, which has created an Agricultural Gender Platform to bring together local partners from each sector. FIRCA’s experience, and the network on which it draws, could be a valuable asset in determining the scientific studies to be conducted in the agricultural sector, and the consultations to be carried out to better understand the various issues in climate change adaptation.

It will be essential to generate knowledge that is better informed about current inequalities in Côte d'Ivoire, and their impacts on different socioeconomic groups, to enable relevant adaptation planning. There is a clear need for scientific studies that document the impacts of current and future climate change at regional, national, and local scales and the implications for different sectors and populations. Studies into the co-benefits of inclusive adaptation from an economic, social, and environmental point of view could support advocacy by gender teams/departments within the different State entities so they can receive more institutional and financial support.

It is important that commissions for studies communicate clear requirements on integrating gender into research methodologies (for example, through terms of reference that require gender analyses in each study and data disaggregated by sex and age). Ultimately, all environmental assessments, feasibility studies, project proposals and logical frameworks for monitoring and evaluation must reflect gender considerations. In parallel, the Indicators on Gender, Poverty, the Environment and Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in African Countries, compiled by the African Development Bank, provide a basis to support both the identification of relevant indicators for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and a baseline.

a- Country gender overall situation: rights and status of women in the country

Guiding questions	Analysis – national level
What are the national policies covering gender issues? (include policy name, date) Programmes/action plans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Development Plan (NDP) 2016–2020 provides for better integration of gender and the environment into public policies, although gender is not explicitly considered in climate-related development objectives. • The 2009 National Policy on Equal Opportunities, Equity and Gender promotes the elimination of gender disparities in all development sectors, and equitable access to and control of resources. The policy also refers to eradicating discrimination, including violence against women. This document was updated in May 2018 and is still awaiting adoption by the Government. • The topic of gender does feature in policy documents (particularly in the revised Constitution and in the NDP), but there is a gap between

	<p>references to the issue in the national policy document and its effective translation into laws, decrees and programmes that work to promote equality in all sectors and at all levels. There are few examples of policy documents where gender issues are integrated and documented on the basis of gender analyses.</p>
<p>Who is the governmental body (Ministry? Agency? Office?) in charge of gender issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for Women, the Family and Children (12 July 2018): • Directorate for the Promotion of Equality and Gender Directorate for Promotion and Empowerment of Women • The National Observatory for Equality and Gender (ONEG) Decree No. 2019-592 of 3 July 2019 on the creation, structure and operation of ONEG. • The 14 gender units created within technical ministries in 2007 have not been maintained and are now almost non-existent and inoperative (see the inventory of the gender units carried out by the African Development Bank in 2015). The exception is the gender unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, created by decree in 2016, which brings together established focal points in each department of the Ministry. However, these focal points are not gender specialists, apart from the Secretary-General of the Unit, and have demonstrated a need for capacity-building. • Gender focal points are not appointed in all ministries, and their appointment is often informal rather than official (through internal mail). They receive no capacity-building, their role is little valued, they are not allocated any budget and their decision-making power is almost nil. • The Directorate for the Promotion of Equality and Gender at the Ministry for Women, the Family and Children (2018). • The ONEG is the entity responsible for monitoring the integration of gender into development policies, to boost gender equity and equality, but this entity is not supported by sufficient funding. The ONEG is also an appeals body for individuals experiencing discrimination or violations of their rights. • The gender audits carried out in four ministries, and those to come, are an opportunity to better understand the barriers to integrating equality considerations in the various sectors, and to support the mapping of the institutional capacities of each ministry. This is on the condition that these audits are shared with other departments, which is not the case at present.
<p>Are gender-disaggregated data/statistics available?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but only in reports by international organizations and in some sectoral development policy documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Analyse Genre Du Programme De Coopération Cote D'ivoire</i> [Gender Analysis for the Côte d'Ivoire Cooperation Programme] – UNICEF (2003–2007) • <i>Le Rapport de la Mise en Œuvre de Beijing, 20 ans après</i> [Report on Implementation of the Beijing Declaration, 20 years after its adoption] (Ministry of Solidarity, 2014) • <i>Le Rapport de la Mise en Œuvre de Beijing, 25 ans après</i> [Report on Implementation of the Beijing Declaration, 25 years after its adoption] (Ministry for Women, the Family and Children, 2019) • <i>Profil genre de la Côte d'Ivoire</i> [Gender profile for Côte d'Ivoire] (African Development Bank [AfDB], 2015) • <i>Are Women the Key to Unlocking Economic Emergence in Côte d'Ivoire?</i> Report (World Bank, 2018a) • Household Living Standards Survey (National Institute of Statistics [INS], 2015) • <i>Les Indicateurs sur le genre, la pauvreté, l'environnement et progrès vers</i>

	<p><i>les objectifs de développement durable dans les pays africains</i> [Gender, poverty, environment indicators and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in African countries] (AfDB, 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International databases such as the World Bank's Gender Data Portal (https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/cote-d-ivoire) also provide gender-disaggregated data on the population of Côte d'Ivoire. According to the World Bank, 49.5% of the population of Côte d'Ivoire is female: this proportion was used to calculate the number of female beneficiaries of the project in Côte d'Ivoire.
<p>What is the legal status of women and children in the country of intervention (existing gender-responsive policies? Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)? Ratification of international laws?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country is ranked 171 out of 188 countries in the United Nations Gender Equality Index (index of 0.814) (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2016). • Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1995. • The Constitution of Côte d'Ivoire provides for the equality of all citizens before the law and for equal opportunities. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of 8 November 2016 and applied in various areas (articles 35, 36 and 37) (parity in the labour market, political participation and combating violence against women) (UNDP, 2017). • Customary law is recognized as a valid source of law by the Constitution insofar as it is consistent with substantive law (article 71, Constitution). • New laws since 2013 more favourable to gender issues: law on marriage that obliges spouses to manage the household jointly, law on compulsory schooling for all children (girls and boys) between 5 and 16 years old, civil service statute and labour code. • Under-representation of women in decision-making positions in the Administration. They are in a very small minority in elected positions, even though they represented nearly 52 per cent of voters registered on the 2010 electoral lists (World Bank, 2013). • Only 11.4 per cent of parliamentarians are women (in 2018). Only 15 out of 216 mayors are women (6.94 per cent), and only one of the 31 Regional Councils has a female President (3.2 per cent). Moreover, of the 30 ministers in office in the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, over the period January 2017 to July 2018, only six were women (20 per cent). In State institutions, only 20 per cent of Presidents of Institutions, 20 per cent of Ministers, and 12 per cent of Ambassadors are women (Ministry for Women, 2019). • Law No. 2019-870 of 14 October 2019 promotes the representation of women in elected assemblies.
<p>What are commonly held beliefs, perceptions, and stereotypes related to gender roles and status in the project/programme footprint area or the country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the review of the Beijing Declaration 20 years later, the government concluded that the principle of gender equality must be accepted as a fundamental human rights principle, to break down resistance and deconstruct harmful sociocultural stereotypes. Positive discrimination or affirmative action is often necessary. • The Beijing+25 report summarizes the five main obstacles to equality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-institutionalization of gender budgeting - weakness of funding mechanisms - persistent sociocultural burdens - lack of temporary special measures and insufficient dissemination of legislation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social norms and lack of ownership of the Gender and Development approach • There are two known failings in the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment: (i) failure to improve the representation of women in decision-making positions and elected assemblies, as envisaged by the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, (ii) lack of a mechanism for citizen oversight of actions taken by the public authorities in the area of gender and women's empowerment (Ministry for Women, the Family and Children, 2019).
<p>What are the gendered health issues (What is the maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy (disaggregated by sex) in the country of intervention and/or the project/programme footprint area?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young population with a high number of dependants: one out of two Ivorians is aged under 20 years and nearly two out of three Ivorians are aged under 25 years (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 2016a). • The health situation remains a cause for concern due to high morbidity and mortality from malaria and HIV/AIDS. Life expectancy (54.3 years in 2015) is among the lowest in the world (AfDB, 2018).
<p>Do women have equal access to education, technical knowledge, and/or skill training (what is the educational status of girls and boys? Adult literacy rate, disaggregated by sex?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to education has improved, with an estimated primary school enrolment rate of 78.9 per cent in 2015 (INS, 2015). • Inequality of access to schooling is exacerbated by the level of poverty: there is a literacy rate of 56 per cent among men compared with 36.8 per cent among women (INS, 2008).
<p>What is the information in-country related to gender-based violence (including intimate-partner violence, early marriage, FGM)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence perpetrated by a spouse at least once since the age of 15 years: 26 per cent (Demographic and Health Survey – DHS, 2012). • Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence perpetrated by a spouse in the past 12 months: 22 per cent (DHS, 2012). • Female genital mutilation (FGM) rates: 38 per cent; among the highest in West Africa, despite the fact that the practice has been prohibited by law since 1998 (French Development Agency [AFD], 2014). • Early marriages are prohibited by law but continue to be practised at a rate of 27 per cent (DHS, 2012). One third of girls between 15 and 19 years of age report having had at least one pregnancy. Although they do not all drop out of school, almost all of them fall behind and find it difficult to follow classes (Ministry of National Education, <i>Les grossesses en milieu scolaire en Côte d'Ivoire</i> [Pregnancies in schools in Côte d'Ivoire], September 2016). • The Penal Code prohibits sexual harassment (article 356) and rape (article 354: rape is punishable by five to 10 years' imprisonment (AFD, 2014)).
<p>What are the main issues for accessing justice and the barriers that women face?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and judicial care for victims of sexual violence remains very weak. However, there are initiatives such as the decentralized legal clinics run by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). • Access to legal aid is hardly ever free of charge. The victims themselves have to bear the cost of legal actions. Apart from a facility located in Attécoubé – the <i>Centre de prévention et d'assistance aux victimes des violences sexuelles</i> (Centre for Prevention and Assistance to Victims of Sexual Violence – PAVVIOS Centre) attached to the Ministry for Women – there are no well-funded shelter and relief facilities for women and girls who are victims of violence, or medical, psychological and other counselling. • There are no established measures for punishing the perpetrators of violent practices and acts against women such as genital mutilation,

	infanticide and dowry-related violence (Ministry for Women, 2019).
What are the current indicators and trends related to poverty and development? (HDI? HDI World rank? GDP per capita)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the latest Human Development Report, Côte d'Ivoire ranks 171th out of 188 countries in the low human development category in 2015 (UNDP, 2016).
What do national statistics/census say about women's economic situation (employment rate? Average income? Gender pay gap? Any data on gender differences in the informal sector? And in the agricultural sector?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of labour: Women work primarily in self-sufficient gardening, growing crops for consumption by their own households (cassava, maize, bananas and other crops) while men work in commercial agricultural plantations (cocoa, palm and rubber) (Japan International Cooperation Agency [JICA], 2013). Nevertheless, women have a strong presence in all economic sectors: 29.9 per cent in agriculture; 31.6 per cent in industry; 59.5 per cent in trade and 39.5 per cent in services (INS, 2015). • The majority of the poorest people are women: the rate of working poor is also higher among women (34.68 per cent) (INS, 2015). Fifty-three per cent of women aged 15–64 years are economically active, compared with 82.1 per cent of men (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2012). Women's wages are the equivalent of \$125 per month, compared with \$240 per month for men, a gap of 50 per cent (World Bank, 2018a). • Combined unemployment rate (i.e. taking into account underemployment and vulnerable and informal employment): 26.5 per cent (Agence d'études et de promotion de l'emploi [Agency for Employment Research and Promotion], in AfDB, 2018).
What is the situation in terms of access to financial resources for men and women in the area (access to banking? Microcredit? Savings account? Self-help group?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women have unequal access to credit due to lack of collateral and reduced capacity to save and invest. Microcredit projects are potentially beneficial to women, but are limited in number (French Development Agency [AFD], 2014). • An adolescent girl in Côte d'Ivoire is half as likely to complete secondary education as a boy. A woman, even with the same level of education as a man, finds it more difficult to find a paid job, and her salary is on average 30 per cent lower (World Bank, 2017). • At the national level, only 12 per cent of women have a bank account with a financial institution, compared with 18 per cent of men (World Bank, 2017). • Within the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and the Fight against Poverty, the Directorate for the Fight against Poverty is developing a policy to improve financial inclusion for women.
What is the situation in terms of access to land? Property rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property rights: the law provides for equal access to land between men and women, but in practice women in rural areas have difficulty getting access to land (AFD, 2014). • Unequal access to land and resources: the law in Côte d'Ivoire allows women to purchase land, but this right is only exercised in urban areas; in rural areas, local customs prevent women from acquiring land (AFD, 2014). Only 8 per cent of women hold a land title or certificate of sale, compared with 22 per cent of men. The difference, however, diminishes when customary law is taken into account (World Bank, 2017).

b- Climate and gender in the proposed project/program footprint area

➤ at the national level

Guiding questions	Gender equality – national level
<p>How are the national climate policies and strategic plans (NAP, NDCs, other) addressing gender issues? (include policy name, date)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reference policy document for climate action is currently the one on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Côte d'Ivoire. It incorporates adaptation strategies in the areas of Water Resources, Agriculture, Forestry and Land-Use, and Hydrometeorological Disaster Management. • Gender is considered as a “sector” in the NDCs, without further detail on the implications it has for the vulnerability of the population or of certain sectors, or for adaptation. • The Education sector is not identified as a priority sector in the NCCP Strategy or the NDCs, but Health is now on the list of priority sectors for the NAP process. • The Third National Communication provides a more comprehensive database, particularly in the sectors of Agriculture, Health, Water and Climate Hazards. Gender considerations are still addressed superficially, through specific references to the presence of women in certain sectors such as agriculture and to the need to improve their access to property. • The 2009 National Policy Document on Equal Opportunities, Equity and Gender is not available on the Internet and is not cited in climate change-related reports or referred to (or known) by actors involved in adaptation initiatives.
<p>What are the governmental body (Ministry? Agency? Office?) in charge of the interface between these issues?</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NCCP, responsible for climate change issues under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, created in 2012 ▪ A gender and climate focal point within the NCCP was appointed in 2017 ▪ Gender and Social Inclusion Unit
<p>What are the priority sectors targeted by climate change-related NAPs and NDCs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the NAP process, the NCCP is aiming to develop climate change adaptation planning by focusing on the sectors identified in the NDCs as being highly vulnerable: agriculture, access to water, land-use and coastal zones. Health is now added to these (it was previously identified as a sector of medium vulnerability). The forest sector is covered by the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) Programme.
<p>Are there national programmes addressing each climate change and gender inequalities independently or in an integrated manner?</p>	<p>Yes, the NCCP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender issues will be cross-cutting for the priority sectors for adaptation. • The NCCP has also commissioned a National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change, expected to be completed by the end of 2019. • Examples of effective gender mainstreaming in sectors include the creation of the Agricultural Gender Platform by FIRCA in 2017, which brings together local partners from each sector to represent the interests of different socioprofessional groups. Platform members have received training on equity issues. • The work for and with the support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on gender mainstreaming in the energy policy of West African countries is another example of sectoral gender mainstreaming. A research officer within the Ministry for

	<p>Women is involved in this work. Meanwhile, energy issues are addressed by the NDCs.</p>
<p>How does the government frame both issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourse about gender among representatives of the sectoral ministries is highly politicized: it is a subject that is clearly considered a priority for donors and development partners and therefore an opportunity to receive funding. • In the consultations, many of the decision makers reduced gender considerations to recognition of the presence of women in certain sectors and the need for parity in decision-making positions. The importance of equality and gender mainstreaming through national development plans is not explained, nor is it made explicit in the initiatives mentioned in the consultations, although stakeholders did put forward examples of specific projects where women have been supported. For example, the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries does a lot of work with cooperatives of women who raise livestock or process fishery products. • The problem also lies with the wording used for gender, which is not well understood by decision makers, and according to the ONEG, is perceived as a passing fad. In a book edited by UNDP and published in 2015, the various ministries of Côte d'Ivoire contributed to exploration of the subject of sustainable development in relation to their sector. A chapter dedicated to gender and sustainable development, with priorities given to climate change adaptation in Africa, was written by the gender equality officer of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Office in Côte d'Ivoire (Allah-Kouadio et al., 2015).
<p>Are there any policies specifically referring to gender equality/social inclusion in climate change initiatives (both adaptation and mitigation)? Any background studies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The next National Strategy on Gender and Climate Change, planned for the end of 2019 • The technical note by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, supported by the NAP Global Network 2018, on opportunities for mainstreaming gender in the national adaptation process • The 2018 UNDP situational analysis on gender mainstreaming in climate change policies, plans and programmes
<p>Are there international organizations support the government on gender and climate initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NAP Global Network • UNDP, with funding from the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) • AfDB • AFD, Adapt'Action Facility • European Union, Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)
<p>Are there background studies on both adaptation and gender?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The technical note by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, supported by the NAP Global Network 2018, on opportunities for mainstreaming gender in the national adaptation process
<p>What are the documented and projected climate change impacts that will affect the country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An average increase in temperature of 2 degrees, variability in rainfall and a 30-cm rise in the sea level all along the coast are the main manifestations of climate change expected in Côte d'Ivoire between now and 2050 (World Bank, 2018b). • The direct impacts of these changes include a reduction in water resources and inland fishing areas, a delay in the agricultural season, an increase in disease transmission vectors, coastal erosion and an

	<p>increase in extreme hydro-climatic phenomena (floods, storms, bush fires, drought).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect impacts of climate change include declining agricultural and fishing yields, the areas suitable for cocoa cultivation being at higher altitudes, potentially leading to migration, land conflicts, disruption of livelihoods, loss of life and destruction of habitat and infrastructure through coastal erosion and disasters.
<p>What do available studies say about the anticipated differences in men's and women's vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2013 study (Kaman, 2013) includes an analysis of vulnerabilities and human, social, geographical and economic capacities to address major disaster risks at the national level, providing a relevant baseline for better integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities. • Neither this study, nor currently any other, documents the differential impacts of natural hazards, disasters and climate change on women and men in Côte d'Ivoire. However, socioeconomic differences between different social groups in the composition of economic sectors, and unequal access to resources and decision-making between men and women, suggest that populations within the different communities will not be affected in the same way. The sectors most affected are water resources, agriculture and coastal erosion, according to the AfDB's Gender Profile for Côte d'Ivoire (2015). • As part of the process for the NAP financed by the Green Climate Fund, a vulnerability study is needed to highlight the different impact of climate change on women and men by presenting their needs, challenges and priorities in this area.
<p>What do available studies say about existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on existing studies on the impacts of climate change in Côte d'Ivoire and West Africa, different gender roles in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors suggest that declining productivity will have different impacts on household livelihoods, incomes and resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced fishing yields will have a direct impact on the income of fishers (the vast majority of whom are men) and thus on their main activity, but also along the value chain for fish processing, which largely employs women and young people. Little is known about the impact on the prices of raw and processed fishery resources, the consequences for livelihoods along the value chains, or the alternatives available to men and women. ○ Declining yields in cereal production will have a major impact on farmers' incomes, while water stress could affect both cash and subsistence crops. However, the consequences will be different depending on the crops affected, and on the differing capacities of smallholders and groups to respond to change and to protect themselves or adapt. For example, negative impacts on cocoa plantations will more widely affect the activities of men, who are in the majority in this sector, but may also affect women through deforestation. ○ Prolonged lean seasons and food insecurity are exacerbating the seasonal or permanent migration of men in search of alternative livelihoods, and the pressure on women to manage the day-to-day household needs for water, food and energy.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The changes in temperature and rainfall that will require crops (such as cocoa) to move to higher altitudes will increase migration, pressure on land and potential land-related conflicts. In a post-conflict context and in areas still vulnerable to land disputes between nomadic pastoralists and farmers, these changes could carry risks of intercommunity violence which will affect the well-being of both men and women. ○ Changes in temperature and rainfall also increase the use of traditional and industrial fertilizers (Yeo et al., 2016) the environmental impacts of which are poorly documented. The accountability of farmers who use industrial supplies, the constraints they face and the opportunities for implementing climate-smart agriculture need to be analysed from a gender perspective to better target groups with awareness-raising and support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Changes in economic activity due to climate change and declining income (Yeo, 2016) will mainly affect those categories of people who are confined to certain roles or sectors, especially in an economic context characterized by a very significant division of labour between men and women. Women have less access to productive employment than men, as almost all of them are employed in small and informal enterprises, which are characterized by low productivity and therefore they are relatively low paid. This is the case for 90 per cent of women, while it is only 68 per cent for men (World Bank, 2017). This gap is even greater in urban areas, where 52 per cent of men hold paid employment in a formal enterprise or the public sector, compared with only 26.4 per cent of women (ibid.). ● In addition to the impacts of climate change, anthropogenic activities are exacerbating environmental degradation. The rapid urbanization of coastal cities (movement towards Abidjan and San-Pédro) is contributing to the proliferation of health risks (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 2014a). The degradation and destruction of mangroves and coastal forests for domestic fuelwood or smoking of fish is contributing to coastal erosion (ibid.). At the same time, sand mining, industrial pollution and overexploitation of aquatic resources are impacting conservation of coastal areas and contributing to irreversible reduction in biodiversity (International Performance Computing and Communications Conference [IPCCC], 2014). How are different social groups involved in these activities that are degrading the coastline? What are their constraints and how are these being addressed by the government to support environmentally sound economic development strategies? ● Due to the lack of studies with a gender perspective, the differences between women's and men's needs, interests, vulnerabilities and capacities in relation to climate change adaptation are not well understood, and are not integrated into sectoral public policies.
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Summary of the literature

Issue	Link to differential vulnerability to climate change
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<p>Economic disparities between men and women in the agricultural sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorer farmers (mostly women and young people) are less able to access resources (irrigation information and knowledge, seeds, markets, equipment and other supplies). • Power imbalances disadvantage small farmers when selling their products. • Smallholders have difficulty generating sufficient funds for investment in water management technologies, and the agricultural investments needed to generate higher profits and take on proportionally greater financial risks (Marloes et al., 2016).
<p>Imbalance in the right of access to resources (land or water).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in rural areas have difficulty accessing land (AFD, 2014) due to customary and religious inheritance systems that discriminate against women. This limits their decision-making power and their flexibility to protect their crops or adapt to changes. • Women in Africa receive less than 10 per cent of the credit granted to smallholder farmers, and 1 per cent of all credit to agriculture (Oka-Balima, 2015).
<p>Imbalance in labour and time spent on domestic chores.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties with water supply adversely affect women more than men: 78 per cent of households (67 per cent in rural areas and 92 per cent in urban areas) get their drinking water from an improved source. Nearly two out of 10 households (17 per cent) have to spend 30 minutes or more obtaining drinking water (INS, 2012). It is mainly women who are responsible for fetching water; access to water is limited and is likely to worsen with the decrease in surface water due to climate change. This means they have to devote a considerable amount of time to this task (AfDB, 2015).
<p>Women have higher exposure to vector-borne diseases, due to their domestic roles coupled with endemic health vulnerability in Côte d'Ivoire (meningitis, malaria, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, malnutrition, measles, etc.) (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 2014a).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This contributes to increasing the risk of mortality from infectious diseases and limiting prevention strategies. • There is a positive correlation between changes in rainfall and temperature and the incidence of malaria, respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases in several localities in Côte d'Ivoire. (Besancenot et al., 2004; Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 2014a). • Coupled with the scarcity of water reserves, health vulnerability is at the root of certain waterborne diseases such as cholera (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 2014a). • The health system is characterized by an unequal national distribution of human resources for health, with a high concentration in the south of the country, particularly in Abidjan, creating an imbalance in the supply of services. There is also a shortage of specialized medical staff, with only five nurses and midwives per million population (World Bank, 2018a), a lack of professional development plans, and a lack of budgetary allocation for the remuneration of planned staff (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 2016c).
<p>Unequal division of productive and reproductive work: a large proportion of employment is in the informal economy and does not benefit from social insurance (Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, 2014f).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women have unequal access to credit due to lack of collateral and reduced capacity to save and invest. Microcredit projects are potentially beneficial to women, but are limited in number (AFD, 2014). • An adolescent girl in Côte d'Ivoire is half as likely to complete secondary education as a boy. A woman, even with the same level of education as a man, finds it more difficult to find a paid job, and her salary is on average 30 per cent lower (World Bank, 2017). • At the national level, only 12 per cent of women have a bank account with a financial institution, compared with 18 per cent of men (World Bank, 2017).

Lack of recognition of indigenous knowledge in the Sahel (Nyong, Adesina and Osman-Elasha, 2007).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is creating a shortfall in supporting climate change adaptation processes (Nyong, Adesina and Osman-Elasha, 2007).
Discrimination against women and girls, including gender-based violence (see Table 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main reasons for interruption of girls' schooling are: pregnancy, forced marriage, lack of financial means, and lack of drinking water and sanitation infrastructure in schools (AfDB, 2015). The early age of marriage and pregnancy contributes to reducing economic opportunities for young women, who often have to drop out of school or give up work (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] Development Centre, 2017). Women who experience physical, sexual and/or psychological violence on a daily basis are less likely to access and control resources equally and equitably with men. Domestic violence reduces the resilience of survivors and their households in preparing for periods of stress and crisis (Le Masson et al., 2019).

C- Gender-specific challenges for the programme

Guiding questions	Gender equality
What are the targeted regions or local government to be supported by LoCAL? What challenges can we anticipate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The targeted regions will be identified in the initial phase of the programme.
What are their capacities in both sectors (human, technical, financial capacities)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will be identified during the initial phase.
What are local governments' responsibilities and attitudes vis-à-vis gender equity issues in development planning?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Beijing+25 implementation report highlights the low impact of development actions and low involvement of grass-roots communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small towns and rural areas seem to be excluded from women's empowerment programmes and initiatives; There is a lack of information sharing at the grass roots level leading to feelings of frustration, discrimination and marginalization of rural communities. In Tabagne, for example, women say they are forgotten and feel that their situation has worsened over the past five years, despite initiatives for women.
What is the typical participation (or lack) of women in decision-making processes at the local government level? How many women are part of the local government decision-making committee?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on data in the National Commission for Human Rights in Côte d'Ivoire (CCNDHCI) Annual Report 2017, and the communiqué from the Council of Ministers on 6 March 2019, women's representation in certain decision-making bodies seems to have stagnated below certain thresholds. The Côte d'Ivoire Administration currently includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 women out of 41 ministers (17.07 per cent) 29 women out of 255 representatives (11.37 per cent) 8 women out of 66 senators (12.12 per cent) 16 women out of 201 mayors (7.96 per cent) only 1 female president out of 31 regions (3.33 per cent) 26.61 per cent of magistrates

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.22 per cent of regional prefects - 12.32 per cent of prefects - 17.16 per cent of sub-prefects - 0 presidents of institutions <p>(Ministry for Women, 2019).</p>
Have any projects/activities/decisions been implemented to support women's rights and/or empowerment in the past in the area of intervention? (by the local government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-balanced early warning and conflict management committees established in all 31 regions of Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 • Strengthening of the early warning mechanism of the Observatory of Solidarity and Social Cohesion (OSCS), with a network of more than 1,401 male and female monitors responsible for regular collection of data on solidarity and social cohesion, covering all the sub-prefectures and the 10 communes of Abidjan, and for the publication of weekly reports: 52 reports produced in 2017, compared with 19 reports in 2016 (Ministry for Women, 2019) • Creation by FIRCA of the Agricultural Gender Platform in August 2018 • Support for entrepreneurship, including free training from 2017 to 2019 at 15 digital centres for 1,580 vulnerable women entrepreneurs, in financial education, digital literacy and information and communication technology, and the creation by UN Women of a centre dedicated to women's entrepreneurship
Are there any women's organizations, women's groups and/or gender advocates present in the area of intervention? If so, what do they focus on? Who is the main point of contact? Are they involved in local development planning? In the implementation and maintenance of initiatives/infrastructure? What are their capacities like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LeadAfricaines (NGO) - Centre Féminin pour les droits humains de Côte d'Ivoire (CEFCI) [Women's Centre for Human Rights in Côte d'Ivoire] - Compendium des Compétences Féminines de Côte d'Ivoire (COCOFCI) [Compendium of Women's Skills in Côte d'Ivoire]

MALI

Summary: Challenges of integrating gender equality into adaptation and resilience programmes in Mali

Mali's official policies express a political will to mainstream gender issues in combating climate change. Mali's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2018), for example, has a section dedicated to gender equality. However, there is almost no mention of gender in other documents with more practical objectives, such as the Politique Nationale sur les Changements Climatiques [National Climate Change Policy] and the Stratégie Nationale [National Strategy] (2011). The political and legal framework for gender mainstreaming for adaptation and resilience is sometimes difficult to identify due to a proliferation of documents and it is not always clear which ones are still relevant, particularly following the disruption caused by the conflict since 2012.

In general, the gap between official policies and their implementation is significant. An emblematic case that illustrates this situation is the condemnation of the Malian State by the African Court of Human Rights in 2018 for non-compliance with international texts on gender equality, which Mali has officially endorsed. In this case, it was civil society associations that sued the State, pointing to the difficulties the

State and civil society face when working together on these issues. The case of the African Court of Human Rights also reveals the reluctance of the Malian State to transform gender norms, citing the priority of maintaining peace and a desire not to fuel tensions in the country by maintaining the gender status quo. The reality experienced by women in Mali is far from the equality enshrined in official documents, as evidenced by national statistics on the scale of gender-based violence (GBV), and there is a lack of resources to improve the situation.

Moreover, gender is treated separately, added to rather than incorporated transversally into adaptation and resilience policies, which could suggest a concern for complying with the expectations of international donors rather than a real desire for mainstreaming. Gender is seen as a monolithic category, concerning women and girls, with an emphasis on their vulnerability (compared with that of young people and children) rather than their positive participation in resilience and adaptation efforts, or at least the potential for them to do so. These observations must, however, be set against a civil society landscape that has been active for many years and various projects at the regional level.

a- Country gender overall situation: rights and status of women in the country

Guiding questions	Analysis – national level	Data at subnational level if available
<p>What are the national policies covering gender issues? (include policy name, date)</p> <p>Programmes/action plans?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Programme National de lutte contre l'excision</i> [National Programme to Combat Female Genital Cutting – PNLE] was established in 2002, attached to the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and the Family (MPFEF). • A National Action Committee for the Abandonment of Practices Harmful to Women's and Children's Health (CNAPN) was created in 1999 (United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2006). • http://bamada.net/lutte-contre-les-pratiques-nefastes-a-la-sante-de-la-femme-et-de-lenfant-le-crapn-et-les-clapn-se-reactivent • Project to support the strengthening of gender equity, launched in 2009 (MPFEF-United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2013) • <i>Politique Nationale Genre du Mali</i> [Mali National Gender Policy] (PNG-Mali) (MPFEF), 2011 	
<p>Who is the governmental body (Ministry? Agency? Office?) in charge of gender issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and the Family 	
<p>Are gender-disaggregated data/statistics available?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Mali's National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) conducts the annual Modular and Permanent Household Survey (EMOP), which contains data on poverty, consumption, health and literacy disaggregated by gender (http://www.instat-mali.org/contenu/eq/ranuel17_eq.pdf). • Demographic and Health Survey (DHS V – 2013, DHS VI – 2018): INSTAT in close collaboration with the Planning and Statistics Unit of the Health, Social Development and Promotion of the Family Sector (CPS/SS-DS-PF). Funding for the Mali 	

	<p>Demographic and Health Survey VI (DHS VI) was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Global Fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This contains information on nutritional status, maternal health, fertility, family planning, household characteristics, malaria, HIV, female genital cutting, the status of women (employment and remuneration, participation in decision-making and problems of access to care) and domestic violence (https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR261/SR261.pdf). • International databases such as the World Bank's Gender Data Portal (https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/mali) also provide gender-disaggregated data on the population of Mali. According to the World Bank, 49.5% of the population of Mali is female: this proportion was used to calculate the number of female beneficiaries of the project in Mali. 	
<p>What is the legal status of women and children in the country of intervention (existing gender-responsive policies? Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)? Ratification of international laws?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 2 of the Constitution of Mali (1992) establishes equality between men and women: "All Malians are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. Any discrimination based on social origin, colour, language, race, sex, religion or political opinion is prohibited." • Mali has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. • In practice, however, discrimination persists. In 2018, Mali was condemned by the African Court on Human and People's Rights for non-compliance with the Maputo Protocol and CEDAW, first, because the legal age of marriage is set by law at 16 years for women (compared with 18 years for men), and secondly, because verification of the spouses' consent is not requested from ministers of religion, because of inequalities in inheritance (which is governed by religious and customary law, discriminating against women and natural children), and for "violation of the obligation to eliminate traditional practices or attitudes that undermine the rights of women and children" (African Court on Human and People's Rights, 2018). 	
<p>What are commonly held beliefs, perceptions, and stereotypes related to gender roles and status in the project/programme footprint area or the country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female genital mutilation (FGM): 71.9 per cent of women aged 15–49 years and 79.1 per cent of men aged 15–59 years think that FGM should continue (Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2018). • There are 11.5 times more male than female heads of household (calculated based on data from the EMOP survey, 2018). 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women remain largely excluded from leadership positions: 8.8 per cent of parliamentary seats in Mali are held by women and 7.3 per cent of adult women have reached at least secondary education compared with 16.2 per cent of their male counterparts (UNDP, 2018a). • However, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (2018), the share of women in managerial positions is 40.1 per cent (https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer2/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_0552_OCU_RT_A). • According to CARE, a majority of men believe that women should not work outside the home because it would prevent them from fulfilling their roles as mothers and wives. The report notes, however, that in practice many women work, particularly in trade or agriculture, and that their work contributes significantly to the livelihood of many households (CARE, 2013). 	
<p>What are the gendered health issues (what is the maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy (disaggregated by sex) in the country of intervention and/or the project/programme footprint area?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant mortality: 62 per 1,000 live births (United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation [UN IGME], 2018) (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IM.RT.IN?locations=ML). • Maternal mortality in 2015: 587 deaths per 100,000 births (World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division) (WHO, 2015). • Life expectancy – men: 58 years; female: 59 years (World Bank, 2017) https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LEO0.FE.IN?locations=ML). 	
<p>Do women have equal access to education, technical knowledge, and/or skill training (what is the educational status of girls and boys? Adult literacy rate, disaggregated by sex?)</p>	<p>Net enrolment ratio (primary school) 2008–2012, boys: 71.6 per cent</p> <p>Net enrolment ratio (primary school) 2008–2012, girls: 62.6 per cent</p> <p>Net enrolment ratio (secondary school) 2008–2012, boys: 36 per cent</p> <p>Net enrolment ratio (secondary school) 2008–2012, girls: 23.1 per cent (UNICEF) https://www.unicef.org/french/infobycountry/mali_statistics.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult literacy rate (people aged over 15 years) in 2017: 44.8 (men), 24.6 (women) (INSTAT Mali, 2017–2018). 	<p>Strong disparities exist between regions, urban and rural areas (see Table 3-6, INSTAT, 2017–2018).</p>
<p>What is the information in-country related to gender-based violence (including</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early-marriage – Mali DHS (2012–2013): one in five (20 per cent) women aged 25–49 years were married before the age of 15. Half of the women 	<p>With regard to FGM, there are wide disparities between the south/west and</p>

<p>intimate-partner violence, early-marriage and FGM)?</p>	<p>(50 per cent) were married before the age of 18. Among women aged 25–49 years, 21 per cent had had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 15, compared with only 5 per cent of men in the same age group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGM: Prevalence is 91.4 per cent among women aged 15–29 years according to the 2012–2013 Mali DHS. The most common type of FGM is “cutting, with flesh removed” (Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2018). • Data on domestic violence are subsumed under more general data on GBV, with a focus on violence related to armed conflict: “In response to the question ‘In the past year, have you or any female family member been a victim of violence?’ 44 per cent of respondents answered yes in Gao, 20 per cent in Timbuktu, 16 per cent in Bamako, 10 per cent in Kidal, 8 per cent in Mopti and 2 per cent in Ménaka”. The same report noted the increase in GBV since 2012 and the use of rape as a weapon. “From January to June 2018, 1,306 cases of GBV were reported, including 1,115 cases reported by Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) users. Ten to 11 per cent of the cases reported are cases of denial of resources and psychological violence, while 6–13 per cent concern cases of forced marriage and physical aggression. Sixty per cent of GBV cases are sexual violence; of these, 68 per cent involve girls under 18 years old. Ninety-eight per cent of the survivors of GBV are women and girls, while 2 per cent are boys” (Sous-Cluster Violence Basée sur le Genre [GBV Sub Cluster], 2018). • In Mali, 96 per cent of women and girls are victims or survivors of GBV (DHS IV 2012–2013). Despite the numerous initiatives, 54 per cent of the national territory lacks appropriate care services in this area. The political and security crisis triggered in 2012 and the resulting instability and violent extremism have increased the prevalence of this type of violence while limiting women’s and girls’ access to basic social services (UNDP, 2018a). 	<p>north/east regions. While prevalence among women aged 15–49 years is 94.7 per cent in the Kayes region, it is 0.9 per cent in the Kidal region, 1.8 per cent in Gao region and 44 per cent in the Timbuktu region (Thomson Reuters Foundation, 2018).</p> <p>The DHS V 2012–2013 provides relatively precise and recognized data that are essential for targeting the intervention areas and priority populations. Nevertheless, the political context in Mali has hampered data-collection in the northern regions (Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal, as well as three circles in the Mopti region): Douentza, Youwarou and Tenenkou). Although the northern regions are less populated than the rest of the country and only 10 per cent of Mali’s population is not represented in the study, this lack of evidence makes national comparisons of DHS data over time imprecise.</p> <p>A study published in 2014 examined the existence of commercial sexual exploitation of children in certain at-risk localities in the cities of Kayes, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti and the District of Bamako. Out of a sample of 1,472 children aged between 10 and 17 years, 28 per cent (93.4 per cent of whom are girls and 6.5 per cent boys) were identified as victims of one of the three forms of exploitation chosen: prostitution (12 per cent, of whom 94.7 per cent are girls and 5.2 per cent boys), sex tourism (9 per cent, of whom 98.5 per cent are girls and 1.4 per cent boys), and trafficking for sexual purposes (7 per cent, of</p>
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		whom 84.9 per cent are girls and 15 per cent boys) (MPFEF, 2019).
What are the main issues for accessing justice and the barriers that women face?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GBV Sub Cluster (2018) points out the important role of customs, habits, taboos and social norms, which means that many cases are not reported or dealt with by the authorities, but rather settled “amicably” in order to protect the family's image. The Sub Cluster, as well as UNDP (2018), also highlight the role of the precarious security situation, which makes it difficult to access GBV management services despite the existence of national pools of trainers on GBV case management: 54 per cent of the national territory lacks appropriate GBV management services (UNDP, 2018a). Another barrier noted by the Sub Cluster and UNDP (2018) is the absence of State authority in some places. Finally, the fear of reprisals, impunity, the lack of knowledge among survivors of their rights, and the financial and personal cost of legal proceedings are all obstacles to access to justice (GBV Sub Cluster, 2018). • To this, UNDP adds that “the legislative and political framework is inadequate because of the non-harmonization of national legislation with international conventions, the non-insertion of ratified texts in the official gazette, and the emphasis on the rules of custom to the detriment of the law. As a result, Malian law continues to discriminate on gender (in texts such as the Family Code) and harmful practices such as FGM are still not penalized”(UNDP, 2018a), assertions that were corroborated by the verdict of the African Court of Human Rights (2018). 	
What are the current indicators and trends related to poverty and development? (Human Development Index (HDI)? HDI World rank? GDP per capita)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Development Index: 0.427 (182nd out of 188 countries) (UNDP, 2018a) • GDP per capita: US\$ 830 (World Bank, 2018) • Poverty rate: 41.3 per cent (World Bank, 2019) https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/mali/overview • Gendered indicators: Gender Inequality Index (GII) (measures the loss of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements): 0.689 (156 out of 159 countries in the 2015 index). Women make up 52 per cent of the rural population and 64.2 per cent live below the poverty line (UNDP, 2018b). 	
What do national statistics/census say about women's economic situation (employment rate? Average income?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unemployment rate for people aged 15–64 years was 9.7 per cent for women and 7.5 per cent for men in 2018 (EMOP, 2018). • Unadjusted compensation differential: 62.5 per cent (UN Women, 2015–2016). 	

<p>Gender pay gap? Any data on gender differences in the informal sector? And in the agricultural sector?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using data from the 2003 Integrated Light Household Survey (ELHS), Doumbia Gakou and Kuépié (2008) conclude that “Women occupy a slightly more disadvantaged position than men, with more women in the informal sector. However, analyses have shown that when Malian women are educated, they have almost the same chances (or even more) than men to find their place in the crowded but protective public sector. Moreover, while women living in poor households are overwhelmingly present in the labour market, they are much more likely to be relegated to precarious jobs in the informal sector. The same is true of mothers with young children who, although they are as active in the labour market as women with no dependent children under the age of five, are more active in the informal sector.” • Agricultural sector: “Men are active in cash crops that provide more income whereas women are active in food crops (rice, sesame, maize, groundnut, cowpea, okra, etc.) intended primarily for family subsistence. However, more or less structured groups of women organize themselves in locations, to engage in activities linked to the cotton harvest, or in rice transplanting” (Republic of Mali, 2014). • Women make up 52 per cent of the rural population and 64.2 per cent live below the poverty line (UNDP, 2018b). 	
<p>What is the situation in terms of access to financial resources for men and women in the area (access to banking? Microcredit? Savings account? Self-help group?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are 20 per cent less likely than men to have a bank account (World Bank Group, 2017). • Nine per cent of men have paid bills or bought something online in the past year, compared with only 3 per cent of women. • Twenty-five per cent of men have saved to start or expand a farm or business, compared with 19 per cent of women. Eight per cent of men have saved in a formal financial institution, compared with 4 per cent of women. The figures are the same for borrowing through formal financial institutions. • Twenty-four per cent of men received a salary in the past year, compared with 11 per cent of women (Global Findex Database Data, 2017). • The proportion of women benefiting from microfinance initiatives varies, but there are some that are particularly or exclusively aimed at women, such as MIselini, Soro Yiriwaso or the First Microfinance Agency of Mali (ILO, 2011, Aga Khan Development Network [AKDN], 2018) (https://www.akdn.org/where-we-work/west-africa/mali/microfinance-mali). 	
<p>What is the situation in terms of access to land?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inheritance/differences between national and customary law. 	

Property rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 3 per cent of women in Mali own land (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, 2011). • 3.1 per cent of land is owned by women, compared with 96.9 per cent by men (Njobe and Kaaria, 2015). • Note: Act no. 2017- 001/ of 11 April 2017 on agricultural land states that “at least 15 per cent of the land developments of the State or territorial authorities are allocated to groups and associations of women and young people located in the area concerned.” 	
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b- Climate and gender in the proposed project/program footprint area

➤ at the national level

Guiding questions	Gender equality – national level
How are the national climate policies and strategic plans (NAPs, NDCs, other) addressing gender issues? (include policy name, date)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cadre pour la Relance Economique et de Développement Durable du Mali</i> [Framework for the Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development of Mali – CREDD]: objective: “to promote inclusive and sustainable development for the reduction of poverty and inequality in a united and peaceful Mali, based on the potential and capacity for resilience in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030”. Sub-target 4.1.1: “Promote decentralized and participatory management of renewable natural resources.” It also proposes to “put in place measures to improve women's control over productive land” and to strengthen “the involvement of local communities, non-governmental organizations, professional organizations, women's and youth groups” (CREDD, 2019). • National Climate Risk Fund: takes into account the “quality and relevance of activities to the problem and the approach proposed in the proposal (for example, gender, community involvement in implementation, etc.)” (UNDP, 2012). • The gender mainstreaming section of Mali's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2018) mentions a National Climate Change Policy accompanied by a National Strategy, both developed in 2011. • However, the National Strategy makes no mention of gender or women and the National Climate Change Policy merely points out that another relevant programme (the <i>Programme de développement économique et social</i> [Economic and Social Development Programme – PDES]) aims to “include women and young people in productive circuits” (2011). • The <i>Programme d'Action National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques (NAPA)</i> [National Action Programme for Climate Change Adaptation – NAPA] (2007) aims “to strengthen intersectoral concertation by strongly involving institutions representing women and young people”. • <i>Plans d'Action Nationaux</i> [National Action Plans – NAPs] (under development) should take gender aspects into account (Mali's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2018). • <i>Plan d'Investissement pour une Economie Verte et Résiliente aux Changements Climatiques pour le Mali</i> [Investment Plan for a Green and Climate-Resilient Economy for Mali] (2018): See next section (highlighted in blue).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>National Gender Policy:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This policy is cited in the various environmental policies. The document itself does not set out a gender-environment policy but rather an inventory and critique of the lack of gender mainstreaming in existing policies (in 2011). - “The social option remains global in its conception by considering civil society as a homogeneous group enjoying the same prerogatives”. - There is no “comprehensive gender mainstreaming” in environmental policies, and although they are based on the equality and empowerment of actors, the PNG criticizes the lack of “provision for making equal participation by women and men functional and practical”.
<p>What are the governmental bodies (Ministry? Agency? Office?) in charge of the interface between these issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development, <i>Agence de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable</i> [Environment and Sustainable Development Agency – AEDD], Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and the Family.
<p>What are the priority sectors targeted by climate change-related NAPs and NDCs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The priorities identified by Mali’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2016) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management for the restoration of degraded ecosystems and strengthening the protection of protected areas - The development of intelligent and climate-resilient agriculture (State commitment to devote 15 per cent of the national budget to agriculture) - Pastoral management that is resilient to climate change - Rainwater harvesting and storage to contribute to universal access to drinking water and access to water for other uses - The development of renewable energies and energy efficiency (objective: to reach the target of 10 per cent of the energy mix by 2020, by developing photovoltaic, wind, hydroelectric and biomass energy)
<p>Are there national programmes addressing each climate change and gender inequality independently or in an integrated manner?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project contained in the NAPA for the “Promotion of Income-Generating Activities and Development of Mutual Insurance Funds” which provided technical and financial support for women and young people to “develop market gardening and livestock fattening activities for women. • Help to set up mutual insurance funds, savings funds and credit unions, facilitating access to credit for women and young people. • Strengthen the economic capabilities of women and young people" (NAPA, 2007). The NAPA also plans to involve the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and the Family in the steering committees of various projects covering different areas (food security, fisheries, etc.). However, it is difficult to know what became of these projects after the conflict. • Overall, the gender issue is relegated to a separate, unintegrated section and sets out principles rather than specifying the conditions for their implementation in practice. The statements made in the Investment Plan for a Green and Climate-Resilient Economy for Mali (2018) speak for themselves in this regard, as the document indicates that the integration of environmental policies in different areas and gender policies is a task that remains to be accomplished: “A number of strategic priorities must be developed in order to strengthen the livelihoods of women’s groups and vulnerable communities to increase their resilience, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving access to climate-resilient water management systems for vulnerable communities, including women, to support their livelihood activities, - promoting women's access to adaptation techniques (water and soil conservation techniques, use of improved seeds, crop diversification, compost and market gardening),

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthening women's groups in rural communities and supporting their participation in the planning and implementation of adaptation measures to ensure that their needs and priorities are taken into account; - promoting active participation in community decision-making, - investing in innovative climate-resilient approaches and technologies for women and other vulnerable groups to strengthen and secure the production of local livelihood systems in the face of climate impacts. Accordingly, adaptation projects or programmes must be formulated and implemented to enable better gender mainstreaming and social inclusion”.
<p>How does the government frame both issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government emphasizes the vulnerability of women: “The results of the field missions indicate that women and young people are the group most vulnerable to the effects of climate change” (NAPA, 2007). • In the CREDD (2019), women are almost systematically mentioned in tandem with “young people” or children. • Mali's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2018): In practice, the section on gender issues in the Communication deals mainly with poverty reduction, without necessarily addressing the specific characteristics of gender issues. The link between women and young people is also mentioned in this document. • The Investment Plan for a Green and Climate-Resilient Economy for Mali (2018) similarly emphasizes vulnerability, and places women and young people in the same category: “The main social groups who are vulnerable to climate change are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women and young people, - the elderly, - people with a disability and orphans, - widows and affected people”. • Women's potential, rather than their vulnerability, is sometimes referred to: “Eight out of ten women can neither read nor write, despite the fact that they are the essential driving force behind all sustainable human development” (NAPA, 2007). • Investment Plan for a Green and Climate-Resilient Economy for Mali (2018): “Women play a key role in implementing prevention, adaptation and mitigation strategies to address the adverse effects of climate change.”
<p>Are there any policies specifically referring to gender equality/social inclusion in climate change initiatives (both adaptation and mitigation)? Any background studies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above. References to specific initiatives are scarce: it is more a matter of principles and references to other documents/policies. • The Investment Plan for a Green and Climate-Resilient Economy for Mali (2018) lists various projects (portfolio of projects and programmes in the country), some of which include references to gender equality or social inclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Mali Femmes [Mali Women] Project, the Project for Scaling-up Renewable Energy in Mali (PAPERM) - the Promoting Sustainable Electricity in Rural Areas through Hybrid Technologies Project - the Project for Access to Renewable Energy Services in Kita (PASER-K) - the 50 MW Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant Project in Kita - the Project for the Implementation of a Pilot Unit for the Production of Biomass Fuel Briquettes in Kita ("Kitabricobiom") - the project for the transformation of agricultural residues and biomass into combustible briquettes and pellets in Mali - the project for the production of gum arabic to limit future migration - the National Biogas Development Programme in Mali - the project for the valorization of bioethanol for sustainable domestic energy in Mali

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the project for the improvement of ecosystems and ecosystem services and the improvement of forest management and land-use • Note: many of these programmes are still at the project stage, and only partially or not yet funded.
<p>Are there international organizations supporting the government on gender and climate initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above projects are supported and financed by UNDP, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Green Climate Fund, the French Development Agency (AFD), the Global Environment Facility, the European Union, the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the Dutch Investment Fund, Green Africa Power and the Dutch Development Organization (Investment Plan for a Green and Climate-Resilient Economy for Mali, 2018). • GIZ: development of the Climate Proofing Tool used at the local level and which takes gender aspects into account (Mali’s Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2018) and development of a map of climate change projects in Mali (2017). • Financial support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNDP for the development of the CREDD and specifically “to support the Government in strengthening the effective integration of cross-cutting issues such as the environment, climate change and gender in policies, plans and programmes in all sectors” (Mali’s Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2018). • Women in Agriculture and Sustainable Development (AgriFeD) programme initiated by UN Women (https://africa.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2018/07/csa-mali).
<p>Are there background studies on both adaptation and gender?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least Developed Countries Expert Group (2015): “Strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the least developed countries” (A section is dedicated specifically to Mali, but does not really analyze specific gendered needs/responses, instead discussing existing projects and how to develop them). • Djoudi, Houria and Brockhaus, Maria (2011). Is adaptation to climate change gender-neutral?: Lessons from communities dependent on livestock and forests in northern Mali. <i>International Forestry Review</i>, vol. 13, No. 2, p. 123-135. Available at: https://www.cifor.org/library/3524/. • Djoudi, Houria (2016). At the intersection of inequities – Lessons learned from CIFOR’s work on gender and climate change adaptation in West Africa. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).
<p>What do available studies say about the anticipated differences in men’s and women’s vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Djoudi, Houria and Brockhaus, Maria (2011). “Women cannot be viewed as a homogeneous category. Variabilities are determined by and depend on wealth, class, age and other social and economic categories. Women’s vulnerability is mostly linked to natural resource dependency and poverty” (p. 124). • “Women and other socially marginalized groups are likely to be most vulnerable to climate change because of the socially and politically driven lack of participation in decision-making and access to power/decision-making” (p. 126). • “We argue that women are critical and strategic actors in adaptation because of their differentiated views on environmental and social change. Also important are their preferences in managing natural resources and their involvement in resource-based activities to secure livelihoods” (p. 127). • “Higher risks are related to increasing workloads without increasing incomes and the defeminization of agricultural activities due to the loss of former arable land around the lake. This is accentuated by the loss of access to land in the new institutional land allocation and access systems. However, the feminization of the use of forest products and services has the potential to minimize the risk of vulnerability. New income-generating activities include charcoal production and fodder provision. Women’s workload has clearly been increased by the climate

	<p>event itself (drought) and by the responses to it. But some climate change-induced effects on women are still unclear. Charcoal production, especially based on the invasive species <i>Prosopis</i>, offers an opportunity for women to improve their income. However, women are impeded by limitations related to insecure land tenure and social restrictions on access to markets. Male migration is increasing women's workload in the short term. But in the long term, it could give women the social space to assume leadership in household decision-making. It could also allow women to get more involved in activities that were once strictly a male domain. Male and female traditional roles and activities are evolving faster under recurrent drought and migration. Women are increasingly undertaking 'male' activities, but without acquiring automatically the same rights. Successful adaptation means reconsidering the usual theoretical dichotomies, in classifying 'male' and 'female' activities. The most important question is the how the women's new roles and responsibilities affect and change power relationships. We argue that the emerging new societal roles could empower women to negotiate new institutional arrangements to access and control resources. We have seen strong differences in women's and men's preferences for adaptive strategies and their vision for adaptation. Women have a long-term perspective focused on educational investments and non ecosystem-based strategies. These could release pressure on the ecosystem." (p. 132-133).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Djoudi (2016): Women are limited in their adaptive capacity by social norms (especially with regard to mobility and diversification of livelihood activities). She also emphasizes the opportunities presented by the social changes that accompany climate change adaptation strategies.
<p>What do available studies say about existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Djoudi, Houria and Brockhaus, Maria (2011). Increased workload, without a corresponding increase in income (caused first, by climate events themselves, and secondly, by the resulting migration of men). • Djoudi (2016): Negative effect on the education of children, especially girls. • Both studies also stress the possibility of positive transformations for gender equality through adaptation strategies.

C- Gender-specific challenges for the programme

Guiding questions	Gender (in)equality
<p>What are the targeted regions or local government to be supported by LoCAL? What challenges can we anticipate?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kayes and Ségou (see some data disaggregated by region in Table A, especially regarding GBV).
<p>What are their capacities in both sectors (human, technical and financial capacities)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Mali in general: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing issue (PNG, 2011; many projects are awaiting funding Investment Plan for a Green and Climate-Resilient Economy for Mali (2018)). - Technical: Many tools have been developed with external support (GIZ, UNDP, etc.), which could indicate a lack of capacity in Mali. • Human resources: The Investment Plan for a Green and Climate-Resilient Economy for Mali (2018) points to the lack of qualified and competent personnel to organize and implement certain programmes, in particular,

	<p>the low rate of qualified women and/or specialists in the environmental field.</p>
<p>What are local governments' responsibilities and attitudes vis-à-vis gender equity issues in development planning?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MPFEF has not been able to fully play its roles of influencing, coordinating and providing advice on gender mainstreaming in the wave of reforms that Mali has undergone since 2002, in strategic sectors such as State reform, poverty reduction, health, education and rural development. The initiatives carried out in this direction, as, for example, in the case of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP), have met with resistance and constraints. It must be acknowledged that the Department was ill-prepared to play these roles of policy influence and advice and that its initiatives were not legitimized by a clearly defined mission to do so. Neither its action plan nor the configuration of its services were geared in this direction. Similarly, skills in policy analysis and gender analysis were under development (PNG, 2011). • The PNG notes that its own implementation “will face a number of risks that need to be understood now so that they can be managed and mitigated as effectively as possible. The main risk factors relate to political will, the legal provisions to be put in place, the restructuring of the MPFEF, resource mobilization, the support of partners and civil society and resistance to change”.
<p>What is the typical participation (or lack thereof) of women in decision-making processes at the local government level? How many women are part of the local government decision-making committee?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group 2015 is broadly positive: “In several institutions established by the Government of Mali, such as the National Climate Change Committee, the Agency for the Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Council of Environment, women are well represented among their members.” • “At the local level, the Climate Proofing Tool constitutes the main development tool of the municipalities. Developed in an inclusive and iterative process, it addresses inequality problems between women and men and also takes into account specific aspects of women empowerment.” • The findings of the CREDD are more ambivalent: “Women are present in political parties and are the main actors in elections. However, they are often overlooked when senior appointments are made. As a result, in most parties' governing bodies, they appear only through their Chair or are poorly represented in the lists of candidates for the various elections. They are also poorly represented in positions appointed by the State. There are several women's associations and organizations such as the Coordination des Associations et ONG féminines [Coordinating Body of Women's Associations and NGOs – CAFO], women economic operators and former female parliamentarians and ministers, working to promote gender equality” (CREDD, 2018). • Similarly: “The issue of gender in governance concerns both the low representation of women in the public sphere and the low level of responsibility to which women have access in the decision-making process. Accordingly, there are higher numbers of men in positions of responsibility in public services, in the institutions of the Republic, on the political scene (3 women out of 121 political party leaders), in the National Assembly (132 men compared with 15 women) and in representation at the local level (9,847 male municipal councillors compared with 927 women). The judicial system is also largely male-dominated” (African Development Bank [AfDB] Group, 2011).
<p>Have any projects/activities/decisions been</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Programme Présidentiel d'Urgences Sociales</i> [Presidential Social Emergency Programme]: implementing this programme in 2017

<p>implemented by the local government to support women's rights and/or empowerment in the past in the area of intervention?</p>	<p>contributed to significantly reducing inequalities in access to basic social services, including water, energy and support for students in schools. We note the completion of 2,000 drinking water connections to benefit poor urban populations in Kayes, Kita, Koutiala and Sikasso (MPFEF, 2019).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Projet d'Autonomisation Economique des Femmes dans la Filière Karité [Project for the Economic Empowerment of Women in the Shea Subsector] (PAEFFK 2018–2023). “Implementing this project will contribute to strengthening economic empowerment with shea butter and stimulate inclusive growth for rural women. With CFAF 2.7 billion in AfDB funding, the expected achievements should help promote equitable access for female beneficiaries to decision-making processes, basic infrastructure and investment operations on the one hand, and by increasing the technical and organizational capacities of women's groups on the other; the project thus plays a strategic role in the development of inclusive growth and improvement of women's status. A gender-sensitive communication strategy will be incorporated into all areas of intervention. A plan is in place to establish a monitoring and evaluation system based on sex-disaggregated data and gender-related indicators. The programme will benefit 400 village locations, directly affecting more than 50,000 rural women, i.e. an indirect beneficiary population of more than 800,000 in the production areas of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou and Mopti” (MPFEF, 2019). • To support access to Legal Protection, 38 <i>Bureaux d'Assistance Juridique et Judiciaire</i> [Legal and Judicial Assistance Offices – BAJJ] have been set up with the support of the NGO DEME- SO in courts in the regions of Gao, Mopti, Ségou and Timbuktu (MPFEF, 2019). • Two networks that should be included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fédération Nationale des Femmes Rurales du Mali (National Federation of Rural Women in Mali – FENAFER): comprises nine professional associations of rural women in the regions, 46 associations of rural women in the <i>cercles</i>, and 703 communal associations of rural women in prospect. Its overarching objectives are “to increase agricultural production, ensure food security and reduce poverty”, and its specific objectives are “to train and inform the majority of rural women, equip rural women, control AIDS and malaria, develop production chains, build water supply points and protect the environment”. Ms Niakaté Goundo Kamissoko (Chair) - Réseau des Femmes Opératrices Economiques du Mali (REFOE): the Malian branch of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) network of Women Economic Operators. The mission of REFOE-Mali is to “strengthen the organizational, technical, material and financial capacities of women economic operators' organizations in Mali”, by acting on several sectors of activity, namely entrepreneurship, trade, rural women and production, and handicrafts and processing. Faladiè Sokoura – Cités des Coopérants – Bâtiment R10 Phone: +(223) 20 29 20 09 / +(223) 76 04 13 55 / +(223) 66 75 00 33 E-mail: rfoe-mali@resope-uemoa.org
<p>Are there any women's organizations, women's groups and/or gender advocates present in the area of intervention? If so, what do they focus on? Who is the main point of contact? Are they involved in local development planning? In the implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the national level, see: AfDB's Mali Gender Profile (2016) for a relatively exhaustive list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Gender Profile of the AfDB makes particular mention of CAFO, which aims to “contribute to enhancing the status of women by grouping and coordinating members' actions and influencing policies” (https://www.cafomali.org/) and the Groupe Pivot Droits et Citoyenneté des Femmes [Focal Point for Women's Rights and Citizenship – GP/DCF] whose mission is to “influence the definition

<p>and maintenance of initiatives/infrastructure? What are their capacities like?</p>	<p>and implementation of policies, strategies and actions for the promotion and defence of women's rights and citizenship in Mali"(http://alliancedroitsetsante.equipop.org/gp-dcf/). Both associations are represented and active throughout Mali.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collectif des Femmes du Mali [Malian Women’s Collective – COFEM]: created in 1991, this is one of the oldest Malian women's organizations, whose objective is “to promote the development of the female population by providing civic information with a view to their effective participation in political, economic, social and cultural life and more generally in the development of the country”. Ouolofobougou-Bolibana. BP E2790 Bamako – (+223) 23 13 09. E-mail: cofem@cefib.com - Coordination des femmes entrepreneurs du Mali [Coordinating Body of Malian Women Entrepreneurs]: created in 2004, this grouping falls under the supervision of the Ministry for the Advancement of Women, Children and the Family. Its mission is to strengthen the organizational, technical, material and financial capacities of women’s economic operators’ organizations in Mali. Head office: Conseil National du Patronat du Mali BP 24 45 BAMAKO-MALI Tel: (+223) 221 63 11 Fax: (+223) 221 90 77
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NIGER

Summary: Challenges of integrating gender equality into adaptation and resilience programmes in Niger

Progress in gender mainstreaming in Niger

Unlike some African countries that have belatedly taken the issue of gender into consideration in national policies, Niger seems to have taken the marginalization of women seriously very early on (since 1996, in particular the Plan d’Intégration Genre et Inclusion Social [Gender and Social Inclusion Plan (PIGIS)], Politique Nationale de Genre 2007 [National Gender Policy (PNG) 2007], subsequently revised in 2017). In fact, national policies have existed for about 30 years, with a series of operational programmes on the issue and the creation of specific State bodies (Plan décennal 2009-2018 [Ten-year Plan 2009–2018]; Stratégie Sectorielle pour la Promotion de l’Égalité de Genre [Sectoral Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality]; Plan de Développement Economique et Social [Economic and Social Development Plan] (PDES) 2017–2021; the country’s constitution recognizing gender equality, etc.). Gender has become a cross-cutting issue in all the country's development policies. At the outset, this reflects an awareness of gender issues in the country, and also a strong will at very high levels of the

State, brought to life through the creation of the First Lady of Niger's Foundation dedicated to women's issues (Fondation Guri Vie Meilleure [Guri Vie Meilleure Foundation]).

In addition, Niger has acceded to most of the international conventions on African women's issues (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women [CEDAW], Convention on the Rights of the Child) and several international institutions are developing programmes to meet the needs of African women in general, and Nigerien women in particular. To this end, the World Bank carried out a study (Disrupting the Gender Divide, 2018) in four countries, including Niger, on climate change-related vulnerabilities, including how these vulnerabilities are expressed in terms of gender inequalities. However, there are still significant challenges at the country level.

The main challenges for the country

The social norms, attitudes and beliefs of Nigerien communities contrast with the expectations of the national initiatives and policies implemented to promote women's rights. Women continue to be regarded as second-class citizens, along with children and young people. This negatively affects their access to basic public services. For example, women have limited access to legal, health and education services, fields vital to physical, social and intellectual development in any society. The literature review also looks at gender inequality in terms of access to land, the main source of socioeconomic development in Niger.

The above challenges are also reflected in women's economic situation: they are poorer than men, in other words, poverty has a female face. In 2016, the inequality index was 0.674, putting Niger in 149th place out of the 152 countries assessed. This shows that public policies on gender have not had the desired impact. These figures show that talking about gender means talking about social or societal transformation or revolution. This means it is difficult to achieve tangible results when we know that those who need to lead this struggle are both stakeholders and detractors (the institutions are in the hands of men, and men must use them to transform societies for the benefit of gender equality).

Gender equality in Niger will be achieved through a small "cultural revolution". Men have control of the main regulatory institutions (whether modern or traditional). Yet, although there is political will, serious decisions in support of women will not be taken unless there are institutions capable of leading this transformation. This has not yet been addressed. In part, this can be attributed to attitudes and beliefs that prevent some decision makers from implementing different initiatives to support women's rights, or that discourage communities from implementing policies at the local level. Original scientific research is needed to determine the feasibility of this "transition" (Issue 1).

Secondly, the documents consulted highlight a distinct lack of information on local (subnational) conditions. Niger is cosmopolitan (diverse in terms of languages, cultures, demographic dynamics, etc.). The main trends presented in the various documents do not allow for an objective assessment of how conditions differ at the regional level. Given this, it is essential to plan actions specific to each region (by mobilizing those with knowledge of the areas and providing support in terms of capacity-building, etc.) (Issue 2).

Finally, the indicators related to education (Ministry of Planning, 2017) show women to also be at a disadvantage in this respect. Yet, access to decision-making positions in modern institutions, in a national or regional context, requires schooling and academic knowledge. Therefore, comprehensive support (Issue 3) to promote women's schooling, both at school and tertiary levels, would bring about major societal changes at the national and regional levels.

a- Country gender overall situation: rights and status of women in the country

Guiding questions	Analysis – national level
<p>What are the national policies covering gender issues? (include name of policy name, date)</p> <p>Programmes/action plans?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Politique Nationale de la Promotion de la Femme</i> [National Policy for the Advancement of Women] (adopted by the Government in 1996) • <i>Loi sur la santé de la reproduction</i> (2006) [Reproductive Health Act (2006)] • <i>Loi interdisant les Mutilations Génitales Féminines</i> (MGF) (2003) [Law Prohibiting Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (2003)] • <i>Plan d’Intégration Genre et Inclusion Sociale</i> (PIGIS) [Gender and Social Inclusion Integration Plan – PIGIS] MCA-Niger (2017) • <i>La Politique Nationale de la Jeunesse</i> [The National Youth Policy] (ratified in 2015) • <i>Profil de Pauvreté du Niger</i> [Poverty Profile of Niger] (September 2011, last modified in 2016) • <i>Plan décennal de mise en oeuvre de la politique nationale de genre</i> [Ten-year Plan for the Implementation of the National Gender Policy], 2009–2018 with two programmes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Promotion des Droits pour l’équité de genre et la protection des femmes</i> [Promotion of rights to gender equality and the protection of women] 2. <i>Promotion des opportunités économique pour les femme</i> [Promotion of economic opportunities for women] (Source: <i>Profil Genre Niger</i> [Gender Profile: Niger], November 2016) <p><u>Sectoral strategic documents including the promotion of gender equality in their actions and objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Economic and Social Development Plan 2017–2021 (PDES): (Source: Gender Profile: Niger, November 2016) • <i>Programme Décennal de Développement de l’Education</i> [Ten-year Education Development Programme] (PDDE, 2003–2013): (Source: Gender Profile: Niger, November 2016) • Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Multiple Indicators (MICS) DHS and Multiple Indicators (2012) • <i>Politique Nationale de Genre</i> [National Gender Policy – PNG] (2007, revised in 2016 and adopted on 10 March 2017) + <i>Cadre National de la politique de Genre</i> [National Gender Policy Framework] <p>The formulation of the National Gender Policy was an opportunity to analyse the situation of gender in Niger and to locate the issue of equity and equal access for men and women within the different subsystems that organize Nigerien society (National Gender Policy, 2008).</p> <p>Revised National Gender Policy (2017)</p> <p>The National Gender Policy was revised nine years after its implementation to take into account the challenges of accelerated population growth, along with peace, security and humanitarian emergencies. It is structured around the following four strategic areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the sociocultural environment in relation to demography, peace and security for greater equity between men and women 2. Strengthening of the institutional and legal framework conducive to the effective implementation of the rights of women and girls, the fight against gender-based violence and the equal participation of men and women in power management

	<p>3. Economic empowerment and inclusive growth in relation to environmental sustainability, disaster risk management, migration and humanitarian emergencies</p> <p>4. Strengthening of institutional mechanisms and organizational frameworks for coordination, monitoring and evaluation and partnerships</p>
<p>Who is the governmental body (Ministry? Agency? Office?) in charge of gender issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ministère de la femme et de la protection de l'enfant</i> [Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Protection of Children]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Observatoire National pour la Promotion de la Femme</i> [National Observatory for the Advancement of Women] - <i>Direction de la Promotion de la Scolarisation des Filles</i> [Directorate for the Promotion of Girls' Education] - <i>Direction de la Promotion de la Femme</i> [Directorate for the Advancement of Women]
<p>Are gender-disaggregated data/statistics available?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2012, the average annual growth rate was 3.9 per cent (the highest in the world, with a tendency to approximately double every 25 years). Women account for roughly 50 per cent of the population, which is also characterized by extreme youth; 54 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age and 70 per cent is under 25 years of age. • Niger is committed to mainstreaming gender in all economic, social and environmental sectors with the aim of reducing gender-based inequalities and increasing women's financial autonomy. This is reflected by certain targets and indicators from Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 being included in the PDES 2017–2021 (Republic of Niger, Ministry of Planning, 2017). • International databases such as the World Bank's Gender Data Portal (https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/niger) also provide gender-disaggregated data on the population of Niger. According to the World Bank, 49.3% of the population of Niger is female: this proportion was used to calculate the number of female beneficiaries of the project in Niger.
<p>What is the legal status of women and children in the country of intervention? (existing gender-responsive policies? Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)? Ratification of international laws?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While there has been progress in women's participation in politics, the public sector, trade unions and the private sector, there are still many inequalities when it comes to representation. Yet the texts that make up the legal system in Niger are, despite certain inadequacies, conducive to equality and equity in gender relations. They consist of international and national legal instruments. • <u>At the international level</u>, Niger has ratified most of the international conventions on human rights in general, and those, such as the CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which promote equal opportunities between men and women in particular. Although these conventions are now part of Niger's internal legal system, they are not well implemented. This is due, on the one hand, to the failure to adopt additional domestic measures to support the implementation of these conventions and, on the other hand, to the many reservations made by Niger on acceding to the CEDAW. These reservations render this convention meaningless and make adopting measures to ensure equality between men and women in all areas challenging. • <u>At the national level</u>, article 8, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of Niger declares “the equality of all persons before the law without distinction as to sex, social, racial, ethnic or religious origin”. Respect for the constitutional principle of equality is reinforced by the law on the organization of the judiciary. Under this law, the custom is applicable where it is consistent not only with the legislative provisions and fundamental rules concerning public order and personal freedom, but also with the provisions of the international conventions ratified by Niger.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the main text, the legislation and regulations in force recognize the same rights for men and women in terms of access to services and resources. Better still, some of these texts devote temporary measures (positive discrimination) to accelerating gender equality, while others include an enforcement framework that protects women against certain violations of their rights (female genital mutilation (FGM), sexual harassment, rape, slavery, prostitution, etc.). • However, the coexistence of several types of law, with the effective dominance of customary law over modern law, limits the possible effects of enshrining the principle of equality in national legislation and international texts ratified by Niger.
<p>What are commonly held beliefs, perceptions, and stereotypes related to gender roles and status in the project/programme footprint area or the country?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the majority of these sociocultural environments, once they reach an advanced age, women can act as counsellors and mediators within the community, in forming matrimonial alliances and resolving family conflicts. However, this input does not mean that they have full authority in the final decisions; only men can make decisions that affect the household or the community.
<p>What are the gendered health issues (what is the maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy (disaggregated by sex) in the country of intervention and/or the project/programme footprint area?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health problems: <i>A high prevalence of anaemia in women.</i> In Niger, more than one in every two women (53.3 per cent) is anaemic (Institut National de la Statistique [National Institute of Statistics – NIS], 2017). • The median age of first marriage/first time living with a partner for women aged 25–49 is 15.7 years, compared with 24.2 years for men (INS, 2012). More than three out of four women (77 per cent) were already married/living with a partner by the time they were 18 years old. • In 2017, 30 per cent of married women between the ages of 15 and 19 were already mothers or were pregnant (Republic of Niger, 2017b). Early-marriage results in early pregnancy and the resulting complications, including maternal mortality and disabilities such as fistula. • Although female genital mutilation (FGM) has decreased from 5 per cent in 1998 to 2.2 per cent in 2006, it is still practised by certain ethnic groups. For example, among the Gourmantché, 65.9 per cent of women are cut, while among the Peulhs and Arabs, this stands at 12.8 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively. The most affected areas are Tillabéri, the urban community of Niamey and Diffa (Agence Nigérienne de Presse [Nigerien Press Agency], 2019). • The low level of women’s health indicators is largely linked to gender inequalities that affect their social situation, limit their level of education and information and their power to make decisions about their reproductive health. This situation sanctions the precariousness of women’s reproductive health in Niger, which in turn affects their capacity for development intervention. Therefore, correcting gender disparities and discrimination in health is an urgent necessity for human development. • <i>A very high fertility rate</i> with a total fertility rate of 7.1 children per woman on average. This is the result of early sexual activity and marriage (one in two girls is already married before the age of 15), as well as low levels of contraceptive use. In 2006, 11 per cent of women used contraception, of which only 5 per cent used a modern contraceptive. • <i>The maternal mortality rate</i> is also high, although it has declined slightly from 671 in 1992, to 648 per 100,000 live births in 2006. • <i>High infant and child mortality rates</i>, although there has been a marked improvement. The infant mortality rate fell from 123.1 per 1,000 in 1998, to 81 per 1,000 in 2006. Child mortality stood at 198 per 1,000 in 2006, compared with 273.8 per 1,000 in 1998. In each category, male children have a higher risk of mortality than female children.

<p>Do women have equal access to education, technical knowledge and/or skills training (what is the educational status of girls and boys? Adult literacy rate, disaggregated by sex?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the activity level: labour is divided according to sex, with different tasks allocated to girls and boys, men and women. This differentiation in the context of production and reproduction activities and at the community level makes it possible to assign men the highly valued formal production work, and women the maintenance and care work that falls within the category of reproduction activities and is less valued. • Literacy level: less than two in 10 women aged 15-49 (14 per cent) and just over four in 10 men aged 15-49 (42 per cent) are considered literate. Among women, this proportion varies from 7 per cent in rural areas to 45 per cent in urban areas, and among men, from 32 per cent to 70 per cent. In 2012, among young women aged 15-19, 64 per cent had no education, compared with 37 per cent of men (INS, 2012). • <i>Examination of the outcomes by region reveals spatial disparities in literacy, with greater disparities for women than for men. Indeed, in the regions, the literacy rate among women ranges from a low of 9 per cent in the Tahoua region, to a high of 53 per cent in the Niamey region. Among men, literacy rates range from a low of 19 per cent in Diffa region to a high of 72 per cent in Niamey region, while the rate in Agadez is 59 per cent (INS, 2012).</i>
<p>What is the information in-country related to gender-based violence (including intimate-partner violence, early-marriage and FGM)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the area of violence, the situation is also worrying. Girls and women suffer all kinds of violence, including sexual and psychological violence. This type of violence is the most noticeable because of the prevalence of early-marriage, with its consequences for their physical safety and health (National Gender Policy, 2008). The proportion of women and girls who are victims of violence (physical, sexual, psychological, economic or cultural) decreased from 60.1 per cent in 2015 to 58.3 per cent in 2017 (Ministry of Planning, Annual Implementation Report 2017, in INS, 2017). • Although FGM has decreased from 5 per cent in 1998 to 2.2 per cent in 2006, it is still practised by certain ethnic groups. For example, among the Gourmantché, 65.9 per cent of women are cut, while among the Peulhs and Arabs, this stands at 12.8 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively. The areas most affected are Tillabéri, the urban community of Niamey and Diffa (National Gender Policy, 2008). • The strategic focus, the National Gender Policy, intends to work towards greater implementation of the rights of women and girls on the one hand, and increased participation of women in decision-making bodies on the other hand, through the following specific objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to establishing a legal environment that is conducive to equity and equal access for men and women 2. Ensure the implementation of women's rights in accordance with the Constitution and CEDAW 3. Help reduce gender-based violence 4. Ensure equal exercise of civil and political rights by women and men at all levels <p>The strategies proposed to support the achievement of these objectives prioritize:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) harmonizing national legislation with the international and regional commitments ratified by Niger (ii) operationalizing the texts adopted by implementing measures in line with the law (iii) information/awareness-raising among litigants and judicial actors on women's rights and their application

	<p>(iv) revitalizing the Observatoire National de la Promotion de la Femme [National Observatory for the Advancement of Women] as a body for monitoring the effectiveness of texts favourable to gender equity and equality</p> <p>(iv) strengthening the protection of the physical safety of women and girls against gender-based violence</p> <p>(v) awareness-raising/social mobilization/advocacy among the various stakeholders in society for the effective implementation of the quota law</p> <p>(vii) capacity-building of decentralized structures and local authorities on gender issues</p> <p>(viii) strengthening of women's leadership (National Gender Policy, 2008).</p>
<p>What are the main issues for accessing justice and the barriers that women face?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most noticeable consequences are at the level of family law and personal status, where the legislator recognizes the application of custom, and of the law, depending on the parties involved. While written law or statute law is generally egalitarian in its approach to gender, customary law – which is essentially patriarchal in the most common interpretations – is unequal. In customary law, the matrimonial regime, property and the rules of intergenerational transmission are always determined by gender and sanction male dominance. • This situation leads to confusion about the status of women in the family. Under these conditions, women can neither make decisions on motherhood (birth spacing) nor exercise the same responsibilities as men during marriage or at its dissolution. • The difficulty of establishing an effective legal order in a context of legal pluralism thrives on the State's inability to intervene. This is compounded by the fact that legal pluralism is experienced as a means of using different sources of law according to the interests at stake or the outcomes sought.
<p>What are the current indicators and trends related to poverty and development? (Human Development Index (HDI)? HDI world rank? Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high level of poverty: Economic growth appears insufficient to satisfy the basic needs of Niger's population given its rapid growth. This translates into a high level of poverty affecting 48 per cent of the population as a whole, 18 per cent of urban dwellers and 55 per cent of rural dwellers. • The regions most affected by poverty are Maradi (58 per cent), Tillabéri (56 per cent), Dosso (53 per cent), Tahoua (48 per cent) and Zinder (48 per cent) (Enquête Nationale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages et l'Agriculture [National Survey on Household Living Conditions and Agriculture – ECVMA], 2011). • According to the outcomes of ECVMA (2011), the main determinants of poverty are: high household size due to high fertility, low levels of education and professional qualifications, lack of availability of productive assets in households and limited access to public services. • The economy is predominantly informal and the secondary sector is weak. The primary sector, which accounts for more than 80 per cent of the working population, generates 43 per cent of the national income, while the secondary and tertiary sectors contribute 12 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively (INS, 2012). The main factors limiting the Nigerien economy's performance are: a lack of competitiveness, a business climate not conducive to private sector development, a predominance of the informal economy and difficult climatic conditions. Analysis of public finances also reveals inefficiencies in public spending and weak links between national and sectoral strategic priorities, and the budget (Ministry of Planning, Land Use and Community Development, 2013).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although there are more women than men in the labour force, analysing this according to gender shows that twice as many men work than women. The activity rate for men is 60.1 per cent compared with 29.6 per cent for women. The bottom line is that women's participation in economic activity is very low. Indeed, more than seven out of 10 (71 per cent) working women did not work in the seven days prior to the survey. On the other hand, the poverty status of households does not seem to have a significant impact on the employment rate of women compared with men. Gender disparities according to place of residence are also significant. • While in Niamey and other urban centres, seven and six females, respectively, for every 10 males can read and write (73.21 per cent and 56.13 per cent, respectively), in rural areas fewer than three females for every 10 males can read and write (29.54 per cent). • In terms of health, despite the efforts made by the national authorities to improve the availability, accessibility and quality of services, the position of women remains critical and unacceptable. This position is characterized by alarming indicators highlighting the poor health of women in general, and of women of reproductive age in particular. This leads to high maternal mortality (648 women die per 100,000 live births in Niger – DHS-MICS-III 2006). This situation is explained by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low rate of access to health services, including reproductive health services. - Low health coverage in general and in obstetric care in particular. - Low coverage of prenatal consultation (46 per cent – DHS-MICS-III 2006). - Low levels of use of modern family planning methods (5 per cent of women who were married/living with a partner – EDS-MICS-III 2006). - The young age of first sexual experiences. Gross national income per capita is estimated at \$210. Poverty, which is more pronounced in rural areas, affects women more than men. The causes of this poverty are high population growth, successive droughts leading to poor harvests, degradation of productive potential and urban migration (Modieli, 2010). - According to the Human Development Report published in 2013, Niger is ranked 187th out of 187 countries, with an HDI of 0.304 (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2013). - Niger's economy is characterized by weak and volatile growth. The economic performance analysis was carried out as part of the development of the Development Policy. The growth rate of the Nigerien economy decreased from 11.8 per cent in 2012, to 5 per cent in 2016, with an average rate of 6.7 per cent. The PDES confirms this observation. Estimated at 3.8 per cent on average over the period 2007–2012, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate varies from 9.6 per cent in 2008 to -0.7 per cent in 2009, 8.4 per cent in 2010 and 2.3 per cent in 2011 (Ministry of Planning, Land Use and Community Development, 2013). • In summary, the poverty headcount ratio, at 39.8 per cent in 2016, and the HDI, at 0.304 in 2013, place Niger last in the world. • GDP per capita improved considerably from about \$384.6 (CFAF 192,329) in 2011 to \$463 (CFAF 231,508) in 2015. However, this macroeconomic performance has not noticeably impacted poverty since the absolute number of poor people continues to increase (7,963,631 in 2011 and 8,400,992 in 2014) as a result of population growth (Ministry of Planning, 2017).
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<p>What do national statistics/census say about women's economic situation (employment rate? Average income? Gender pay gap? Any data on gender differences in the informal sector? And in the agricultural sector?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employment rate among the labour force is 41.42 per cent. In other words, barely four out of 10 Nigeriens of working age who looked for work in the seven days prior to the survey, worked during this period. Analysis by gender shows that the employment rate of women (29.03 per cent) is lower than that of men (55.82 per cent). Thus, at the national level, there are barely five women for every 10 men employed in the labour force (a ratio of 52 per cent). This reflects Nigerien women's very low levels of participation in economic activity at the national level (Genre et Pauvreté, 2007–2008 [Gender and Poverty, 2007–2008]). • Rain-fed and irrigated agriculture is the primary occupation for Nigerien communities leading sedentary, semi-nomadic and nomadic lives. According to the <i>Recensement Général Agricole et du Cheptel (RGAC) 2004/2006</i> [General Census of Agriculture and Livestock 2004/2006], the agricultural sector employs 11.3 per cent of agricultural households headed by males, and 7.9 per cent of households headed by females in the agricultural sector. • In rain-fed agriculture, women are involved in working in the fields but at specific stages of the production process. In terms of irrigated agriculture, which takes the form of market gardening or rice cultivation, generally after the rainy season, women are much more involved in market gardening, but most often on small plots (0.5 ha) (National Gender Policy, 2008). • The gender inequality index was 0.674 in 2016, placing the country 149th out of the 152 countries ranked. Inequalities experienced by women include access to education and reproductive health, and women's participation in the economy and in decision-making. • In 2015–2016, the primary school gross enrolment ratio was 70.2 per cent for girls and 82 per cent for boys. At secondary school, it was 28.8 per cent for girls and 39.6 per cent for boys. The parity index in primary education has remained stagnant at 0.85 over the last five years. • The analysis of the role of Nigerien women in the economy clearly indicates an unequal distribution of roles and responsibilities in the division of labour, as well as difficulties in accessing, managing and controlling resources, unequal access to economic opportunities and undervaluing of women's work in the household economy. In the area of employment in particular, there is a low participation of women in the labour force, with an unemployment rate twice as high (25 per cent) as for the male labour force (11.8 per cent) (Ministry of Planning, 2017).
<p>What is the situation in terms of access to financial resources for men and women in the area (access to banking? Microcredit? Savings account? Self-help group?)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At the national level</i>, statistics indicate a low participation of women in the labour force and an unemployment rate twice as high (25 per cent) as for the male labour force (11.8 per cent). This situation is paradoxical, given that women represent 51.14 per cent of the total working population. Women's activity rate is underestimated because the reproductive and informal activities that women carry out on a daily basis, being unpaid, are not considered as work in national accounts. Yet these activities, which also consume time and energy, are essential for the renewal of human capital. Promoting women's activities as a significant source of income would increase women's income level and improve the annual income parity per capita, which is 0.80 (National Gender Policy, 2008). • Access to funding in the sector is also unequal because of the eligibility criteria (yields, productivity, input) which women find difficult to meet. In general, loans allocated to women are small sums from informal networks and are most often invested in areas other than production. Men, on the other hand, often benefit from larger loans (National Gender Policy, 2008). The practice of income-generating activities by women in the region seems very important. Indeed, a significant proportion (73.2 per cent) of women are engaged in these activities. In addition, women undertake a diverse range of income-generating

	activities, although trade is relatively dominant (at 27.2 per cent), followed by agriculture and livestock (21.1 per cent), catering (19.4 per cent) and processing (14.8 per cent) (Ministry of Finance/National Institute of Statistics), November 2012).
What is the situation in terms of access to land? Property rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and method of accessing land: The entire Department of Aguié is located in an area dominated by sandy dune soils with clay content of less than 2 per cent (Service d'Arrondissement d'Aguié [Aguié Departmental Unit d'Aguié – SAA], 2003). In this area, the most common method of accessing land is through inheritance or purchase, but there are also loans and pledges. In Zabon Mousso, it is easy to access agricultural land through purchase, which is why producers are perfectly aware of the price of a one hectare plot (100,000 to 150,000 CFAF). This exacerbates the problem of insufficient agricultural land in an already densely populated area (91.3 inhabitants per km²). The increase in this area's population has led to the subdivision of plots and a reduction in the size of farms. Thus, an average farm has eight (8) inhabitants and about 4.5 hectares (ha) of cultivable land, or 0.6 ha per person (Services d'appui à l'Agriculture d'Aguié [Aguié Agricultural Support Service], 1997). This has been confirmed by our surveys. The average farm employs ten (10) people and in Aguié has 6.3 hectares, or in Gaya 12.3 hectares, of cultivable land, i.e. 0.63 and 1.23 hectares per person, respectively. • In the Bana area, most agricultural activities are carried out on the flatlands, which are made up of a succession of slopes, terraces and lowlands. For all the people surveyed, the main method of accessing land is inheritance (90 per cent), followed by loans and donations. In this area, it is difficult to access land by purchasing it. Nevertheless, the surveys reveal cases of renting or "talmey" at a rate of 20,000F per hectare for one season. Producers say they have not yet begun to sell off parts of their land, so it would be difficult for them to determine a price for farmland.

b- Climate and gender in the proposed project/program footprint area

➤ at the national level

Guiding questions	Gender equality – national level
How are the national climate policies and strategic plans (NAPs, NDCs, other) addressing gender issues? (include policy name, date)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is in line with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional White Paper and recognizes that access to modern energy services significantly contributes to: improving access to basic social services (health, education, drinking water); increasing household productivity for cooking, lighting and transport; stimulating the creation of income-generating economic activities; freeing women from the chores of gathering wood, water, husking, etc. These points are seen as co-benefits in strategies to combat climate change (Republic of Niger, 2016a). • On the other hand, the document mentions gender only once at the monitoring and evaluation level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>"The institutional set up for the implementation of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) includes the following aspects: a gender-aware 'country monitoring and evaluation' system, measuring, reporting and verification procedures and a register of INDC</i>

	<p><i>projects.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>“The monitoring and evaluation of the effects and impacts of the INDC will be based on relevant criteria and indicators and the definition of corrective measures for climatic, environmental, economic and social safeguards; the monitoring of risks and changes in vulnerability to climate change at the national level”</i> (Republic of Niger, 2016a). • In terms of the process of the National Action Plan (NAP), the UNDP country report that introduces the next steps does not mention gender considerations (UNDP, 2016) Nor are these issues raised in the Third National Communication of 2016 (Republic of Niger, 2016b). • The fisheries sector in Niger has been targeted, as a sector hard hit by the effects of climate change: in particular, it was mentioned as part of the <i>Programme d’action national pour l’adaptation aux changements climatiques</i> (PANA) [National Adaption Programme of Action on climate change – NAPA]. Aware of the fact that the development of this sector must take into account the worrying phenomenon of climate change, with the financial support of Nouveau partenariat pour le développement de l’Afrique [New Partnership for Africa’s Development – <u>NEPAD</u>], the Guri Vie Meilleure Foundation has initiated the projet de renforcement de la résilience des femmes de la filière poisson face aux effets des changements climatiques [project to increase the resilience of women in the fisheries sector to the effects of climate change] (PROREF) in the region of Tillabéri located in north-western Niger. This project is part of the drive for adaptation and prevention measures related to the risks of climate change. • Women make up a large segment of the agricultural population and are also the most susceptible to the impacts of climate change. It has therefore become urgent to mainstream gender issues and the concerns of small-scale women farmers in the definition and implementation of public policies, so as to better understand the effects of climate change. • The fundamental objective of the Guri Vie Meilleure Foundation is to support the implementation of all intervention projects which advance the empowerment of rural women, so that they might better cope with the negative impacts of climate change. The First Lady of Niger, Hadjia Issoufou Aïssata, founder of the Guri Vie Meilleure Foundation, supports any programme aimed at improving the living conditions of the population in general, and of women in particular (Malam Goni, 2016).
<p>What are the governmental bodies (Ministry? Agency? Office?) in charge of the interface between these issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <u>Conseil national de l’environnement pour un développement durable</u> [National Environment Council for Sustainable Development (CNEDD)], a multisectoral deliberative body involving governmental and civil society structures, responsible for translating national policy on climate change into action. • It has seven (7) functional commissions: la Commission Technique Nationale sur les Changements et Variabilité Climatiques [the National Technical Commission on Climate Change and Variability], created by order No. 054P/CNEDD/SE of 21 July 1997, and presided over by the Ministry of Transport and Tourism through the National Directorate of Meteorology. This order was modified and completed by Decree No. 050 PM/SE/CNEDD of 7 June 2006 to take into account certain structures holding data on gas emissions and the creation of thematic groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Technical Commission on Energy and Sustainable Development, created by order No. 018PM/SE/CNEDD on 25 April 2002 and chaired by the Ministry of Mines and Energy through the Directorate of Renewable Energies - the Technical Commission on the Urban and Physical Environment, created by order No. 078/PM/CNEDD of 1 September 2003 and chaired by the Ministry in charge of Urban Planning through the Urban Planning

	<p>Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Global Environment Facility (GEF) - the <i>Programme National de Référence d'Accès aux Services Energétiques</i> [the National Benchmarking Programme for Access to Energy Services] - the Technical Commission on Biological Diversity, created by order No. 053/PM/CNEDD of 21 July 1997 and chaired by the Ministry in charge of the Environment through the Department for Wildlife, Fisheries and Fish Farming – this order was amended and supplemented by order No. 46/PM/SE/CNEDD of 23 April 2004 - the Technical Commission for Combating Desertification and the Management of Natural Resources created by order No. 066/PM/SE/CNEDD of 22 August 1997 and chaired by the Ministry in charge of the Environment through the Environment Directorate - the Technical Commission on Water and Sustainable Development, created by order No. 0045/PM/CNEDD of 23 April 2004 and chaired by the Ministry of Water, Environment and Desertification Control through the Directorate of Water Resources and the Technical Commission on the financing of the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development, created by order No.093/PM/CNEDD of 5 November 1997 and chaired by the Ministry of Economy and Finance through the Commissariat in charge of Development. <p>(Republic of Niger, National Office for Editing and Publishing, <u>2019</u>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2006, Niger has been engaged in implementing the agenda of the <u>Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme</u> because the theme is topical and all the more important for the development of Niger's agricultural sector (Saratou and Goni, 2016). • Niger's report on the implementation of Beijing +25: the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
<p>What are the priority sectors targeted by climate change-related NAPs and NDCs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the NAP, the highest priority is desertification control and natural resources management. • For Niger's INDC, the adaptation options to be prioritized are those that provide the best co-benefits in terms of climate change mitigation. In particular, this will include scaling up – throughout the country's eight regions – the good adaptation practices and techniques that enable both carbon sequestration and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. • These adaptation options are already well defined by existing strategic frameworks, such as the PDES 2012–2015 and 2016–2020, which are derived from the Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy (SDDCI) – Niger 2035, the 3N Initiative ("les nigériens nourrissent les nigériens" ["Nigeriens feed Nigeriens"]), the National Climate Change Policy (NPCC), the Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management (CS-GDT), and the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change and Variability (SNPA-CVC). • (<u>United Nations Climate Change Conference [COP 21], 2015</u>).
<p>Are there national programmes addressing each climate change and gender inequality independently or in an integrated manner?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Lady Hadjia Aïssata Issoufou Mahamadou's Foundation Guri Vie Meilleure is stepping up its activities aimed at the advancement of rural women. Within this context, the Foundation has initiated a large project called "Projet Genre et Pratiques de l'Agriculture Intelligente face aux Effets du Changement Climatique dans la Région de Tahoua" [Gender and Practices of Intelligent Agriculture in the Face of the Effects of Climate Change in the

	<p>Region of Tahoua], whose activities were officially launched 28 September in Illéla commune.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project also aims to combat the extreme poverty of women in rural and peri-urban areas, including women from the rural commune of Illéla for the pilot phase. This choice is no coincidence, because the women receiving support through this project have demonstrated that they play a huge role in development. This project also aims to encourage job creation. Indeed, for the first phase alone, fifty (50) women will be empowered to conduct this pilot phase for four (4) months. The project then aims to improve the resilience of the inhabitants of Illéla and the surrounding area. • Through this project, the Guri Vie Meilleure Foundation has developed new adaptation strategies, including adaptation and mitigation measures related to the impact of climate change on agriculture (Saratou and Goni, 2016).
<p>How does the government frame both issues?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gender inequality index was 0.674 in 2016, placing the country 149th out of the 152 countries ranked. Inequalities experienced by women include access to education and reproductive health, and women's participation in the economy and in decision-making. • At the same time, Niger is grappling with a vulnerable environmental situation due to the extent of land degradation, poor preservation of biodiversity, difficulties in sustainable management of land and water resources, and limited capacity to meet the emerging challenges posed by the impact of climate change. Women are the most vulnerable to climate change-related disasters. • The Government's support for these two issues involves implementing the PDES 2017–2021), which is based on most of the 17 SDGs. • Therefore, in order to combat climate change and its repercussions (SDG 13), Niger intends to improve resilience and adaptive capacities in the face of climate hazards and climate-related disasters and to improve education, awareness-raising and individual and institutional capacities with regard to climate change adaptation, mitigation and early warning systems. • The policy of reducing inequalities (SDG 10) involves the steady and rapid improvement of the incomes of the poorest 40 per cent of the population, as well as the empowerment of all vulnerable people and their social, economic and political integration (Ministry of Planning, 2017).
<p>Are there any policies specifically referring to gender equality/social inclusion in climate change initiatives (both adaptation and mitigation)? Any background studies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the latest census, conducted in 2012, women represent 50.6 per cent of the country's 17,129,076 inhabitants. • Unfortunately, women are also the most exposed to the effects of climate change, especially those living in rural areas and whose main activities are farming and domestic livestock production. • Therefore, as a result of recurrent cycles of drought, and the resulting agricultural and fodder shortfalls, many rural women live in a state of extreme poverty (Illa, 2015). • Niger has an NPCC, a <i>Cadre Stratégique de Gestion Durable des Terres</i> [Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management] (CS-GDT), and a <i>Stratégie Nationale et Plan d'Action en matière de Changement et Variabilité Climatiques</i> (SNPA-CVC) [National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change and Variability]. The first NAPA was prepared in 2006. • A National Gender Policy (NGP) was adopted in 2008, with a ten-year plan for 2009–2018 and an institutional framework for implementation developing two areas of focus (promotion of rights and promotion of economic opportunities). The NGP does not mention gender mainstreaming in climate policies. With regard to natural resources, a lack of access is highlighted in the areas of water, energy and sanitation, noting however "changes in roles, with a greater involvement of men in supplying and financing water. Similarly,

	<p>we see a greater involvement of women in the management of water points where they are part of the management committees.” The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for September 2015 indicates that its implementation involves establishing a "country monitoring and evaluation" system that mainstreams gender. The mitigation component mentions "women" in the area of lightening domestic chores: "freeing women from chores related to wood, water, husking, etc." and lightening the load of women's domestic tasks is one of the co-benefits of the energy sector (Nicolas, 2017)</p>
Are there international organizations supporting the government on gender and climate initiatives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP helps its partners, including Niger, to engage women in climate change and disaster resilience efforts, and to ensure their equal access to the resources they need, including clean energy, water, shelter and to alternative livelihoods. • Within this framework, UNDP supports 10 countries in mainstreaming gender equality in their NDCs, which define the methods for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.
Are there background studies on both adaptation and gender?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank has produced a study on gender inequality but not related to climate change.
What do available studies say about the anticipated differences in men’s and women’s vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Niger, more than three out of four girls are married before they turn 18. When an adolescent girl has to leave school to get married, her low level of education will have a significant impact throughout her life, especially on her income and her children’s education. She also faces increased risks to her health and that of her children due to the consequences of early and repeated pregnancies. • Based on the study, adolescence is therefore a crucial period during which all four countries need to put in place complementary public policies to keep girls in school. • At the community level, the involvement of men, women and community leaders is critical for reducing gender disparities (World Bank, 2018).
What do available studies say about existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Principes Directeurs de la Politique de Développement Rural pour le Niger</i> [Guiding Principles of Rural Development Policy for Niger], in article 4 of the Code Rural [Rural Code], mentions: “Rural natural resources are part of the common heritage of the Nation. All Nigeriens have an equal aim to access it without discrimination on the basis of sex or social origin”. Therefore, women, like men, also have a right of access to natural resources, including land, water and other resources. However, in Niger, the land-tenure system is still largely dependent on customary institutions and, in this traditional environment, women's access to land remains problematic and varies from one locality to another. • <i>Série des Evaluations Genre des Pays, Profil national genre des secteurs de l’agriculture et du développement rural</i> [Country Gender Assessment Series, National Gender Profile of Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods] (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO], 2018). • According to field surveys in, for example, the Dosso region, in the villages covered by the FAO study (Gender Country Assessment Series, Niger) the empowerment of women in agriculture is estimated at 45 per cent. The main obstacles to women's empowerment are weak decision-making, lack of control over resources and an uneven distribution of time.

C- Gender-specific challenges for the programme

Guiding questions	Gender (in)equality	Climate adaptation
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<p>What are the targeted regions or local government to be supported by LoCAL? What challenges can we anticipate?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Tillabéri region</u> • The region of Tillabéri (or Tillabéry) is located in the south-west of the Republic of Niger. It is bordered to the south by the Dosso region, to the north-east by the Tahoua region and the Republic of Mali, and to the west by Burkina Faso. It covers an area of 97,251 km². It is divided into 13 departments, which are themselves subdivided into 45 urban and rural communes. In 2012, it had a population of 2,715,186. • In 2012, Niger's Total Fertility Rate level was very high (7.6 children per woman) but it was even higher in the Tillabéri region (7.9 children per woman). Explanatory factors include, among others: (i) early marriage; (ii) low level of education; (iii) the population's pro-birth attitude; (iv) low levels of family planning practised. • Unfortunately, in terms of poverty, the region of Tillabéri is the most affected by multidimensional poverty, with a rate of 88.32 per cent, compared with 23.13 per cent in Niamey, for example. The group most affected by poverty is the rural population, especially women. • In addition, there are security threats linked to incursions by armed groups, which constitutes another major challenge for the region's inhabitants in general, and for women and children in particular (Ministry of Planning, 2017). 	<p>The Tillabéri region, like most of Niger's other regions, faces a precarious environmental situation due to the extent of land degradation, poor preservation of biodiversity, difficulties in sustainable management of land and water resources, and limited capacity to meet the emerging challenges of climate change impact (Ministry of Planning, 2017).</p>
<p>What are their capacities in both sectors (human, technical and financial capacities)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Programme 6 of the PDES relating to "food security and sustainable agricultural development", there is a subprogramme (6.5) specifically on "empowerment of rural women" which affects the region of Tillabéri the most, as the poorest in the country. • This subprogramme aims to improve rural women's income. The aim is to significantly increase women's productivity and productive capacity. To this end, interventions are envisaged to reduce the burden of domestic chores, increase yields and the productivity and quality of production by women, and increase women's economic power (Ministry of Planning, 2017). 	<p>The region benefits from the following: Huge mining potential, mainly in Liptako Gourma and other areas: gold, coal, iron, phosphate, etc.</p> <p>Large areas of irrigated land to ensure food security in the region: 31 hydro-agricultural schemes (AHAs) thirty (30) of which are for rice production.</p> <p>The W Regional Park, forest reserves and the Niger River valley containing a diversity of flora and fauna Niger's largest cattle herd in the north and south (Ministry of Planning, 2017).</p>
<p>What are local governments' responsibilities and attitudes vis-à-vis gender equity issues in development planning?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, the constituency of Tillabéri was represented in the Assembly by 24 deputies, out of a total of 171 for the entire country. The issue of gender equity is national in scope and is also discussed at the parliamentary level, including the case of Tillabéri region (<i>Subdivisions administratives</i> [Administrative Subdivisions], Ministry of the Interior, 	<p>The 45 communes in the region have communal management bodies that deal with various issues, including climate adaptation.</p>

	Public Security, Decentralization and Customary and Religious Affairs and General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Authorities [DGD/CT], 2015).	
What is the typical participation (or lack thereof) of women in decision-making processes at the local government level? How many women are part of the local government decision-making committee?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Today, the challenge of participation is first of all that of increasing women's access to decision-making, but above all, enabling men and women to come together to manage and control decision-making as full partners; indeed, women's participation at the decision-making level is extremely low (Ministry of Planning, 2017). • The gender inequality index is 0.713 in Niger. It is higher than the average for sub-Saharan Africa, which is 0.537. This indicator shows that Niger still has much to do in the area of gender equality (FAO, 2018). 	The Belgian Technical Cooperation, in its interventions in 19 departments of the Dosso region, has set up Committees for the Advancement of Women in each commune to check whether the issue of gender equality is being mainstreamed. These Committees are attached to the Ministry for the Advancement of Women and Child Protection – they are supposed to be disseminated regionally and nationally by the Ministry in charge of gender issues.

3- RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

The information and data collected via the gender assessments allow to identify a set of equity-related issues and trends that are closely related to the intervention areas of the LoCAL+ West Africa Programme and which the Programme can and intends to contribute to address, by mainstreaming equity consideration throughout its design and implementation.

In particular, the following specific measures and actions are recommended to be undertaken to ensure a thorough integration of equity-related considerations as well as a gender-responsive Programme implementation:

- 1) Institutionalize gender assessments at the local level prior to the disbursement of any project funding and to the design of any project activity.
- 2) Ensure that funding allocations also enable women to play a role in the design and maintenance of the initiatives supported via project funding. In so doing, the Programme intends to act as a good practice to enhance gender equality in public governance and decision-making, including in access to finance matters.

- 3) Ensure that gender considerations are embedded across all policy and institutional frameworks that govern the Programme design and its implementation, with adequate capacity and understanding across all stakeholders. In so doing, the Programme intends to serve as a best practice to improve gaps in policies and institutional frameworks to address gender-specific vulnerabilities.
- 4) Ensure that women are represented in all project activities and are provided with a comfortable space and time to participate in and contribute to all activities. Holding women-only project activities will also be taken into consideration when prescribed by local cultural sensitivities and based on women's feedback about preferred engagement modalities.
- 5) By providing women with equal access to information and active and safe engagement opportunities during the design and implementation of project activities, the Programme supports women's capacity to become champions of climate change awareness and adaptation within their communities.
- 6) Ensure that all Programme communications channels and products are tailored to women's unique needs, availability and cultural sensitivities, to ensure that Programme information reaches all the intended target audiences and is adequately understood.
- 7) Pursue gender-disaggregated data whenever conducting analysis and research, to ensure to capture gender-specific nuances, needs and perspectives in relation to any researched and studied topic.

These recommendations will be used to guide the Programme Gender Action Plan with a view to embed them in as many project activities as possible.

While the Programme explicitly targets men and women, in its design and implementation it will integrate the different perspectives, needs and voices of all stakeholders across its design and delivery, so as to optimize opportunities for, in particular, social inclusion and gender equality in economic growth, climate resilience, public governance and also to ensure that, unintentionally, no project activity generates any unintended negative social impact.

Social inclusion will be implemented by (a) ensuring at all times a transparent and open implementation approach based on a wide and user-friendly outreach to and engagement of different stakeholders to be consulted in the roll out of the program; (b) promoting a participatory approach during decision-making, to foster a more inclusive public governance modality. If and as needed, this will also imply conducting stakeholder-specific consultations, to ensure each stakeholder has a safe venue and convenient time window to participate and share their input; (c) collecting stakeholder-specific information and data (including disaggregated by age group).

The continuous monitoring of equity-related matters throughout the Programme implementation is also intended as a vehicle to identify in a timely manner any new or unforeseen equity-related issue that may surface during implementation and that may require adjustments in the design and/or delivery of project activities.

As such, the measures listed above are not intended to be an exhaustive list but rather an initial compilation of recommended measures, to be further strengthened and complemented as needed during the Programme roll-out.

4- PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTION TO ENHANCED GENDER SENSITIVITY, EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Based on the above, it was decided that all activities identified in the programme are going to be designed and implemented with a gender-sensitive approach and accounting for local, cultural sensitivities. Zero tolerance against gender-based discrimination and violence is a core principle of the programme, which foresees a grievance mechanism, including for offences about sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment.

The LoCAL+ Programme expects to be conducive to advance gender sensitivity, equality and women's empowerment in the four countries, both directly and indirectly, in several ways, starting from women's participation in its roll-out and local economic development:

- Adaptation responses will account for gender-specific vulnerabilities to climate change as identified by the CRA implemented – which account for the distribution of adverse impacts on diverse social groups but also positive impacts as results of adaptation options proposed.
- Awareness and capacity building are sensible to vulnerable groups' voice and needs, including women, to contribute to create an inclusive and gender-sensitive civic space that accounts for broader social inclusion.
- The LoCAL mechanism incentivizes participatory and gender sensitive planning processes that lead to the identification of investments that are able to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable, in a view of distributing adaptation benefits to advance gender equality. LoCAL does that thanks to specific design features that account for gender equality considerations. In brief few highlights:
 - A climate risk assessment methodology that accounts for local stakeholder groups' specificities and respective vulnerabilities.
 - Capacity building and TA that account for gender mainstreaming aspects along the PBCRG deployment cycle (adaptation planning, implementation of investments, M&E and reporting), aiming at contributing to create a change in the civic tissue in favour of more gender sensitive local governance for climate action.
 - A menu of eligible investments that account for gender sensitive and responsive investments (e.g., sectors or domains where women participation is particularly relevant and/or where women are expected to suffer the most from the effects of climate change).
 - Specific performance measures (against which local governments are annually assessed) that accounts for gender mainstreaming aspects along the PBCRG deployment cycle, incentivizing local governments to perform better on gender sensitive and responsive adaptation action and contributing to institutionalize these processes in the long run.
 - The ACCAF (M&E methodology of LoCAL) helps identify and track distribution of adaptation benefits of the PBCRG portfolio, providing a M&E tool that can help assess improvements on gender sensitive and responsive adaptation at the local level.
 - In collaboration with UN Women and UNDP, UNCDF has developed the Women Economic Empowerment Index (WEEI) to assess the viability of an investment from the point of view of the economic empowerment of women. As part of the LoCAL mechanism, WEEI indicators will be used to support local authorities in assessing the extent to which public adaptation investment projects contribute to women's empowerment and gender equality.
- These established tools will also benefit the deployment of the Blended Finance Facilities, that will develop their own investment policy and criteria to ensure resulting investments contribute to gender equality and women empowerment, in addition to BOAD own tools and policy to ensure gender considerations are integrated in all the processes for project origination and financing.

- Investments are screened against a climate rationale that should also account for impacts on the most vulnerable populations, including women, and a quota is set on investments (in the framework of the programme) that should explicitly target women (through women's groups, associations, etc.).
- Safeguarding on Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (SEAH) are integrated in the ESS checklist (see Annex 6) and will be applied to GCF-financed activities – which will comply with relevant GCF SEAH policies, procedures and recommendations in its operations. These internationally accepted levels of safeguards will be implemented throughout the execution of the programme.

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Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility - Benin

The following Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan (GAP) is based on the Gender Policy and Action Plan guidance from the GCF : <https://www.greencimate.fund/document/gender-policy>.
The GAP presents:

- Work undertaken to address gender issues in the project/programme;
- Targets and design features, included in the project/programme, to address gender concerns and ensure tangible benefits to women and men, especially for vulnerable communities;
- Mechanisms to ensure implementation of the gender design elements;
- Gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation indicators.

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timelines	Responsibilities	Costs (USD)
<p>Impact Statement: The programme aims at promoting climate-resilient communities and the local economies in the four target countries (Fund-level Impact), by empowering local governments and stakeholders with improved access to adaptation finance, knowledge and know-how to deliver climate-resilient investments that ensure the resilience of local livelihoods and systems, thereby contributing to the alignment of the targeted countries with Paris Agreement objectives, national sectoral targets, and specific SDG targets. The enhanced institutional, technical and financial capacity of local governments and stakeholders will increase the share of climate-compatible investments in the key sectors of intervention, especially in climate resilient and diversified livelihood options (ARA 1.0), health and wellbeing, water and food security (ARA 2.0), infrastructure and built environment (ARA 3.0), ecosystems and ecosystem services (ARA 4.0).</p> <p>This programme has been designed to ensure gender responsiveness. The programme is intended to lead to greater resilience and adaptive capacity of women and girls living particularly in relation to health, wellbeing, food security, infrastructure, and ecosystems-related services. It targets the attainment of three main impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women and girls empowerment to promote autonomy and enable them to become agents of change via increased engagement in community activity and decision-making; - Better health outcomes and improved physical and emotional safety of women and girls; - Expanded employment opportunities and more sustainable livelihoods for women and girls. 	<p>A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)</p> <p>A2.3 Number of males and females with more climate-resilient water security</p> <p>A3.1 Changes in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention</p> <p>A4.1 Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and coastal marine areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: at least 50% of female beneficiaries. Indicators are sex disaggregated where applicable as per GCF's Results Framework.</p>	<p>Throughout the 5 years of the programme. Annual reports available each Q4.</p>	<p>AE (BOAD) and EEs (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL, UEMOA CCT), UNCDF TA.</p>	\$ 22,449,356.33
<p>Outcome Statement 1: Local climate governance is strengthened and enables the systemic integration of appropriate local adaptation responses into local development processes, in a gender-responsive manner including (a) the empowerment of women through their active inclusion in consultation processes and positions of leadership, (b) explicit consideration of gender disaggregated-needs in sub-project design, (c) capacity building of women and girls to enable greater roles in adaptation.</p>				
<p>Outcome Statement 2: Access to climate finance at the local is enhanced and increases the share of resilience building investments in priority sectors while also increasing gender equity in the allocation of finance, mandatory project safeguards and gender-responsive project consultation framework.</p>				
<p>Component 1: The awareness and response capacities of local governments, local actors and communities are strengthened and promote local adaptation responses</p>				
<p>Output Statement 1: Awareness of climate change risks and impacts is enhanced at the local level.</p>				
<p>Activity 1.1: Assessments of local stakeholders' needs for tailored awareness-raising and capacity building, including on use of and access to climate data and information, climate risk-informed local planning and budgeting, participatory and gender-sensitive decision-making process, execution, monitoring and reporting of resilience building initiatives, are undertaken. Promotion of local processes that are sensitive to gender differences and inequalities that influence perceptions of risk.</p>	<p>Number of gender specific analysis integrated in the awareness and capacity building assessments performed - baseline 0 - Targeted - All (100% assessments performed to integrate gender analysis. Gender expertise will be mobilized through consultants recruitment with support from national gender specialised staff.</p>	<p>One (1) in Q1 and Q2 of year 1 and one (1) in Q1 and Q2 of year 3.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2: Sensitization activities are organized with key local stakeholders, especially including vulnerable groups such as women and youth, and delivered according to the identified needs. Increase of vulnerable groups awareness of climate change, while enhancing their civic engagement.</p>	<p>Percentage of women and girls invited for the awareness and capacity building sessions organized as part of Activity 1.2 Baseline 0 ; Target at least 50% for all sessions under 1.2 All reporting for activity 1.2 shall present the list of participants using gender disaggregated data. Gender expertise will be mobilized through consultants recruitment to propose relevant messaging for women and girls empowerments in the context of local governance, with support from national gender specialised staff. Dedicated sessions will be organized for women and girls to ensure their voices are captured in the decision making processes.</p>	<p>1 awareness raising event per targeted commune every year.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	\$ 606,930.22
<p>Activity 1.3: A local outreach and communication strategy is developed and implemented. Widely reach out to communities about gender-sensitive, inclusive and resilient local development.</p>	<p>Percentage of women and girls invited for the outreach and sensibilization strategy (Activity 1.3) Baseline 0 ; Target at least 50% for all activity under 1.3 All reporting for activity 1.3 shall present the list of participants using gender disaggregated data. Gender expertise will be mobilized through consultants' recruitment to propose relevant messaging for women and girls empowerments in the context of local governance, with support from national gender specialised staff. Dedicated sessions will be organized for women and girls to ensure their voices are captured in the implementation of the strategy.</p>	<p>1 during year 2.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	
<p>Output statement 2: Climate data availability and access are improved for risk informed local decision making</p>				
<p>Activity 2.1: Localized analyses of climatic risks, looking at local hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities are conducted. Vulnerability analyses are based on gender analyses and highlighting women specific vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>Percentage of women scientists involved in the climate risk assessment - Target : on equal competence priority to be given to women scientists as the result of the procurement process. On the best level of effort 30% target.</p> <p>Dedicated budget to collect data disaggregated information (Percentage of women included in the assessment samples) Baseline 0 Target 30% - All samples for V&A framework to include gender disaggregated information.</p>	<p>Available Q1 of year 2</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	\$ 552,788.04
<p>Activity 2.2: Local Information Systems for Adaptation (LISA), in complement of existing early warning systems and climate information services, are set up in each target local government. Climate information is more accessible for all, including women and youth.</p>	<p>Percentage of women trained to set and / or use the LISA platforms Baseline 0% Target 50%.</p>	<p>Available Q1 of year 2</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	
<p>Output statement 3: Capacities of local governments to plan, budget, implement and monitor for effective locally led adaptation are enhanced</p>				
<p>Activity 3.1: Capacities of local authorities for participatory and gender-sensitive adaptation planning is strengthened. Understanding by local authorities of gender specific issues on resilience building. A gender expert will be hired as consultant to propose relevant messaging in responses to the capacity and technical gaps identified. A necessary efforts will be made to invite women leaders to these events.</p>	<p>Percentage of women and girls invited for the annual workshops. Baseline 0 ; Target at least 50% for all annual workshops under 3.1.</p> <p>Number of women champions included in the decision making process. Baseline 0. Target: 3 per commune. All reporting for activity 3.1 shall present the list of participants using gender disaggregated data.</p>	<p>One (1) every year, after APA.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2: Annual Investment Plans (AIPs) for adaptation are developed and/or integrated into local development plans and adaptation investments budgeted in line with local planning cycles. The AIPs integrate gender-sensitive and gender-responsive adaptation investments.</p>	<p>400 Annual investment plans, to be developed using gender sensitive and responsive approaches.</p>	<p>Support throughout the year. Annual investment plans for each local governments ready each year by Q4.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	

<p>Activity 3.3. Local government capacities to execute and manage adaptation investments are strengthened and mechanisms for community-based contracting (especially for women's groups) strengthened.</p>	<p>Percentage of the adaptation investments implemented through community based contracting which target with women's groups. Target : 50% of community based contracts.</p>	<p>Support throughout the year. Every year.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	<p>\$ 431,968.50</p>
<p>Activity 3.4. Local M&E to track adaptation investments are established and used by local governments to assess adaptation benefits. These work on gender disaggregated data.</p>	<p>Percentage of women trained for management and monitoring capacity Baseline 0% Target 50%.</p>	<p>Workshops every year, Q3</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	
<p>Activity 3.5. Target local governments are sensitized and trained on the LoCAL standard and PBCRG features. PBCRG features, e.g., menu of investments and performance measures, are gender sensitive thus contributing to establish system for gender-responsive planning.</p>	<p>Percentage of women and girls invited to training sessions. Baseline 0 ; Target at least 50% for all workshops under 3.5. Number of women champions included in the decision making process. Baseline 0. Target 3 per commune. All reporting for activity 3.1 shall present the list of participants using gender disaggregated data.</p>	<p>Support throughout the year. Every year.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	
<p>Output 4: Local actors are supported to access blended financing instruments and to prepare bankable adaptation investments proposals in each target country.</p>				
<p>Activity 4.1. Sensitization with relevant local stakeholders on access modalities to the Facilities is undertaken. Focus on gender-responsive and gender sensitive communication for encouraging women groups/SME- sponsored pipelines.</p>	<p>Percentage of women and girls participating in the awareness and capacity building sessions organized as part of Activity 4.1 Baseline 0 ; Target at least 50% for all sessions under 4.1 All reporting for activity 4.1 shall present the list of participants using gender disaggregated data. Gender expertise will be mobilized through consultants' recruitment to propose relevant messaging for women and girls empowers in the context of local governance. Dedicated sessions will be organized for women and girls to ensure their voices are captured in the decision making processes.</p>	<p>Support throughout the year. Every year.</p>	<p>BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE).</p>	
<p>Activity 4.2. Tailored capacity building support in climate smart production and processing processes is delivered to the eligible stakeholders. Ensuring women and men equally benefit from capacity building activities.</p>	<p>Percentage of women and girls participating in the sessions. Baseline 0 ; Target at least 50% for all sessions under 4.3. All reporting for activity 4.3 shall present the list of participants using gender disaggregated data.</p>	<p>Support throughout the year. Every year.</p>	<p>BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE).</p>	<p>\$ 2,843,750.00</p>
<p>Activity 4.3. TA to eligible local private sector actors is delivered to develop compliant and bankable investments proposals. Ensuring women and men equally benefit from capacity building activities, while mainstreaming gender into investment proposals.</p>	<p>Percentage of women's groups targeted/ involved in the TA activities, advancing gender equality. Baseline: 0, Target: 50%</p>	<p>Support throughout the year. Every year.</p>	<p>BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE).</p>	
<p>Component 2: Country-based financing mechanisms to access and channel climate finance at the local level are established and enable locally led climate resilience building investments in priority sectors.</p>				
<p>Output 5: The PBCRG are deployed, allocations are transferred to local governments, and investments are implemented according to a pre-determined menu of eligible adaptation investments.</p>				
<p>Activity 5.1. PBCRG allocations are transferred to target local governments and investments are implemented in line with the menu of eligible adaptation investments. Investments are gender sensitive and contribute to address interest groups specific vulnerability, including for women and youth.</p>	<p>Percentage of investments implemented explicitly targeting gender dimension. Baseline 0, Target 50%</p>	<p>Every year, preferably Q-1/Q2</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	
<p>Activity 5.2. Annual Performance Assessments (APAs) are undertaken in target local governments on an early basis based on a gender-responsive approach - to assess effectiveness and efficiency on PBCRG use and adaptation investments implementation</p>	<p>Percentage of APA undertaken through a gender lens using gender specific indicators for the assessment. Baseline 0, Target 100%. Gender expertise will be mobilized through consultants' recruitment, with support from national gender specialised staff.</p>	<p>Every year, preferably Q4</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	<p>\$ 7,721,784.41</p>
<p>Output 6: The PBCRG system is progressively institutionalised and attracts additional finance for the further scale up of the Facility</p>				
<p>Activity 6.1. Institutions are supported for the systematic adoption and operationalization of the mechanism. Specific gender-sensitive features are integrated into national systems for subnational climate finance.</p>	<p>Evidence of the institutionalization of the PBCRG system - taking into account gender-sensitivity in participating countries through policy, regulatory or institutional reforms. Baseline: 0 Target: 4 case studies.</p>	<p>Throughout the 5 years of the programme. Annual reports available each Q4.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	<p>\$ 1,292,135.14</p>
<p>Activity 6.2. Institutional actors receive support for the mobilization of complementary financing (e.g. bilateral funding from bilateral and multilateral partners, and domestic resources) and direct access to international climate finance.</p>	<p>Evidence of involvement of Women ministries and/or relevant department in climate finance mobilisation efforts (ex. proposal development), TA activities, peer learning and experience sharing. Baseline 0 Target 4 case studies.</p>	<p>Throughout the 5 years of the programme. Annual reports available each Q4.</p>	<p>UNCDF (TA) and National Agencies (incl. National gender specialised staff in FIE, ANFICT, ANICT, DGDDL as EEs).</p>	
<p>Output 7: Blended Finance Facilities are established and revenue generating adaptation investments are financed in line with the menu of eligible investments in each target country.</p>				
<p>Activity 7.1. The Blended Finance Facilities are set up and governance bodies established and operational. Appropriate policy and investment criteria ensuring gender sensitivity and responsiveness of the BBF.</p>	<p>Percentage of women involved in Blended Finance Facilities governance bodies. Baseline: 0 Target: 50% Policy and investments criteria of the BBF reflect the need for gender sensitive and responsive measures on origination, selection and screening, monitoring of the BBF operations.</p>	<p>From year one</p>	<p>BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE)</p>	
<p>Activity 7.2. Private sector-led adaptation projects are awarded and implemented in target local areas. Financial support in the form of (i) reimbursable and non-reimbursable grants and/or (ii) concessional loans and guarantees (provided by the partner financial organisations in a parallel form, and not financed by the GCF), will be delivered to local private sector actors over the lifespan of the programme. Appropriate policy and investment criteria ensuring gender sensitivity and responsiveness of investments financed by the BBF.</p>	<p>Percentage of investments implemented explicitly targeting gender dimension. Baseline 0, Target 50% Percentage of investments implemented through women's groups-sponsored proposals financed with the BBF. Baseline 0, Target 50%</p>	<p>From year one</p>	<p>BOAD (AE) and CCT UEMOA (EE)</p>	<p>\$ 9,000,000.00</p>