REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAM FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/program must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/program document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
1818 H Street NW
MSN N7-700
Washington, D.C., 20433
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Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAM PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAM INFORMATION

Project/Program Category: **ENHANCED DIRECT ACCESS**

Country : **IVORY COAST**

Title of Project/Program: **PROJECT TO STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE BAFING REGION MADE VULNERABLE DUE TO FARMER-BREEDER CONFLICTS EXACERBATED BY THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

Type of Implementing Entity: **NATIONAL IMPLEMENTING ENTITY**

Implementing Entity: **FIRCA**

Executing Entity: **BAFING REGIONAL COUNCIL**

Amount of Financing Requested: **5,000,000 (in U.S dollars equivalent)**

Project / Program Background and Context:

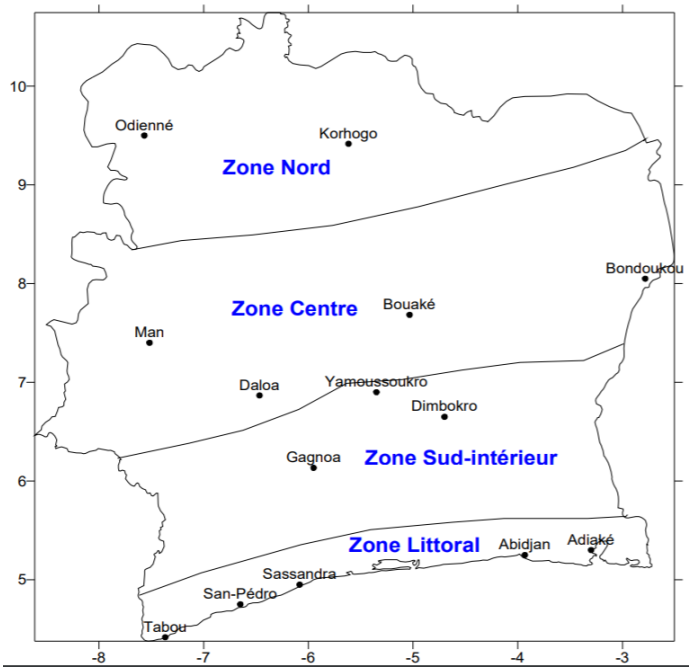
Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/program is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

Overview

Côte d'Ivoire is a West African country located along the Gulf of Guinea. It has a total area of 322,462 square kilometres. Mali and Burkina Faso border the country to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Ghana to the east, Guinea and Liberia to the west. The plains to the south, the highlands to the center and the mountains to the north and west make up the generally rugged landscape.

The climate is generally hot and humid, ranging from the equatorial type in the south, to the tropical type in the center of the country and semi-arid in the north. On the basis of biophysical and socio-economic characteristics, Côte d'Ivoire is divided into four major agro-climatic/agro-ecological zones: the North Zone, the Central Zone, the South-Interior Zone and the Coastal Zone.

Figure 1: Agro-ecological zones in Côte d'Ivoire1



Source: http://www.wamis.org/agm/meetings/etdret09/WOS2-Coulibaly.pdf

The North Zone is characterized by a single rainy season with an accumulation of rainfall of the order of 1,000 to 1,400 mm per year and is concentrated between July and September. The Central Zone has rainfall ranging from 1,000 to 1,600 mm, allowing two agricultural cycles per year. Rainfall in the South-Interior Zone varies from 1,200 to 1,600 mm, with two rainy seasons (the main one starting in April and the minor one from August to October) and two dry seasons. Finally, the Coastal Zone has a rainfall of more than 1,600 mm, with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. Very hot and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May) and hot and humid (June to October) are the three seasons in total; However, the seasons are changing more and more due to climate change.

Deforestation is a major problem in the country, with an estimated loss of 200,000 hectares each year. Côte d'Ivoire's forest cover has fallen from 16 million hectares in 1960 to 2 million hectares today. Côte d'Ivoire is on track to lose all of its forest land by 2034 if current deforestation trends continue. Logging for agricultural development, mining, timber and fuelwood energy (e.g. charcoal used by about 47 percent of the urban population), as well as bushfires, are the main causes of deforestation.

The administrative system in Côte d'Ivoire is composed of 31 regions divided into 12 districts and 2 autonomous districts (Abidjan and Yamoussoukro, the capital). The regions are decentralized territorial entities responsible for promoting economic, social, health, cultural and scientific development and conducting spatial planning. The following table shows the distribution of regions by district.

Table 1. Districts and regions in Côte d'Ivoire1

Districts and regions in Côte d'Ivoire	
Districts	***Regions***
Snare	Aries, Iffou, N'zi, Moronou
Comoé	Indenie-Djuablin, South-Comoé
Denguélé	Folon, Kabadougou
Gôh-Djiboua	Gôh, Lôh-Djiboua
Lagoons	Agnéby-Tiassa, Mé, Grands ponts
Mountains	Tonkpi, Cavally
Sassandra-Marahoué	Haut-Sassandra, Marahoué
Savannahs	Poro, Tchologo, Bagoue
Bas-Sassandra	Nawa, San-Pedro, Gbôklè
Bandaman Valley	Hambol, Gbèkè
Woroba	Beré, Bafing, Worodougou
Zanzan	Bounkani, Gontougo
Abidjan	*Abidjan*
Yamoussoukro	*Yamoussoukro*

Source: Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, 2017

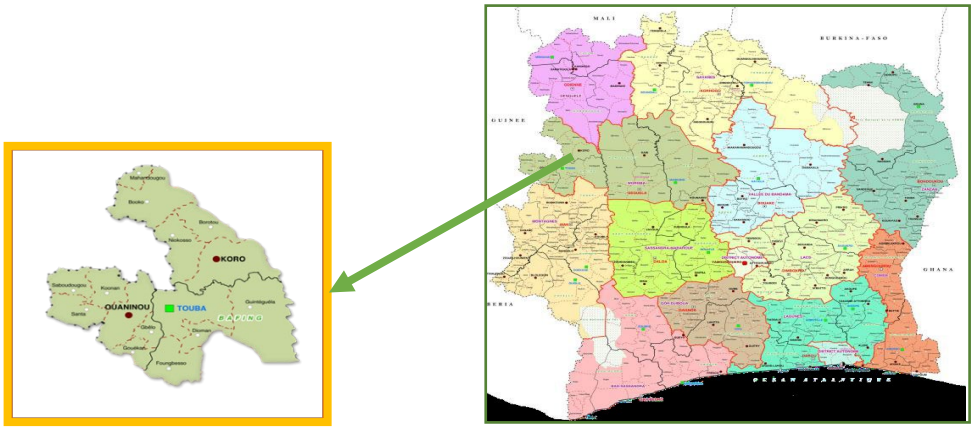
The Bafing region, the project's intervention area, is part of the Woroba district. It straddles the agro-ecological zones of the center and north, described above.

The Bafing region is located in northwestern Côte d'Ivoire between 8th and 9th degrees north latitude and between 7th and 8th degrees west longitude, with an area of 8,720^{km2}. It is limited to:

- to the west by the Republic of Guinea Conakry with which it shares nearly 180 km of border;
- to the north by the district of Denguélé, bordering Mali and Guinea;
- to the east by the Worodougou region;
- to the south by the District of the Mountains.

Its total population is 262,850 inhabitants of which 136,919 are men (51.94%) and 125,932 women (48.06%) (INS, RGPH 2021). This population is also made up of 36% of young people (whose age varies between 18 and 35 years).

Figure 2: Location of the Bafing Region on the map of Côte d'Ivoire



Source: *Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing Region, Volume 1: Monograph, 2017*

This region has 315 villages in 15 sub-prefectures, themselves divided into three departments, namely Touba, Ouaninou and Koro (Table 2). The regional capital, Touba, is located 717 km from Abidjan, the economic capital and 470 km from Yamoussoukro, the political and

administrative capital of Côte d'Ivoire.

Table 2: Area of the components of the region

Région	Départements	Superficie (km²)	Sous-préfectures	Nombres de villages	Superficie (km²)
BAFING	Touba	3 368	Touba	122	280
			Guinteguela		757
			Foungbesso		1 366
			Dioman		965
	Koro	3 119	Booko	95	900
			Borotou		477
			Koro		1 015
			Mahandoudougou		154
			Niokosso		573
	Ouaninou	2 309	Gbelo	98	206
			Gouekan		213
			Koonan		416
			Ouaninou		714
			Saboudougou		380
			Santa		380
Total	3	8 796	15	315	8 796

Source : INS. Préfectures de la Région du Bafing 2014

Socio-economic context

In the Bafing region, agriculture accounts for an average of 25% of income-generating activities, followed closely by trade (24%) and livestock (22%).[1]

In 2015, the Bafing region recorded a poverty rate of 69.2% which was above the national average of 46.3%. This can be correlated with the region's education level, which is among the lowest in the country. Indeed, the gross enrolment rate is 40.1 and 5.6% in the 1st and 2nd cycle of secondary school against 58.3% and 29.3% at the national level.

Agriculture

The main crops grown in the region are food crops (14.83% of cultivated areas) consisting of rice, maize, cassava, beans, yams, sesame, plantains, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, etc. ; vegetable crops (1.37% of cultivated areas) composed of tomatoes, okra, eggplant, chilli, lettuce, collard greens and onions; industrial crops (12.08% of cultivated areas) for cotton and sugar cane; perennial crops (71.72% of cultivated areas), including cashew nuts, mango, coffee, cocoa, rubber, oil palm, etc.[2]

Food crops are mainly intended for self-consumption, while vegetable crops, practiced mainly by women and young people in the lowlands or downstream of certain hydro-agricultural developments (water reservoirs), are the main source of income for this vulnerable layer.

In general, industrial and perennial crops are the main sources of income for rural populations in the region.

Breeding

Livestock farming occupies an important place in the region. Indeed, domestic breeding, which consists almost, for each household, of having a few heads of animals, has always been in the customs. It is a form of financial investment that helps ensure household security. Pastoral livestock is a recent practice by indigenous populations.

[1] *Regional Project for the Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Livestock in West Africa (PROGEBE) in 2015.FAO funding and in collaboration with ITC (International Trypanotelerance Center). e:http://www fao.org/3/CA0053EN/ca0053*

[2] *Source Strategic Development Plan of the Region (July 2022)*

The main species farmed according to the statistics of the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (DR MIRAH Bafing 2021) are: cattle with 107,499 heads, or 76% of the total population, small ruminants (sheep and goats) with 32,124 heads, or 22.77%, pigs with 1,430 heads, or 1.01%. Poultry production consists of traditional chickens, cockerels, guinea fowl, broilers and laying hens.

The most represented herd in the region is cattle. The majority are traditional small-scale farms that do not apply modern farming techniques. These farms are characterized by the wandering of animals leading to conflicts between herders and farmers following damage to crops and harvest.

Beside these local herders, every year, during drought (November to April), there is a wave of cattle transhumance estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000 heads (DR MIRAH Bafing 2022) from neighbouring Sahelian countries, mainly Mali and Burkina Faso, in search of pasture suitable for feeding livestock (water, fodder).

Environmental context and projected climate change

According to the ND-GAIN matrix, Côte d'Ivoire has one of the highest levels of vulnerability to climate change in the world, ranking 142nd out of 182 countries (2019). It is the 51st most vulnerable country and the 31st least prepared country in the world, according to the same index. In addition, the country ranks 130th on the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index. A third of the population lives within 100 kilometres of the coast. Rising temperatures and sea levels, variability in rainfall, longer and more intense dry seasons, and increased flooding and coastal erosion are all signs of climate change in Côte d'Ivoire. With regard to temperature, the largest increases are expected to occur in the northern regions of the country, including the Woroba district of which the Bafing region is part, the project's intervention area.

The Bafing region, straddling the agro-ecological zones of the centre and north, is characterised by a rainy season (April to October) and a dry season (November to March). [3]

The Bafing region experiences extreme seasonal variations in monthly rainfall and temperatures. The average annual precipitation is about 1360 mm, with an average annual temperature of 25°C. Over the period 1950-2020 (71 years), the average annual rainfall in the region decreased overall by 220 mm, a drop of 14.5%. Over the same period, the average annual temperature in the region increased overall (+1.4°C).

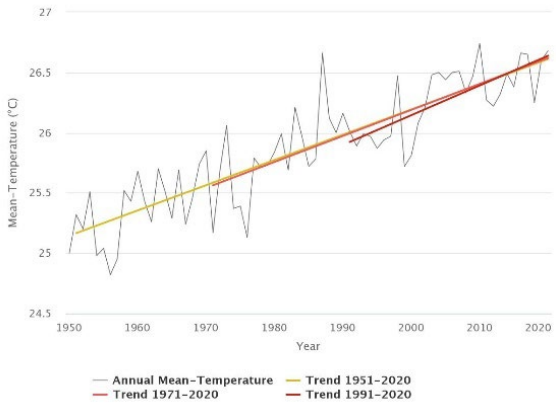


Figure 3: *Average temperatures recorded in Woroba District (Bafing Region and Worodougou Region) from 1951 to 2020. Source: World Bank Climate Portal*

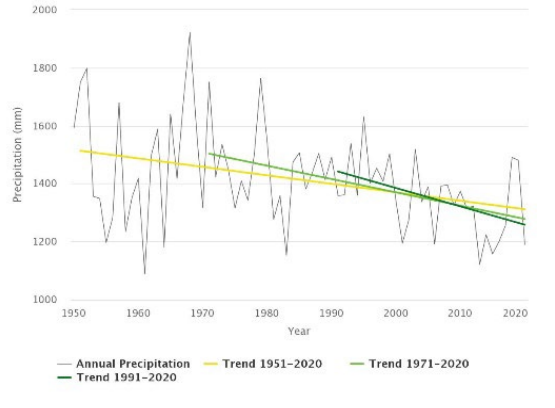


Figure 4: *Average rainfall recorded in Woroba District (Bafing Region and Worodougou Region) from 1951 to 2020. Source: World Bank Climate Portal*

[3] Climate Data Source, Bafing Region Strategic Plan, 2022, page 46

Daily data for the period 1980-2016 indicate a variation in temperatures during the year, from 17°C to 35°C. The very hot season lasts about 2.7 months, which lasts from the third decade of January to the first decade of April, with an average daily maximum temperature above 34 °C. The period of low temperatures (wet season) lasts about 3.5 months, from the second decade of June to the first decade of October, with an average daily maximum temperature below 30°C. [4]

For Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 4.5 and RCP8.5 (Coupled Model Comparison Project, Phase 5/CMIP5 included in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)), average annual temperatures in West Africa are projected to increase by 3°C to 6°C by the end of the twenty-first century. In 2050, the average annual temperature in Côte d'Ivoire will increase by 1.9°C (RCP 8.5, high emissions).[5]

By 2030, the estimated increase in annual average temperature is expected to be between +0.9 and +1.5°C, +1.3 and +2.3°C by 2050, +1.5 and +4.1°C by 2085. By 2030, the range is projected to be +0.8 to +1.7°C, +1.0 to +2.8°C by 2050, and 1.0 to +5.2°C by 2085; The largest increases occurred in the northern regions of the country, where malnutrition rates are already high. These statistics have a medium level of confidence, but all scenarios predict an increase in temperature. The average annual temperature has changed moderately strongly.[6]

Many CMIP5 models predict that average rainfall in West Africa will increase during the rainy season by the end of the century, with a slight delay in the onset of the rainy season. In 2050, average annual rainfall in Côte d'Ivoire will decrease (-17.9 mm) (RCP 8.5, High Emission), while the frequency of intense rainfall events could remain stable or increase. By 2100, the RCP 4.5 (Low Emission) model predicts an 8% reduction in daily rainfall between April and July of the rainy season.[7]

Climate vulnerability and risks

Located between the 8th and 9th degrees north latitude and between the 7th and 8th degrees west longitude, the Bafing region is above the 8th parallel classified as a zone of high climate vulnerability by the vulnerability profile in Côte d'Ivoire.

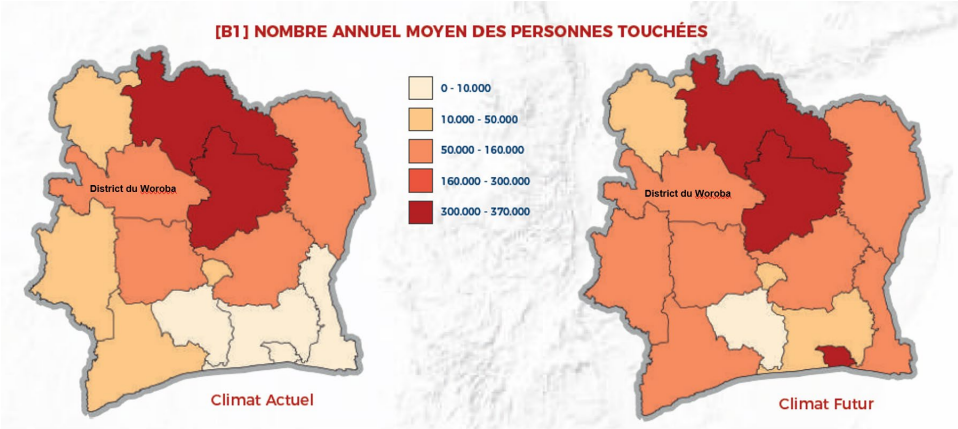
Climate change, through its effects on temperature and rainfall, contributes to increasing the vulnerability of the agro-pastoral sector in Côte d'Ivoire and specially in the Bafing region.

According to SODEXAM studies, the length of the rainy season in the north has been reduced from 20 to 30 days and from 10 to 28 days in the center. Delays in the start of the season vary from one to two weeks depending on the locality. Extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and bushfires have also led to crop losses as a result of these changes.

According to Côte d'Ivoire Risk Profile data (UNDRR, 2018), drought affects 1.3 million people (5.4%) per year, particularly in the north of the country, where water infrastructure is already a problem. Taking into account population growth, the percentage will increase to 7.9% (2.4 million people). Woroba district, which includes the Bafing region, averages between 50,000 and 160,000 people affected by drought annually (Figure 4).

[4] Source: fr.weatherspark.com (1980 to 2016)
[5] Climate Portal, World Bank
[6] All projections are based on the results of the global model climate and sea level change projections, which are the base of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5 - www.ipcc.ch).
[7] Climate Change National Strategy 2015 - 2020

Figure 5: Average year number of people affected by droughts in present days (left) and projected (right)



Source: Côte d'Ivoire risk profile, UNDRR, 2018

The direct consequences for agriculture are a shortening of the average length of vegetative growing periods (lagging in the start of the growing season), low biomass growth and a reduction in the productive potential of ecosystems (reduction of arable land due to degradation, increased exposure of plants to water stress and reduction in the volume of surface water in most regions). At the livestock level, it influences the availability of fodder and promotes the emergence of pathogenic vectors.

In addition, the production deficits observed and amplified by climate change jeopardize the food security of populations who depend directly on the production of their farms. The discrepancy between weather calendars and growing seasons poses a real problem for agricultural production. Added to this is the threat of famine, which is reflected in the extension of the lean season, the seasonal displacement of farmers in search of more hospitable areas and the change in farming habits. The impact of these changes is also reflected in crop loss due to climate-related calamities such as floods, drought and bushfires.

Northern Côte d'Ivoire, which experiences only one rainy season, is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change on natural resources and agricultural production systems. The effects of climate change are reflected in reduced rainfall, shorter rainy seasons and changes in microclimates, increased temperatures and warm winds, drying up of rivers and reduced volume of groundwater, severity of dry seasons and significant water deficit, soil degradation and loss of vegetation cover, increased incidence of pests and diseases and invasion of alien species.
The table below summarizes information from Côte d'Ivoire's third national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change regarding the actual impacts of climate change in the agro-ecological zones of the north and center.

Table 3. Climate change impacts in the different agro-ecological zones in Côte d'Ivoire.

Zone	*Main climate change impacts*	*Resulting vulnerability*
North Zone	• Decrease of precipitations, increased severity of droughts, alteration of microclimates • Shortening of rainy seasons • Increase of temperatures and heat waves • Drying up of water streams and reduction of volumes of groundwater • High water deficit • Soil erosion and loss of vegetation • Loss of households' production assets and migrations • Increased desertification and land degradation	• High vulnerability of natural resources and agriculture production systems. • Loss of soil fertility and land productivity • Medium human vulnerability

Central Zone	• Decrease of precipitations, droughts, alteration of microclimates • Shortening of rainy seasons • Increase of temperatures and heat waves • Drying up of water streams and reduction of volumes of groundwater • From high to average water deficit • Soil erosion and loss of vegetation • Loss of households' production assets and migrations	• High vulnerability of natural resources and agriculture production systems. • Loss of soil fertility and land productivity • Medium to low human vulnerability

Source: Côte d'Ivoire Third National Communication to the UNFCCC

These climatic realities and their impacts described by the Third National Communication are also confirmed by the populations of the Bafing region. Indeed, it emerges from the consultations carried out by FIRCA with the populations, in collaboration with the Bafing Regional Council, in November 2022 and June 2023, among other observations, the extension of the dry season by about one (1) month, from November to April, against November to March, initially. Similarly, according to the same sources, there has been a decrease in rainfall, as well as a poor distribution of rainfall.

This variability in climatic parameters affects the availability of water resources for agriculture and livestock in the region. Indeed, the lengthening and severity of dry seasons lead to the drying up and drying of reservoirs, water points and watercourses. This also causes the reduction of grazing areas due to the drying of vegetation. In addition, these periods of drought cause increased aridity of arable land leading to changes in farming habits and an exodus of farmers to wetter areas near residual water points or shallows, which are also coveted by herds of herders.

It is in this context that transhumants, from Sahelian countries heavily affected by drought, flock to the Bafing region every year in search of conditions conducive to feeding their herds, from November to April.

Project Scope

All the above information shows that the agro-pastoral sector in Côte d'Ivoire and particularly in the Bafing region, is affected and will continue to be affected by the consequences of climate change if nothing is done to support vulnerable populations, especially farming and herding communities, to build their resilience and adapt to future impacts. The current project focuses on improving agricultural and pastoral practices to strengthen the resilience of pastoralists and farmers in the face of the exacerbation of climatic hazards in the region, to promote peaceful coexistence between these actors.

Cattle farming and food and vegetable production are highly dependent on climatic factors.

Agricultural activities are affected by the long dry season, poor rainfall distribution and reduced rainfall. These hazards cause the decline of soil water reserves, reservoirs and rivers, the aridity of arable land and the disruption of crop calendars. These phenomena lead to the reduction of the number of crop cycles, the decline in yields and agricultural production, thus leading to risks of food insecurity.

To cope with the impacts of climatic hazards, farmers in the Bafing region resort to endogenous adaptation practices consisting of the adoption of short-cycle varieties of food crops (rice, maize, vegetables), the development of small reservoirs in the bed of rivers, the realization of sowing from the first rains without referring to empirical periods (with the risk of a sudden stop of these rains detrimental to the germination of seeds), diversification of sources of income with the sale of livestock (for those who own them), the adoption of drought-tolerant crops, the relocation of crop plots to more suitable areas (shallows, edges of residual water points, etc.), exposing them more to the risk of destruction by animals seeking fodder and water in these same areas.

Out of spite, some farmers, victims of the recurrent destruction of their crops such as cassava

(drought-resilient), very palatable by wandering herds, have had to abandon them in favor of short-cycle vegetable crops, which nevertheless require water control for their development.

As far as livestock is concerned, it is particularly affected by the long dry season which leads to the reduction of grazing, as well as the drying up of water points and some rivers. These phenomena cause the scarcity of watering sources and the lack of fodder; This has a negative impact on the productivity of farms, resulting in the slimming of animals, the increase in calf mortality, as well as the reduction in milk production.

To cope with the impacts of climatic hazards, livestock farmers adopt different strategies, including taking branches and leaves from certain trees, feeding animals with substitute foods (agricultural by-products: rice and maize bran, cassava peelings, maize spathe, industrial feed, etc.). These strategies are used by a small part of the breeders. The vast majority, made up of local herders and especially transhumants from Sahelian countries (Mali, Burkina Faso), move herds across the territory, in search of pasture and water; A quest in which wandering herds invade crop plots, causing destruction.

This perpetual quest for livelihoods by both farmers and herders, compounded by the effects of climate change, is increasing tensions over key resources such as water and land. The pressure on these resources turns year after year into conflicts resulting in losses ranging from the destruction of property, crops, to the slaughter of livestock and sometimes even serious injuries or even loss of life. According to data reported by the Bafing Regional Council, these conflicts generated, from 2014 to 2019, 694 cases of destruction of crops by animals that caused damage estimated at 200,489,071 FCFA which is almost 400 000 USD.

The pressure on water resources due to the increase in transhumant livestock and the increase in temperature, poor agricultural practices, bush fires, the unavailability of meteorological data for decision-making in the calibration of crop cycles, the lack of control of water management techniques, are all factors that accentuate the vulnerability of farmers and herders.

Picture 6 : Images of a transhumant herder herding cattle in the Bafing region, showing the aridity of the soil during the dry season.

Similarly, the poor management of existing water bodies, the increase in internal and especially cross-border transhumant livestock, the lack of pastoral infrastructure, the pressure exerted by agricultural activities on water resources, the extension of agricultural land colonizing in part the transhumance corridors and pastoral spaces formerly dedicated, accentuate the vulnerability of pastoralists.

The proposed project is designed to address the above challenges. It is also a direct response to the priorities of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). It targets rural populations in the Bafing region, mainly farmers and herders, and aims to improve agricultural and livestock production systems to make them more climate-resilient, thus helping to create an atmosphere favorable to peaceful coexistence between herders and farmers on the one hand, and between these actors and local communities on the other.

The intervention proposed for financing from the Adaptation Fund, designed by the Regional Council of the Bafing Region with the support of FIRCA, is articulated around four components: (1) Strengthening adaptation capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change; (2) Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change; (3) Promote an enabling environment for pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmers and herders and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and (4) Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities.

Project Implementation Area

This project will be implemented in all departments of the Bafing region (Touba, Ouaninou, and Koro), particularly in areas where the pressure on resources (land and water) is most accentuated, given the recurrence or severity of conflicts between farmers and herders. As a result, particular emphasis will be placed on the routes most used by internal and cross-border transhumant herds during the dry season. The precise list of sites will be defined after final consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Project / Program Objectives:

The project aims to improve the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change.

Specifically, these are:

- Strengthen hosting infrastructure and promote good livestock practices to improve the resilience of transhumant and local pastoralists to drought
- Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change
- Strengthening social cohesion for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and livestock keepers
- Promote the integration of agricultural and pastoral activities to support the diversification of the livelihoods of local communities, especially women and youth
- Ensure the sustainability of strategies to improve farmer-livestock cohabitation to strengthen their adaptation and support learning of climate-resilient practices at local and national levels

Project / Program Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change	Output 1.1. Transhumant pastoralists have designed pastoral areas to increase their ability to adapt to drought	Outcome 1 : The capacities of transhumant and local pastoralists are strengthened to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change	**699,069**
	Output 1.2. The capacities of local herders are strengthened to promote the sedentarization of their herds		**517,119**
2: Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change	Output 2.1 Sustainable water resource management is integrated into the development of agricultural systems	Outcome2: Farmers' adaptive capacities are strengthened to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change	**1,137,115**
	Output 2.2 Sustainable production techniques are used in production systems		**613,960**
	Output 2.3. Rural communities integrate climate data considerations into the implementation of their agricultural operations		**164,387**
3. Promotion of an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmer and herder and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change	Output 3.1.1 A system for the sustainable management of transhumance flows and rangelands in the region is operational	Outcome 3.1 Social cohesion is strengthened for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and herders	**188,653**
	Output 3.1.2 Conflict management mechanisms in the Bafing region are strengthened		**76,610**
	Output 3.2.1 Agricultural by-products and livestock waste are recovered as organic fertilizers	Outcome 3.2 Agricultural and pastoral activities are integrated and diversify the livelihoods of local communities	**45,966**
	Output 3.2.2 Livestock feed sources are diversified through the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops		**24,898**
	Output 3.2.3 Women and youth in beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGAs)		**357,004**
4: Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists'	Output 4.1. Local governance in the Bafing region is strengthened for a better sustainability of the project's achievements	Outcome 4. The sustainability of the project is ensured and the knowledge	**128,322**

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities	Output 4.2 Knowledge sharing with other local authorities on good practices implemented in the Bafing Region is ensured	generated is shared for learning about climate-resilient practices at local and national level	**105,339**
5. Project/Program Execution cost			**487,013**
6. Total Project/Program Cost			**4,545,455**
7. Project/Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			**454,545**
Amount of Financing Requested			**5,000,000**

Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	September 2024
Mid-term Review (if planned)	September 2026
Project/Programme Closing	August 2028
Terminal Evaluation	September 2028

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project / components program, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how These activities Contribute to Climate Resilience. For the case of a program, show how the combination of individual Projects Will Contribute to the overall increase In Resilience.

Component 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change

The development of pastoral activity, especially cattle breeding, requires the availability of water and pasture in all seasons of the year. During the dry season, sedentary pastoralists in the Bafing region and transhumants from Sahelian countries bordering Côte d'Ivoire, heavily affected by drought due to climate change, are forced to look for new grazing areas and water sources. This component will therefore help these pastoralists to benefit from hosting infrastructures that can provide them with the water and fodder essential for feeding livestock in the dry season. Similarly, the infrastructure that will be developed willallow the parking of local herds, thus avoiding wandering and consequently reducing the destruction of crops.

Output 1.1. Transhumant pastoralists have pastoral spaces designed to increase their ability to adapt to drought

In a context of the scarcity of water sources and the lack of fodder, induced by the long dry season, the development of pastoral areas with water points, fodder plotsand sanitary infrastructure for livestock offers the opportunity for livestock farmers to continue their activities and safeguard the productivity of their livestock.

To achieve this, the actions to be carried out will consist on the one hand, in developing (i) transhumance corridors and (ii) grazing areas with sanitary infrastructure for livestock (vaccination parks, veterinary centres and offices) along the transhumance corridors and on the other hand, (iii) setting up a management mechanism (management committee and procedures) of this transhumance corridors and grazing areas.

The implementation of all these activities will contribute to increasing the resilience of transhumant cross-border pastoralists to the worseningeffects of climate change manifested in their countries of origin by the scarcity of water resources and fodder for livestock feed.

In addition, the channeling of animals will lead to better control of transhumance with the advantage of reducing the financial losses of pastoralists, caused either by the compensation paid to farmers following the damage to crops and/or resulting from the slaughter of animals by the affected communities.

Output 1. 2. The capacities of local herders are strengthened to promote the sedentarization of their herds

The practice of livestock breeding in the Bafing region is of the extensif type, characterized by the wandering of animals during the day and their grouping in makeshift parks at night, called night parks. Like transhumant cross-border livestock farming, extensive livestock farming is also strongly affected by the long dry season and the consequent scarcity of fodder and water resources.

To cope with the impacts of climatic hazards, different adaptation strategies are adopted by livestock farmers. A first category, very minimal, uses a diet composed of agricultural by-products (rice and maize bran, cassava peelings, corn spathe, industrial foods, etc.).) coupled with branches and leaves taken from trees.

The second category, the most numerous, leaves animals wandering in search of food, causing crop and harvest damage at times.

The actions of the project will, on the one hand, strengthen the existing system through (i) the promotion of the production of fodder crops (soilless and in situ) and hay, (ii) the rehabilitation or development of community parks at village level and, on the other hand, create safe conditions for feeding animals by (iii) the development of community grazing areas with drinking water points (wells, drilling, etc.) and (iv) the establishment of a mechanism for the management of developed infrastructure.
These actions will strengthen the resilience of local livestock farmers to climatic hazards and contribute to the preservation of the environment through the reduction of the removal of leaves and branches from trees and the establishment of tree legumes around and on community grazing areas to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Component 2: Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change

Agricultural activities in the Bafing region, mainly food and vegetable production, are highly dependent on rainfall patterns and alternating seasons. With climatic disturbances and seasonal variability, the calibration of crop cycles has become increasingly problematic, especially for small farmers. Similarly, the lengthening of dry seasons causes the soil to be arid, making it unsuitable for cultivation. This component will therefore help agricultural actors in communities living around the main transhumance axes to integrate sustainable water resources management and climate-smart agriculture techniques into their production systems.In addition, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacities of local communities to promote the consideration of climate data in the conduct of their agricultural operations.

Output 2.1 Sustainable water resource management is integrated into the development of agricultural systems

Agricultural activities in the Bafing region are increasingly exposed to the effects of climate change, which are characterized by the long dry season, poor rainfall distribution and declining rainfall; thus, leading to pressure on water resources, due to the increase in transhumant livestock and temperature.

The agricultural system in the Bafing region is extensive rainfed. Agricultural actors, based on their empirical knowledge of the seasons associated with given periods of the year, programmed sowing and harvesting according to the length of the respective cycles of the different crops grown. This approach to the practice of agriculture in the region is increasingly disrupted.

Indeed, in recent years, there has been a gradual destruction of seedlings caused by climatic variability (insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing to promote the emergence of seed dormancy). This translates, in some years, into the total absence of production of certain impacted food crops such as maize and rainfed rice; what producers commonly call "blank year".

For vegetable crops, the early drying up of watercourses and water points used for watering, due to drought, leads to a reduction in the number of crop cycles, sometimes leading to periods of shortage of some types of vegetables.

To cope with the impacts of climatic hazards, farmers in the Bafing region resort to endogenous adaptation practices consisting in particular of the development of small reservoirs in the bed of watercourses and the relocation of crop plots to more suitable areas (shallows, edges of residual water points, etc.), exposing them more to the risk of destruction of crops by animals in search of fodder and water in these same areas.

The activities to be carried out under the project will reinforce the adaptation actions initiated by farmers, through: (i) the development or rehabilitation of water reservoirs, (ii) the establishment of small-scale irrigation systems, (iii) the training of beneficiaries in the use and maintenance of irrigation works and equipment and (iv) the establishment of mechanisms and management bodies for the works and perimeters developed.

The implementation of these various activities will contribute to initiating or strengthening water control in agricultural production systems in the Bafing region.

Output 2.2. Sustainable production techniques are used in production systems

In the Bafing region, traditional family farming is the main economic activity. It is carried out on small, fragmented farms, focused on food crops and vegetables. It is mainly rain-fed shifting agriculture, characterized by low productivity and low yields. Dependent on rainfall, this farming system is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Thus, to cope with declining rainfall and the long dry season, farmers in the Bafing region are increasingly using short-cycle food crop varieties (rice, maize, vegetables) and/or practicing shifting cultivation to get closer to residual courses and water points.

In order to strengthen adaptation actions initiated by farmers, the project will support: (i) the development of community production perimeters with water control, (ii) the establishment of a sustainable system for the supply of improved seeds and (iii) the extension of good agricultural practices resilient to climate change.

Sustainable production techniques to be promoted will include the use of organic fertilisers and biopesticides and the rational use of water, all on Community production plots designed to facilitate the stabilisation of production systems and improve their productivity.

Output 2.3. Rural communities integrate climate data considerations into the implementation of their agricultural operations

The unavailability of meteorological data for decision-making in the calibration of crop cycles is one of the factors that accentuate the vulnerability of agricultural actors in the Bafing region like the national territory. The manifestation of the effects of climate change, observed in recent years in the project area, calls into question the empirical knowledge and existing agricultural calendars thus leading to low productivity of farms and low yields of agricultural production.

To cope with these constraints, farmers adopt short-cycle crops and/or proceed to sowing as soon as the first rains are carried out without reference to empirical periods. In case of failure, they proceed to the resumption of ploughing and sowing for those who still have the means. The sustainability of these strategies remains an issue.

In order to strengthen the adaptation actions initiated by farmers, the project will support: (i) the strengthening of the agrometeorological data collection system in the region, (ii) the establishment of relay teams at the local level for the management, maintenance of agrometeorological data collection equipment and transmission and (iii) the development and dissemination within local communities, of weather information to calibrate crop operations.

Component 3: Promotion of an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmers and herders and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change

The strong competition between farmers and herders for access to natural resources (water, land) caused by the exacerbation of the impacts of climate change has led to an opposition between these actors, and is turning into increasingly recurrent conflicts. This antagonism not only affects the coexistence between these two groups of actors but ultimately extends to communities living in areas where agricultural and pastoral activities are carried out. The Bafing region, home to seasonal waves of cross-border transhumant herders and the development of a local livestock in wandering, deflects the theater of increasingly devastating confrontation.

This component will help strengthen social cohesion between communities in the Bafing region and promote peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders in a sustainable manner. It will also promote the integration of agriculture and livestock to create complementarity between these two essential activities, sources of diversification of the livelihoods of local communities.

Output 3.1. 1 T Conflict management mechanisms in the Bafing region are strengthened

To mitigate farmer-herder conflicts, which arise from the strong pressure on natural resources (water and land) exacerbated by the lengthening of droughts and the scarcity of water resources, the project will strengthen conflict management mechanisms through (i) the identification and promotion of existing traditional mechanisms for strengthening inter-community cohesion and (ii) support for the establishment or operationalization of conflict management.

Output 3.1. 2 A system for the sustainable management of transhumance flows and routes in the region is operational

Due to the severity of the drought in the Sahel, due to climate change, the Bafing region receives every year, during the dry season, an increasing number of transhumant cattle herds from the neighbouring Sahelian countries (Mali and Burkina Faso) in search of water and fodder. At the same time, the extension of agricultural land in the Bafing region, particularly with perennial crops, leads in some places to the colonization of corridors usually used for transhumance. The deviation of these obstacles causes the wandering of animals which causes crop damage, a source of conflict.

In order to promote the sustainable management of transhumance flows and pathways, in this context of climate change, the project's actions will focus on: (i) raising awareness among local actors and communities in the Bafing region, on national regulations on transhumance management and (ii) setting up a mechanism to sustain the operationality of the various committees established or supported as part of the project. (Transhumance Management Committees, etc.)[8].

Output 3.2.1 Agricultural by-products and livestock waste are recovered as organic fertilizers

To promote peaceful coexistence between agricultural and pastoral activities, the project will support the production of organic fertilizers, on behalf of farmers, from livestock waste and agricultural by-products.
To this end, the actions will focus on: (i) the installation of demonstration units for the production and use of organic fertilizers, (ii) the training of actors in organicfertilizer production techniques and (iii) the support of actors in the production and use of these organic fertilizers.

Output 3.2.2 Livestock feed sources are diversified through the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops

To promote peaceful coexistence through agriculture-livestock integration, the project will support the production of animal feed from the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops, by farmers.
Actions will include: (i) the identification of alternatives to traditional livestock feeding and (ii) the organization of a feed production network from agricultural by-products.

Output 3.2.3 Women and youth in beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Livelihood Generating Activities (RDAs)

Climate change has differentiated impacts on women and men, taken in their multiple dimensions. In the Bafing region, the long dry season leads to the drying up of water sources. Thus, this lack of water increases the vulnerability of young people and women whose activities, mainly consisting of

[8] See committees management of transhumance corridors and some Areas of Landscaped pasture set up as part of output 1.1

food and vegetable crops, are very sensitive to water stress. This leads to a drop in income and increases the level of impoverishment of this layer of the community.

To cope with this situation, endogenous adaptation strategies developed by women and young people consist of reducing crop areas, adopting new crops that are more resistant to water stress and diversifying sources of income with the practice of small domestic livestock (poultry, small ruminants, etc.). and the establishment of self-help groups for remunerated services on cashew and cotton plantations.

Faced with increasing needs due to increased vulnerability, endogenous strategies developed by women and young people do not make it possible to adapt sustainably to the changes observed for several reasons: the modest size of the domestic herd (insufficient number of animals to cover the needs of the household), the rudimentary nature of the livestock systems practiced (low productivity of livestock farms) and the low remuneration of the livestock population. agricultural labour, in a region where the level of poverty (69.2%; ENV 2015) is one of the highest in the country.

To do this, the project will strengthen existing adaptation strategies with a particular focus on supporting youth and women in diversifying their livelihoods.

This will result in the implementation of actions through: (i) the analysis of diversification needs, (ii) the identification and participatory validation of priority IGAs; (iii) financial and technical support for the implementation of the selected IGAs; (iv) assistance in technical and economic management of women and young beneficiaries of IGAs; (v) support for the organization and capacity building of associations for the mobilization and management of savings to support their access to credit (vi) awareness and education of communities on climate change, its impacts and the need to adapt by diversifying their livelihoods).

Component 4: Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities

The effects of the project's interventions are intended to allow the peaceful and sustainable coexistence of the practice of agricultural and pastoral activities. This includes sharing experiences, knowledge and know-how developed and proven during the implementation of the project with communities not directly benefiting and other local authorities subject to the same problems as the Bafing region.

To do this, this component will strengthen the local governance of the Bafing region and ensure the sharing of knowledge with other actors and local authorities on the good practices implemented in the framework of the project. This will strengthen the sustainability of the project and support learning of climate-resilient practices at local and national levels.

Output 4.1: Local governance in the Bafing region is strengthened for a better sustainability of the project's achievements

The authorities and local development actors of the Bafing region will be equipped to ensure the continuity and monitoring of the actions initiated by the project and their duplication if necessary. This will involve improving management practices within the various organizations including the Bafing Regional Council, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Local actors and partners will thus have tools for planning, decision-making, control and arbitration to deal sustainably with the effects induced by climate change, particularly those related to the erosion of social cohesion following farmer-herder conflicts.

The actions of the project will focus more concretely on (i) strengthening the technical and operational capacities of the Regional Council and local support organizations (NGOs, CSOs) to ensure the coordination and monitoring of activities; (ii) the development and implementation of an early warning

system on transhumance flows in the Bafing region; (iii) support to the Regional Council for the development of an integrated local development plan, taking into account the complementarity between agricultural and pastoral activities, as well as the definition and deployment of a monitoring and evaluation system.

Output 4. 2 Knowledge sharing with other local authorities on good practices implemented in the Bafing Region is ensured

The project, although local in scope, will endeavour to ensure a wide dissemination of its interventions and achievements in order to promote learning by communities in the region not benefiting from its direct interventions and other local authorities in the northern zone of the country facing the problem of transhumance with its consequences exacerbated by climate change.

The project will endeavor to ensure a wide dissemination of its interventions and achievements, with a view to promoting learning. The exchanges and sharing of knowledge will target, on the one hand, local communities in the Bafing region not benefiting from the project, and on the other hand, other local authorities in the northern zone of the country facing the problem of cross-border transhumance with its consequences exacerbated by climate change.

The actions will focus on: (i) communication for the visibility of the project; (ii) capitalization of good practices and recorded results; (iii) the organization of exchange visits with local actors, local authorities, decentralized agricultural and livestock administrations, extension services from other regions of the country; (iv) the organization of experience-sharing workshops; (v) the distribution of films and capitalization media produced.

B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The project aims to strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing Region made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the lengthening of the dry season, irregularity and reduced rainfall.

The practice of agricultural and pastoral activities, which are the two main means of livelihood of rural populations in the Bafing Region, requires water and land. Farmer-herder conflicts arising from competition for access to water and fodder for herders, on the one hand, and water and land for farmers on the other, have a negative impact on the productivity of livestock and food production. This not only affects the incomes of farmers and herders, but also represents a serious problem for the food security of the populations of the region, and even at the national level. The implementation of this project will generate benefits at three levels: economic, social and environmental.

Economic benefits

For transhumant herders, the project will contribute to improving the safety of their livestock (i) by offering them better hosting conditions in the Bafing Region to feed, water and care for their animals throughout the dry season and (ii) by securing transhumance routes to avoid either the slaughter of their animals or the payment of large sums of money that they were obliged to pay in case of destruction of crops by their animals. The project will allow them, on the one hand, to guarantee the survival of their animals during the dry season while avoiding losing money in the payment of damages and, on the other hand, to maintain good relations with the host communities, which will ensure that they can continue the practice of pastoralism between their countries of origin and the Bafing Region.

For local pastoralists, the adaptation solutions supported by the project will provide them with the feed they need to develop their herds and improve their productivity. In addition, the promotion of housing in

stalls, the development of community parks with water in all seasons will allow them to avoid the damage caused by their animals on crops during wandering. This will ensure that they do not suffer the slaughter of their animals by the affected farmers or the payment of heavy damages for the destruction of crops by their animals.

At the farmers' level, the proposed adaptation solutions will strengthen their productivity through (i) their control of the use of organic fertilizers, access to improved plant material and water control for production on developed community plots. This will improve the production of food crops grown and their availability in all seasons. In addition, with regard to non-irrigated crops, the project will provide agricultural actors with the agrometeorological information necessary to start sowing periods. This will improve the productivity and production of these foods.

In summary, the actions of the project will allow farmers and breeders to increase their level of production to meet their food needs and generate surplus whose sale will generate income. In addition, supporting the diversification of livelihoods through income-generating activities will enable young people and women to increase their incomes.

Environmental Benefits

The project will generate direct and indirect environmental benefits through its various components. The project's actions aim to create sustainable and resilient livelihood opportunities for the Bafing region by generating positive effects on the environment. The focus areas of the Bafing project have enormous environmental benefits. The promotion of good agricultural practices through sustainable land use management ensures the stabilization of agricultural production systems by improving soil fertility. This practice will have the advantage of reducing the need for agricultural land tenure and ensuring the preservation and safeguarding of the region's land heritage. The integration of agriculture and livestock with the valorization of livestock and agricultural by-products into organic fertilizers, the use of biopesticides will contribute to significantly reduce the chemical inputs causing the pollution of watercourses and the increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

Indeed, the use of compost and biopesticides based on agricultural and livestock by-products will reduce the inputs of mineral fertilizers and pesticides by saving chemical fertilizers and phytosanitary products. The proportion of mineral fertilizers and pesticides used by project farmers will be reduced at the end of the project. The development of reservoirs and water points will help improve the soil's water reserves and will make it possible to replace unsustainable water sources with perennial sources, thus preserving the occupation of wetlands and river edges, thus avoiding pollution and the preservation of biodiversity.

In addition, the establishment of tree legumes around and on community grazing areas will contribute to significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions from animal manure and will provide a food base for livestock. This will also have the effect of reducing pressure on natural resources (removal of leaves and branches from trees in the natural environment).

Social Benefits

The project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacities of women, youth, men and communities in the face of climate change through access to climate information, good practices in transhumance management and local governance. The project will contribute to improving gender parity, living conditions and employability of vulnerable and disadvantaged social strata as well as strengthening social cohesion between farmers, herders and local communities.

In addition, it will contribute to greatly reducing the level of vulnerability of women, young people and men by reducing the level of poverty in rural areas, strengthening women's and young people's access to land and basic production factors, reducing the arduousness of work by improving the means of production and processing, and reducing the resurgence of social conflicts related to land use between farmers and herders (crop destruction, overgrazing, and loss of pasture).

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

Without the intervention of the project, the scarcity of water sources and the lack of fodder and pastoral spaces in the dry season will increase the vulnerability of local pastoralists in the Bafing region and transhumants from Sahelian countries bordering Côte d'Ivoire heavily affected by drought due to climate change.

As a result, livestock, the main source of income for pastoralists, could be at serious risk. The wandering of local and transhumant herds appears as the alternative available to breeders. It is the cause of many crop and crop damages. This affects the livelihoods of farming communities and leads to conflict.

Although the financial cost of developing reception infrastructure, water supply and pastoral areas is relatively high and that of adaptation is still unknown, their adoption and management can be the beginning of a solution in pastoralists' adaptation strategies against the adverse effects of climate change. These investments are an alternative to avoid confrontation between farmers and herders, which most often leads to crop destruction resulting in retaliatory slaughter of animals or the payment of heavy damages by breeders, estimated at more than 200,400,000 FCFA francs (about USD 400,800) over the period 2014 to 2019, an average of 40 to 50 million CFA francs (80,000 to 100,000 USD) per year.

Therefore, if the project is not implemented, the endogenous adaptation strategies adopted by these communities will cost them even more in the medium and long term, especially since the exacerbation of conflicts could lead to the prohibition for transhumants to access this region, which remains for them a healthy area of withdrawal during the dry season for the continuation of their pastoral activities. Similarly, the local economy (veterinary services, marketing of livestock and dairy products, payment of taxes, trade in animal feed, etc.) associated with the presence of this transhumant herd, estimated annually between 400,000 and 500,000 heads, would be affected by the cessation or disruption of transhumance activity.

At the level of local breeders, the situation without the project characterized by the drying up and drying of water points and some watercourses and the reduction of grazing in the dry season, causing the scarcity of water sources and the lack of fodder, would lead to the slimming of animals, the increase in calf mortality, reduction of milk production. Endogenous solutions consisting of the wandering of herds in search of water and fodder lead to the destruction of crops by animals, thus exacerbating farmer-herder conflicts, and leading to the erosion of social cohesion. Similarly, like transhumant herders, compensation caused by animals results in the loss of income related to the slaughter of animals and/or the payment of fines to affected farmers.

The development of community parks with water points and grazing areas, as well as the promotion of housing techniques with hay production and above-ground fodder, as part of the project, will ensure that animals are fed and watered in optimal conditions in all seasons, promoting the development of local livestock and improving their productivity.

In addition, the project's interventions in the livestock sector will generate environmental benefits through, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from animal droppings by the cultivation of tree legumes around and on community grazing areas.

At the level of farmers, the endogenous adaptation strategies deployed to cope with the long dry season, the irregularity and the decline in rainfall, in a situation without a project, are characterized in particular by the displacement of their farms to residual water points, the multiple resumptions of sowing due to difficulties in calibrating crop cycles, the reduction in the number of crop cycles due to lack of water, which leads to lower yields, production losses, or even campaigns without production (blank year), causing lower incomes and food insecurity for some households.

The project, through the establishment of community plots managed with water control, the facilitation of access to improved seeds, the promotion of the use of organic fertilizers and biopesticides, the promotion of the consideration of climate data in the implementation of agricultural operations, will improve productivity and agricultural production, especially food and market gardening. This will improve farmers' incomes, while strengthening food security at the household and regional levels.

The project's investments in farmers will reduce the vulnerability of communities in the region, especially women and youth, who will benefit from income-generating activities that diversify their livelihoods.

The integration of agriculture and livestock promoted by the project, through the valorization of agricultural by-products and livestock waste into organic fertilizers, as well as the production and use of biopesticides by farmers, will allow them to reduce their expenditure on chemical inputs (fertilizers and pesticides) while adopting sustainable and environmentally friendly production practices. The integration of agriculture and livestock will also make it possible to make available to livestock farmers a varied range of feeds consisting of agricultural by-products and fodder grown by farmers. The complementarity thus restored between agricultural and pastoral activities is a source of peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders and a precursor of social cohesion within local communities in the region.

The technical and economic management assistance provided by the project to beneficiaries, as well as support for the organization and capacity building of associations for the mobilization and management of savings to support their access to credit, will increase their management capacities and their level of activities, a source of strengthening wealth creation.

With regard to local governance, despite the legislation in force on transhumance(Law No. 2016-413 of 15 June 2016), the authorities and development actors of the Bafing region, in general and in particular the Regional Council, do not have formal frameworks for managing the phenomenon of transhumance of cattle herds., from the Sahelian countries bordering Côte d'Ivoire, affected by the persistence of the dry season, which increases their vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

Local committees set up at different levels (village, sub-prefecture, departmental and regional levels) to resolve farmer-herder conflicts are not fully functional and their effectiveness remains mixed. At the same time, as the effects of climate change exacerbate, conflicts are becoming increasingly recurrent, and their level of severity is becoming more intense. In addition, in recent years, the region has recorded the massive arrival of transhumant herds estimated at between 400,000 and 500,000 heads of cattle during the dry season, all of which contributes to the worsening of the situation of conflictual cohabitation between host populations and transhumant herders.

The project's interventions at the governance level will focus on (i) strengthening conflict management mechanisms, (ii) setting up a sustainable management system for transhumance flows and rangelands, (iii) developing and implementing an early warning system on transhumance flows in the region and (iv) support to the Regional Council for the elaboration of an integrated local development plan, taking into account the complementarity between agricultural and pastoral activities. Thus, the project will provide local actors and partners with planning, decision-making, control and arbitration instruments to sustainably curb the erosion of social cohesion resulting from farmer-herder conflicts.

D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The proposed project is in line with national and international strategies, plans and regulations. It is in line with the National Development Plan 2021-2025 of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, the National Strategy for the Promotion of Green Jobs, the

National Climate Change Program, the National Agricultural Investment Program, the Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy, the Investment Plan for Climate-Smart Agriculture, the National Document on Climate Change and Gender and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Côte d'Ivoire.

1. National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025

The main objective of the 2021-2025 NDP is to achieve the economic and social transformation necessary to raise Côte d'Ivoire, by 2030, to the rank of upper-middle-income countries. In accordance with the forward-looking documents (Côte d'Ivoire 2040) and the ten-year planning (Côte d'Ivoire 2030), the 2021-2025 NDP is structured around the following five pillars:

- Pillar 1: strengthening productive transformation, developing industrial clusters and digitalizing the economy.
- Pillar 2: development of human capital and improvement of its productivity.
- Pillar 3: strengthening inclusion, national solidarity and social action.
- Pillar 4: regional development through the creation of competitive economic clusters, the development of infrastructure to support growth, the preservation of the environment and the fight against climate change
- Pillar 5: deepening of governance in all its aspects and modernization of the State.

2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

The proposed project will address issues directly related to the SDGs, such as Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere, Goal 2. End hunger ensure food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, Goal 5: Achieve gender equality empowering women and girls; Goal 6. Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, Goal 12 Responsible consumption: sustainable consumption and production, Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Goal 16 Justice and peace: promote peace, ensure access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

3. National Strategy for Sustainable Development

It is the backbone of government action in this area. Given the impossibility of addressing all issues simultaneously, the strategy will make it possible to establish a priority between the areas of intervention and the objectives in order to guide the actions of departments and agencies in the field of sustainable development. It will bring added value to government action on sustainable development, as it will make it possible to better coordinate, harmonize and reconcile these actions. In short, the development of the strategy aims, for Côte d'Ivoire, to:

- Demonstrate the government's awareness and commitment to promoting development that combines economic efficiency, social equity and environmental protection.
- Give visibility and organize its action in favor of sustainable development.
- Assume its responsibilities for the protection of the planet, in accordance with the principle of "common but differentiated responsibility".

4. National Strategy for the Promotion of Green Jobs

The main objective of this strategy is to provide Côte d'Ivoire with a national strategy and a reference system for the promotion of green jobs and professions. Specifically, the strategy is based on the following directions:

- Presentation of the general employment situation in Côte d'Ivoire
- The diagnosis of the framework for the promotion of green jobs in Côte d'Ivoire
- The definition of the vision and strategic axes of the promotion of green employment in Côte d'Ivoire
- The implementation mechanism and the budgeted action plan.

5. National Climate Change Program

This strategy aims to:

- Take stock of the climate at the global and national levels and on the sectors most vulnerable to climate change in Côte d'Ivoire,
- Present the major challenges facing Côte d'Ivoire in the face of climate change,
- Propose the main strategic orientations and government priorities according to the main risks incurred by the various components of society in the face of climate change,
- Propose the overall plan of government actions to increase the resilience of Ivorian society to climate change.

6. National Agricultural Investment Programme (NAIP)

The second generation NAIP 2018 -2025 (PNIA II) aims at sustainable and competitive Ivorian agriculture that creates equitably shared wealth. This vision poses the dual challenge of a coordinated development of the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector and fisheries, and the positive impact of this development on the environment and society. Specifically, the NAIP focuses on achieving three strategic objectives:
- The development of agro-sylvo-pastoral and value-added fisheries
- Strengthening agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems that respect the environment
- Inclusive growth, ensuring rural development and the well-being of the population.

7. National Strategy on Climate-Smart Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire (NSCSA)

The overall objective of the strategy is to "develop national smart agriculture to increase agricultural productivity, ensure food security and climate resilience of the sector". This objective contributes to the implementation of the Expected Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Biennial Update Report (Bur) for Côte d'Ivoire. Specifically, the strategy is based on the following directions:
- Strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the development of climate-smart agriculture (CSA).
- Support research, development and innovation in CSA.
- Strengthen national capacities in the field of CSA.
- Raise awareness, communicate and popularize CSA technologies and practices.
- Establish a sustainable funding mechanism for NSCSA.

8. National Drought Control Plan

The National Drought Control Plan aims to provide Côte d'Ivoire with effective tools, both institutional and legal, to better cope with natural hazards in order to reduce the country's vulnerability to drought. It will establish principles or modes of action for the management of drought and its consequences. In addition, it will help identify the impacts of drought to determine the issues, determine the adaptation measures to be implemented by the actors in order to develop a relevant management strategy. The implementation of the plan will contribute to risk reduction by helping to better understand drought-related hazards, better understand the root causes of vulnerability, and better identify societal resilience mechanisms. Specifically, the National Drought Plan will help the country prepare for the onset of drought based on three key pillars:
- Establish drought monitoring and early warning systems
- Assess vulnerability and drought risks in different climatic regions of the country
- Implement measures to limit the impacts of drought and better manage the consequences.

9. National plan to combat desertification and land degradation in Côte d'Ivoire

The national action plan, as a strategic framework to combat land degradation and deforestation for sustainable development, is structured around the following major orientations or strategic axes:
- Improvement of the living conditions of vulnerable populations
- Improvement of the state of degraded ecosystems
- Consolidation of global benefits from effective implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification
- Mobilization of sustainable resources for combating desertification.

10. National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA)

The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA) has established three (3) strategic axes to solve the problem. They are:
- Strategic area 1: Promote the integration of climate change into sectoral policies and strategies, development planning and strengthen the institutional and legal framework.
- Strategic area 2: Improve and disseminate national knowledge on climate change and build the capacity of stakeholders.
- Strategic area 3: Promote climate change mitigation measures across all sectors.

Thus, it is clearly stated that "the government's approach to adaptation is to establish a NAP that reduces vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of populations by building on existing development planning processes. Adaptation planning in the first phase will focus on the sectors identified as the most vulnerable: agriculture, access to water, land use, coastal zones and health. ... (Excerpt For a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process that addresses gender issues in Côte d'Ivoire, February 2019, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.)

11. Nationally Determined Contributions:

The revision of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs was an opportunity to update the priority sectors for adaptation (5 selected sectors: Agriculture/Livestock/Aquaculture, Forestry and Land Use, Water Resources, Health and Coastal Zones) and to maintain the 4 priority sectors for mitigation (Energy, Agriculture, Forestry, Waste). This revision of the NDCs also allowed the integration of cross-cutting themes such as gender, local communities and green jobs. Côte d'Ivoire's commitment through its NDC aims to reduce GHG emissions by 30.41% by 2030.

12. Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing Region (2021-2025)

The Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing region (2021-2025) is based on the development vision "Ensure the sustainability of socio-economic infrastructure, the competitiveness of sectors and guarantee populations living conditions for development and sustainable relations". This integrated vision is based on the development of human capital, the construction/rehabilitation of structuring infrastructures, sustainable development and citizen participation. The realization of this vision is based on the five (5) development axes: (i) Improve territorial governance and social cohesion; (ii) Strengthen the socio-cultural development of the Bafing Region; (iii) Raise people's standard of living through a vibrant local economy; (iv) Improve the living conditions of women, youth and persons with disabilities; (v) Ensure a pleasant living environment for the population while preserving the environment.

In addition to national and international plans and strategies, the proposed project is aligned with national and regional technical standards:

Côte d'Ivoire's Agricultural Orientation Law: This law aims to specify actions for the optimal development of the country's agro-ecological potential and agricultural know-how; create an environment favorable to the development of a structured agricultural sector; create conditions for the modernization of family farming and agricultural enterprises, in order to promote the emergence of a competitive agro-industrial sector that is integrated into the subregional and international economy. for developing an agricultural sector that contributes to food sovereignty, food and nutrition security, poverty reduction and job creation; improving the environment and living conditions in rural areas; contribute to the fight against forced labour and the worst forms of child labour; restoring or preserving biodiversity; control, mobilize and manage surface and groundwater resources. The provisions of this law apply to the entire agricultural sector in general, including agriculture; forestry; agroforestry; aquaculture; livestock; and fishing.

Law No. 2016-413 of 15 June 2016 on transhumance and livestock movements: This law defines the general principles and rules on transhumance and the movement of livestock. Specifically, it aims to specify the obligations of the State, local authorities, breeders, farmers, pastoralists, cattle herders and any person involved in pastoral activities, in the context of animal mobility; prevent conflicts of cohabitation between farmers and herders; define how to manage these conflicts; combat the

wandering of animals in all its forms on the national territory; create the conditions for the emergence of stabilized and modern livestock farming; define the modalities of development and management of pastoral resources.

This Act applies to individual breeders, groups of breeders, livestock farmers and farmers. It applies mainly to the pastoral livestock sector for bovine, ovine, caprine, camelina, equine and asine species. The owners, pastoralists or herders of transhumant herds, regularly authorized to enter Côte d'Ivoire, must comply with the provisions of this law and other texts in force on the national territory. As part of transhumance, the State will have to create and develop at the national level, exclusive grazing areas called "reception areas for transhumants" in compliance with the environmental balance. Local authorities, professional organisations and natural or legal persons are also authorised to set up grazing sites that can accommodate transhumant livestock. These grazing sites are private lands. The crossing of national borders by transhumant herds shall be subject to authorisation and shall take place during the day at the control posts provided for this purpose.

In addition, this text governs the movement of livestock, the agropastoral calendar, prevention, conflict management, and compensation for victims. Finally, the Act provides for administrative measures, offences and criminal penalties.

Law No. 2003-208 of 7 July 2003 on the transfer and distribution of competences from the State to local authorities: This law determines the rules and modalities of transfer and distribution of competences from the State to the Territorial Collectivities (the Communes, the Departments and the Regions). The different areas, subject of this transfer and distribution of competences, are in particular, spatial planning; development planning; urban planning and housing; health, public hygiene and quality; environmental protection and natural resource management; hydraulics and sanitation.

Law No. 2015-532 of 20 July 2015 on the Labour Code: This law guides individual and collective relations in the field of labour. In all establishments subject to this Code, with the exception of agricultural establishments, the normal working hours of staff, whatever their sex or method of remuneration, shall be set at forty hours per week. This duration may be exceeded by the application of the rules on equivalence, overtime and recovery of lost working hours, as well as modulation. This legislation is very relevant to the project in that it serves as a guide for employer-employee relations during the implementation of the project.

Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 amended by Law No. 2004-412 of 14 August 2004 on rural land tenure: The legal framework of the rural land tenure system is constituted by the Ivorian Constitution, but also by Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land tenure, amended by Laws No. 2004-412 of 14 August, 2004 amending the Law of 1998 and No. 2013-655 of 13 September 2013, relating to the time limit for establishing customary rights over customary lands and amending Article 6 of Law No. 98-750 of 23 December 1998 on rural land tenure. This law establishes the foundations of land policy relating to rural land, including the recognition of a customary rural domain and the validation of the existing management of this domain, the involvement of village authorities and rural communities in the management of rural land and in the registration of customary rights and their transformation into real rights. Some project activities will require the acquisition of land in rural areas. This law will make it possible to identify the holders of these lands with a view to contracting.

Law No. 98-755 of 23 December 1998 on the Water Code sets out the general principles applicable to the protection of the water sector in Côte d'Ivoire. It sets the objectives for the management of water resources, hydraulic structures and installations according to the following points:

- hydraulic facilities and works subject to the authorisation scheme are subject to a prior environmental impact assessment (Title II, Chapter III, Article 29);
- installations, facilities, works and activities likely to hinder navigation, present dangers to public health and safety, impair the free movement of water, degrade the quality and quantity of water resources, increase, in particular, the risk of flooding, seriously harm the quality or diversity of the aquatic environment (Title II, Chapter III, Article 31) shall be subject to prior authorisation prior to any implementation;

- installations, works and activities which, not being likely to present such dangers, must nevertheless comply with the requirements laid down by the legislation in force (Title II, Chapter III, Article 31, second paragraph) are the subject of a prior declaration;
- protection of hydraulic installations and structures (Title III, Chapter III, Article 54).

This text is relevant to this project in the sense that the implementation of sub-projects could have a close relationship with water resources, both in terms of abstraction and in terms of achieving its physical and chemical quality. The project will have to comply with these requirements for the protection of water sources and reservoirs in its intervention area in order to avoid their pollution and waste.

Law No. 2014-390 of 20 June 2014 on sustainable development: This law is a guide for the implementation of the project. It guides all development actions according to the principles of sustainable development. This law will be particularly highlighted in the context of citizen engagement which aims at the appropriation of the various activities of the project by the beneficiaries for a rational and sustainable management of water resources and hydraulic works that will be carried out for current generations.

Decree No. 96-894 of 8 November 1996 determining the rules and procedures applicable to the impact of a project on the environment: This decree is of major importance in the context of the project insofar as it frames, on the one hand, environmental and social assessments and, on the other hand, makes mandatory the consultation and participation of the population in all procedures and decisions that could have an impact on its environment.

Decree No. 71-74 of 16 February 1971 on State and Land Property Procedures: grants de jure recognition (Articles 1 and 2) with limited legal scope in that customary rights are defined "as simple rights of use on State lands, personal to those who exercise them". In practice, however, few people take into account this narrowing of their scope. Very often, customary rights are equated with property rights of Roman design. Even modern courts are coming to forget modern land law and make this identification, even giving primacy to claims based on customary law over public land registries.

The project also complies with the decree on the creation, attribution, organization and functioning of the National Committee for Seeds and Plants, the specific legal texts on pesticides in Côte d'Ivoire and the OHADA uniform law on the law of cooperative societies.

Interministerial Order No. 453/MINADER/MIS/MIRAH/MEF/MCLU/MMG/MEER/MPEER/SEPMBPE of 1 August 2018 setting the compensation scale for destruction or planned destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of livestock, specifies the rules and formulas for calculating compensation rates for crop destruction. This decree updates the rates of compensation in the context of crop destruction caused by the execution of works of public utility.

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

The proposed project is aligned with Ivorian environmental legislation which establishes the environmental classification of projects and sub-projects into three categories: (i) environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), (ii) environmental and social impact report (CIES), (iii) categorical exclusion report (CEC). An analysis of national texts, in particular Framework Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code and the principles and criteria of the Adaptation Fund shows that the national categorization perfectly and fully follows that of the Adaptation Fund.

The environmental and social management of this project will be carried out in accordance with national standards and those of the Adaptation Fund with regard to the environmental and social

selection procedure for subprojects.

As the project is classified in category B, therefore with moderate impact, not all sub-projects in category A will be eligible for this funding. To do this, a preliminary environmental assessment is not required but rather the development of an environmental and social management framework at the time of the development of the full project proposal.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project / program with other funding sources, if any.

The proposed project and its interventions will avoid any duplication of actions and sources of funding present in its area of intervention. During the identification and design of the project, consultations were conducted with all local stakeholders (administrative and customary authorities, local communities, professional organizations of farmers and herders, NGOs and CSOs in the Bafing region). From these consultations, it appears that no similar intervention is taking place in the Bafing region.

This will also be confirmed during the development of the full project proposal where further stakeholder consultation will be conducted. This will ensure that no duplication of projects or funding sources is made.

However, some projects implement activities related to the issue of transhumance and spatial planning. The table below presents some projects related to the themes of transhumance and adaptation to climate change carried out in the Bafing region.

Table 4: Climate change projects/programs in the Bafing region

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
Project to support the economic and ecological development of rural territories (ECOTER)	Improve the living conditions of beneficiary populations in a peaceful climate through three components, namely: • Strengthening inclusive territorial governance and political dialogue through concerted planning of development actions; • Support for the planning, financing and implementation of productive investments for sustainable economic development of territories and responding to the challenges of climate change; • Support to regional authorities to implement their competences in the management of natural resources.	**There is no duplication,** but rather a scaling up of interventions at the pastoral level, to be carried out on a pilot basis by the ECOTER project and covering the development of about 30 ha of pastures.	**There is complementarity** The achievements of the ECOTER project will make it possible to better size and refine the intervention approach of this project.

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
Project Strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers to the effects of climate change through the adoption of proven innovative technologies and practices (PRECCINOV) Funded by AF	Strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience to the effects of climate change through the adoption of innovative and proven technologies and practices such as solid rainfall and rice-cutting.	**No duplication** PRECCINOV in the Bafing region targets a category of actors (producers working on individual and dispersed perimeters). It can be completed as part of this project with producers grouped on community perimeters for water control, but not with the same technologies. Similarly, the beneficiaries will not be the same, because those targeted by this project will be identified around the transhumance axes.	**There is complementarity**. The technology promoted in the Bafing region by PRECCINOV (solid rain) for water management for the adaptation of agricultural producers, will be completed in this project by the realization of boreholes and / or dams, with irrigation system.
Peacebuilding Project in the Border Strip of Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea (COSFRONT)	Strengthen dialogue and social cohesion of communities living in the border area between Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire through better prevention and management of conflicts between pastoral, agro-pastoral and agricultural populations in their access to natural resources; through the analysis of conflicts and the participatory identification of possible solutions, and through the application of confidence-building measures between the authorities and local populations	**There is no duplication,** but rather a continuity of the actions of this project focused exclusively on the western border of the Bafing region (border Côte d'Ivoire Guinea which ends at the end of 2023	**There is complementarity** The achievements of this project can serve as a basis for the development of the activities of this project: the lessons learned from the implementation of COSFRONT will be capitalized to better guide the interventions of this project
Project to support the creation of income-generating activities (IGAs) and micro and small enterprises (MSEs)	Integration of young people through self-employment through the creation and development of micro and small enterprises	**No duplication** However, the model proposed in this project can inspire the implementation strategy of "support ***for the organization and capacity building of associations for the***	**No complementarity** The basis of financing for this project is not linked to climate rationale. These are purely development projects focused on IGAs.

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
		mobilization and management of savings to support their access to credit" of component 3 of this project.	
Regional AM Project Scaling up climate-resilient rice production in West Africa financed by the Adaptation Fund	The overall objective of the project is to improve resilience climate and increase the System productivity Rice cultivation of small-scale rice farmers from West Africa in using a rice production approach that is resilient in climate. The project aims to: reach approximately 153,000 rice farmers and to benefit indirectly to about 1.5 million people.	**No duplication** This project promotes rice intensification (SRI) technology. The interventions of this project will focus on food crops, mainly maize, cassava and vegetables.	**No complementarity between the two projects**.
Cashew Value Chain Competitiveness Project (PPCA)	The PPCA aims to increase the productivity, quality and added value of cashew nuts, for the benefit of smallholder farmers and SMEs/SMIs, but also to develop the cashew processing industry in Côte d'Ivoire. It is structured around three technical components, namely (i) Institutional strengthening and governance of the value chain, (ii) Improving productivity and market access for raw cashew nuts, (iii) Supporting private investment in post-harvest and processing infrastructure	**No duplication** The two projects do not have the same objective	**No complementarity** The project concerns exclusively the cashew sector and covers all cashew nut production regions in Côte d'Ivoire.
Inclusive Connectivity and Rural Infrastructure Project in Northern Côte d'Ivoire (PROCIR)	The overall objective of the project is to reduce rural poverty and fragility, and to improve the management of rural roads. Specifically, PROCIR aims to: - Provide inclusive, safe, sustainable and resilient access to schools, health centres and economic opportunities;	**No duplication** The project primarily covers the six (06) regions of northern Côte d'Ivoire bordering Mali and Burkina Faso namely: Bagoue, Bounkani, Folon, Kabadougou, Poro and Tchologo.	**There is a complementarity** between Both projects because that *"subcomponent **2.2.** Improved pastoral connectivity" of* PROCIR addresses the issue of transhumance in the context of climate change, which is the basis of this project.

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
	- strengthening social cohesion and territorial development - implementing climate change adaptation measures; - finalise and adopt the rural roads strategy; - support the implementation of the strategy (including the governance of the Road Maintenance Fund (FER); - strengthen the capacities of public and private actors for efficient management of rural roads.	Incidentally, some activities could be extended to the other five northern regions: Bafing, Béré, Gontoungo, Hambol and Worodougou. However, this project will explore synergy in the rehabilitation of transhumance at the entry points of transhumant herds in the Bafing Region and identify the framework for Collaboration at the full proposal stage.	PROCIR is ongoing; However, the current project can learn from its strategies and results. This will be considered in the preparation phase of the full proposal.

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

The issue to be addressed by the project in the Bafing Region affects a number of other regions of the country. The actions of component 4 will therefore make it possible to ensure a wide dissemination of its interventions and achievements, to promote learning by local communities, other local authorities and administrations and partners involved in the management of agro-pastoral sectors.

The implementation of the project is accompanied by a communication strategy whose objective is to enhance the achievements by capitalizing on them and disseminating them to rural actors, technicians and authorities in charge of the development of rural communities.

This strategy can be broken down as follows:

Project launch workshop: It aims to inform and discuss with stakeholders (producers, breeders, their professional organizations, customary authorities, administrative, etc.) the opportunities offered by the project's interventions to create conditions for peaceful cohabitation between farmers and herders and strengthen the resilience of agricultural and pastoral activities to climatic hazards.

Exchange visits and experience-sharing workshops: They are designed to allow the beneficiaries of these activities to share the experiences of the Bafing Regional Council, producers, breeders, communities of the localities where the infrastructure and interventions of the project were carried out. These exchanges could arouse the interest of other actors, local communities, local authorities and support partners, for infrastructure, good agricultural and livestock practices, models of conflict management mechanisms implemented by the project.

Training of producers and breeders: it aims to transfer knowledge on good agricultural, livestock, maintenance and infrastructure management practices in order to arouse their interest in their use, then their gradual adoption in the environment as satisfactory results are obtained.

Awareness-raising and training of local transhumance management committees: it aims to inform and provide tools for understanding and applying national regulations on transhumance as well as good conflict management practices, in order to promote their mastery, arouse their interest in their implementation and their gradual adoption as satisfactory results

are obtained.

Workshops to review and capitalize on the achievements and results of the project: They will be the place to share the results and raise awareness among opinion leaders about the advantages and opportunities offered by the devices and infrastructures provided by the project. During these meetings, the testimonies of the beneficiaries will make it possible to better appreciate the socio-economic benefits of the devices, infrastructures and achievements brought or developed within the framework of the project, in the Bafing Region. The participation of management technicians and decentralized directorates of Agriculture and Animal Resources from other regions of the country will offer them the opportunity to better understand the results of the project. This will lead to the possibility of disseminating the capitalized know-how in localities other than those of the project.

Dissemination of technical and agrometeorological messages through local radios operating in the region, in local languages, through animators equipped for this purpose. This will lead to mass information of local communities, farmers and herders operating in the Bafing region.

Dissemination of films and capitalization media: through the mass media (local radio, social networks, internet, written press, television), administrations in charge of agriculture and livestock, universities, colleges and agricultural training institutions, agricultural extension centers, NGOs supporting farmers and breeders will reach a greater number of producers, livestock farmers, communities, local authorities and actors involved in the management of agro-pastoral sectors.

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

In recent years, the effects of climate change have led to an upsurge in conflicts between farmers and herders in the Bafing region due to the scarcity of natural resources, specifically the availability of vegetation cover and water in the dry season.

In order to provide solutions to this problem, the Bafing Regional Council, , submitted a bid in response to the call for proposals for project ideas launched in 2021 by the Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory (FIRCA), the National Implementation Entity of the Climate Change Adaptation Fund. The project idea, although considered relevant, could not be selected by the Steering Committee of this process chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD) to be submitted for funding from the country allocation. However, it was selected from the portfolio of project ideas compiled on that occasion for subsequent submissions.

Following the capacity building of National Implementation Entities (NICs) on the "Enhanced Direct Access (EDA)" window, organized in June 2022 in Costa Rica, FIRCA has brought out the project idea proposed by the Bafing Regional Council. After the approval of the Adaptation Focal Point at the MINEDD in July 2022, discussions were initiated with the Bafing Regional Council for the development of the concept note of the project to be submitted to the said window.

Thus, during the concept note development process, beneficiaries, key actors and stakeholders were consulted in four main stages: (i) an initial consultation workshop with local stakeholders (ii) a consultation mission and site visit; (iii) a workshop on diagnosis to determine the vulnerability factors of actors to the effects of climate change in the Bafing region and (iv) a mission to validate the results of the diagnostic analysis and identification of adaptation activities/strategies.

1- Initial consultation workshop with local stakeholders

A workshop bringing together the various stakeholders including the prefectural body, the decentralized technical administration, professional agricultural organizations, local representations of the Chamber of Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce, local NGOs working in the field of rural development and the FIRCA project team, was held on 2 November 2022 in Touba, capital of the Bafing Region. This workshop made it possible to present the problem of the project carried out by the Regional Council and to collect the opinions of these stakeholders on this issue. The workshop brought together a total of 65 people including 4 women (6.15%).[9]

2- Consulting and site visit mission

A stakeholder consultation and site visit mission took place from 13 to 20 November 2022 in the Bafing region and covered the three (3) departments, seven (7) sub-prefectures and twelve (12) localities (municipalities and villages).

The objective of the mission was to collect from administrations and especially local actors and communities data and factual information necessary to understand the issue with a view to developing the concept note.

The methodology used in the communities visited is the participatory focus group by social category (men, women, youth). In collaboration with the Bafing Regional Council, meetings with community leaders were organized to determine the ideal days and times to meet the target groups.

The mission met transhumant herders already present in the area, local communities composed of farmers, local herders, customary authorities, as well as prefects and sub-prefects, officials and agents of the regional and departmental directorates of MEMINADER and MIRAH, and a local NGO (Yéya Négoce).
In addition, a few sites including the northern entry point for transhumant cattle into the area, and a damaged hydro-agricultural dam, were visited.

A total of 555 people were interviewed, including 218 women (39.28%) and 337 men (60.72%).

3- Workshop to analyse the vulnerability factors of actors to the effects of climate change in the Bafing region

A workshop, held from 19 to 22 December 2022 in Grand-Bassam, chaired by the Adaptation Fund Focal Point at MINEDD, brought together the Directorate of the Bafing Regional Council, the NGO Yéya Négoce and FIRCA project team to exploit the results of the field missions of November 2022, in order to conduct the analysis of the vulnerability of local communities and stakeholder groups in the Bafing region to the effects of climate change. This workshop made possible the determination of endogenous adaptation strategies deployed by the actors to cope with the climatic hazards recorded and to outline the lines of action to strengthen their resilience. In total the workshop brought together 15 participants including 3 women (20%).

4- Mission to validate the results of the diagnostic analysis and identify adaptation activities / strategies

A mission to validate the results of the diagnostic analysis and identify adaptation activities/strategies took place from 19 to 25 June 2023 in the Bafing region. In particular, it

9 Regional Directorates: (1) MiniState State, Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development (MEMINADER), (2) Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources (MIRAH), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD), Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF).

aimed to identify, in a participatory manner, the best adaptation strategies of Bafing communities in the face of the effects of climate change, in view of the adaptation challenges identified during the data collection mission of November 2022 and analyzed during the technical workshop of December 2022.

The mission took place in two main stages: (i) a technical workshop and (ii) site visits and exchanges with potential project beneficiaries.

The technical workshop brought together the staff of the Bafing Regional Council, the Regional Directorates of the Technical Ministries involved in the project, the NGOs Yéya Négoce and BADEV, the focal point of the Billital Maroobé Network (RBM) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the Bafing region, representatives of herding organizations and FIRCA project team. The exchanges focused on the validation of the results of the diagnostic analysis and the identification of adaptation activities/strategies. The discussions made possible the identification potential sites for the implementation of the project and to address aspects related to the institutional arrangements. The workshop brought together a total of 24 people including 2 women (8.33%).[10]

Following the workshop, the mission visited three (3) potential sites. It is a private fodder cultivation site, a potential reception site that can be developed to receive herds, and a village located on a transhumance axis.

Besides, these visits, two communities were consulted, with a focus on young people and women. The methodology used in the communities visited is the participatory focus group according to the different social strata present. In collaboration with the Bafing Regional Council, working sessions with community leaders were organized to determine the days and times indicated to meet the target groups. The mission adopted a participatory approach aimed at better engaging and involving women and men, potential beneficiaries of the project. Men from the communities were consulted to understand their perception of gender relations with a view to improving the relationship between women and women in the implementation of the project. Exchanges with these two social groups (men and women) were conducted in separate groups to facilitate the effective participation of women in a social context where their freedom of expression in the presence of men is often hindered by social and cultural barriers.

The focus group discussions focused on the following themes:

- General information on climate change, activities, access to and control of factors of production;
- Information on the role of different targets in the community;
- Communities' perception of transhumance and its impact;
- Information about conflicts including their resolution;
- Information on decision-making within the household regarding the use of resources created by men and women, children's decision to attend school, savings, etc. ;
- Information on social perceptions and norms regarding women's access to land.

In total, 65 people were met including 7 women (10.76%).

[10] The Billital Maroobé Network (RBM) is an rnetwork of pastoralists and pastoralists organizations in Africa created in 2003 by pastoralist organizations from Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger ; The network is involved in the regional debate on issues related to livestock and pastoralism

Picture 7: Images of stakeholder consultations during missions to the Bafing region

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

The financial resources requested from the Adaptation Fund will be used to strengthen the resilience of farmers, transhumant and local herders, made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the lengthening of the dry season, and disruptions to rainfall patterns in the Bafing region of Côte d'Ivoire, in order to produce lasting impacts. Farmer-herder conflicts, resulting from strong competition for access to water and land for herders and farmers, will continue to be maintained in the Bafing region due to the adverse effects of climate change on the two main livelihoods of the local populations, namely agriculture and livestock, if their practices are not improved by the approaches developed in this project.

The areas that concentrate the residual water points during the dry season are those where the pressure on resources (land and water) is most accentuated, because they constitute both the areas of migration of internal and transboundary transhumant herds, and the sites suitable for the production of food and vegetable crops at these same times of the year; Hence the recurrence or seriousness of conflicts between farmers and herders in these areas.

The adoption of the proposed strategies, through the project's interventions, will promote a peaceful, beneficial and secure environment for the practice of agricultural and pastoral activities more resilient to the effects of climate change, in the Bafing region.

In the current scenario, without AF funding, the persistence of the conflictual environment accentuated by the effects of climate change characterized by the lack of water (prolonged drought, poor distribution of rainfall and reduced rainfall) and land (aridity of arable land), for farmers and herders in the conduct of their respective activities, negatively impacts livestock productivity, food and vegetable production. This directly affects the incomes of farmers and pastoralists and also poses risks of food insecurity while maintaining the severity of poverty and the erosion of social cohesion in the region.

The funding of the AF aims to create a peaceful environment for the realization of agricultural and pastoral activities through rational water management and the development of land and infrastructures favorable to livestock and agriculture allowing pastoralists and farmers to better sharpen their adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change. It will also allow farmers and herders to increase their level of production to meet their food needs and generate a surplus whose marketing will generate income. In addition, supporting the diversification of livelihoods through income-generating activities will enable young people and women to increase their incomes.

By financing the strengthening of capacities and adaptation strategies of local pastoralists, transhumants and farmers in the face of the effects of climate change on the one hand and by promoting an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition on natural resources between these actors, on the other hand, the AF will contribute to supporting Côte d'Ivoire through the Bafing region, in the achievement of eight (8) of the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2: End hunger Ensure food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 5: Achieve gender equality empowering women and girls; Goal 6: Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; Goal 12: Responsible consumption: sustainable consumption and production patterns; Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 15: Restore, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; Goal 16 : promoting peace, ensuring access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Components (1) and (2) related to water control and management on the one hand, and infrastructure development and rehabilitation on the other, are important for strengthening the adaptive capacities of local pastoralists, transhumants and farmers in the face of water scarcity due to extended drought. The cost of building these infrastructures (water reservoir, borehole, irrigated community plots, etc.) is justified by the fact that the work to be carried out is beyond the financial capacity of breeders and farmers in the Bafing region. However, the provision of these infrastructures, in view of the context of the project as previously presented, is essential for the sustainability of agricultural and pastoral activities.

The cost of current practices for farmers can be assessed through the loss of calves due to lack of milk in cows, the payment of damages for crop destructions or the value of animals slaughtered as a result of crop damage. The cost of adaptation for livestock farmers is therefore similar to the difference between the cost of the infrastructure developed by the project to secure the practice of pastoral activity and strengthen its resilience (development of water points and reservoirs, transhumance corridors, pastoral areas equipped with containment corridors and tics removing baths for veterinary care, etc.) and the cost of current livestock adaptation practices described above.

For farmers, the cost of current practices consists of the cost of soil preparation work, the cost of seeds (sowing and failed replanting) and other inputs (fertilizers, pesticides), the cost of creating and maintaining water points, the cost of manual watering equipment, as well as losses caused by crop damage. The cost of adaptation for farmers is therefore equivalent to the difference between the cost of the infrastructure developed by the project (water reservoirs, development of community plots, irrigation network, etc.), plus the cost of training for the production of organic fertilizers and biopesticides, the cost of investments for the production and dissemination of agro-climatic information, and the cost of technical assistance, from which the cost of farmers' current adaptation practices as

described above must be subtracted.

In addition to these adaptation costs, there are the costs of technical and economic support for the beneficiaries of the project.

The sustainability of the project after its completion is linked to components 3 and 4. Strengthening social cohesion for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and herders will allow them to continue their activities in a peaceful environment and to use more serenely and sustainably the community infrastructure made available to them to improve their resilience to climate change.

In addition, the integration of agricultural and pastoral activities will enable local communities to diversify their livelihoods, and to derive mutually beneficial benefits for farmers and pastoralists to continue their activities.

Similarly, support for the strengthening of local governance, in particular through the strengthening of the technical and operational capacities of the Regional Council and local support organizations (NGOs, CSOs) will ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements.

The project's intervention approach is based on:

(i) the development of community infrastructure (a) water control through the construction of water points and reservoirs for watering animals and irrigating agricultural plots to cope with the shortage generated by the long dry season and (b) land use for the practice of pastoral activities through the development of pastoral spaces and for the practice of agricultural activities on community agricultural production plots, to cope with the scarcity of fodder, and the aridity of the soil resulting from the long dry season and the irregularity of the rains.

(ii) the promotion of good practices in conflict management, transhumance flows and pathways and agriculture-livestock integration, to strengthen (a) social cohesion between host communities and transhumant herders on the one hand, and (b) peaceful coexistence between farmers and herders on the other hand; thus enabling each group of actors to improve its resilience to climate change and ensure the sustainability of its activities.

The approach used by the project is therefore more effective and resilient to climate change than the endogenous methods used by local communities in the Bafing region.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/program outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / program.

The sustainability of the project's activities to **strengthen the resilience of** pastoralists and farmers to the effects of climate change will be ensured through the implementation of adaptation strategies for farmers and pastoralists to the effects of climate change and the sharing of knowledge with non-beneficiary populations and other local authorities in the country.

The project's interventions were designed to integrate both capacity building of different stakeholders and physical achievements (development of pastoral areas, community perimeters, water points and reservoirs, agrometeorological data collection equipment, grazing areas, community parks, transhumance corridors, etc.). All interventions under the project take into account sustainability aspects beyond the end of the project funding cycle.

The capitalization of the good practices and results of the project will be done first by documenting the results and good practices recorded by the project, then by producing didactic films and capitalization materials on the results and good practices implemented within the framework of the project. The organization of visits to the developed spaces and the transhumance route for the benefit of local actors, as well as the organization of visits to community production plots and the externalities generated by the project will serve as models for other communities and communities in the country.

The dissemination of films and capitalization media through (i) the screening of films and the dissemination of printed materials during exchange visits and experience-sharing workshops as well as (ii) the dissemination of films and capitalization media through the mass media (local radio, social networks, internet, written press, TV programs), administrations in charge of agriculture and livestock, universities, colleges and agricultural training institutions, agricultural extension centres, NGOs supporting farmers and breeders, etc. These various dissemination actions will make it possible to perpetuate the achievements after the duration of the project.

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

In accordance with FIRCA's Environmental and Social Policy, the identification and analysis of potential risks arising from the implementation of the project will be carried out through the environmental and social selection procedure to ensure the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

To this end, an Environmental and Social Management Framework aligned with the internal procedures of the FIRCA and the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund will be prepared and include in the full proposal development phase. This framework, which includes the Environmental and Social Management Plan, will specify all the impacts related to the project as well as the associated risk mitigation plan.

Due to the nature of the activities identified, the project can be classified as category B.
In this context, not all Category A sub-projects will be eligible for funding for this project.

The table below presents the potential impacts and risks as well as the additional assessment and management required for compliance with the fifteen principles of the Adaptation Fund.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	**No further assessment required for compliance**	**Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance**
Compliance with the Law	✓	Risk: Incompliance with all applicable domestic and international laws and regulations. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The IE will ensure that the project will comply with applicable domestic and international law, as well as a description of the legal and regulatory framework for any project activity that may require prior permission.
Access and Equity	✓	Risk: Inability to ensure and monitor fair and equitable access to all community members. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Low Measures: The IE will ensure that the project should provide fair and equitable access to project benefits by all community members that are inclusive, and will be designed and implemented in a way that will not impede access of any group to the essential services and rights mentioned in the principle by: 1) conducting stakeholder mapping in order to identify the potential beneficiaries, rivals, disputants, marginalized, or vulnerable people.

		2) using a risk analysis to identify and assess the risk of impeding access to essential rights and services, and of exacerbating existing inequalities
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	✓	Risk: Impose any disproportionate adverse impacts on marginalized and vulnerable groups. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Moderate/High Measures: Although during the project design and concept note development, the marginalized and vulnerable groups were identified and consulted, more in-depth analysis and intensive consultations will be done during full proposal development, including identify and quantify the groups mentioned in the principle, describe the characteristics and Identify adverse impacts that each marginalized and vulnerable group are likely to experience, as well as monitoring that may be needed during the project implementation.
Human Rights	✓	Risk: Occurrence of human rights violations Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Moderate/High Measures: The project will adhere to national and international human rights standards, policies, rules and regulations, including UDHR. IE will ensure that human rights issues will be part of consultations with stakeholders during the identification and/or formulation of the project, provide an overview of the relevant human rights issues (if any) and monitor the implementation.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	✓	Risk: Unequal access for men and women Likelihood: Moderate Potential impact: Moderate/High Measures: Gender will be mainstreamed in all project components. An initial gender analysis was provided, and an in-depth analysis will be completed at the full proposal development stage. IE will assess current situation, potential risks and legal and regulatory context and will pro-actively take measures to promote gender equality to ensure equal access to benefits and that there are no disproportionate adverse effects.
Core Labour Rights	✓	Risk: The project activities do not meet the core labour standards due to limited knowledge on labour rights standards. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The project will adhere to core labour rights and incorporate ILO standards in the design and implementation, as well as create awareness of how the standards may apply.
Indigenous Peoples	**No risk observed**	
Involuntary Resettlement	**No risk observed**	
Protection of Natural Habitats	**No risk observed**	

Conservation of Biological Diversity	✓	Risk: Loss of biological diversity Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: Project activities related to restoration of ecological balance aim to enhance biodiversity conservation. IE will identify: 1) the presence in or near the project area of important biological diversity; 2) potential of a significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity and 3) describe the measures to be taken to minimize impacts.
Climate Change	✓	Risk: Increase in greenhouse gas emissions Likelihood: Low Potential Impact: High Measures: The project will contribute to climate change adaptation measures. No GHG emissions anticipated. The project will demonstrate compliance by carrying out a qualitative risk assessment for each of the mentioned drivers of climate change, plus any impact by the project on carbon capture and sequestration capacity.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	✓	Risk: Increase pollution and resources inefficiency Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The project will adhere to established national and international pollution standards, as well as minimize all sources and forms of energy, water, and other resources in a reasonable and cost-effective way, as well as the production of waste and the release of pollutants.
Public Health	✓	Risk: Negative impact on public health Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The project design will ensure that public health is not adversely affected by performing health impact screening and assessment in compliance with the relevant WHO recommended practices.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	**No risk observed**	
Lands and Soil Conservation	✓	Risk: Degradation or conversion of productive lands that provides ecosystem services Likelihood: Low Potential impact: Moderate/High Measures: The project will promote conservation of soil and land resources as the soil conservation will be incorporated in project design and implementation. The IE will identify the presence of fragile soils and potential soil loss activities, as well as measures that will be taken to minimize productive land degradation or ecosystem service impacts.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

This section will be completed at the full proposal stage

B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

This section will be completed at the full proposal stage

C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

This section will be completed at the full proposal stage

D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan, in compliance with the ESP and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund

This section will be completed at the full proposal stage

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators, including one or more core outcome indicators of the Adaptation Fund Results Framework, and in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

This section will be completed at the full proposal stage

F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project objective(s)	**Project objective indicator(s)**	**Result of the fund**	**Fund performance indicator**	**Grant amount (USD)**
Impact: The resilience of local communities made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change, is improved through the promotion of social cohesion and the sustainable management of water resources, agricultural and pastoral areas in the Bafing region				
Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change	Area of grazing areas with sanitary infrastructure for livestock (vaccination parks, veterinary centres and offices) set up	Outcome 4: Increased adaptability within relevant services in the development sector and infrastructure assets	4.2. Improved physical infrastructure to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	1,216,188
	Area of community parks developed/rehabilitated at the village level			
	Area of community grazing areas developed for local ranchers			
Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change	Number of newsletters disseminated in communities	Outcome 4: Increased adaptability within relevant services in the development sector and infrastructure assets	4.1. Responsiveness of development sector services to the changing needs of the changing and variable climate	1,915,462
	Number of relay teams set up for the management and maintenance of collection equipment, transmission of agrometeorological data			
	Number of water reservoirs developed		4.2. Improved physical infrastructure to withstand climate	
	Area of community production perimeters developed/rehabilitated			

Project objective(s)	Project objective indicator(s)	Result of the fund	Fund performance indicator	Grant amount (USD)
			change and variability-induced stress	
Promotion of an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition for natural resources between farmer and herder and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change	Number of priority PMA recipients funded	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 Percentage of households and communities with safer access to livelihoods	693,131
	Availability of a local transhumance management manual	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and implement resilience measures	7.1. Number of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	
	Number of pastoralists and local communities trained or sensitized on current regulations		7.2. Number of targeted development strategies with integrated climate change priorities applied	
Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities	Availability of an early warning system on transhumance flows in the Bafing region	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and implement resilience measures	7.2. Number of targeted development strategies with integrated climate change priorities applied	233,661
	Number of visits organized on developed pastoral areas, transhumance routes and above-ground fodder production sites			
	Number of visits organized on community agricultural production perimeters with water control			
	Number of organized exchange trips on the production and use of biopesticides and biofertilizers			
	Number of workshops/exchange trips organized with delegations from regional councils			
	Number of workshops and exchange trips with universities, extension centres and agricultural training schools on project achievements			

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

G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

This section will be completed at the full proposal stage

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

This section will be completed at the full proposal stage

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[2]

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement.

LIADE Dissahonon Marie Sylvie Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority Environmental Engineer, Technical Assistant in charge of Climate Resource Mobilization	Date: August, 17, 2023

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

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Climate Change Strategy, National Development Plan National Development Plan, National Agricultural Investment Plan, National investment plan for climate-smart agriculture) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

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

ATSIN Yao Léon
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: August, 17, 2023	Tel. and email: +225 2722528181 atsiny@firca.ci
Project Contact Person: AYEMOU Djatin Edmond	
Tel. and email: +225 0707880380 ayemou@firca.ci	

ADAPTATION FUND

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 17th August 2023

Adaptation Fund Project ID:
Country: **Côte d'Ivoire**

Title of Project/Programme: **project to strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable due to farmer-breeder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change**

Type of IE (NIE/MIE): **National Implementing Entity (NIE)**
Implementing Entity: **Fonds Interprofessionel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles (FIRCA)**
Executing Entity/ies: **Conseil Régional du Bafing**

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	**December 2023**
Completion date of PFG	**May 2024**

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Stakeholders' workshops for validating the project design and inputs for full proposal development	Workshop reports, validated project design, improved design, inputs to the design process	10,800
Field visits in the project area for validating project design and obtaining inputs for full project proposal development	Validated project design	11,300
Workshop for full project proposal development (Detailed analysis of project components; Development of project log frame and results framework; Detailed project budget development)	Well described and detailed Project components Detailed Project Logframe and Results Framework developed. Detailed and concrete project budget Full Project Proposal developed	17,900
Development of the environmental and social management framework (ESMF)	ESMF report	5,750
Implementing Entity's Management Fee		4,250
Total Project Formulation Grant		**50,000**

C. Implementing Entity

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

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
ATSIN Yao Léon		August, 17th 2023	AYEMOU Djatin Edmond	+225 0707 880 380	ayemou@firca.ci

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM

N° 00004 /MINEDD/CAB/CGPP/PNCC/ld

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline – Travail

Abidjan, le 16 AOUT 2023

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

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

Subject: Endorsement of the concept note for the project **"Strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable by farmers-breeder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change"**.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, I confirm that the above project proposal is in line with the government's national priorities for implementing adaptation activities to reduce the negative impacts and risks posed by climate change in Côte d'Ivoire.
Indeed, climate action, which is intended to be cross-cutting, must be carried out on a small scale, and local authorities are an essential link in this process. This proposal for an Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) project is designed to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change through locally-driven actions.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund.

Please accept our compliments of the highest esteem.

Sincerely

LIADE Dissahonon Marie Sylvie
Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority
Environmental Engineer, Technical Assistant in charge of Climate Resource Mobilization
Tel: +225 07 57 39 35 15
Email : dissahononliade@gmail.com

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM

N° 000004 /MINEDD/CAB/CGPP/PNCC/Id

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline – Travail

Abidjan, le 16 AOUT 2023

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Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable * Autorité Nationale Désignée du Fonds d'Adaptation (FA) * Le Point Focal

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