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Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-fourth Meeting
Bonn, Germany, 8-9 October 2024

PROPOSAL FOR LLA SINGLE COUNTRY FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: LLA - Regular-sized Project Full Proposal

Country/Region: Cote d'Ivoire
Project Title: 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
Thematic Focal Area: Agriculture, Water management
Implementing Entity: Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice(FIRCA)
Executing Entities: Baring Regional Council
AF Project ID: AF00000365
IE Project ID:
Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): 4,950,000
Reviewer and contact person: Rywon Yang
Co-reviewer(s): Alyssa Gomes
IE Contact Person:

Technical Summary	The project "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" 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. This will be done through the four components below: Component 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change (USD 1,491,401); Component 2: Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change (USD 1,274,357); Component 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 (USD 903,050). Component 4: Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities (USD 497,596) Requested financing overview:

	Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 395,808 Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 4,562,212 Implementing Fee: USD 387,788 Financing Requested: USD 4,950,000 The initial technical review raises some issues, such as a need for improvements in the locally led adaptation approach, insufficient details on the target area and beneficiaries, and ESP compliance related to USPs, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.
Date:	6 September 2024

Review Criteria	**Questions**	**Comments First Round (6 September 2024)**
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	**Yes.**
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	**Yes.** Côte d'Ivoire has one of the highest levels of vulnerability to climate change in the world, ranking 142nd out of 182 countries according to the ND-GAIN matrix (2019). The country has a high exposure to rising temperatures and sea levels, variability in rainfall, longer and more intense dry seasons, coastal erosion, and extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and bushfires, severely affecting the agro-pastoral sector.
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	**Yes.** As per the Endorsement letter dated July 16, 2024.
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than one hundred(100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one hundred(100) pages for its annexes?	**Yes.** The proposal amounts to 99 pages for the fully developed project document and 13 pages for annexes.
	3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country and/or the local actors in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	**Cleared.** Farmers and pastoralists are currently experiencing significant challenges due to climate change, such as declining agricultural yields, diminished grazing lands, and increasing conflicts over limited water and food

		resources, exacerbated by prolonged dry seasons and irregular rainfall. The proposed project is designed to enhance their adaptive capacity to manage and mitigate these climate-related impacts more effectively. This project includes two categories of unidentified sub-projects (USPs): partially unidentified sub-projects(localities) and entirely unidentified sub-projects. While it is understood that the exact location will be decided after the project launch, more information on the potential target areas and beneficiaries needs to be provided. **CR 1:** Please provide additional details on the target departments of Touba, Puaninou, and Koro) with the following information: - Characteristics of these departments: Provide information on geographical, ecological, and other relevant features of these areas, including a map highlighting these departments and the candidate project areas, along with potential transhumance routes, would be beneficial. - Land ownership status: Clarify the land ownership status in these areas and any potential conflicts that may arise regarding land use for the project activities. While some discussion on this topic was covered during the consultation, it is important to confirm whether these considerations apply to all potential target areas. The information provided about direct beneficiaries is insufficient to fully understand the direct and indirect impacts of the project. While the project includes USPs, meaning exact details cannot be provided until locations

		are identified post-inception and some activities will be implemented through a call for proposals, more information is needed to grasp the scope, number, and characteristics of potential direct and indirect beneficiaries. For example, the project mentions targeting farmers, livestock breeders' organizations, youth and women's groups, and individuals for income-generating activities (IGA). However, it remains unclear how many farmers, organizations, and groups exist in the target departments and, among them, how many and what types will directly or indirectly benefit from the project. **CR 2:** Please provide more beneficiary information: - A comprehensive overview of the population in the target departments, including socio-economic status, demographic profiles, and key characteristics. - Breakdown of potential direct/indirect beneficiaries per output, considering that each component and output has different activities and locations. - Inclusion of gender-disaggregated indicators and targets in the project results framework for all activities
	4. Does the project/programme enable devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level? Does it give local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated.	**Not cleared.** The Bafing Regional Council, a local government body, is the main decision-maker and project owner. However, for a Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) project, it is important to show how this decision-making process is devolved to the lowest level.

		Currently, most project activities are outsourced to consultants and service providers, who will likely define, prioritize, and design the adaptation actions. While the proposal mentions local participation through 33 committees, the exact role and responsibilities, composition, and women's participation remain unclear. The only output where the beneficiaries directly receive funding is Output 3.5, which accounts for up to 10% of the total project execution cost, yet details about this output are also unclear. **CAR 1:** As a locally led adaptation project, please elaborate further on how the beneficiaries will have more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, and implemented, how progress is monitored, and how success is evaluated. **CR 3:** Please provide further details on activities under output 3.5, including, but not limited to, i) How the two calls for proposals, the selection of 50 projects, and the involvement of 250 participants will be structured and interconnected, ii) types of activities that will be targeted, iii) the process requirements the Bafing Regional Council will take to avoid the sub-projects causing maladaptation throughout the implementation of selected sub-projects. The 33 committees will play important roles in the proposed project. Activity 4.1.1 plans for 10 periodic workshops between the EE and the committees. However, it is unclear whether this approach will ensure effective management and communication with these numerous committees throughout the project implementation and adequately track the various activities on the ground.

		CR 4: Please clarify the management and communication structure and strategy between the EE and the committees throughout project implementation. **CR 5:** In Activity 1.1.3, please clarify how resources will be generated to operate the infrastructures and provide details on the accounting and reporting system for these resources.
	5. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? Does the project/programme address structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups?	**Not cleared.** While the proposal describes the structural inequalities women face, it is unclear how the project will address these inequalities and empower women or other vulnerable groups besides output 3.5, which specifically targets women. **CR 6:** Please clarify how the project will ensure the empowerment of women throughout its implementation. **CR 7:** The Gender Action Plan (GAP) includes goals and indicators for identified activities. Please include specific targets for these goals. **CR 8:** The project results framework should contain gender-disaggregated indicators and targets for all outputs. Please revise the framework accordingly.
	6. Is the project / programme cost effective?	**Yes. (pages 32-24)** This project aims to prevent conflicts between farmers and herders, which frequently lead to economic damages such as crop destruction, retaliatory slaughter of animals, or significant financial liabilities for breeders, costing between $80,000 and $100,000 annually. Compared to other alternatives, the proposed solutions are both feasible and more cost-effective.

	7. Is the project / programme consistent with national, sub-national or local sustainable development strategies, national, sub-national or local development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	**Not cleared. (pages 34-37)** The project aligns with Côte d'Ivoire's NDC and NAP, which prioritize agriculture, access to water, and land use as priority sectors. It also supports other national policies such as the National Development Plan, National Strategy for Sustainable Development, National Climate Change Program, National Agricultural Investment Programme, National Strategy on Climate-Smart Agriculture in Côte d'Ivoire, National Drought Control Plan, National Plan to combat desertification and land degradation, and Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing Region. **CR 9**: Please clarify how the project aligns with the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) of Côte d'Ivoire.
	8. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Does the project provide support to local actors and build their capacities to comply with the standards?	**Not cleared. (pages 37-42)** The proposal identifies relevant laws and regulations across various sectors, such as agriculture, livestock, labor, rural land, water, and environmental protection. During the concept note stage, responses were provided on the conformity of the Law on Transhumance and the Law on Rural Land and how this project will comply with the obligations set forth by the laws. However, the responses are not included in the proposal. **CR 10**: Please specify how the Law on Transhumance and Livestock Movements and the Law on Rural Land Tenure are relevant to the project and detail how the project will comply with the obligations set forth by the laws. **CR 11**: The proposal includes several infrastructure activities. The Environmental Code of 2023, particularly Article 68 concerning building permits, is relevant. Please provide further information on how this project will

		conform to the processes and obligations outlined in this code.
	9. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources? Does the project enhance collaboration across sectors and enhance efficiencies and good practice?	**Not cleared.** The proposal identifies possible duplication between project PCR-CI and the proposed project. While PCR-CI was in the design phase during the concept note development phase of the proposed project, it is currently under implementation. **CR 12:** Please double-check for the complementarity or avoidance of duplication with PCR-CI.
	10. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons, in particular managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant? Does it contribute to building and institutionalizing local capacities?	**Not cleared.** The proposal includes various activities within and outside of Component 4 related to capacity building, manual development, and information dissemination, including agrometeorological data. However, most activities involve top-down dissemination of data and knowledge. The proposal does not demonstrate how local and traditional knowledge will be integrated or how it will contribute to institutionalizing local capacities. **CR 13:** Please address CAR 1 and further strengthen and streamline the knowledge management activities by detailing how local knowledge will be captured, effectively disseminated, and received by local communities. Also, explain how feedback and lessons learned will be incorporated into knowledge products and how this process will contribute to institutionalizing local capacities.

		CR 14: Please clarify how various manuals and the experiences of different committees will be documented and utilized. While several knowledge products will be generated outside of Component 4, these are not reflected in the project results framework. **CR 15:** Please incorporate indicators and targets related to knowledge management activities for Outcomes 1 through 3 into the project results framework.
	11. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved and encouraged all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions? Did the consultative process consider and address gender-based, economic and other inequalities in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Not cleared.** A series of consultations were conducted with various local stakeholders from November to June 2024. While the proposal details the stakeholders involved, the purpose, agenda, and methodology of the consultations, it does not clarify the outcomes or how they were incorporated into the proposal design. While not meaningful in terms of the number of women who were consulted in these consultations. **CR 16:** Please provide an in-depth consultation report and explain how the outcomes of the consultation were integrated into the design of the proposal.
	12. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	**Not cleared.** Without AF's funding, the conflictual environment resulting from limited access to water and land resources will only be exacerbated by climate change. Without co-financing, the project intervention will achieve its objective. However, as stated in CAR 1, the LLA approach needs further development.

		CR 17: Please address CAR 1 and provide further explanation in conjunction with the response to CAR 1.
	13. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	**Yes.** The proposal is aligned with outcomes 4, 6, and 7, as described on pages 74-75.
	14. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project? Does the project/programme support long-term development of local governance processes, and improve the capacity of local institutions to ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions over the long term?	**Not cleared.** The proposed project includes measures to ensure its sustainability: solutions for the long-term operation of the local management committees, financial operation of infrastructure, capacity building, promotion of local savings, etc. However, the LLA approach needs further clarification. **CR 18:** Please address CAR 1 and further develop, if necessary, how the locally-led adaptation actions will be sustained after the project.
	15. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?	**Not cleared.** Potential impacts and risks have been assessed in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund. **CAR 2:** In Sections E and K, related to environmental and social screening, please remove any statements indicating that the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed during the full project proposal development to avoid confusion.
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	**Yes.** The requested financing is USD 4,950,000.
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 10 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	**Yes.**

		The IE management fee is within the cap and is 8.5% of the total project budget before the fee.
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?	**Yes.** The execution costs are within the cap at 8.6% of the total project/programme budget.
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	**Yes.**
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? Do the implementation modalities enable giving local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed and implemented?	**Not cleared.** Please refer to CAR 1.
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management? Do local stakeholders contribute to the design and management of the project risk management?	**Not cleared.** Section B of Part III identifies land-securing issues as a possible risk. **CR 19:** Please elaborate further by addressing CR 1 and further assess related risks and develop management measures. **CR 20:** Please provide information on how local stakeholders contribute to the design and management of the project's risk management.
	3. Are there measures in place for the management of environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? Do local actors contribute to developing and managing these measures?	**Not cleared.** The AF's Environmental and Social Policy states '*For all project/s programmes that have the potential to cause environmental social harm(i.e. all Category A and B projects/programmes), the implementing entity shall prepare an environmental and social assessment that*

		identifies environmental social risks, including any potential risks associated with the Fund's environmental and social principles.' (§30) **CR 21:** As the proposal identifies this project as Category B, please provide an Environmental and Social Assessment. The proposal outlines and justifies the USPs and allocates budget for ESP compliance work but lacks detailed information in the ESMP. **CR 22:** Please provide an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for the USPs in the ESMP, including the following information: - A detailed description of the process that will be applied during project implementation to ensure ESP compliance for the USPs, - Roles and responsibilities with a focus on the local actors for each step of the process stated in 1), - How consultation and gender considerations will be incorporated into these processes - A monitoring system of the ESP compliance for the USPs.
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	**Yes.** (page 96)
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	**Yes.** (page 96)
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	**Yes.**
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and	**Not cleared.**

	indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund? Do monitoring and innovation arrangement enable monitoring by the community and local actors (including by deploying innovative tools)?	**CAR 3:** Please include the submission schedule for the following documents in the monitoring plan in Section D of Part III: • Project Inception Report • Project Performance Report (PPR) • Audited Financial Statements • Project Completion Report • Mid-Term Evaluation • Terminal Evaluation Additionally, include the corresponding budget plan for these documents. For further information, (Please refer to Project Performance & Reporting page of AF website for further information) **CR 23:** Please address CAR 1 and clarify how monitoring and innovation arrangements enable monitoring by the community and local actors.
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	**Not cleared.** **CR 24:** Please address CAR 3 and revise if necessary.
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?	**Not cleared.** The project results framework must include at least the core impact indicator "Number of beneficiaries including estimations for direct and indirect beneficiaries." The project may also benefit from reporting on other relevant core impact indicators that may apply. Please refer to five core indicators of AF: pages 2-3of AF's results framework: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf

		Please follow the guidance for reporting on Core Impact Indicators - https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/methodologies-for-reporting-adaptation-fund-core-impact-indicators-march-2014/ **CR 25:** Please include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework in the project results framework (Section E. Part III) and update the alignment with the Adaptation Fund results framework (Section F. Part III).
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	**Yes.** (pages 96)

LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

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**

Country: **COTE D'IVOIRE**

Thematic Focal Area: **Agriculture / Water resources**

Type of Implementing Entity: **National Implementing Entity**

Implementing Entity: **Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA)**

Executing Entities: **Bafing Regional Council**

Amount of Financing Requested: **4,950,000** (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

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

NOTE: The LOE should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities

Stage of Submission:

☐ This proposal has been submitted before including at a different stage (pre-concept, concept, fully- developed proposal)

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

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

Please note that fully-developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document, and 100 pages for the annexes.

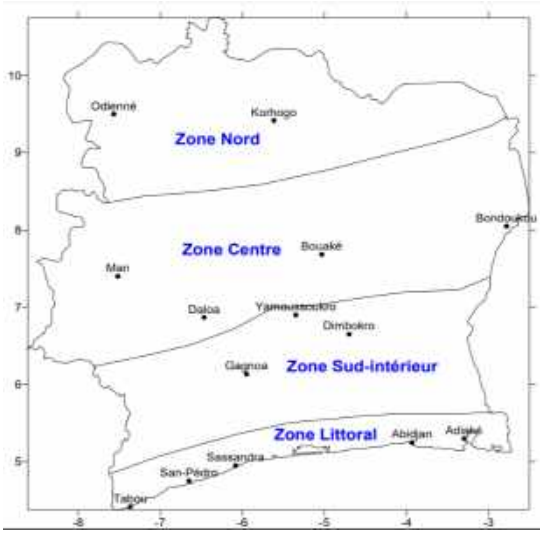
Project/Program Background and Context:

Overview

Côte d'Ivoire is a West African country located along the Gulf of Guinea. It has a total area of 322,462 square kilometers. 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 rainfallof 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. Ivory Coast'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 (eg 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 Ivory Coast	
Districts	***Regions***
Snare	Aries, Iffou, N'zi, Moronou
Comoe	Indenie-Djuablin, South-Comoé
Denguele	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*

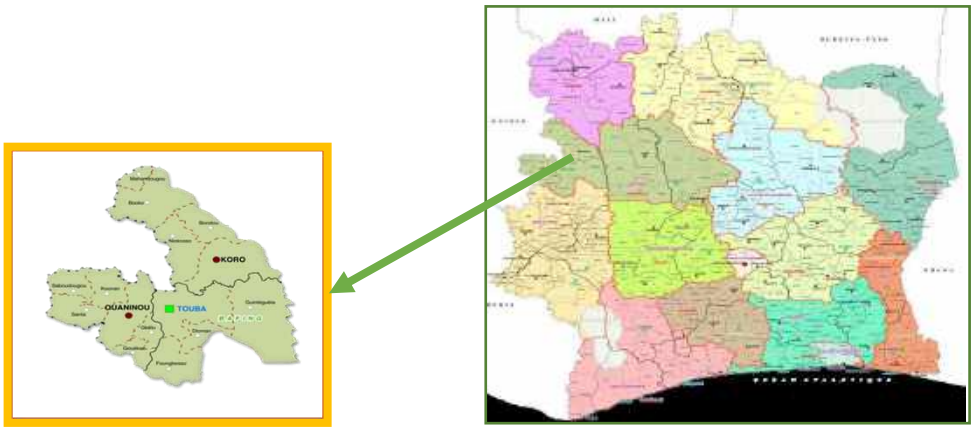
Source: Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, 2017

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 8,720km2. 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 enrollment 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.

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.

[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 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 neighboring 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 kilometers 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 center and north, is characterized 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).

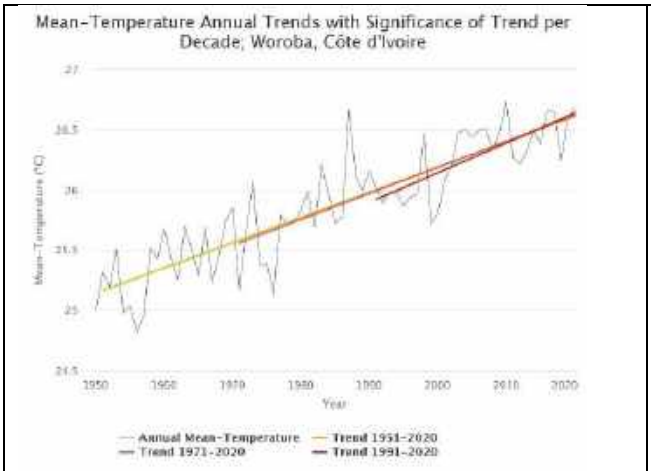


Figure 3:*Average temperatures recorded in Woroba District (Bafing Region and Worodougou Region) from 1951 to 2020. Source: World Bank Climate Portal*

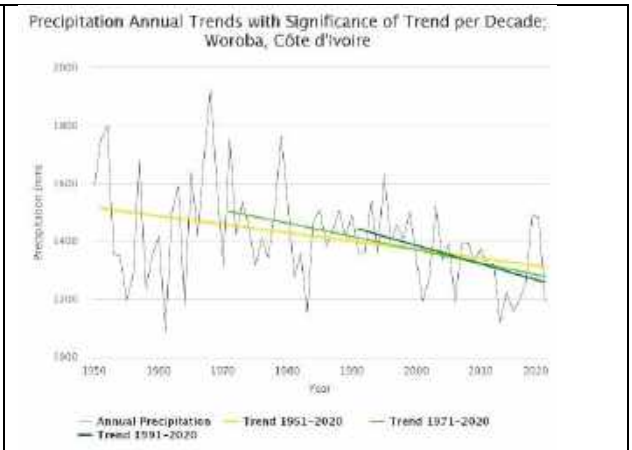


Figure 4:*Average rainfall recorded in Woroba District (Bafing Region and Worodougou Region) from 1951 to 2020. Source: World Bank Climate Portal*

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

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

[4]Source: fr.weatherspark.com (1980 to 2016)

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

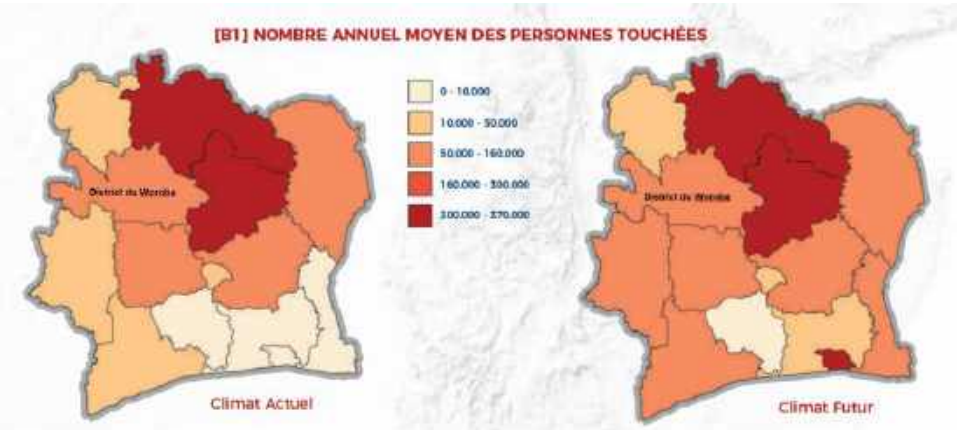
Located between the 8th and 9th degrees north latitude and between the 7th and 8th degrees west longitude, the Bafing region is above the 8th parallel classified as a zone of high climate vulnerability by the vulnerability profile in Côte d'Ivoire.

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

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

[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 basis of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR5 - www.ipcc.ch).
[7]Climate Change National Strategy 2015 - 2020

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 feeders 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 losses 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.

Area	*Main climate change impacts*	*Resulting vulnerability*
North Zone	• Decrease of precipitation, 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 agricultural 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 agricultural 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 wet 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.

Gender analysis

The gender analysis carried out gives us these results on the profile of activities, access and control of resources and the structure of decision-making power. A comprehensive gender analysis report has been designed and can be found in Annex 1.

Activity profile

Generally speaking, the discussions showed that the populations of the communities met are mainly farmers and breeders. The women of these communities devote themselves mainly to agriculture, growing vegetables and food crops. Some also have a few heads of livestock (cattle, sheep, poultry), which they sell in case of emergency or during lean periods. Young men, for their part, are moving towards cash crops, notably cashew trees, as well as market gardening, livestock breeding and commerce. Regarding the phenomenon of transhumance, young people are members of village committees. Their role is to ensure the protection of crops during the passage of transhumant animals.

It emerges from the discussions that there is a sexual division of work. The men are in charge of tasks related to the preparation of the land and soil (clearing/felling, making mounds/planks, plowing) and the spreading of fertilizers and phytosanitary treatments as well as cutting stakes for the plants. creeping or in the case of tomato cultivation. As for women, they are in charge of weeding, transplanting, harvesting and post-harvest activities. Sowing, nursery, planting and watering activities are mixed.

Sociological considerations lead to a certain inequality in the distribution of tasks between men and women. Indeed, women are often assigned the reproductive role. However, since they contribute to household expenses and provide for their own needs, men allow them to carry out their own activities. However, they must fully complete their household chores and help their husbands with work on the plots before carrying out their personal activities.

The effects of climate change vary across generations, age, income sources and gender of the individual. The different points of view showed a depletion of natural water resources, mainly due to the pressure exerted on them by animals and communities. During periods of drought and erratic rainfall, women, as primary caregivers, work harder to ensure food security within the household. This places additional pressure on girls, who often have to leave school to help their mothers manage this increased load.

In the study area, sources of income vary by gender. For women, the main source of income is the marketing of market gardening, which is practiced by all women. Indeed, the income earned from the marketing of these crops allows them to (i) finance the reconstitution of input funds for the following campaign; (ii) to support their spouses with household expenses and (iii) to meet their personal needs. Income from growing cash crops (cashew nuts) and livestock, for a marginal number of women, constitutes a second source of income. As for young people, considered small farmers, they derive their income, their food and above all their dignity from agriculture. At the male level, there are three (3) main sources of income: (i) cash crops (cashew nuts, cotton), market gardening and livestock.

Furthermore, depending on age groups, affinities or economic interests, the large group is subdivided into small groups. These groups essentially have the following activities: (i) mutual assistance between members for rural activities for the provision of services in the fields of the men of the village (for a preferential rate), or in the fields of neighboring villages (on the basis paid contracts); (ii) the establishment of community plots for market gardeners and food growers; (iii)

carrying out fun activities (young people) and (iv) generally setting up women's tontines. The income earned from activities linked to the provision of services carried out within the framework of the groups allows women in particular to contribute to certain community expenses.

Access and control of resources

The main resources concerned are land and water. Concerning the land resource, according to the considerations of the majority of the communities visited, women only have access to land through their husbands. Indeed, in these communities, women do not have the right to land ownership. Access to land by women and young people is through community donation or very rarely through inheritance. For water resources, they have the same access rights as men. However, the constraints linked to the distance which separates the village from perennial water sources often constitute a barrier to their access in the dry season. Breeders generally use surface water for livestock. This fact makes them vulnerable to access to water during dry seasons. However, when it comes to resource control, women have full control over most of the resources used, with the exception of land for cash crop cultivation.

Structure of decision-making power

Sociologically, women do not have decision-making power in the communities they meet. They cannot lead the village or be part of the village's notability. As for the young men (16 to 35 years old), they are in groups and supervised by older men. These supervisors represent them in the village notability. These powers are reserved for older men. However, in the communities visited, the women and young men are very well organized. Indeed, they are grouped within women's and youth organizations led by presidents whose role is to: (i) represent these entities during meetings or ceremonies outside the village and (ii) mobilize women and youth for internal meetings and community projects.

At the household level, women are dependent on their husbands for decisions regarding the household and the activities they carry out. Indeed, on a sociological level, the man is the head of the household. As a result, it is up to him to take charge of household expenses and the allocation of financial resources according to household expenses. Furthermore, in the culture of the peoples of the region (Mahou, Yacouba, Kpa, etc.), children belong to the “father”. He is therefore free to make all decisions concerning them. Women, for their part, play the role of advisors. Concerning decisions related to income management, women are completely autonomous in the management of income earned from their activities. As a result, they are free to decide to help their husbands with household expenses. We note a relative empowerment of women in the choice of crops to cultivate and the management of income from these plots. Depending on the social context, young people are linked to older men in order to better learn family management.

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 peels, 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.

These challenges of adaptation, exacerbated by the issue of transhumance, which concerns localities in the north, center and south of the region, go beyond the framework of a single locality or village in the Bafing region. Animals entering the northern border of the Bafing region (department of Koro) pass through the central zone (department of Touba) to end up in villages in the south-western zone (department of Ouaninou). In short, all the departments in the region are affected by the phenomenon of transhumance and the resulting conflicts between farmers and herders, as well as their impact on social cohesion within local communities in the Bafing region.

The problem of conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change, and felt by the local communities (villages), has been brought to the attention of the various customary and administrative authorities in the region and has been the subject of several consultations.

On the basis of these consultations, the Bafing Regional Council, a decentralized administrative entity responsible at local level for promoting economic, social, environmental and cultural development, health, and for land use planning, development planning, environmental protection and natural resource management, has drawn up this project proposal with the local communities.

It is a direct response to the needs expressed by local communities in the Bafing region and is aligned with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The project targets rural populations in the Bafing region, mainly farmers and livestock breeders, and aims to implement specific adaptation measures relating to sustainable land management, water resource management and the promotion of sustainable farming and livestock breeding practices.
It will also help to build local capacity to manage the climate risks exacerbated by transhumance in this region, and to improve coordination between the various players (customary authorities, land chiefs, socio-economic groups, etc.) involved in managing transhumance and combating climate change at regional level. It will also help to create an atmosphere conducive to peaceful coexistence between herders and farmers on the one hand, and between these players and local communities on the other.

Its implementation will be based on participatory and inclusive local governance mechanisms, involving farmers, livestock breeders and local communities in steering and management bodies (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities). This will strengthen the decision-making power and ownership of the project by these stakeholders and local communities.

The proposed project addresses local adaptation issues that are identified, formulated and implemented by local communities, hence the request for funding under the LLA window.

The intervention proposed for financing from the Adaptation Fund 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 results are aligned with the Adaptation Fund strategic results framework, in particular:

- Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant services in the development sector and infrastructure assets.

- Result 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas.
- Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations to promote and implement resilience measures.

Finally, the proposed project is consistent with regional, national and international strategies and plans. It is part of the Strategic Development Plan of the Bafing Region 2021-2025, aligned with the National Development Plan 2021-2025 of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, the National Strategy for Promotion of Green Jobs, the National Climate Change Program, the National Second Generation Agricultural Investment Program (2018-2025), the National Plan to Combat Drought, the National Plan to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation, the National Adaptation Plan, the Strategy for Climate Smart Agriculture, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) document. In addition, issues directly related to goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15 and 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are also considered.

Project LLA approach

This proposal falls within the scope of Locally-Led Adaptation (LLA) projects. It is carried by the Bafing Regional Council. The project will use a mixed approach combining two (2) main types of intervention: (i) "partially unidentified sub-projects: specific activities identified, location to be determined" and (ii) "entirely unidentified sub-projects within a fixed framework ". The partially unidentified sub-projects mainly concern the construction of community infrastructure (grazing areas, water points, community plots for agricultural production, transhumance routes) for the benefit of vulnerable communities in the intervention zone. These activities will essentially be implemented by mobilizing service providers selected through calls for tender. The unidentified sub-projects in a fixed framework will be selected through a call for projects and will focus mainly on setting up income-generating activities (IGAs). These sub-projects will target farmers' and livestock breeders' organizations, youth and women's groups, and individuals with projects in the Bafing region. The Regional Council will first publish the eligibility criteria for calls for projects, and will examine the eligibility of all submitted projects. When publishing calls, the Regional Council will ensure that all communication materials highlighting the main eligibility criteria are available to all potential candidates.

Project Implementation Area

This project will be implemented in the three administrative all departments of the Bafing region (Touba, Ouaninou, and Koro), particularly in localities 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 localities/villages close to the routes most used by internal and cross-border transhumant herds during the dry season. The definitive choice of beneficiaries' localities, within these departments, will be done after final consultation with relevant stakeholders. The choice of direct beneficiaries will be made during the implementation of the project according to the vulnerability criteria which will be decided in conjunction with the local communities through the village technical committees (VTC).
In accordance with the USP guidelines, two (2) main types of intervention will be financed under this project: (i) "partially unidentified sub-projects: specific activities identified, location to be determined" and (ii) "entirely unidentified sub-projects: projects within a fixed framework. The partially unidentified sub-projects relate to community investments (development of technical perimeters for agricultural production, development of pastoral areas for livestock activities and assistance to strengthen adaptation capacities). For these sub-projects, the specific activities to be implemented have been identified; however, the location of the sites has yet to be determined. Entirely unidentified sub-projects within a fixed framework concerning income-generating activities that will be selected by a call for projects, according to the eligibility or exclusion criteria relating to the environmental, social and economic aspects defined in the table below.

Table 4: the eligibility or exclusion criteria

Economic criteria	Environmental criteria	Social criteria
The cost of the sub-project, The execution time, The location and accessibility of the site, The self-financing capacity (CAF) of the activity Turnover (CA) Note: within the framework of sub-projects submitted for financing, this will involve, with regard to the level of vulnerability of potential project leaders, minimum criteria which will be set to facilitate access	Category B and C Project responding to a need for local adaptation in relation to the issues identified Have a plot or site outside the protected area of the State (classified forests, parks and reserves, etc.) Project not leading to excessive use of chemical and veterinary products Have a mechanism for managing pesticides and other products inherent to the implementation of the project Project promoting good production (agriculture, livestock, AIC) and processing (small processing, etc.) practices Note: In the case of this proposal, all category A sub-projects will automatically be ineligible for funding. Only category B or C sub-projects will be subject to prior examination, leading to the development of an environmental and social management plan, if applicable.	Have a non-conflict and accessible plot/site Present a beneficiary selection process ensuring equitable participation of different social strata Taking into account vulnerable people, young people and women Present the method of information on benefit sharing to all stakeholders Project contributing to gender equality and/or women's empowerment Information on the beneficiary or group

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/Program 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 benefit from developed 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	**1,090,097**
	Output 1.2. The capacities of local herders are strengthened to promote the sedentarization of their herds		**401,304**
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	Outcome 2: Farmers' adaptive capacities are strengthened to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change	**576,390**
	Output 2.2 Sustainable production techniques are used in production systems		**466,407**
	Output 2.3. Rural communities integrate climate data considerations into the implementation of their agricultural operations		**231,560**
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 A system for the sustainable management of transhumance flows and rangelands in the region is operational	Outcome 3.a Social cohesion is strengthened for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and herders	**97,256**
	Output 3.2 Conflict management mechanisms in the Bafing region are strengthened		**112,716**
	Output 3.3 Agricultural by-products and livestock waste are recovered as organic fertilizers	Outcome 3.b Agricultural and pastoral activities are integrated and diversify the livelihoods of local communities	**18,510**
	Output 3.4 Livestock feed sources are diversified through the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops		**41,061**
	Output 3.5 Women and youth in beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGAS)		**633,507**
4:Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities	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 generated is shared for learning about climate-resilient practices at local and national level	**325,324**
	Output 4.2Knowledge sharing with other communities and local authorities on the good practices implemented by the project in the Bafing region and the gains made is ensured.		**172,272**
5. Project/Program Execution cost			**395,808**
6. Total Project/Program Cost			**4,562,212**
7. Project/Program Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			**387,788**
Amount of Financing Requested			**4,950,000**

Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Program Implementation	January 2025
Mid-term Review (if planned)	January 2027
Project/Program Closing	December 2028
Terminal Evaluation	January 2029

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience. Specify how the project/programme enables devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level and gives local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated.

To be able to effectively implement concrete adaptation actions that will benefit farmers, food security in the region, or even the country, and contribute to climate resilience, the project was designed to be implemented under four key components:

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 tobenefit from hosting infrastructures that can provide them with the water and feeder essential for feeding livestock in the dry season. Similarly, the infrastructure that will be developed will allow the parking of local herds, thus avoiding wandering and consequently reducing the destruction of crops. The expected products and activities under component 1 are:

Output 1.1. Transhumant pastoralists benefit from developed pastoral areas 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 plots and sanitary infrastructurefor livestock offers the opportunity for livestock farmers to continue their activities and safeguard the productivity of their livestock. The implementation of all these activities will contribute to increasing the resilience of transhumant cross-border pastoralists to the worsening effects 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. To achieve Output 1.1, the project will deliver Activity 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 as follows:

Activity 1.1.1 Develop transhumance corridors

This will involve materializing the paths taken by the animals during the transhumance period. Along the route, markers marked in brightly colored ink will be placed at a distance of one kilometer, on either side of the route, to indicate the passage of animals. In areas heavily colonized by crops, hedges will be installed around the plots. The project will provide support for the materialization of 300 km of routes including 10 km lined with hedges along areas heavily colonized by agricultural activities.

Activity 1.1.2 Develop pastoral areas with health infrastructure for livestock along transhumance corridors

This will involve developing pastoral areas at the main animal entrances into the Bafing region and in areas with a high concentration of transhumant animals throughout the route within the Region.

At the main entrances, the project will support the establishment of two (2) pastoral zones. These pastoral areas will be made up of watering points, irrigated forage plots, detoxification baths, livestock

parks and veterinary offices, with a capacity to accommodate 1,000 to 1,500 head of transhumant cattle per day. The pastoral zone at the entrances will be built on 10 ha in total, including 7 ha of fodder plot and 3 ha to house other infrastructure. The forage plots will be sown with forage plants (panicum, Cajanus Caja, etc.). The watering point in each pastoral area will be equipped with a borehole powered by solar energy and water storage infrastructure with a capacity of 30,000 liters (3 tanks of 10,000 liters each), 5 water troughs (8 meters long, 0.8 m external width, and 0.4 meters depth each). The decal baths will consist of a waiting area (200 m2), a deeping tank (soaking tank) and a dripping area, over a built area of 1000 m2.
The livestock park will be built on an area of 0.5 ha. A veterinary office will be built; it will consist of a building with 3 rooms, one of which is for the storage of medicines and veterinary equipment and the other two intended for administrative activities. Furthermore, each pastoral zone at the entry posts will also house:

- a latrine block with 3 cabins including 2 cabins for men and one cabin for women
- a 100 m2 courtyard for the breeders to rest
- a gatehouse to house security officers.

Finally, trees will be planted to demarcate the entire site from the pastoral zone.

In the main concentration areas,The project will support the establishment of one (1) pastoral zone on the transhumance route within the region, with a capacity to accommodate 3,000 head of transhumant cattle. This pastoral area will include (a) a watering point, (b) a fodder plot, (c) a livestock yard, and (d) a vaccination yard. The pastoral zone will be built on an average area of 10 ha in total, including 5 ha of fodder plot and 5 ha to house other infrastructure. The forage plot will be sown with forage crops (panicum, Cajanus Caja, etc.). Food supplements will be provided, on the one hand, by local producers trained and supported in the production of hay and silage, and on the other hand, by suppliers of compound feed which could be installed as part of the Activities Income Generating. The watering point in the pastoral area will be equipped with a borehole powered by solar energy and water storage infrastructure with a capacity of 30,000 liters and 10 water troughs (8 meters long, 0.8 m exterior width, and 0.4 meters depth each). Two (2) livestock parks will be built on an area of 0.5 ha each. A sorting and care park including a containment corridor to facilitate animal care will be built over an area of 500 m2.
Furthermore, each pastoral zone at the concentration sites will house:

- a latrine block with 3 cabins;
- a 100 m2 courtyard for the breeders to rest.

Finally, trees will be planted to demarcate the entire site from the pastoral zone.

Activity 1.1.3 Establish a mechanism for managing transhumance corridors and grazing areas
The operational management of all pastoral infrastructures for transhumance will be ensured by the Bafing Regional Council, in conjunction with local communities and the competent technical structures of the Region. At the level of each locality/village where a pastoral zone will be created (entry post or concentration zone), a local committee will be formed to monitor the developed pastoral zones based on their usual practices.
The role of the local monitoring committee will be to:

- Participate in the definition of management rules for developed pastoral areas;
- Raise awareness among the community about welcoming transhumant herders and the rules for managing pastoral areas established in their localities;
- Monitor activities in these pastoral areas on behalf of village communities;
- Report to the community on infrastructure management.

These local monitoring committees will be provided with operating resources. They will be the main interlocutors of the Regional Council teams in charge of managing pastoral transhumance infrastructures in their respective localities.

The resources generated by the operation of these infrastructures will be used for their maintenance and ideally to strengthen the infrastructures for the management of transhumance in the Region. To this end, an infrastructure management manual will be developed at the start of the project.

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 extensivetype, 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 peels, 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 to be implemented as part of the project will strengthen the resilience of local breeders in the face of climatic hazards and will contribute to the preservation of the environment through the reduction of the removal of leaves and branches from trees and the establishment of legumes. trees around and on community grazing areas to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

To achieve Output 1.2, the project will deliver Activity 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 as follows:

Activity 1.2.1 Promote the production of forage crops and hay

In each community, project beneficiaries will be identified, sensitized and supported in the production of fodder crops. Fodder production will take place on open field plots and above ground.

For field production, priority will be given to local breeders already learning about fodder cultivation to feed their livestock. For this purpose, two (2) of them will be selected to be supported. The support will focus, on the one hand, on the improvement of their production practices and, on the other hand, on the installation of demonstration sites to serve as plots for the training of other breeders and any other interested actor. . This support will consist in particular of the supply of fodder seeds, the preparation of two (2) hectares of fodder plot, and support for fodder production. Part of the harvested fodder will be used to produce hay and silage. For the production of hay, the site will be equipped with a press for making bales, a closed and well-ventilated warehouse of 120 m2 for storing hay, two (02) drying tarpaulins of 50 m2 each. For the production of silage, the site will be equipped with a fodder crusher, a pit equipped with a tarpaulin for preserving the crushed fodder, shovels and forks for extracting the silage from the pits, a cart for transporting silage. Each site will also be equipped with small equipment including wheelbarrows, sickles, gloves, boots, machetes, files, etc.

Two (2) other local producers and the region's agricultural training school will be selected and supported for the production of above-ground fodder. Their sites will serve as demonstration plots for capacity building of other actors. The support will consist of providing the water supply infrastructure necessary for the deployment of this technology. Stakeholders will benefit from the construction of wells equipped with boosters powered by solar energy and the agricultural training school will be equipped with a borehole powered by solar energy and water storage infrastructure with a capacity of 5,000 liters. Above-ground cultivation will be carried out on a 50 m2 demonstration plot. For this purpose, an above-ground cultivation kit will be made available to beneficiaries. It consists of a shed covered with shade cloth. This shed will be equipped with shelves on which germination trays, made from recycled packaging, will be placed. Seed for soilless cultivation, mainly fodder corn, as well as small composite equipment, sieves, plastic film, buckets, watering cans, will be provided.

For the production of field fodder, above ground, hay and silage, a service provider will be recruited to ensure the training of 10 people from NGOs, training or management structures, in mastering the techniques of promoted production, 2 of which will be retained, as part of the activities of this project, to ensure technical assistance for on-ground and above-ground fodder production. These 2 local trainers will be responsible for providing technical assistance to beneficiaries for 24 months.

A study will first be carried out to identify pilot farms and the agricultural school to support. The scope of this study will also cover the identification of localities to be selected for the rehabilitation or development of community parks for local breeders (see activity 1.2.2).

Activity1.2.2 Rehabilitate or develop community parks at the village level and create safe

conditions for animal feeding

This activity will be carried out in localities with a high concentration of sedentary livestock (i.e. having a herd of at least 50 heads, belonging to at least 3 breeders, etc.). Four (4) localities will be selected for this purpose. In each locality selected, a community park will be developed (or rehabilitated, when the community has one) over an area of 3 ha, including 2.5 ha of pasture and 0.5 ha for the construction of infrastructure. Each community park will be equipped with: (a) a watering point, (b) an above-ground forage plot of 50 m2, (c) an open field forage plot of 2.5 ha, (d) a night park of 1800 m2, (e) a care and vaccination park of 250 m2, (f) a health observation area of 100 m2 and (g) a rest area for breeders of 25 m2. Trees will be planted to demarcate the entire community park site.

The watering point in each community park will be equipped with a well equipped with a booster powered by solar energy and water storage infrastructure with a maximum capacity of 5,000 liters, 2 water troughs with a capacity average of 1,000 liters each for watering the animals.

In each community park, in addition to the 2.5 hectares pasture plot, above-ground production will be developed over an area of 50 m2, i.e. 1 above-ground kit which will be used, mainly in the dry season, to ensure food supply. animals.

The night park will be built on an area of 1,800 m2. The care and vaccination park will be built over an area of 250 m2 and equipped with a containment corridor. A 100 m2 quarantine zone will also be set up (sanitary observation zone for sick animals or new animals to be introduced into the park). A shed will be built over an area of 25 m2 to serve as a rest area for breeders.

A preliminary study will be carried out to identify the distribution of sedentary livestock in the Region with a view to guiding the choice of four (4) community parks to support.

Activity1.2.3 Establish a management mechanism for developed infrastructure.

Each village will set up a management committee for its community park in accordance with its usual practices. The project will support the committees, on the basis of their practices and desired improvements, to establish the technical, administrative and financial management rules of the park. The people in charge of managing the committee will subsequently be trained on the implementation of management tools and their application. A consultant will be selected to support the development of a management manual for these infrastructures.

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. The expected products and activities under component 2 are:

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 extensively 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 water courses 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 certain 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 as part of the project will strengthen adaptation actions initiated by farmers and will contribute to initiating or strengthening water control in agricultural production systems in the Bafing region. To achieve Output 2.1, the project will deliver Activity 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4 as follows:

Activity 2.1.1 Develop or rehabilitate water reservoirs
This will involve rehabilitating existing water reservoirs and, where necessary, installing boreholes to facilitate access to water for agricultural production needs. In total, the development or rehabilitation of four (4) water access infrastructures is planned.
The rehabilitation will consist in particular, depending on the state of the reservoir, either in the restoration of the damaged dike, in the removal of sand from the retention basin, in the cleaning of drains, in the mowing of ponds, in the development of supply channels , etc.
For each plot of community agricultural production that does not have water reservoirs, a borehole powered by solar energy and equipped with a water storage system with a capacity of 20,000 liters will be created. These devices will be used to supply water to the developed plots.
The activity will begin with a preliminary study for the sizing of the works to be carried out. With regard to water reservoirs, if at the end of the study, the amount of work required exceeds that of installing a borehole, the option of installing a borehole will instead be retained in location of the rehabilitation of the water reservoir.

Activity 2.1.2 Set up small irrigation systems
The project will support the establishment of irrigation systems to encourage the installation of four (4) community plots of 3ha which will be divided into 60 elementary plots of 500 m2. This will involve acquiring and installing, on each production plot, a suitable irrigation system connected to the water supply system. The system will make it possible to irrigate 3 ha of intensive market gardening per selected locality. The irrigation system will consist of 1,000 liter water tanks supplied from a borehole or dam, and positioned near the production plots. Each 1000 liter tank will allow, using a watering can, to manually water an elementary plot of 500 m2. The installations will be carried out by service providers selected for this purpose.

Activity 2.1.3 Train beneficiaries in the use and maintenance of irrigation structures and equipment
A team of 3 people (producers) on each irrigated area and at the agricultural training school, i.e. 15 people in total, will be trained on the techniques of use and maintenance of the installed irrigation structures and equipment. The service provider responsible for installing the equipment will provide training for these teams and will also assist the beneficiaries with the use and maintenance of the equipment and installations over a period of 6 months.

Activity2.1.4 Establish mechanisms and management bodies for developed structures and areas
Each developed and irrigated site will set up a committee responsible for organizing the allocation of production blocks to beneficiaries, managing water use, establishing and monitoring periodic maintenance programs for structures and installations. . The project will support these committees, on the basis of their practices and desired improvements, to establish the rules for technical, administrative and financial management of the areas. The people in charge of managing the committee will

subsequently be trained, by a service provider, on the implementation of management tools and their application. A consultant will be selected to support the development of a management manual for developed areas.

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.

Service providers specialized in climate-smart agriculture will be recruited to train and coach producers in the efficient use of organic manure, biopesticides and rational water use, all on Community production plots designed to facilitate the stabilization of production systems and improve their productivity. To achieve Output 2.2, the project will deliver Activity 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3 as follows:

Activity2.2.1 Develop community production areas with water control

The project will support the development of irrigated and non-irrigated plot perimeters.

Concerning the irrigated plots, an area of 4 ha will be developed, including 3 ha for market gardening and 1 ha for seed plots (cassava and fodder corn) on four (4) community sites to be determined, i.e. in total 12 ha. The development of irrigated plots will consist of preparing the land (clearing, plowing, spraying, ridging, etc.) and installing the irrigation system. 500 m2 will be allocated to each beneficiary of market gardening, i.e. a total of 60 beneficiaries per community plot and therefore 240 beneficiaries across all 4 plots. 0.25 ha will be allocated to each beneficiary of a fodder corn or cassava seed plot, i.e. 16 beneficiaries in total for the 4 ha of seed plots to be created.

Concerning non-irrigated areas, this will involve developing 90 ha of non-fodder corn and 90 ha of cassava in two years of support. In fact, 15 ha of each crop will be developed per department and per year at the rate of 3 administrative departments in the Bafing Region. In total, 180 ha of food crops (corn and cassava) will be developed in two years. For these plots, development will be limited to preparing the land (clearing, plowing, spraying, ridging, etc.). 0.25 ha will be allocated per beneficiary, or a total of 720 beneficiaries.

Service providers will be recruited through calls for tender to carry out the development work.

Activity2.2.2 Establish a sustainable system for supplying improved seeds

The project will, firstly, acquire and distribute improved seeds to beneficiaries for the establishment of mass production and secondly, promote the availability of seeds at the local level.

Regarding the acquisition and distribution of seeds to producers, it will concern seeds for the establishment of the first cultivation cycles on each 3ha site and 0.25 ha for the agricultural training school, i.e. a total of 12.25 ha of market garden crops (carrot, tomatoes, onion, eggplant, etc.) intended for irrigated plots. For seed plots also seeds and cuttings will be provided for the first production cycle.

The project will ensure the supply of 90 ha of mass production of cassava from the nurseries set up under the project. As for the supply of non-fodder corn seeds for mass production, it will be from local suppliers operating in the Region. To this end, the project will facilitate the availability at the local level of improved seeds, through the linking of distributors of improved seeds (corn and vegetable crops) and local producers for the establishment of sales points for proximity.

Activity2.2.3 Popularize good agricultural practices resilient to climate change

The project will organize information and awareness sessions for beneficiaries (996 people considering 20 beneficiaries for the training school in addition to 976 agricultural stakeholders) on sustainable production practices adapted to the crops to be developed on the perimeters. These sessions will be followed by practical training in the production and use of organic fertilizers and biopesticides, through educational units.

For market gardening on irrigated community agricultural production plots, an agricultural advisor will be assigned to each plot, i.e. a total of 4 agricultural advisors, for 24 months. For non-irrigated agricultural production plots, one agricultural advisor will be assigned per department, i.e. 3 agricultural advisors for 24 months.

Furthermore, organic fertilizer production units will be set up on each community plot and used by the beneficiaries for the production of fertilizer for their production plots. Likewise, the project will provide support to producers for the application of sustainable production practices. In addition, on each community plot, the project will install a demonstration plot which will serve as a showcase for the application of sustainable production practices. Service providers will be recruited through calls for tender to carry out this activity. A total of 26 compost pits and 5 demonstration plots will be installed on the 4 community production areas and at the agricultural school.

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 plowing and sowing for those who still have the means. The sustainability of these strategies remains an issue. To achieve Output 2.3, the project will deliver Activity 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 as follows:

Activity2.3.1 Strengthen the agrometeorological data collection system in the region

To densify the network in the project area, 2 additional agrometeorological stations will be acquired and installed, through an agreement with SODEXAM. Actions to strengthen, upkeep and maintain the existing fleet (Touba and Koro) will be carried out during the project (replacement of battery, sensor, weathervane, anemometer, automatic rain gauges, etc.). This will bring the number of agrometeorological stations in the region to 4. In addition to these complete stations, three (3) other sites will benefit from the installation of automatic rain gauges.

Activity 2.3.2 Establish relay teams at the local level for the maintenance of agrometeorological equipment and the transmission of agro-climatic information.

The project will identify and select, with the support of SODEXAM, in each area where agrometeorological equipment is installed (7 zones), a relay team of three (3) people who will be responsible for maintaining the agrometeorological station and the dissemination of agro-climatic information in the local language. These relay teams will be trained by SODEXAM in the maintenance of an agrometeorological station and the transmission of agroclimatic information, and will be provided with communication kits and a register to facilitate their mission.

Activity 2.3.3 Develop and disseminate agro-climatic information within local communities to guide agricultural operations

The data collected will be processed by SODEXAM to produce specific weather reports by main crop grown in the region. These bulletins will be transmitted electronically to the Project Coordination Unit (UCP), housed within the Bafing Regional Council. The Manager in charge of agro-climatic information at the UCP will be responsible for organizing the translation of this information into the different local languages of the region and will disseminate the information through the various usual communication channels (radios proximity, telephones, social networks, letters, meetings, etc.). Agreements will be signed with local radio stations for this purpose. In addition, it will transmit, via telephone calls and social networks, information to relay teams for dissemination at the local level. The relay teams will broadcast weather reports through village information and communication systems (criers, griots).

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. The expected products and activities under component 3 are:

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

To alleviate conflicts between farmers and breeders, which result from strong competition over natural resources (water and land) exacerbated by the lengthening periods of drought and the scarcity of water resources, the project will work to strengthen the mechanisms existing conflict management systems. To achieve Output 3.1, the project will deliver Activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 as follows

3.1.1 identify and promote existing traditional mechanisms for strengthening intercommunity cohesion

This will involve identifying existing traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution and strengthening inter-community ties (inter-ethnic alliances, etc.). To do this, listening sessions will be conducted on tradition, habits and customs, as well as methods of resolving community conflicts along the main transhumance routes. Management rules, based both on traditional conflict management mechanisms identified and on national regulations in force, will be issued and will serve as a basis for the development of a transhumance management manual within the region. the Bafing Region.
To this end, a consultant will be recruited to carry out the listening, summarize the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, produce community management rules and develop the transhumance management manual at the local level, which will be subject to validation by all local stakeholders for implementation.
Information, education and communication tools (ready to distribute, leaflets, image boxes, etc.) will be produced based on the manual, to raise awareness among breeders and local communities.

3.1.2 Provide support for the establishment or operationalization of conflict management committees

The project will support the establishment, in the intervention areas, of village mediation committees in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force. These committees will see their operational capacities strengthened both in terms of training and improvement of their mobility. The project will also support the dissemination of the regulations in force regarding conflict management. Furthermore, the project will organize training sessions for customary authorities and administration executives in matters of conflict prevention and management.

Output 3. 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 neighboring Sahelian countries (Mali and Burkina Faso), estimated at 600,000 head of cattle[8], 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

[8]Source: Annual 2022 Report of the Regional Department of the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources

for transhumance. The deviation of these obstacles causes the wandering of animals which causes crop damage, a source of conflict. Through its actions, the project promotes the sustainable management of transhumance flows and routes.
To achieve Output 3.2, the project will deliver Activity 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 as follows

3.2.1 Raise awareness among local stakeholders and communities in the Bafing region of national regulations regarding transhumance management
This will involve communicating around pastoral activities and community management rules contained in the transhumance management manual, with a view to strengthening social cohesion. This communication will also focus on the promotion of developed pastoral sites. To do this, indication signs will be installed at the entrances and exits of the parks set up along the transhumance route. Likewise, audio-visual awareness capsules on the community management rules in force in the parks will be produced and presented in local languages. In addition, image boxes will be produced to raise awareness among transhumant herders and local host communities. These different communication supports will be disseminated through all the supporting channels accessible in the region (websites, social networks, local radio, griots, storytellers, etc.). Using the communication materials produced, two (2) awareness campaigns will be run each year by local NGOs during the transhumance period, for 3 years.
The distribution of ready-to-distribute materials and leaflets to farmers, breeders and communities will be increased at entry points and in animal concentration areas. Furthermore, in order to broaden the scope of awareness, other forums such as meetings organized by the prefectural administration, the Regional Council, municipal councils, NGOs and development mutuals will be used for the dissemination of information. prospectus and ready to distribute.

3.2.2 Establish a mechanism to sustain the operationality of the various committees created or supported within the framework of the project. (Transhumance management committees, etc.)
The sustainability of the operationality of the committees set up or supported within the framework of the project will be ensured by the Regional Council. To do this, an assessment of the sustainability needs of these committees will be carried out by a service provider. The results of this evaluation will allow the Regional Council to put in place the mechanism to ensure the functioning of the committees. The financing of the operation of this mechanism will be ensured by part of the funds generated by the operation of the infrastructures created within the framework of the Project for the management of transhumance.

Output 3.3 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 achieve Output 3.3, the project will deliver Activity 3.3.1, 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 as follows

3.3.1 Install demonstration units for the production of organic fertilizer from animal dung
Organic fertilizer production units from cow dung, with an average surface area of 250 m2, will be set up on each community plot. The project will provide for each site a tricycle for transporting animal excrement and a kit of small equipment consisting of buckets, wheelbarrows, 200 liter drums, watering cans, rakes, shovels, brooms, machetes , gloves, tarpaulins, mufflers, glasses, thermometers, bags, etc.

3.3.2 Train stakeholders in production and use techniques for organic fertilizers
A service provider will be recruited to train stakeholders in production and use techniques for organic fertilizers on each demonstration site. This training will involve agricultural advisors active on the different areas in order to enable them to better master these techniques and take over their popularization.

3.3.3 Provide technical supervision for training beneficiaries.
Continuous technical assistance for the production and use of organic fertilizers will be provided by agricultural advisors active on each developed area.

Output 3.4 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. To achieve Output 3.4, the project will deliver Activity 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 as follows

3.4.1 Identify alternatives to traditional livestock feed

This will involve conducting a study aimed at identifying alternative options to livestock feed traditionally consisting of grasses and leaves taken from the surrounding vegetation. This study will take stock of the main agricultural by-products available in the Region and which can be used in the manufacture of livestock feed. Food formulas that can be obtained from identified agricultural by-products will be proposed and the processes for their formulation described.

This study should lead to the development of a collection of the main agricultural by-products, the food formulas obtained from these by-products and the processes to be used to obtain these food formulas. The study will also identify stakeholders potentially interested in the production of livestock feed based on the formulas developed, for feeding their own animals or for marketing.

3.4.2 Organize an animal feed production network from agricultural by-products

Support will be provided to local radios and other traditional information systems (criers, griots), for sharing information on the demands and availability of agricultural by-products in the region. In addition, based on the findings of the study, stakeholders who have expressed interest in the formulation of livestock feed, from identified agricultural by-products, will be trained and supervised for feed production. To this end, the project will support beneficiaries for the installation of small livestock feed production units, as part of income-generating activities. Areas where animals are concentrated during the transhumance period and local sedentary livestock farms will constitute preferential outlets for the sale of these produced foods.

Output 3.5 Women and youth in beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Livelihood Generating Activities

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 vulnerabilityof young people and women whose activities, mainly consisting of 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. To achieve Output 3.5, the project will deliver Activity 3.5.1, 3.5.2 and 3.5.3 as follows:

3.5.1 Support priority Income Generating Activities (IGA) for women and young people in local communities

The initial assessment of the project's gender issues highlighted several issues that accentuate the vulnerability of women and young people in the Bafing region, including mainly six (6), affecting their

income. These are: (i) the arduousness of the work due to the aridity of the soil and the lack of labor; (ii) low crop yield due to loss of soil fertility; (iii) difficulties in accessing certain basic food products such as cassava due to their destruction by wandering animals, (iv) the low level of processing of agricultural and livestock products; (v) limited access to water for agricultural activities and (vi) the difficulty for breeders to ensure the feeding of their livestock in the dry season.
To address these issues, two (2) calls for projects will be launched throughout the project. Thus, guidelines will be defined for selecting priority IGAs. To do this, community awareness and information sessions will be organized to popularize the guidelines, as well as the project submission and financing process. In order to guarantee efficient participation of the different targets, support will be provided to them for the identification, formulation and constitution of the submission file. To carry out this process, focus groups will be organized, with the support of a local structure, to identify and list the different IGA proposals at the local level through a participatory consultation of local communities taken in their different dimensions. The IGA projects identified will be subject to a technical-economic, social and environmental analysis with a view to identifying viable priority IGAs for financing. A selection committee will be responsible for analyzing and validating the IGAs to be financed based on available resources.

3.5.2 Strengthen the technical and economic management capacities of women and young people who benefit from IGAs

As part of strengthening the management capacities of women and young people benefiting from income-generating activities (IGA), the project will deploy management consulting services for their benefit. To do this, the project will launch a call for expressions of interest to select technical-economic assistance structures and local NGOs wishing to provide management consulting services. In total, 5 Management Advisors will be selected.
A trainer, specialized in management consulting, recruited by the project, will ensure capacity building of the technical-economic management advisors mobilized by the assistance structures and selected NGOs. The 5 technical-economic management advisors thus trained will be deployed in the field to provide technical-economic assistance to 250 project beneficiaries, including AGR beneficiaries, over 24 months, at the rate of 1 advisor for 50 beneficiaries. . These management advisors will support AGR beneficiaries in the planning, programming and conduct of their activities. As part of monitoring activities, the Advisors will support beneficiaries in the collection of technical and financial data generated by their activities, which will allow advisors, at the end of each campaign, to establish the income statements of each beneficiary and analyze them with them, with a view to making decisions for the following campaign.

3.5.3 Strengthen capacities for mobilization and management of local savings

This will involve encouraging the creation of Associations for the Promotion of Community Mutual Aid (AVEC) in the project area. The project aims to create eight (8) VSLAs around community agricultural and livestock production plots. The establishment of these VSLAs will be preceded by awareness and community mobilization sessions. A service provider will be recruited for this purpose. The community savings mobilized through these VSLAs will make it possible to directly finance certain operating expenses of the IGAs or to constitute guarantee funds, to allow VSLA members to access credit from microfinance institutions in the Region.

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. The expected products and activities under component 4 are:

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, local communities, 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 LLA approach implemented by this project will help to strengthen the local governance system, both at regional level and at local community level. The involvement of the Village Technical Committees (VTCs), through their participation in the various stages of project implementation alongside the Project Coordination Unit set up within the Regional Council, should help to strengthen local ownership of the achievements and adaptation strategies developed. To achieve Output 4.1: the project will deliver Activity 4.1.1; 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 as follows:

4.1.1 Strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the Bafing Regional Council and the management committees set up

The Regional Council will set up, at the start of the project, a Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The project will strengthen the technical capacities of the UCP by supporting it in the development of the project implementation manual taking into account administrative, financial, technical, accounting, environmental and social procedures, procurement, monitoring and control of activities. These procedures will be aligned with FIRCA procedures, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund guidelines. For the implementation of the procedures, specific training covering all the components of the implementation manual and mainly on gender and the environment will be provided to members of the UCP.

The project will support each of the committees set up, namely the Village Technical Committees (11 CTVs), the transhumance management committees (3 Committees), the community livestock infrastructure management committees (4 Committees), the management of developed community agricultural plots (4 Committees) and mediation committees (11 Committees), making a total of 33 Committees, by strengthening their capacities on the roles and responsibilities of each within the project. The committees will also be trained on specific themes, notably gender and the environment. Support to strengthen the operational capacity of the Regional Council and the Committees set up will be provided and will focus, depending on their specific needs, on means of travel, IT and office equipment, means of communication, etc.

In order to strengthen the synergy of action between the Regional Council and these committees, periodic technical workshops will be organized to plan the actions to be carried out, take stock of achievements and anticipate possible crises and conflicts. During the first two (2) years of the project, these meetings will take place quarterly. From the third year, these meetings will be held every six months.

Furthermore, a pilot center for the provision of mechanized agricultural services will be set up within the Project Coordination Unit (UCP) to carry out development work on pastoral areas and community agricultural production plots. The services of this pilot center will focus on soil preparation work (ploughing, spraying, harrowing and ridging) to reduce the arduousness of the work for agricultural stakeholders, given the aridity of the land. This pilot center will be equipped with a tractor, a plow, a harrow, a ridge, a sprayer and other small tools. A hangar will also be built to provide shelter for machines and other equipment. The project will rely on this center for providing mechanized agricultural services for soil preparation on fodder crop plots and agricultural production plots. In addition to the project activities, this center will be able to provide services to other agricultural stakeholders in the region who are not beneficiaries of project support. A management manual, determining the costs of the various services and the conditions for the sustainability of the center, will be developed by the UCP at the start of the project.

4.1.2 Develop and implement an early warning system on transhumance flows in the Bafing region

The project will support the establishment of an early warning system for transhumance flows in the region. These alerts will be triggered in the following cases:

- at the start of the transhumance period;
- when the capacity of an infrastructure is saturated;
- in the event of livestock theft;
- in the event of circumvention of the system put in place to manage transhumance;
- in the event of crop destruction;
- in the event of detection, in transhumant herds, of a Legally Recognized Disease Contagious [MLRC].

The information obtained within the framework of this system will make it possible to constitute a database on transhumance and to adjust the mechanisms for managing transhumance in the Region. In order to promote the dissemination of information on transhumance in real time, networking between the various committees will be ensured via an electronic platform, social networks, SMS, etc. The design and implementation of the early warning system will be entrusted to a service provider who will provide the appropriate tools for this purpose. The service provider will provide training for all stakeholders in running this system.

4.1.3 Strengthening climate action in the Bafing Region

This will involve developing an inclusive territorial climate plan taking into account adaptation options at the regional level. To promote its appropriation and implementation, a series of training will be organized for stakeholders (administrative and customary officials, local NGOs, local communities and breeders, etc.) in the Bafing region on climate change, climate finance, the formulation and implementation of structuring projects aligned with the requirements of green finance. This activity will be implemented by a service provider specializing in climate change and climate finance, under the supervision of the competent services of the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (MINEDDTE).

Output 4. 2 Knowledge sharing with other communities and local authorities on the good practices implemented by the project in the Bafing region and the gains made is ensured.

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. Firstly, local communities in the Bafing region not benefiting from the project, and on the other hand, local authorities and communities from other regions in the northern zone of the country faced with the problem of cross-border transhumance with its consequences exacerbated by these effects of climate change. To achieve Output 4.2: the project will deliver Activity 4.2.1 and; 4.2.2 as follows:

4.2.1 Capitalize on good practices

To ensure the capitalization of good practices within the framework of the project, the data collected within the framework of monitoring-evaluation, as well as the lessons learned on the LLA approaches deployed (techniques for adapting agricultural and livestock activities, management mechanisms transhumance and strengthening social cohesion, etc.) and the results recorded will be shared during a workshop each year. These capitalization workshops will bring together service providers, representatives of the various committees set up as part of the project, the Project Coordination Unit, the decentralized technical departments linked to the project, representatives of FIRCA and other local authorities of the Bafing region. These workshops will make it possible to learn lessons from the actions carried out and retain good practices that can be disseminated.

Educational materials, consisting in particular of leaflets and films, will be produced on successful and capitalizable experiences.

4.2.2 Organize exchange visits and sharing of experiences

This activity will be carried out through exchange visits and experience-sharing workshops. Internal and external exchange visits will be organized. Internal exchange visits will consist of sharing

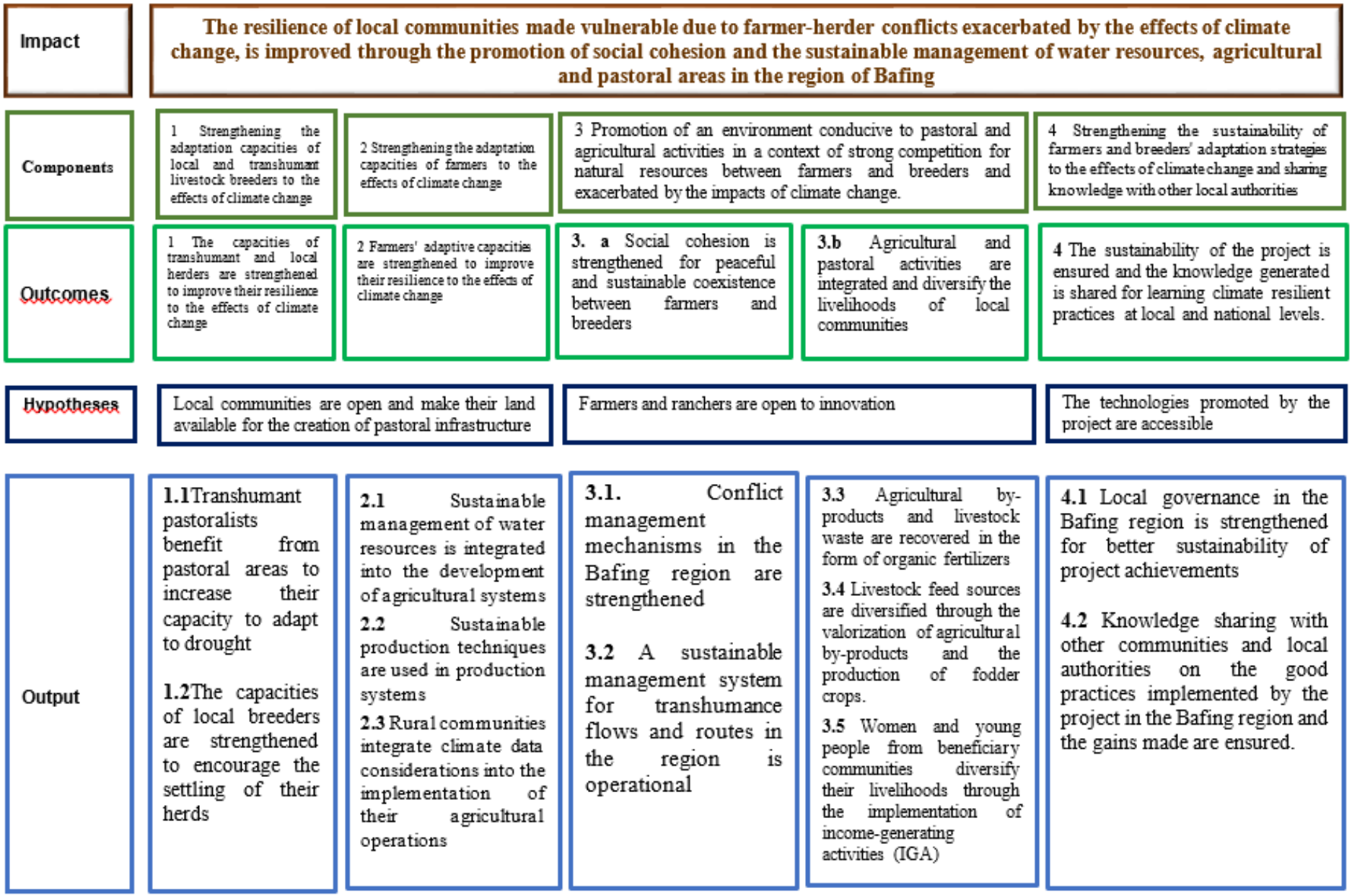
experiences between beneficiaries of the project intervention area, through trips to each other's sites. It is planned to organize 2 visits per year involving 20 people per visit, from the second year, i.e. 6 visits in total for 120 people. External exchange visits will consist of trips to the project sites, on the one hand, of local communities in the Bafing region not benefiting from the project, and on the other hand, of local authorities and communities of other regions of the northern zone of the country faced with the problem of internal and cross-border transhumance. It is also planned to organize 2 visits per year involving 20 people per visit, from the second year, i.e. 6 visits in total for 120 people. In total, 240 people will carry out internal and external exchange visits.

Furthermore, if requested, local authorities and local committees set up as part of the project, in the Bafing region, will be able to travel to other regions of the country to share their experiences with their counterparts faced with the same challenges.

Likewise, the project will organize, each year, 1 experience-sharing workshop, involving on average 50 people, in each of the 3 departments of the region. These workshops will bring together the main actors of the department, beneficiaries or not of the project, and concerned by the themes addressed by the project (breeders, farmers and their respective organizations, customary authorities, youth and women's organizations, NGOs, etc.). During these meetings, the project's successful action models will be presented to participants, either directly by the leaders of these initiatives or through film screenings.

At the end of these departmental workshops, a summary workshop will be organized at the regional level. This workshop will involve the 33 local management committees, the regional administrative managers of the different technical directorates in charge of agricultural and livestock activities, the security and judicial administration, as well as all other stakeholders in the project.

Figure 7: Theory of Change Diagram



Activities	1.1.1 Develop transhumance corridors. 1.1.2 Develop pastoral areas equipped with health infrastructure for livestock (vaccination parks, veterinary centers and offices) along transhumance corridors. 1.2.1 Promote the production of forage crops (above-ground and in situ) and hay. 1.2.2 Rehabilitate or develop community parks at the village level and create safe conditions for animal feeding. 1.2.3 Develop community grazing areas with water points (wells, boreholes, etc.) 1.2.4 Establish a management mechanism for developed infrastructure.	2.1.1 Develop or rehabilitate water reservoirs. 2.1.2 Set up small irrigation systems. 2.1.3 Train beneficiaries in the use and maintenance of irrigation structures and equipment. 2.1.4 Establish mechanisms and bodies for managing the structures and developed areas. 2.2.1 Develop community production areas with water control. 2.2.2 Establish a sustainable system for supplying improved seeds 2.2.3 Popularize good resilient agricultural practices. 2.3.1 Strengthen the agro-meteorological data collection system. 2.3.2 Establish relay teams at the local level for the management and maintenance of agro-meteorological data. 2.3.3 Develop and disseminate meteorological information within communities to calibrate agricultural operations	3.1.1 Identify and promote existing traditional mechanisms for strengthening intercommunity cohesion. 3.1.2 Provide support for the establishment or operationalization of conflict management committees. 3.2.1 Raise awareness among local stakeholders and communities in the Bafing region of national regulations regarding transhumance management. 3.2.2 Establish a mechanism to sustain the operationally of the various committees created or supported within the framework of the project. (Transhumance management committees, etc.)	3.3.1 Install demonstration units for the production and use of organic fertilizers. 3.3.2 Train stakeholders in production and use techniques for organic fertilizers. 3.3.3 Provide technical supervision for training beneficiaries. 3.4.1 Identify alternatives to traditional livestock feed. 3.4.2 Support priority IGAs for women and young people in local communities. 3.5.1 Strengthen the technical and economic management capacities of women and young people who benefit from IGAs (management council). 3.5.2 Strengthen capacities for mobilizing and managing local saving 3.5.3. Strengthen the operational capacity of associations to mobilize and manage savings to support their access to credit	4.1.1 Strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the Bafing Regional Council and the management committees set up 4.1.2 Develop and implement an early warning system on transhumance flows in the Bafing region. 4.1.3 Strengthen climate action in the Bafing region. 4.2.1 Capitalize on good practices. 4.2.2 Organize exchange visits and sharing of experiences.
Constraint	-drying up of water points; reduction in soil water reserves; aridity of arable land - disruption of crop calendars and reduction in the number of crop cycles; - abandonment of crops resistant to drought but highly palatable by wandering herds - adoption of short-cycle crops that nevertheless require water control for their development - drop in yields and agricultural production leading to risks of food insecurity; - Decrease in animal productivity; -increased damage to crops by animals in search of water and fodder.	- Increased crop damage by animals in search of water and fodder - Increase in farmer-breeder conflicts; - Loss of social cohesion due to the intensification of farmer-herder conflicts.	- Strong competition between agricultural and pastoral activities around natural resources (water and land) - Difficult cohabitation between agricultural and pastoral activities - Loss of livelihoods of local communities	- Local development disrupted by threats to social peace induced by the exacerbation of farmer-herder conflicts

B. Describe how the project/program 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/program will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. In particular, specify how the project/programme is addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups.

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 vegetables 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/program.

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 crops 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 leading 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 stall rearing 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 vegetables 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 asustainable 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.
Two main alternative options could be considered in response to the problems addressed by this proposal.
The first would be to ban transhumance in the region. This option would considerably reduce farmer-herder conflicts in the region. However, this option would not be consistent with the current law on transhumance and the long-standing relationship between communities in the Bafing region and Fulani herders from neighboring Sahelian countries. Moreover, transhumance, although decried, offers economic opportunities both to the communities of the Bafing region and to transhumant herders (sale of animals by transhumant herders to local populations for their animal protein needs, trade in foodstuffs to transhumant herders by local communities, provision of veterinary services to transhumant herders for a fee, and other commercial activities developed by local populations along the transhumance route).
The second option would be to develop large pastoral areas on the borders of the Bafing region to accommodate and park animals from Sahelian countries during the dry season, in order to avoid transhumance along the territory of the Bafing region. Although this option was analyzed with the Bafing Regional Council, it would have required the availability of thousands of hectares in a single block (at least 12,500 ha to accommodate the estimated 500,000 head of transhumant livestock), which is not available to the main entry point for transhumant animals (the Borotou sub-prefecture), given the pressure on land in the region due to the development of perennial crops, mainly cashew nuts.
This analysis shows that the option selected in this proposal is more viable and more accessible for implementation by the Bafing Regional Council.

D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national, sub-national and local sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national, sub- national or local 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 sustainability 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 Ivory Coast
- 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 Ivory Coast
- 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,
- Proposes 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,
- Proposes the overall plan of government actions to increase the resilience of Ivorian society to climate change.

6. National Agricultural Investment Program (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 labor and the worst forms of child labor; 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, sheep, 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 transhumant" in compliance with the environmental balance. Local authorities, professional organizations and natural or legal persons are also authorized 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 authorization 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, offenses 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 skills, 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 Labor Code: This law guides individual and collective relations in the field of labor. 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 tenuresystem 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 foundationsof 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 Codesets 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 authorization 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 authorization 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 its achieving 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/ SEPMBPEof 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/programme 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. Also describe, as needed, how the project/programme will provide support to local actors and build their capacities to comply with the standards.

The proposed project is aligned with the relevant national technical standards and meets requirements stipulated by the Environmental code and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) Regulations. The adaptation actions to be carried out within the framework of the application of the technologies will conform with the various codes in force, in particular the Environmental Code. The relevant regulatory text applicable to the current project is the Framework Law n° 2023-900 of November 23, 2023, bearing the Environment Code. This Code sets the general framework of legal and institutional texts relating to the Environment. It aims to:
1. Protect the soils, subsoils, sites, landscapes and national monuments, plant formations, fauna and flora and particularly the classified domains, the national parks and existing reserves.
2. Establish the fundamental principles intended to manage, to protect the environment against all forms of degradation to develop the natural resources, to fight against all kinds of pollution and nuisances.
3. Improve the living conditions of the various types of population in respect of the balance with the surrounding environment.
4. Create the conditions for a rational and sustainable use of natural resources for present and future generations.
5. Guarantee to all citizens, an ecologically healthy and balanced living environment.
6. Ensure the restoration of damaged environments.

According to article 68 “Any project likely to have an impact on the environment is subject to prior environmental and social assessment”.
In its Article 68, it is stipulated that "The competent authority, under the terms of the regulations in force, may refuse the building permit if the constructions are of such a nature as to be detrimental to the character or integrity of the surrounding area.
- The identification of sites to be developed, considering the selection criteria defined in the guidelines.
- Conducting a site assessment of the selected lowland to:
  - Determine whether its development is consistent with existing policies.
  - Define the current and future uses.
  - Conduct economic and environmental analysis.

o Evaluate land issues, development techniques and operating methods.

• The definition of the role of the different actors, both state (ministry and structures under its authority) and private, and possibly technical and financial partners.

• Strengthening the capacities of decision-makers, professionals, beneficiaries and scientific research the realization of monitoring and evaluation (technical, environmental and performance) to draw positive lessons to be disseminated/perpetuated.

According to Environmental Code (2023), this project does not require a full Environmental Impact Assessment, but rather an Environmental Report detailing potential impacts and mitigation measures. Regarding the Adaptation Fund AF categorization, the project can be categorized as Category B, meaning that it has potential adverse impacts, but in small number and scale, not widespread and easily mitigated through an ESMP. and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was developed as part of the project design phase, which includes more detailed information on the potential environmental and social impacts identified, their significance, measures and those responsible for ensuring that risks are monitored and mitigated as they arise. The environmental management framework is outlined in the following table:

Adaptation Fund Environmental Principles	**Required assessment for compliance**	**Potential impact and risks and required assessment and management for compliance**
Principle 1: Compliance with the Law	No appreciable risk.	The project is fully compliant with the country's policies, standards and laws, as it was approved and validated by the Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (MINEDDTE) in charge of aligning projects with Nationally Determined Contributions. According to the principles of the FA, the project is classified as "category B". The project ensures that all guarantees are in place to ensure that project activities do not have a significant impact on the environment.
Principle 2: Access and equity	Project beneficiaries include vulnerable populations who are often excluded from decision-making processes. There is therefore a risk of unequal distribution of resources that can ultimately generate conflicts among beneficiaries.	FIRCA Environmental and Social Policy approach to social screening will be applied to mitigate the risk associated with the unequal distribution of resources. In addition, awareness-raising campaigns for the beneficiary and non-beneficiary communities will be carried out to facilitate the community's acceptability of the priorities focused on the most vulnerable communities. A Complaint Management Mechanism incorporated into the ESMP has been developed to enable victims to bring cases of discrimination before the competent courts.
Principle 3: Marginalized and vulnerable groups	There is a risk of exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups during the implementation of work of project activities.	The target groups of the project are smallholder farmers who bear the brunt of the impacts of climate change. This situation increases their vulnerability because of their dependence on climatic factors, including rain. Thanks to the targeting approach of the FIRCA through categorical consultations (from the most vulnerable to the least vulnerable), this group of actors will be considered as well as the specific needs related to their situation.
Principle 4: Human Rights	All activities proposed under this project are in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, the proposed project will promote the fundamental human rights of access to food, water	The project will not engage in any activity that may result in a violation of human rights during its implementation.

	and information.	
Principle 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment	The proposed project targets smallholder farmers in three value chains (rice, market gardening and fish) where the gender gap can be significant. There is a risk that women in these value chains will not benefit equitably from adaptation interventions and capacity-building of the proposed project.	Although there are risks of social exclusion of women, limited access to land and low mobilization of women, the project sets its objectives. Project activities are designed and will be implemented so that men and women have equal opportunities to participate in all stages of project implementation.
Principle 6: Core labor rights	No appreciable risk.	The project has no activities that pose a threat to farmers' rights. However, it will ensure that national labor standards are respected at production sites and that appropriate salaries are paid per assigned task; and there will be no children/under-age labor involved in the project.
Principle 7: Indigenous Peoples	No appreciable risk.	According to the FA's definition of indigenous peoples, no indigenous people have been listed in Côte d'Ivoire, but the project will attempt to include minority groups in the project.
Principle 8: Involuntary resettlement	No appreciable risk	During consultations on the project, recipients confirmed that there is no risk of displacement in the areas of intervention of the project.
Principle 9: Protection of natural habitats	There is a low risk that the project would affect natural habitats (loss of natural habitats and species of ethnobotanical significance). During the exploitation phase, poor site management and waste management (obstruction of water beds and paths) as well as the use of uncontrolled pesticides and chemical fertilizers could lead to water and soil pollution with the following consequences 1) the disappearance of certain plant species of ethnobotanical and medicinal importance and certain fish species; 2)-the proliferation of invasive or harmful species; 3) loss of natural habitats.	The Project will not involve unwarranted conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) formally proposed for protection; (c) government-recognized national for their high conservation value, including as essential habitat; or (d) recognized as protected by traditional leaders and communities. All necessary assessments will be conducted by the project team.
Principle 10: Conservation of biological diversity	There is a risk of biodiversity loss caused by bushfires and slash-and-burn agriculture that could lead to loss of biological diversity.	Land clearing, rehabilitation and creation of ponds that could lead to biodiversity loss and deforestation through the physical removal of species will be avoided by this project. The intervention will take place at the beginning of the planning process by giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of old plots.
Principle 11: Climate change	There is a low risk of emissions (GHGs) from rice traps.	The project will not generate a significant increase and/or unjustified greenhouse gas emissions or any other cause of climate change.
Principle 12: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Moderate risk. The poor management of solid and liquid waste from pesticide use can be a source of harm to the receiving environment and public health. The	The project will work to reduce waste generation and ensure that slash-and-burn cultivation or the release of pollutants into the environment is minimal.

	sound management of this waste is the responsibility of producers and local authorities.	
Principle 13: Public health	Health and GBV and COVID risk. The implementation phase of the project could lead to GBV and the spread of COVID-19 if Information, Education and Communication arrangements are not permanent in the project area.	The project will promote national measures to prevent the spread of the disease.
Principle 14: Physical and cultural heritage	No appreciable risk.	No mitigation measures required.
Principle 15: Soil and land conservation	The risk identified is related to rehabilitation and land use.	The project will ensure that all environmental codes and standards are respected during the project implementation.

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. Decribe how the project/programme will ensure coordination of different initiatives, sub-projects and small grants towards a common goal, enhances collaboration across sectors and outlines how activities avoid duplication and enhance efficiencies and good practice.

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 was also confirmed during the stakeholder consultations taking place during the development of the full project proposal. This ensured that there was no duplication of projects or funding sources. 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.

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Table 5: 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 skills 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 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 rain and rice-fish farming.	**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. The two projects are complementary in that they both deal with the problem of adaptation linked to water management in the Bafing region. PRECCINOV works on individual plots, using hydro-retainers to optimize the use of available water points. The current project will work on community plots, building water management infrastructure (boreholes, water supply networks) on developed plots to make up for the shortage of water resources.
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	**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 the COSFRONT project can serve as a basis for the development of certain activities of the present project. The COSFRONT project drew up a map

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
	identification of possible solutions, and through the application of confidence-building measures between the authorities and local populations		of transhumance corridors in the Bafing region, on which this project will base its analysis and selection of localities for the construction of pastoral infrastructure to accommodate transhumant herds. In addition, the COSFRONT project has initiated consultation frameworks between the local communities on the western border of the Bafing region and those of the villages bordering Guinea to define the responsibilities and measures to be taken to prevent conflicts linked to the management of natural resources, in the context of welcoming transhumant herders. This project will draw on these consultation frameworks to set up conflict management committees along the transhumance corridors where it will be active.
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** The IGA career selection mechanism to be implemented as part of this project, with the involvement of the VTCs, aims to enable vulnerable people to benefit from subsidies to develop IGAs with a view to diversifying their sources of income. Consequently, a rural stakeholder who has already received funding from the "Support for the creation of income-generating activities (IGAs) and micro and small enterprises (MSEs)" project in the locality should not be able to receive a grant under this project. However, the model proposed in this project can inspire the implementation strategy of "support for the organization and capacity building of associations for the mobilization and management of savings to support their access to credit" of component 3 of this project.	**Possibility of complementarity,**particularly in agricultural sub-projects. However, the logic underlying the choice of a beneficiary for this project is based mainly on the fact that the beneficiary is affected by transhumance.
Regional AM	The overall objective of the project	**No duplication**	**No complementarity**

Project/Program Objective	Objective	Synergy with the Proposed project	Complementarity with the Proposed project
Project Scaling up climate-resilient rice production in West Africa financed by the Adaptation Fund	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.	This project promotes rice intensification (SRI) technology. The interventions of this project will focus on food crops, mainly maize, cassava and vegetables.	**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 (PCR-CI)	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 centers and economic opportunities; - strengthening social cohesion and territorial development - implementing climate change adaptation measures; - finalize 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.	**No duplication** The project priority covers the six (06) regions of northern Côte d'Ivoire bordering Mali and Burkina Faso namely: Bagoue, Bounkani, Folon, Kabadougou, Poro and Tchologo. Incidentally, some activities could be extended to the other five northern regions: Bafing, Béré, Gontoungo, Hambol and Worodougou. At this stage, the PCR-CI has not yet identified any specific activities for the Bafing region. However, the full proposal for this project will take care not to duplicate any of the PCR-CI's activities if it defines any for the Bafing region.	**There is possibility of complementarity**between the two projects because sub-component 2.2 "Pastoral connectivity" of the PCR-CI addresses the issue of transhumance in the context of climate change, which is the basis of this project. PCR-CI is currently being designed; the project activities, particularly those to be implemented in the Bafing region, have not yet been identified at this stage. The present project will explore synergies in the rehabilitation of transhumance tracks at entry points for transhumant herds in the Bafing region and will Identify the framework for possible collaboration at the full proposal stage. Possible areas of complementarity will be closely examined during the preparation phase of the full proposal.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned, and how this contributes to building and institutionalizing local capabilities. Provide details on managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant.

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. In addition, the project's efforts to draw up a transhumance management manual based on local customs and mechanisms for managing conflict and preserving social cohesion, as well as on current national regulations, should encourage local communities to adopt the management rules that have been agreed upon.

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 directors 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 media capitalization: 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. Provide details on how the consultative process considered and addressed gender-based, economic and other inequalities and encouraged vulnerable and marginalized individuals to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions.

During the proposal development process, all stakeholders (administrative and customary authorities, women's and youth groups, breeders' and farmers' groups, local NGOs, local civil society organizations, etc.) were consulted using an inclusive and participatory approach (see the stakeholder consultation report and the summary tables of the consultation attendance lists in the appendix).
Overall, project beneficiaries, key actors and stakeholders were consulted in two main stages: 1) consultations during the development of the concept note, (2) consultations as part of the development of the full proposal.

1) Consultations during concept note development

The process of developing the concept note took place in four main phases: (i) an initial consultation workshop with local stakeholders; (ii) a consultation mission and a site visit; (iii) a diagnostic workshop to determine the vulnerability factors of stakeholders to the effects of climate change in the Bafing region and (iv) a mission to validate the results of the diagnostic analysis and identify activities/strategies for adaptation.

a) Initial consultation workshop with local stakeholders

A workshop was held on 2 November 2022 in Touba, the capital of the Bafing region, bringing together various stakeholders, including the prefectural authorities, the decentralized technical administration9, professional agricultural organizations, representatives of women's and youth groups, local representatives of the Chamber of Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce, local NGOs working in the field of rural development and the FIRCA project team. The workshop provided an opportunity to present the issues involved in the project supported by the Regional Council and to gather the views of these stakeholders on the matter. The workshop was attended by a total of 65 people, including 4 representatives of women's groups (with an average of 30 women per group).

b) Consultation 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 participatory focus group by social category (men, women, young people) to ensure that the gender-specific needs of all stakeholders are considered. 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.

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

The mission puts 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 directors 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%).

c) Workshop to analyze 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%).

d) 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 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)10 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%). 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.
, these visits, two communities besides 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 men in the implementation of the project. Exchanges with these two social groups (women and men) 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;

[10] The Billital Maroobé Network (RBM) is a network of pastoralists and pastoralist 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

- Information on decision-making within the household regarding the use of resources created by men and women, children's decisions 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%).

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

2) Consultations conducted as part of the development of the full proposal

The process of developing the complete proposal took place in three main phases: (i) field mission in the Bafing region, (ii) technical workshop for developing the draft of the complete proposal and (iii) workshop of stakeholder consultation.

a) Mission to collect additional information in the Bafing region

During the development of the full project proposal, a mission was organized from May 20 to 25, 2024 to the potential project areas to refine the information in the concept note with potential beneficiaries and administrative authorities. This mission consisted of interviews and visits to the sites. The interviews concerned the Regional Council, the competent administrative entities of the region, and the communities and actors taken in their multiple dimensions (Farmers and Professional Agricultural Organizations, young people, women). The visits were carried out on the sites of potential beneficiary localities. The main points of attention were as follows: (i) retracing in a clearer manner the route and other alternative tracks and the existing facilities water points, grazing area, etc.), the workforce and management (infrastructure , committees) of transhumance; (ii) visit and discuss with a settled producer to better understand hay production practices in the area / Livestock feeding alternatives; (iii) determine the numbers and types of developments to be carried out and the potential areas of development; (iv) finalize the initial assessment of gender issues. In total, 94 people were interviewed during this mission, including 19 women (20%), 75 men (80%).

b) Technical workshop for developing the draft of the complete proposal

A technical workshop brought together the team developing the complete project proposal (FIRCA, Bafing Regional Council, the Adaptation Fund Focal Point at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Director of International Cooperation and of Funding Mobilization at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development who chaired the workshop) from June 17 to 22, 2024 Mantchan Hôtel de Grand-Bassam. This workshop notably made it possible to describe all the activities, to develop the project's theory of change and to refine the development of the budget.

c) National stakeholder workshop for validation of the full project proposal

A stakeholder workshop bringing together the various actors including the prefectural body, the decentralized technical administration, regional representations of technical agencies, professional agricultural organizations, professional breeder organizations, local NGOs working in the field of rural development, civil society organizations, representatives of customary authorities, representatives of municipalities, representatives of development projects in the region, the Bafing Regional Council and the FIRCA team, was held on June 26, 2024 at the headquarters of the Bafing Regional Council in Touba. This workshop made it possible to present the different axes and actions of the project in order to collect observations from stakeholders. The workshop brought together a total of 58 people, including 6 women (10.34%).

Figure 9: Images from the stakeholder workshop held on 26 June 2024 in TOUBA

The consultations carried out in the Bafing region between 2022 to 2024 reached a total of 664 people from 17 communities in the Bafing region, including 43% women and 57% men.
The analysis that emerged from the consultations shows that women in the region, unlike men, derive their source of income from market garden crops, which are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than cash crops. The proposed project will help to support women and young people to facilitate the production of market garden crops by improving water management and developing IGAs to diversify their sources of income.

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 exchange. 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 nutrition improve 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/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project/programme. In particular, describe how the project/programme supports long-term development of local governance processes, and improves the capacity of local institutions (including through simpler access modalities), and how it can ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions, facilitate and manage adaptation initiatives over the long term without being dependent on project-based donor funding.

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 centers, NGOs supporting farmers and breeders, etc. These various dissemination actions will make it possible to perpetuate the achievements after the duration of the project.

The project is encouraging local management of the main projects by setting up local management committees in all localities where community infrastructure is being built. The management rules to be applied are based on endogenous practices, which the project will help to improve. In order to strengthen the synergy of action between these local committees and the Bafing Regional Council, the

regional body responsible for managing the socio-economic, environmental and cultural development of the region, the project will support the organisation of regular coordination meetings to plan actions, take stock of achievements and anticipate possible crises and conflicts. These meetings, initiated as part of the project, will continue beyond the end of the project phase under the impetus of the Regional Council.

The resources generated by the operation of the transhumance management infrastructures, set up as part of the project, will be used to maintain these infrastructures and strengthen them to ensure their sustainability. Local farmers and stockbreeders will benefit from technical and economic management consultancy services to help them improve their management skills and ensure the sustainability of their activities. In addition, the project will strengthen the capacity to mobilise and manage local savings in order to provide direct financing for the activities of stakeholders (livestock breeders, farmers and other IGA beneficiaries) and/or support their access to credit.

In addition, the pilot centre for the provision of mechanised agricultural services set up at the level of the Regional Council, which will offer paid services, will be able to expand and continue to provide these services on a larger scale throughout the region, in order to strengthen the ability of farming communities to adapt to the aridity of the land.

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 included 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.
Sub-projects will be assessed in accordance with FIRCA's environmental and social policy, which is aligned with the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, in the following stages: (i) screening or preliminary sorting; (ii) environmental and social assessment of risks and impacts and (iii) adoption of an environmental and social management plan. All sub-projects will be analyzed to determine their potential to cause collateral social and/or environmental damage in order to determine the type of environmental and social assessment to be carried out. For sub-projects identified as having the potential to cause damage, an environmental and social risk assessment will be carried out by FIRCA and its implementing partner, the Bafing Regional Council. If the risk proves probable following this assessment, an environmental and social management plan will be drawn up and associated with the implementation of the sub-project concerned.
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 Labor Rights	✓	Risk: The project activities do not meet the core labor standards due to limited knowledge on labor rights standards. Likelihood: Low Potential impact: High Measures: The project will adhere to core labor 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/program implementation.

The implementation of this project will involve all stakeholders, including local governance actors, both at the village and regional level, socio-economic organizations, administrative authorities, community organizations. civil society, etc.

The Designated National Authority (NDA) for the UNFCCC and all climate change projects in Côte d'Ivoire is the Office of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (MINEDDTE). The AND oversees all actions and interventions related to climate change and communicates with the UNFCCC and its associated boards or committees. The project will be implemented by the AF approved NIE (FIRCA) and will be executed by the Bafing Regional Council (CR Bafing), a local authority which has a mission to promote economic, social, health, cultural, scientific and territorial planning in the Bafing region. CR Bafing will work in close collaboration with all administrative and technical structures, as well as any competent organization (NGO, Civil Society Organizations, Organization of breeders and farmers, etc.) involved in the management of transhumance at the regional level.

The project's intervention logic will mobilize 4 levels of governance: the Steering Committee, FIRCA, the Bafing Regional Council and local committees.

- ***The Steering Committee***

For this project, a regional steering committee will be formed. It will be composed of representatives of theMinistry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition(MINEDDTE), the Focal Point of the Adaptation Fund atMINEDDTE, the prefectural body in the Bafing region, the Bafing Regional Council, the regional directors of the Ministries Techniques (MIRAH, MEMINADERPV, MINEF, MINEDDTE, MFFE, Ministry of Youth) in the Bafing region, FIRCA, umbrella organizations of breeders and farmers, village technical committees and regional Civil Society organizations of the Bafing region.
The role of the steering committee will be to: (i) define the guidelines for the operational management of the project, ensuring its alignment with sectoral strategies and priorities, (ii) approve the budgeted annual work plan (BAWP) and the reports. activities and (iii) supervises the implementation of the project.

- ***FIRCA***

As implementing entity, FIRCA will ensure fiduciary management of the entire project. An agreement will be signed between FIRCA and the Regional Council for the implementation of the project. In addition, to facilitate collaboration between FIRCA and the Bafing Regional technical Council, a project implementation manual will be developed and will specify the environmental and social, accounting and financial management procedures, procurement and monitoring and evaluation.
FIRCA will support the Regional Council in awarding contracts. Specifically, FIRCA Procurement specialists will participate in all Tender Opening and Judgment Commissions set up by the Project Coordination Unit.

FIRCA gender and environment specialists will strengthen the capacities of specialists from the project coordination unit of the Regional Council, on environmental policy and of the Adaptation Fund, on the gender policy of the FA and will ensure overall supervision of the gender and environmental aspects of the project (reporting of actions).

- ***The Bafing Regional Council***

The Bafing Regional Council, the project execution entity, will set up a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within it. This unit will ensure the technical management of all activities. The PCU will also organize procurement under the supervision of FIRCA; To this end, the tender opening and judgment committees will see the participation of a FIRCA procurement specialist, with a view to ensuring their compliance with the procedures defined in the project implementation manual. Representatives of the Village Technical Committees (VTC) will participate in the tender opening and judging committees. For the financing of activities on the ground, FIRCA will make available to the Regional Council, according to periods defined by mutual agreement, the financial resources for the execution of the activities set out in the budgeted annual work plan (BAWP).
In addition, the PCU will be responsible for: (i) monitoring the execution of the activities of all project components, (ii) identifying transhumance routes and pastoral areas to be developed for movement and reception of transhumant herds, in collaboration with local communities, (iii) negotiation, with the customary authorities of the localities concerned, of spaces to be allocated

to transhumance corridors and pastoral areas to be developed, (iv) negotiation of conditions transfer of these spaces, (v) supervision of the construction of all infrastructures planned, (vi) community awareness on the establishment and management of infrastructure, (vii) communication on project activities, (viii) quarterly and annual reporting and (ix) determination of the mode of management of the infrastructure put in place by the project, in relation to the stakeholders concerned (Professional Breeders' and Farmers' Organizations, other beneficiaries, etc.).

- ***Local Committees***

The implementation of the project will be based on 33 committees, namely: 11 Village Technical Committees, 3 transhumance management committees, 4 community livestock infrastructure management committees, 4 management committees for developed community agricultural plots and 11 committees. mediation. Apart from the Village Technical Committees which bring together all community stakeholders and which will be set up from the start of the project, the other committees are specific because they are linked to the infrastructure to be put in place and will be installed gradually.

Village Technical Committee (CTV)

The project will rely on local governance systems and strengthen their decision-making power through the participation of their representatives in the various sessions of the steering committee and in the procurement commissions at the level of the project coordination unit. Thus, in each locality benefiting from project interventions, a Village Technical Committee (VTC), based on local governance and social inclusion systems, will be formed. It will notably bring together representatives of: (i) customary authorities; (ii) the village development mutual; (iii) the farmer-breeder conflict resolution committee; (iv) women's groups; (v) youth groups; (vi) professional agricultural organizations; (vii) professional breeder organizations and (viii) any other organization representative of socio-professional groups in the locality. The main missions of these VTCs will be (i) the validation of vulnerability criteria according to local realities; (ii) validation of community sites to be developed for livestock breeding and agricultural production on the village land; (iii) validation of the activities to be carried out on these developed community areas; (iv) participation in the selection of project beneficiaries; (v) contribution to the definition of the technical specifications of the infrastructure and equipment to be carried out as part of the project, (vi) participation in monitoring missions organized by the PCU in their respective localities. As part of the calls for projects, the VTCs will have the mission of amplifying, at the local level, the dissemination of information on the calls launched, and of registering the applications in their respective localities. In addition to the tasks described above, a strategic monitoring sub-committee within the VTC will ensure that issues relating to the equitable distribution of benefits are monitored and taken into account throughout the process. The project will use local communication channels (griots, local radios, community meetings, etc.) to inform and sensitize all communities likely to participate in the project in the region. The project, in collaboration with stakeholders, will define realistic participation rates at the level of different social strata, according to the types of activities, taking into account the gender vulnerability of the beneficiaries to ensure inclusiveness and equitable sharing of the benefits of the project. A monitoring mechanism will be put in place by the PCU, in collaboration with the VTCs, to ensure compliance with the measures aimed at guaranteeing an equitable distribution of benefits among grant beneficiaries.

With regard to decisions relating to the conditions of transfer of village land assets to be allocated to community investments in the project (developed pastoral areas, transhumance corridor, community plots of agricultural production, etc.), they will be taken by the customary authorities, according to the practices in force in each village. For income-generating activities, it will be up to project leaders to justify their rights to use the land resources that must be mobilized. A VTC platform brought together within a Regional VTC Coordination, including two representatives per VTC, will be put in place in the Bafing region. This platform will be a framework for sharing experiences between CTVs. It will appoint the representatives of the VTC to the project steering

committee and to the commissions for opening and judging bids.

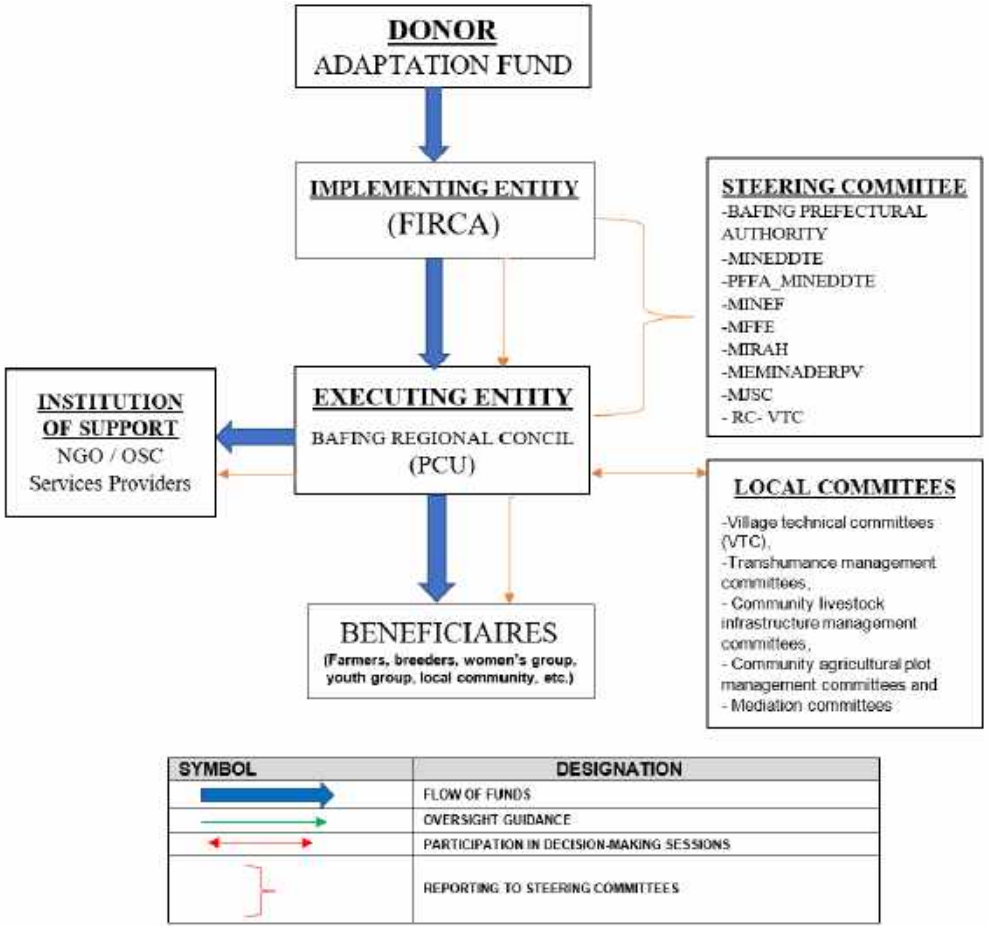

Figure10: Schematic diagram of the project implementation organizational chart

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

Table 6 Project risk management

Risk	Assessment Initial risk (H = high, M = moderate, L = low)	Proposed mitigation measures	Final risk assessment
Timely disbursement of funds	**L**	Funding requests and project progress reports will be prepared, communicated and submitted in a timely manner to the Adaptation Fund and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that adequate feedback is provided to accelerate the disbursement of the Fund. The project team will follow the required standards and templates provided by the Adaptation Fund to ensure proper reporting and avoid unnecessary delays.	**L**
Financial control risk	**L**	Three (3) levels of security ensure transparency and control of operations and also mitigate the risks of distortion and dysfunction linked to management: (i) The fact that a single person cannot conduct an operation in its entirety (from start to finish, from execution to final control); (ii) the implementation of accounting self-audits; (iii) Establishment of local monitoring carried out by FIRCA in addition to an annual audit of the accounts.	**L**
Project performance Project governance	**L**	The project team will be carefully assembled based on the skills and capacity to manage the climate change response project as well as appropriate monitoring tools to facilitate the implementation of this project. The project team will develop budgeted annual work plans which will be approved by stakeholders.	**L**
Stakeholder participation	**L**	A project launch workshop will be organized in the project implementation area. This workshop, which will bring together all the stakeholders, will serve as a framework to present the project and raise awareness for better support. Furthermore, stakeholders were involved from the early stages of project design and will be involved in all phases of implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Involvement of key stakeholders at the community level and inclusion of vulnerable communities and groups in climate change adaptation such as youth, women, local leaders, community beneficiaries and farmers' associations breeders (local and transhumant), as well as the supervisory ministries will facilitate the mitigation of risks linked to stakeholders.	**L**
Local communities are open and make their land available for the creation of pastoral infrastructure	**M**	The project will support the establishment of several infrastructures: (i) pastoral areas (vaccination park, veterinary center and office, watering point, deticifier bath, livestock park, vaccination park, care and sorting park, corridor transhumance, irrigated fodder plots, tree planting); (ii) community parks (watering point, above-ground fodder plot, open-field fodder plot, night park, care and vaccination park, health observation zone), (iii) community plots for the production of food and market garden crops with water control (drilling powered by solar energy, irrigation system, etc.), (iv) agrometeorological stations and automatic rain gauges. The Regional Council will conduct consultations with local communities to obtain their authorizations for the use of their land for the construction of infrastructure as well as the conditions of use of this land.	**L**
The technologies promoted by the project are accessible	**L**	The project will develop several technologies to strengthen the adaptation capacities of breeders and farmers. Among these technologies we can cite: (i) the establishment of irrigated forage plots, (ii) small irrigation systems, (iii) the production of above-ground fodder, (iv) the production of hay and silage (v) production and use of organic	**L**

		fertilizer; (vi) the formulation of livestock feed based on agricultural by-products. Irrigated forage plots will be managed, like pastoral areas, by the Regional Council in conjunction with the competent technical structures and the local communities in the areas where these infrastructures are established. For the technologies to be used by the actors (farmers and breeders), capacity building and support by trained technicians are planned to facilitate the appropriation of the technologies. The raw material (agricultural by-products, animal droppings, etc.) for the production of livestock feed and the manufacture of organic fertilizers will be collected from local farms and farms. The germination trays for the above-ground production of forage crops will be made from used packaging available in the region.	
Farmers and breeders are open to innovation	**M**	The project will install technology demonstration plots and organize exchange visits to each of the project areas. These activities will allow direct and indirect beneficiaries to discover these technologies and the advantages they offer.	**L**
Financial institutions support the financing of small producers	**M**	The project will support beneficiaries in the creation of Associations for the Valorization of Community Savings (AVEC) and the deployment of technical-economic management advice for agricultural operations and livestock in the project area. This will facilitate communities' access to financing to maintain the possibility of adopting the proposed technologies in a sustainable manner.	**L**

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.

The following proposed project will be considered as Category B (because its potentially adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas—including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats—are low). Individual project activities will be analyzed according to the Bafing Regional Council, FIRCA and AFs' Environmental and Social Policy requirements to identify potential risks and appropriate mitigation measures. All costs related to mitigation measures and monitoring of environmental and social parameters are included in the budget lines of Table 16: Detailed budget for project activities. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) below is set according to the requirements. At the institutional level, the main implementing partners of the ESMP are: (i) CR BAFING, which implements and supervises the ESMP; (ii) FIRCA, which, in collaboration with MINEDDTE, monitors and follows up on the ESMP; (iii) The MINEDDTE, which monitors and follows up on the ESMP.

Table 7. Environmental and Social Management Plan

Environmental and Social Principles	Identified Risks/ Impact	Possible Measures to Avoid, Minimize or Mitigate Environmental and Social Risks	Monitoring Indicators	Assessment of Significance	Period	Oversight Officer	Cost
Principle 1: Compliance with the law	None	The project is fully compliant with policies, standards and laws of the country, because the Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (MINEDDTE) in charge of aligning projects with Nationally Determined Contributions has approved and validated it. According to the principles of the FA, the project is classified as "category B". The project ensures that all guarantees are in place to ensure that project activities do not have a significant impact on the environment	Number of sites for which an environmental and social assessment was conducted in accordance with the 15 principles	No appreciable risk	Throughout the project life cycle	Supervision: FIRCA, CR BAFING, ANDE	Considered in the project
Principle 2: Access and equity	The unequal distribution of resources due to the level of vulnerability of some communities may be a major risk for the project	The categorical approach to identifying FIRCA beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) mitigates this risk. This dimension is considered from the design stage and facilitates the orientation of activities by category of actor	Rate of application of equity criteria for the selection of beneficiaries at different stages of the project Percentage of Vulnerable persons who received Training	Weak	During the selection of sites and beneficiaries	PMU under FIRCA supervision	Considered in the project
Principle 3: Marginalized and vulnerable groups	Exclusion of Groups marginalized in the implementation of the project	Thanks to the targeting approach of the FIRCA through categorical consultations (from the most vulnerable to the least vulnerable), this group of actors will be considered as well as the specific needs related to their situation.	Percentage of youth and women benefiting from the project	Weak	Biannual	PMU under FIRCA supervision	Considered in the project
Principle 4: Human rights	Failure to respect fundamental human rights in the implementation of certain activities.	The project will ensure that no activity is or will be included in the project that does not comply with human rights in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic	Number of complaints related to human rights violations	Weak	Throughout the project life cycle	PMU under FIRCA supervision	Considered in the project

		of Côte d'Ivoire and to all international conventions.					
Principle 5: Gender equality and women's empowerment	Representation unfair Women in the decision-making process; identification, planning and implementation of activities	An important focus of the project is to raise awareness among communities with a view to changing perceptions of women. A fair and equitable selection of beneficiaries will be carried out for strengthening the capacity along value chains selected. A list of all participants will be developed, and the gender ratio will be monitored by the PMU.	Percentage of Women in the decision process Number of complaints received	Weak	Throughout the project life cycle	PMU under FIRCA supervision	Considered in the project
Principle 6: Core labor rights	Non-existence of formal contract for employees (employment contracts, declaration to the NSIF) Non-compliance with salary grids Failure to meet the minimum age for work (child labour)	The project will ensure compliance with the Labor Code in all its components. An information campaign will be carried out for the beneficiaries of the project. Salaries will be determined according to the legal scales (SMIG and SMAG). The project will maintain records for labor payments and these will be audited in respect of payments in accordance with the rate schedule, the amount of work.	Number of sessions completed Number of complaints Frequency of record checks	Weak	Throughout the project life cycle	PMU, Social and gender specialist	Considered in the project
Principle 7: Indigenous peoples	No indigenous peoples in Ivory Coast	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A	N / A
Principle 8: Involuntary resettlement	No appreciable risk	The project will focus as much as possible on intervention areas that do not require population displacement.	Number of sites not relocated	Weak	During site selection	PMU	Considered in the project
Principle 9: Protection of natural habitats	Potential for degradation of natural habitats through agricultural practices	The project will promote sustainable agricultural practices to limit the impact of natural resource degradation.	Number of sustainable practices promoted	Weak	During the implementation of activities	PMU and implementing partners	Considered in the project
Principle 10: Conservation of biological diversity	Introduction of new species or varieties into agricultural production systems Risk of biodiversity loss caused by bushfires and slash-and-burn agriculture that could lead to loss of biological	The project will ensure that no new non-compliant varieties are introduced into production systems and will favor intensive agriculture at the expense of shifting slash-and-burn agriculture.	Number of provisions promoted	Weak	During the implementation of activities	PMU and implementing partners	Considered in the project

	diversity						
Principle 11: Climate change	Methane emissions from rice traps	The project will prioritize activities that emit low greenhouse gases through innovative technologies	Number of innovative technologies promoted	Weak	During site preparation	PMU and implementing partners	Considered in the project
Principle 12: Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	Pollution of environmental components linked to poor management of plant protection products	A capacity-building program will be conducted throughout the duration of the project on the sound management of pesticides and waste.	Number of sessions organized Number of people trained	Moderate	During the implementation of activities	PMU and implementing partners	Considered in the project
Principle 13: Public health	Spread of STIs	Promote awareness campaigns and national guidelines on the prevention of STIs	Number of sessions held	Moderate	Throughout the project life cycle	PMU and implementing partners	Considered in the project
Principle 14: Physical and cultural heritage	No appreciable risk	The project will plan to preserve the integrity of these sites in the event of a discovery at project sites	Number of actions taken	Weak	Throughout the project life cycle	PMU and implementing partners	Considered in the project
Principle 15: Soil and land conservation	Poor agricultural practices leading to soil degradation	The project will ensure the promotion of good agricultural practices in the project intervention areas	Areas prepared considering good agricultural practice	Moderate	During the land preparation phase	PMU and implementing partners	Considered in the project

FIRCA Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), based on national laws on environmental preservation, will be used to ensure that all activities carried out comply with the principles of the Adaptation Fund. According to the guidelines of the FIRCA ESP, the project will update the Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan if necessary and will conduct the required environmental and social assessments at the end of the screenings. All these activities will be carried out by the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist in collaboration with the Monitoring and Evaluation Service under the supervision of the project coordinator.

As part of the development of the ESMP, FIRCA developed a complaints management mechanism to facilitate the resolution of complaints related to the implementation of the project. The project has no significant impacts on land access restrictions requiring physical or economic displacement of populations, as well as on the allocation of sites of historical, religious or cultural importance. However, from the analysis of the activities, it appears that the potential environmental and social risks of the project will be linked to the activities of: i) preparation of the plots; ii) construction of transhumance routes; iii) the establishment of pastoral zones; iv) the construction of infrastructure at the entrance areas of transhumance routes.

The project is classified as a "Category B" project according to the Adaptation Fund's social, environmental assessment procedures, which means that no formal Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) assessment will be required. Only Environmental and Social Impact Statements (ESIS) will be required if necessary. More in-depth analysis and environmental and social management will be integrated throughout the design and implementation of the project and will be largely covered by activities financed by the Adaptation Fund. No activities will take place in protected areas under this project.

Complaint Management System (CMS)
Conflict management in the intervention areas of the project to strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable due to farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change reveals that there are several conflict resolution systems. complaints. This analysis indicates that, regardless of the ethnic groups and the actors considered, the complaint resolution systems have three components or levels: customary, prefectural and judicial. It is within this framework that FIRCA has established a complaints procedure to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and complaints regarding alleged non-compliance with its environmental and social policies in the context of funded projects. This procedure is available on its website and is being digitized to facilitate implementation. The CMS developed indicates the structures or organizations competent to receive a complaint and how to respond to it. In addition, the CMS operating mode made it possible to understand when a complaint is eligible and how it will be handled within the framework of this CMS. It also sets out requirements for timing, reporting and access to information, training, awareness raising and other matters relevant to the management of the CMS.
The link to access the complaint process document is as follows: https://firca.ci/nos-actions/prise-en-compte-du-genre-et-de-lenvironnement/publications-climatiques
The scanning page of the complaint management mechanism is: https://plainteonline.net.

Traditional and customary resolution bodies are the first step in receiving and handling complaints without any formal requirements. Appeals against decisions rendered at first instance are received and dealt with at second instance before the basic administrative settlement body that is the Sub-Prefectural Committee. To this end, when the sub-prefectural committee receives a complaint, it verifies that it has been dealt with beforehand at the customary level and it retains the right to refer the complainant to customary bodies. Reasons must be given for the complainant's refusal to bring someone's case before the customary authorities. When sufficient reasons (eg conflict of interest) indicate that the case cannot be treated fairly at the customary level, the sub-prefectural body takes it up. The decisions of the Sub-Prefectural Committee may

be appealed to the Departmental Committee when one party is not satisfied. Those rendered at the departmental level may be challenged before the regional committee. Similarly, at all levels of the proceedings, the complainant retains the right to bring an action before the courts, the responsibility of FIRCA will be engaged.

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.

The project's budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan includes monitoring of environmental parameters to meet ESMP requirements.
The monitoring and evaluation system must: (i) produce, organize and disseminate the information necessary for project management, (ii) document the results and lessons learned for internal use and public dissemination on achievements, and (iii) meet the information needs of the Adaptation Fund. A monitoring and evaluation manual describing the data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination system will be developed in the first year of the project. A computerized database will be developed to enable the generation of dashboards. The system will be regularly fed by data collected in the field by the Regional Council and the various studies carried out as part of the implementation of the project. This system will be coupled with a geolocalized information system (GIS) which will allow mapping and spatio-temporal analysis. Training will be organized to strengthen the capacities of the various actors involved in the monitoring and evaluation system. To this end, the project monitoring and evaluation activities will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the monitoring and evaluation plans contained in the tables 8 and 9 below, and in accordance with the procedures established by FIRCA and the FA.

Table 8. Monitoring plan

Follow-up activity	Object	Frequency	Planned action	Responsible	Cost (USD)	Budget line
Operational planning of Activities	Develop and/or update operational documents for the implementation of the project and the procurement plan	Annual	- Develop the annual budgeted work plan, the procurement plan, the key performance indicator dashboard - Organize the validation workshop of the project's operational documents with the stakeholders (FIRCA, MINEDDTE, Bafing Regional Council, etc.)	Bafing Regional Council	2,000	Project implementation costs/Bafing Regional Council ***Meetings and workshops***
Tracking progress Towards the results	Measure progress against defined performance indicators Appreciate the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities implemented Communicate progress to stakeholders	Quarterly or as required for each indicator	- Collect relevant data, analyze gaps compared to expected results - Set up and populate a database - Complete the Indicator Monitoring Dashboard; - Prepare thematic analysis reports from the database; - Prepare activity reports (quarterly, half-yearly, annual) - Propose readjustments if necessary	Bafing Regional Council	130,908	Project execution costs / Bafing Regional Council: ***Journey*** *(travel costs of the project team for monitoring activities)*
Monitoring and management of Risks	Identify potential risks that could affect activities and results Monitor identified risks and assess their potential impact React appropriately to incidents and unforeseen events	Annual	- Identify specific risks that may threaten the achievement of expected results - Identify and monitor risk management measures using a risk register (this register will include measures and monitoring plans that may have been required under FIRCA social and environmental safeguards) - Update the risk register, assess new emerging risks, and develop contingency plans - Implement incident response plans, and adjust risk management strategies - Conduct audits in accordance with FIRCA audit procedures to manage financial risks.	Bafing Regional Council (technical risk management) FIRCA (Financial Risk Management)	16,365 (CR Bafing) 36,364 (FIRCA)	Project execution costs /Bafing Regional Council ***Audit****(project audit)* NIE Project Cycle Management Fee (FIRCA): ***Audits****(annual and final audit missions)*

Follow-up activity	Object	Frequency	Planned action	Responsible	Cost (USD)	Budget line
Knowledge management	Identify and document good practices and lessons learned during project implementation Facilitate knowledge exchange between project beneficiaries and other stakeholders	Annual, from the 2nd year of project implementation	- Create a database of good practices - Develop training materials based on successful achievements - Organize capitalization workshops - Produce educational films - Organize experience-sharing visits for the benefit of project beneficiaries -Organize departmental and regional workshops to share experience	Bafing Regional Council	172,272	Component Costs: Component 4/ ***Result 4.2***
Internal project review	Review by the steering committee of concerns related to the quality of activities delivered and delays in the progress of the project and will take management measures to resolve the identified problems. The committee will ensure, from the start of the project, to create and maintain the conditions for synergy with current projects. The Committee will also ensure compliance with Côte d'Ivoire's guidelines on the priority areas of adaptation to climate change to be addressed by the project.	Annual	- Supervise the implementation of project activities - Create and lead a consultation framework with the coordination units of all projects with which there is complementarity or is likely to have complementarity - Manage and control the quality of deliverables	MINEDDTE / FIRCA / Bafing Regional Council	36,000	NIE Project Cycle Management Fee (FIRCA): ***Project performance management and budget monitoring by the FIRCA team***

***Table 9* .Evaluation plan**

Rating label	Object	Expected period	Main actors of the evaluation	Cost (USD)	Budget line
Assessment of the reference situation	Carry out an initial participatory survey to constitute a panel of beneficiaries in order to observe the changes induced by the project	At the start of the project	Beneficiaries, Bafing Regional Council, FIRCA	PM	Activity carried out during the phase of identifying beneficiaries and sites
Mid-term evaluation	Evaluate progress mid-term and adjust strategies if necessary	End of year 2	Bafing Regional Council, FIRCA, MINEDD	9,091	Project execution cost / Bafing Evaluation Regional Council
Interim evaluation of impact on the participating community (monitoring of the panel set up)	Carry out interim evaluations, collect feedback from beneficiaries, and adjust activities if necessary	Every quarter from the start of the project	Beneficiaries, Bafing Regional Council, FIRCA	PM	Activities carried out during monitoring missions throughout project implementation
Final evaluation	Evaluate final project results and document lessons learned	End of project	Bafing Regional Council, FIRCA, MINEDD	9,091	Project execution cost / Bafing Regional Council: Evaluation

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.

The project results framework defines the success indicators for project implementation and the respective means of verification. A monitoring and evaluation system based on the project's indicators and means of verification will be established. Any modification to be made to the results framework must be approved by the Project Steering Committee.

The inception workshop is crucial to improve the understanding of the projects and their implementation, strengthen ownership of the project results and agree on the project execution modalities, document the mutual agreement for the proposed execution modalities between stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Table 10: the results framework with indicators at the output level, baseline situation, targets, verification sources and assumptions

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	The data source	Initial value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
Component 1: Component 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change								
Outcome 1 The capacities of transhumant and local pastoralists are strengthened to improve their resilience to the effects of climate	Number of transhumant and local herders using pastoral infrastructures and structures resilient to the effects of climate change	Measures the number of herders (Female/Male), both mobile (transhumant) and sedentary (local), who use pastoral facilities designed improved for their resilience to the effects of climate change	Breeder	Register (Registration form for transhumant and local breeders)	**0**	**to be defined**	Quarterly	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Transhumance management committees
Output 1.1: Transhumant pastoralists benefit from developed pastoral areas to increase their ability to adapt to drought	Surface area of pastoral areas with livestock health infrastructure (vaccination parks, veterinary centers and offices) established	This indicator measures the total area of entry parks and concentration parks developed by the project to accommodate transhumant breeders.	Ha	Work acceptance report	**0**	**30**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Transhumance management committees
	Number of head of cattle using developed pastoral areas	This indicator measures the number of cattle using the infrastructure or pastoral works established by the project. The calculation method consists of carrying out a regular count of the heads of cattle using pastoral areas and established transhumance corridors.	Cattle	Register (Daily record sheet for transhumant and local breeders) Activity Report	**0**	**200,000**	Quarterly	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Transhumance management committees
Output 1.2: The capacities of local herders are strengthened to promote the sedentarization of their herds	Area of developed/rehabilitated community parks	This indicator measures the total area of community parks developed and/or rehabilitated by the project in the Bafing region to encourage the settling of animals.	Ha	Work acceptance report Activity Report	**0**	**12**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) CTV
	Area of community grazing areas developed for local breeders	This indicator measures the total area of grazing areas established by the project at the level of community parks and demonstration plots created on pilot hay and silage production farms.	Ha	Work acceptance report Activity Report	**0**	**14**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) CTV
	Number of above-ground fodder production devices installed	This indicator measures the total number of devices installed as part of the project for above-ground fodder production.	Above ground device	Work acceptance report Activity Report	**0**	**7**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) CTV

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	The data source	Initial value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
Component 2: Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change								
Outcome 2 Farmers' adaptive capacities are strengthened to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change	Percentage of farmers applying sustainable production techniques	The percentage of farmers who have integrated sustainable production practices into their activities.	%	Producer application monitoring sheet	**0**	**80%**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Provider
Output 2.1 Sustainable water resource management is integrated into the development of agricultural systems	Number of water reservoirs rehabilitated/developed	This indicator measures the total number of water reservoirs developed as part of the project.	Water retention	Work acceptance report	**0**	**5**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Provider
	Number of farmers producing on plots with water control	This indicator measures the number of beneficiaries (Women/Men) farming using efficient water management techniques to improve production and sustainability.	Farmers	Activity Report	**0**	**240**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP)
Output 2.2 Sustainable production techniques are used in production systems	Number of agricultural actors working on land with prior soil preparation	This indicator measures the number of agricultural actors (Women/Men), cultivating on plowed, ridged and/or loosened plots to curb soil aridity.	Farmers	Activity Report	**0**	**996**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP)
	Area of community agricultural production areas developed/rehabilitated	This indicator measures the total area of the areas developed with or without water control, as part of the project for market gardening and food production.	Ha	Activity Report	**0**	**196**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP)
Output 2.3 Rural communities integrate climate data considerations into the implementation of their agricultural operations	Number of agrometeorological equipment installed/Rehabilitated	This indicator measures the total number of agrometeorological equipment (stations and automatic rain gauges) installed and rehabilitated as part of the project with a view to better collection of agroclimatic data.	Equipment	Receipt report	**0**	**7**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) SODEXAM
	Number of relay teams set up for the management and maintenance of collection equipment and transmission of agrometeorological data	This indicator measures the number of teams installed in the localities where agrometeorological infrastructures (stations and automatic rain gauges) are installed for the maintenance of infrastructures and the dissemination of agrometeorological information.	Relay team	UCP activity report SODEXAM activity report	**0**	**7**	annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) SODEXAM
	Number of thematic agro-climatic bulletins distributed	This indicator measures the number of bulletins produced by SODEXAM on weather conditions and climate forecasts to improve and facilitate the timing of crop cycles and prevent bush fires.	Agro-climatic bulletin	SODEXAM activity report UCP activity report	**0**	**40**	monthly	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Relay committees

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	The data source	Initial value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
Component 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								
Outcome 3.a Social cohesion is strengthened for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and herders	Rate of reduction in farmer-herder conflicts in communities affected by the project	This indicator measures the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing tensions between farmers and breeders.	%	Monitoring committee reports		**to be defined**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Conflict management committees
	Proportion of operational conflict management committees	This indicator measures the effectiveness and presence of active committees in conflict management within a community.	%	Minutes of meetings, activity reports	**0**	**80%**	Semi-annual	Bafing Regional Council/ MIRAH
Output 3.1 A system for the sustainable management of transhumance flows and rangelands in the region is operational	Availability of a local transhumance management manual	This indicator reflects the effectiveness of the development of a transhumance management manual in the Bafing region by the project.	Yes No	Consultant's Report Manual Document	**NO**	**YES**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council/
	Number of conflict management committees established/revitalized	This indicator measures the number Conflict management committees set up and/or revitalized by the project	Conflict Management Committee	UCP activity reports	**0**	**11**	Annual	Bafing Regional Council/
Output 3.2. Conflict management mechanisms in the Bafing Region are strengthened	Number of people reached by awareness campaigns	This indicator measures the total number of people (Women/Men) members of communities affected by awareness campaigns on transhumance regulations and conflict management.	**People**	Attendance lists Activity reports	**0**	**30,000**	Semi-annual	Bafing Regional Council/ Provider MIRAH
Outcome 3.b Agricultural and pastoral activities are integrated and diversify the livelihoods of local communities	Number of people having diversified their income through the integration of agricultural and pastoral activities	This indicator measures the number of people (women/men) who have diversified their income by integrating agricultural and pastoral activities.	**People**	Project beneficiaries monitoring sheet	**0**	**to be defined**	**Semi-annual**	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
Output 3.3 Agricultural by-products and livestock waste are recovered as organic fertilizers	Quantity of organic fertilizers produced from agricultural and livestock by-products	This indicator measures the total quantity of organic fertilizers obtained through the treatment and transformation of agricultural by-products and livestock waste under the project	Tonne	Organic fertilizer production monitoring sheet Activity Report	**0**	**to be defined**	**Semi-annual**	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Provider**
Output 3.4 Livestock feed sources are	Number of alternatives to traditional livestock feed identified	This indicator measures all animal feed options, formulated from local agricultural by-products and validated by the beneficiaries.	Livestock feed	**Study report**	**0**	**2**	**Annual**	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP**

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	The data source	Initial value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
diversified through the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops								**Provider**
Output 3.5 Women and youth in beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGAS)	Number of people having diversified their income thanks to the financing of their AGR	This indicator measures the total number of people (Women/Men) who have benefited from project funding for the implementation of AGR	Person	Monitoring sheet for the diversification of sources of income	**0**	**100**	**Annual**	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Provider**
	Number of AGR projects financed for young people and women	This indicator measures the total IGA projects of young people and women financed in order to promote their economic empowerment and social inclusion.	Funded project	**Financing contracts**	**0**	**50**	**Annual**	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP) Provider**
Component 4 Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities								
Outcome 4 Sustainability of the project is ensured and knowledge generated is shared for learning climate resilient practices at local and national levels	Proportion of local committees established or revitalized that are operational	This indicator measures the percentage of active Committees out of all local committees supported as part of the project.	%	Minutes of meetings, activity reports	**0**	**80%**	Semi-annual	Bafing Regional Council/ MIRAH
	Rate of compliance with the frequency of coordination meetings between the Regional Council and the local committees set up as part of the project	This indicator measures the effectiveness of holding the coordination meetings scheduled between the Regional Council and the local committees set up as part of the project.	Met	Minutes of meetings Activity Report	**0**	**80%**	Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
Output 4.1 Local governance in the Bafing region is strengthened for a better sustainability of the project's achievements	Availability of an early warning system on transhumance flows in the Bafing region	This indicator assesses the existence of an early warning system capable of quickly detecting and reporting risks or threats linked to transhumance to enable a rapid and adequate response.	Early warning system	Activity Report	No	Yes	Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)** **Provider**
	Number of coordination meetings held between the Regional Council and the local committees set up as part of the project	This indicator measures the total number of meetings organized between the Regional Council and the local committees set up as part of the project.	Encounter	Activity Report	**0**	**10**	Quarterly	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
	Area of plots having benefited from the services of the mechanized agricultural service delivery center of the Regional Council	This indicator measures the total areas covered by mechanized agricultural services delivered by the Regional Council	Ha	Activity Report	**0**	**300**	annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**

Expected results	Performance indicators	Definition	Unit	The data source	Initial value	Target value	Collection frequency	Data collectors
Output 4.2 Knowledge sharing with other communities and local authorities on the good practices implemented by the project in the Bafing region and the gains made is ensured.	Number of good practices and innovations capitalized and disseminated as part of the project	This indicator measures the total number of good practices and innovations capitalized and disseminated within the framework of the project (above-ground fodder, irrigated fodder plots, hay and silage manufacturing, local transhumance management model, manufacturing and use of organic fertilizer, integration of agro-climatic data).	Good practice and innovation	Activity Report	0	7	Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
	Number of internal knowledge sharing visits organized	This indicator measures the total number of exchange visits organized between beneficiaries on good practices and innovations of the project	Internal visit	Activity Report	0	6	Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
	Number of external knowledge sharing visits organized	This indicator measures the total number of exchange visits involving the participation of authorities, communities and other organizations external to the project (from the region and outside the region) on the project's good practices and innovations.	External exchange visits	Activity Report	0	6	Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
	Number of workshops and exchange trips with universities, extension centers and agricultural training schools on project achievements	This indicator measures the total number of workshops and exchange visits involving the participation of universities, extension centers and agricultural training schools on good practices and innovations of the project	Workshops and exchange trips	Activity Report	0	3	Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
	Number of knowledge sharing workshops developed	This indicator measures the total number of departmental and regional knowledge sharing workshops organized to promote good practices and innovations developed within the framework of the project.	Knowledge sharing workshops	Activity Report	0	12	Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
	Number of beneficiaries reached by knowledge sharing activities	This indicator measures the total number of beneficiaries (men/women) reached by knowledge sharing activities	Beneficiaries	Activity Report	0	900	Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**
	Number of participants in exchange visits to discover the LLA approach implemented as part of the project in the Bafing region.	This indicator measures the number of participants (men/women) in exchange visits according to socio-professional categories (regional councils, customary authorities, transhumance and conflict management committees, professional organizations, CSOs and NGOs, academic actors, center of extension and agricultural training school) having participated in exchange trips to discover the LLA approach implemented as part of the project in the Bafing region. This indicator	Participants	Activity Report	0		Annual	**Bafing Regional Council (UCP)**

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

Project objective(s)	Project objective indicator(s)	Results 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	Surface area of pastoral areas with livestock health infrastructure (vaccination parks, veterinary centers and offices) established	Outcome4: 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	1,491,401
	Number of head of cattle using developed pastoral areas			
	Area of developed/rehabilitated community parks			
	Area of community grazing areas developed for local breeders			
	Number of above-ground fodder production devices installed			
Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change	Number of water reservoirs rehabilitated/developed	Outcome4: 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	1,274,357
	Number of farmers producing on plots with water control			
	Number of agricultural actors working on land with prior soil preparation			
	Area of community agricultural production areas developed/rehabilitated			
	Number of agrometeorological equipment installed/Rehabilitated		4.2. Improved physical infrastructure to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	
	Number of relay teams set up for the management and maintenance of collection equipment and transmission of agrometeorological data			
	Number of thematic agro-climatic bulletins distributed			
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	Availability of a local transhumance management manual	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	903,050
	Number of conflict management committees established/revitalized			
	Number of people reached by awareness campaigns			
	Number of people having diversified their income through the integration of agricultural and pastoral activities	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)	
	Quantity of organic fertilizers produced from agricultural and livestock by-products			
	Number of alternatives to traditional livestock feed identified		7.2. Number of targeted development strategies with integrated climate change priorities applied	
	Number of people having diversified their income thanks to the financing of their AGR			
	Number of AGR projects financed for young people and women			
Strengthening the	Availability of an early warning system on transhumance	Outcome 7: Improved	7.2. Number of targeted	497,596

Project objective(s)	Project objective indicator(s)	Results of the fund	Fund performance indicator	Grant amount (USD)
sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities	flows in the Bafing region	policies and regulations that promote and implement resilience measures	development strategies with integrated climate change priorities applied	
	Number of coordination meetings held between the Regional Council and the local committees set up as part of the project			
	Area of plots having benefited from the services of the mechanized agricultural service delivery center of the Regional Council			
	Number of good practices and innovations capitalized and disseminated as part of the project			
	Number of internal knowledge sharing visits organized			
	Number of external knowledge sharing visits organized			
	Number of workshops and exchange trips with universities, extension centers and agricultural training schools on project achievements			
	Number of knowledge sharing workshops developed			
	Number of beneficiaries reached by knowledge sharing activities			
	Number of participants in exchange visits to discover the LLA approach implemented as part of the project in the Bafing region.			

[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.

Table11. Detailed budget per year of disbursement

Expected outputs	Output budget	Inputs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
Component 1: Strengthening the adaptive capacities of local and transhumant pastoralists to the effects of climate change							
Expected Outcome: The capacities of transhumant and local pastoralists are strengthened to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change							
Transhumant pastoralists benefit from developed pastoral areas to increase their ability to adapt to drought	1,090,097	➢ Consultancy services ➢ Development of grazing areas ➢ Construction of pastoral infrastructure ➢ Construction of boreholes and drinking troughs ➢ Installation of solar power supply equipment ➢ Equipment for managers of pastoral areas ➢ Capacity-building sessions for stakeholders	973,565	63,086	26,723	26,723	1,090,097
The capacities of local herders are strengthened to promote the sedentarization of their herds	401,304	➢ Consultancy services ➢ livestock feed producers' training ➢ livestock feed producers' coaching and follow-ups session ➢ Small haymaking and silage equipment for feed producers ➢ Kit for soilless drilling production ➢ Development of grazing areas ➢ Construction of night pens for animals ➢ Construction of wells and drinking troughs	295,835	97,279	8,190	-	401,304
Component 2: Strengthening farmers' adaptive capacities to the effects of climate change							
Outcome: Farmers' adaptive capacities are strengthened to improve their resilience to the effects of climate change							
Sustainable water resource management is integrated into the development of agricultural systems	576,390	➢ Consultancy services ➢ Construction of boreholes ➢ Installation of solar power supply equipment ➢ Protection of community agricultural production plots against livestock raids ➢ Setting up irrigation systems for community agricultural production plots ➢ Training producers in the use and maintenance of irrigation systems	563,498	12,892	-	-	576,390

Expected outputs	Output budget	Inputs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
Sustainable production techniques are used in production systems	466,407	➢ Supply of mechanized agricultural services for production plots ➢ Purchase and distribution of improved seeds ➢ consultancy services for training and technical assistance in sustainable production practices	178,447	247,010	40,950	-	466,407
Rural communities integrate climate data considerations into the implementation of their agricultural operations	231,560	➢ Purchase and installation of agrometeorological stations and rain gauges ➢ consultancy services and training of local relay teams ➢ Consultancy services for training and coaching producers ➢ Consultancy services for the production of agro-climatic information ➢ Consultancy services for the translation of agro-meteorological newsletters into local languages ➢ Dissemination of agro-meteorological newsletters to local communities	128,806	43,746	36,474	22,534	231,560
Component 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							
Outcome: Social cohesion is strengthened for peaceful and sustainable coexistence between farmers and herders							
A system for the sustainable management of transhumance flows and rangelands in the region is operational	97,256	➢ Consultancy services to identify traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and to develop management rules based on these traditional mechanisms and current national regulations. ➢ Development of communication tools for the community management rules adopted ➢ Capacity-building sessions for customary authorities and administrative staff ➢ Equipment to enhance the mobility of local conflict management committees	15,440	75,316	5,000	1,500	97,256
Conflict management mechanisms in the Bafing Region are strengthened	112,716	➢ production of communication materials to promote the pastoral sites installed ➢ Dissemination of communication materials to promote installed pastoral sites	62,411	21,213	15,758	13,334	112,716

Expected outputs	Output budget	Inputs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
		➢ Organization of awareness campaigns on transhumance regulations					
Outcome: Agricultural and pastoral activities are integrated and diversify the livelihoods of local communities							
Agricultural by-products and livestock waste are recovered as organic fertilizers	18,510	➢ Installation and equipping of demonstration units for the production of animal dung-based organic fertilizers on community plots. ➢ Consultancy services for training and agricultural advisors for coaching producers	-	18,510	-	-	18,510
Livestock feed sources are diversified through the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops	41,061	➢ Consultancy services for the identification and formulation of livestock feed based on agricultural by-products ➢ Consultancy services for training and coaching livestock feed producers	-	36,697	2,182	2,182	41,061
Women and youth in beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGAS)	633,507	➢ Organization of calls for Income-generating activities ➢ Consultancy services for environmental validation of pre-selected income-generating activities ➢ Financing selected income-generating projects ➢ Provider services for the deployment of technical-economic advice to income-generating activity holders ➢ Provide services and support for beneficiaries to set up savings mobilization and management associations	-	310,404	297,663	25,440	633,507
Component 4: Strengthening the sustainability of farmers' and pastoralists' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities							
Outcome: The sustainability of the project is ensured and the knowledge generated is shared for learning about climate-resilient practices at local and national level							
Local governance in the Bafing region is strengthened for a better sustainability of the project's achievements	325,324	➢ Purchase of tractor and mechanized tools to set up a pilot center for the provision of mechanized agricultural services (CPSAM) ➢ Training of local management committees on their roles and responsibilities ➢ Regional Council training on Adaptation Fund and FIRCA procedures	192,979	83,176	33,903	15,266	325,324

Expected outputs	Output budget	Inputs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
		➢ Equipping local management committees with travel and communication resources ➢ Technical workshops held between the Regional Council and the 33 local management committees ➢ Consultancy and support in setting up an early warning system for transhumance flows in the Bafing region ➢ Consultancy services for the elaboration of an inclusive territorial climate plan					
Knowledge sharing with other communities and local authorities on the good practices implemented by the project in the Bafing region and the gains made is ensured.	172,272	➢ Workshops to capitalize on best practices ➢ Production of media to capitalize on best practices (prospectuses and capitalization films) ➢ Exchange visits Experience-sharing workshops	-	57,424	57,424	57,424	172,272
Project Management Cost (9.5%)							
Project Execution costs	395,808	Project staff allowances	47,315	47,317	47,316	47,315	189,263
		Communication	2,728	2,727	2,727	2,727	10,909
		Equipment	9,091				9,091
		Office supply	727	727	727	728	2,909
		Meetings and workshops	9,091			9,091	18,182
		Travel	32,728	32,727	32,727	32,727	130,909
	Monitoring and evaluation	Mid-term evaluation		9,090			9,090
		Terminal evaluation				9,091	9,091
	Audit	Project audit				16,364	16,364
SUB-TOTAL							**395,808**
Project Cycle Management Fee Charged by the Implementing Entity (8.5%)							
							387,788
TOTAL							
							4,950,000

Table 12. Detailed activities budget

Expected results / Activities	Budget notes	Units	Unit Cost	quantity	Amount
Component 1: Strengthening the adaptation capacities of local and transhumant livestock breeders to the effects of climate change					**1,491,401**
Output 1.1. Transhumant pastoralists benefit from developed pastoral areas to increase their ability to adapt to drought					**1,090,097**
Activity 1.1.1 Develop transhumance corridors					***212,379***
Materialize transhumance routes					**66,929**
Environmental and social selection of the route	*Carry out the environmental and social screening of the route: Mobilize a consultant for 30 people/days*	*fee/day*	*364*	*30*	*10,920*
	Per diem 20 days of field mission for the consultant	*day*	*91*	*20*	*1,820*
	Travel expenses consultant (3000 km). Mileage Cost including vehicle rental fees plus fuel	*km*	*0.9*	*3,000*	*2,700*
	Grant for the implementation of environmental and social due diligence	*Package*	*10909*	*1*	*10,909*
Route identification	*Carry out the topographical survey and mapping of 300 km of route. Travel costs evaluated in kilometer cost*	*km*	*55*	*300*	*16,500*
Installation of terminals	*Implement 602 terminals marked in brightly colored ink along the transhumance route (2 m long, including 0.5 m installed and 1.5 m visible)*	*bollard (on post)*	*40*	*602*	*24,080*
Protection of plantations along transhumance routes (with hedges)	**Build 10 linear km of hedgerows: Consultant service for the topographical survey and installation of hedgerows (plant 2 lines of Ziziphus protected by barbelets when planting)**	**km**	**14,545**	**10**	**145 450**
Activity 1.1.2 Develop pastoral areas with health infrastructure for livestock (vaccination parks, veterinary centers and offices) along transhumance corridors					***773 836***
Environmental and social selection of pastoral areas					**22,254**
Carrying out environmental and social screening of sites	*Mobilize a consultant for 20 people/days*	*fee/day*	*364*	*20*	*7,280*
	Per diem 15 days of field mission	*day*	*91*	*15*	*1,365*
	Consultant travel costs (3000 km): kilometer cost	*km*	*0.9*	*3,000*	*2,700*
	Grant for the implementation of environmental and social due diligence	*Package*	*10,909*	*1*	*10,909*
Develop pastoral areas at entry points				**2**	**506 610**
Clearing sites	**Clearing of 10 ha (3 ha of living area and 7 grazing area) per site at the rate of 2 sites**	**Ha**	**91**	**20**	**1,820**
Development of feeder plots					**98,872**
Soil preparation	*Plowing and spraying per ha at a rate of 7 ha to prepare per site and 2 sites to prepare. This activity will be carried out by the Pilot Center for the Delivery of Mechanized Agricultural Services (See Activity 4.1.1)*	*FOR MEMORY*			
purchase of seeds (vegetables and grasses)	*Purchase of grass seeds per ha at a rate of 7 ha per site and 2 sites to be sown*	*Ha*	*218*	*14*	*3,052*
	Purchase of vegetable seeds per ha at a rate of 7 ha per site and 2 sites to be sown	*Ha*	*91*	*14*	*1,274*
Sowing	*labor for sowing (grasses + vegetables) per ha for 7 ha per site based on sites*	*Ha*	*27*	*14*	*378*
Maintenance of plots (Weeding)	*labor for maintenance: 2 passes per ha*	*Ha*	*273*	*14*	*3,822*
Purchase of fertilizer	*200 Kg NPK per hectare at the rate of 7 hectares per site*	*kg*	*1*	*2,800*	*2,800*
	60 kg of urea per hectare at the rate of 7 ha per site	*kg*	*1*	*840*	*840*
	Fertilizer Transport (Abidjan -Touba)	*kg*	*0.1*	*3,640*	*364*

Fertilizer spreading (Labor)	*Labor for fertilizer spreading per ha*	*Ha*	*73*	*14*	*1,022*
Installation of the sprinkler irrigation system for 7 ha of drilling plots	*217 sprinklers (30 m range, flow rate 1 m3/hour) plus their supports, for the 7 ha of drilling plots per site*	*Sprinkler + support / hectare*	*24*	*434*	*10,416*
	For 1 ha, an irrigation network kit is required consisting of: 600 meters of PE ramps diameter 32 and 100 m of PE ramp door diameter 50, plus 150 m of PVC pressure pipe diameter 50 (secondary pipe), plus 1 BS 1 valve inch and a half of sectioning per hectare at a rate of 7 ha to be irrigated per site	*kit/ha*	*5,136*	*14*	*71,904*
	PVC pressure pipe diameter 50 of main pipe (from drilling to production plot) length 200 m per site	*linear meter*	*7.5*	*400*	*3,000*
Arrangement of watering points					**167 272**
build a borehole	*Purchase of flow pump 10 m3/hour and power 7.5 KW*	*Pump*	*5,455*	*2*	*10,910*
	Purchase and installation of piping (130 m of PVC pressure pipe) and other connection equipment to connect the drilling to 3 water tanks per site. Kit per tank	*kit/tank*	*1,818*	*6*	*10,908*
	On-site training	*Drilling*	*18,182*	*2*	*36,364*
install 3 water tanks	*3 tanks of 10,000 liters each, ie 30,000 liters per site*	*reservoir*	*4,545*	*6*	*27,270*
	Build 3 reinforced concrete supports (height 3 m) for the 3 tanks per site	*Tank support*	*5,455*	*6*	*32,730*
install solar energy supply equipment	*Niche construction to house batteries and transformers per site*	*niche*	*3,636*	*2*	*7,272*
	Acquisition and installation of solar equipment with a power of 10 KW per site	*Solar kit*	*16,364*	*2*	*32,728*
Install the drinkers	*5 water troughs with a volume of 2m3 each per site*	*water trough*	*909*	*10*	*9,090*
Decal bath layout					**43,636**
Develop the infrastructure of the detaker bath	*By site: Build a detailed bath over 1000m². Detector bath modification kit consisting of: waiting area, inlet corridor, deeping tank, dripping area*	*Detector bath kit*	*21,818*	*2*	*43,636*
Development of livestock park	**Develop a livestock park of 5000m²**	**m² built**	**9.0**	**10,000**	**90,000**
Veterinary office facility					**66,144**
Construction of the veterinary office	*Building with 3 rooms on 50 m² of built area*	*m² built*	*364*	*100*	*36,400*
Veterinary office equipment	*Furniture equipment kit per site (1 armchair + 2 visitor chairs + 1 table + storage furniture)*	*Furniture equipment kit*	*1,273*	*2*	*2,546*
	Reception hall equipment kit per site (8 chairs)	*Reception hall kit*	*145*	*2*	*290*
	Store equipment kit per site (Storage furniture for veterinary products + Freezer)	*Store equipment kit*	*1,818*	*2*	*3,636*
	IT equipment kit per site (1 desktop computer and 1 laptop + printer)	*Computer kit*	*4,545*	*2*	*9,090*
	Office Equipment Kit per site (stapler, binders, puncher, pen, reams of paper, printer cartridges, wastebasket, notepad etc.) per year for 2 years	*Office Kit*	*1,273*	*4*	*5,092*
	First stock kit of equipment and veterinary products	*First stock kit for veterinary products*	*4,545*	*2*	*9,090*
Setting up a rest area	**Breeders' rest area of 100 m² on each site at the rate of 2 sites**	**m² built**	**55**	**200**	**11,000**
Construction of latrine blocks	**Latrine block of 3 cabins all on 12m² plus 1 septic tank per site**	**latrine block**	**9,091**	**2**	**18,182**
Construction of security guard booth	**Sentry box of 8 m² built per site at the rate of 2 sites**	**Sentry box built**	**364**	**16**	**5,824**
Tree planting around 10 ha pastoral areas at entry points into the Region					**3,860**
Planting trees from pastoral areas to entry points	*Purchase and planting: (600 tea plants purchased and planted around a 10 ha plot for an amount Purchase + planting per plant) at the rate of 2 sites*	*plant*	*1.4*	*1,200*	*1,680*
Maintenance of planted trees	*Maintenance of 600 Plants per site for 2 years based on sites*	*Maintenance/year/site*	*545*	*4*	*2,180*
Develop a pastoral zone at the level of the Concentration Zones of transhumant animals				**1**	**244,972**
Clearing the site	**Clearing of 10 ha (5ha of living area and 5 grazing area)**	**Ha**	**91.0**	**10**	**910**

Development of feeder plots					**35,860**
Soil preparation	*Plowing and spraying per ha at a rate of 5 ha to prepare. This activity will be carried out by the Pilot Center for the Delivery of Mechanized Agricultural Services (See Activity 4.1.1)*	*FOR MEMORY*			
purchase of seeds (vegetables and grasses)	*Purchase of grass seeds per ha at a rate of 5 ha*	*Ha*	*218*	*5*	*1,090*
	Purchase of vegetable seeds per ha at a rate of 5 ha	*Ha*	*91*	*5*	*455*
Sowing	*labor for sowing (grasses + vegetables) per ha for 5 ha*	*Ha*	*27*	*5*	*135*
Maintenance of plots (Weeding)	*labor for maintenance: 2 passes per ha*	*Ha*	*273*	*5*	*1,365*
Purchase of fertilizer	*200 Kg NPK per hectare for 5 hectares*	*kg*	*1*	*1,000*	*1,000*
	60 kg of urea per hectare at the rate of 5 ha	*kg*	*1*	*300*	*300*
	Fertilizer Transport (Abidjan -Touba)	*kg*	*0.1*	*1,300*	*130*
Fertilizer spreading (Labor)	*Labor for fertilizer spreading per ha*	*Ha*	*73*	*5*	*365*
Installation of the sprinkler irrigation system for 5 ha of drilling plots	*160 sprinklers (30 m range, flow rate 1 m3/hour) plus their supports, for the 5 ha of drilling plots*	*Sprinklers + supports / hectare*	*24*	*160*	*3,840*
	For 1 ha, an irrigation network kit is required consisting of: 600 meters of PE ramps diameter 32 and 100 m of PE ramp door diameter 50, plus 150 m of PVC pressure pipe diameter 50 (secondary pipe), plus 1 BS 1 valve inch and a half of sectioning	*kit/ha*	*5136*	*5*	*25,680*
	PVC pressure pipe diameter 50 of main pipe (from drilling to production plot) length 200 m	*linear meter*	*7.5*	*200*	*1,500*
Arrangement of watering points					**88,181**
build a borehole	*Purchase of flow pump 10 m3/hour and power 7.5 KW*	*Pump*	*5,455*	*1*	*5,455*
	Purchase and installation of piping (130 m of PVC pressure pipe) and other connection equipment to connect the drilling to 3 water tanks	*kit*	*1,818*	*3*	*5,454*
	Drilling	*Drilling*	*18,182*	*1*	*18,182*
install 3 water tanks	*3 tanks of 10,000 liters each, i.e. 30,000 liters*	*reservoir*	*4,545*	*3*	*13,635*
	Build 3 reinforced concrete supports (height 3 m) for the 3 tanks	*Tank support*	*5,455*	*3*	*16,365*
install solar energy supply equipment	*Niche construction to house batteries and transformers*	*niche*	*3,636*	*1*	*3,636*
	Acquisition and installation of solar equipment with a power of 10 KW	*Solar kit*	*16,364*	*1*	*16,364*
Install the drinkers	*10 drinkers with a volume of 2m3 each*	*water trough*	*909*	*10*	*9,090*
Development of livestock park	**Develop 2 livestock parks of 5000m² each per site**	**m² built**	**9**	**10,000**	**90,000**
Development of care and outing park	**Develop 1 care and sorting park of 500m² each per site with a containment corridor**	**m² built**	**27**	**500**	**13,500**
Arrangement of a rest area	**Breeders' rest area of 100m²**	**m² built**	**55**	**100**	**5,500**
Construction of latrine blocks	**Latrine block of 3 cabins all on 12m² plus septic tank**	**latrine block**	**9,091**	**1**	**9,091**
Tree planting around the pastoral zone (10 ha)					**1,930**
Planting trees	*Purchase and planting: (600 tea plants purchased and planted around the 10 ha plot)*	*plant*	*1.4*	*600*	*840*
Tree care	*Maintenance of 600 plants for 2 years*	*Maintenance/year*	*545*	*2*	*1,090*
Activity 1.1.3 Establish a mechanism for managing transhumance corridors and developed grazing areas (Local Committee for Monitoring of Developed Pastoral Areas)					***103,882***
Establishment of local committees for monitoring developed pastoral areas				**3**	**2,727**
Awareness raising, identification of	*Awareness mission led by the Project Coordination Unit (UCP)*	*FOR MEMORY*			

members and installation of Committees	*Selection of Committee Members*	*FOR MEMORY*			
	Official installation ceremony of each Committee. Package per ceremony per location	*Ceremony package by location*	*909*	*3*	*2,727*
Development of the Management Manual for Local Committees for Monitoring developed pastoral areas					**17,712**
Identification of usual management practices and development of the management manual	*Study carried out by a Consultant for 30 hours/day including 15 days of field mission*				
	Consultant Fees	*fee/day*	*364*	*30*	*10,920*
	Per diem Mission consultant	*day*	*91*	*15*	*1,365*
	Mileage Cost: Travel costs assessed per kilometer traveled (vehicle rental package plus fuel)	*km*	*0.9*	*3,000*	*2,700*
Validation of the manual	*Management manual validation workshop at the Regional Council headquarters. Workshop package:*	*Package/Workshop*	*2,727*	*1*	*2,727*
Operation of Committees					***83,443***
Training of members to master the management rules contained in the manual	*Training provided by the Consultant who conducted the study (2H/D per Committee for 3 Committees)*	*Honorary*	364	*6*	*2,184*
	Per diem for travel Training 2 Days/Rental	*Per diem*	91	*6*	*546*
	Participant support (Snack Package) by Committee or locality	*Snack*	91	*3*	*273*
	Reproduction of the management manual (10 copies per locality for 3 localities)	*Copy*	9	*30*	*270*
Meetings for meetings	*Organization of meetings (5 meetings during the transhumance period and 2 outside the transhumance period, ie 7 meetings per year)*	FOR MEMORY			
Travel for monitoring activities	*Endowment of each Committee with a motorcycle at the rate of 3 Committees*	*Motorbike*	2,727	*3*	*8,181*
	Fuel allocation per month per Committee (at the rate of 3 Committees) for 24 months	*Endowment/month*	27	*72*	*1,944*
	Motorcycle insurance + Vignette	*Insurance+Vignette)/year*	45	*6*	*270*
	Annual maintenance and repair allowance for the motorcycle (3% of the purchase price of the motorcycle) for 2 years	*Maintenance costs/year*	82	*6*	*492*
	Provision of the Technical Coordinator of pastoral activities with a 4X4 vehicle.	*4x4 vehicle*	36,364	*1*	*36,364*
	Fueling the vehicle for 3 years (36 months)	*Fuel allowance/month*	636	*36*	*22,896*
	Insurance and vehicle sticker for 3 years	*(Insurance+Vignette)/year*	1,818	*3*	*5,454*
	Annual maintenance and repair allowance for the vehicle (3% of the purchase price of the vehicle) for 3 years	*Car Maintenance Costs/year*	1,091	*3*	*3,273*
Telephone communication from the Committees	*Telephone recharge allowance (Allocation per month for 24 months) at the rate of 3 Committees*	*Communication costs/month*	18	*72*	*1,296*
Output 1.2 The capacities of local breeders are strengthened to promote the settling of their herds					**401 304**
Activity 1.2.1 Promote the production of forage crops (above ground and open ground) and hay					***180,674***
Preliminary study					**14,072**
Study to identify pilot demonstration farms and localities for the establishment of community parks	*Study carried out by a Consultant for 20 hours/day including 15 days of field mission*				
	Consultant Fees	*Fees/Day*	*364*	*20*	*7,280*
	Per diem Mission consultant	*day*	*91*	*15*	*1,365*
	Travel costs: Mileage cost	*km*	*0.9*	*3,000*	*2,700*
Validation of the study report	*Study validation workshop at the Regional Council headquarters. (Package for Altelier)*	*Workshop Package*	*2,727*	*1*	*2,727*

Environmental and social selection of feeder production sites					**13,625**
Carrying out environmental and social screening of feeder production sites	*Mobilize a consultant for 15 people/days*	*fee/day*	364	15	*5,460*
	Per diem 10 days of field mission	*day*	91	10	*910*
	Travel costs consultant (2000 km)	*km*	0.9	*2,000*	*1,800*
	Grant for the implementation of environmental and social due diligence	*Package*	5,455	*1*	*5,455*
Promotion of open-ground drilling crops					**49,106**
Support for soil preparation	*Creation of demonstration plots on 2 pilot farms: 1 plot of 2ha per pilot farm, ie 2 plots in total Soil preparation: Plowing and spraying for each plot. This activity will be carried out by the Pilot Center for the Delivery of Mechanized Agricultural Services (See Activity 4.1.1)*	FOR MEMORY			
purchase of seeds (vegetables and grasses)	*Purchase of grass seeds per ha at a rate of 2 ha per pilot farm at the rate of 2 pilot farms*	*Ha*	218	*4*	*872*
	Purchase of vegetable seeds per ha at a rate of 2 ha per pilot farm	*Ha*	91	*4*	*364*
Sowing	*Labor for sowing (grass + vegetables) per ha for 2 ha per department*	*Ha*	27	*4*	*108*
Maintenance of plots (Weeding)	*Labor for maintenance: 2 passes per ha at a rate of 2 ha per pilot farm*	*Ha*	273	*4*	*1,092*
Purchase of fertilizer	*200 Kg NPK per hectare at the rate of 2 hectares per pilot farm*	*kg*	1	*800*	*800*
	60 kg of urea per hectare at the rate of 2 ha per pilot farm	*kg*	1	*240*	*240*
	Fertilizer Transport (Abidjan -Touba)	*kg*	0.1	*1,040*	*104*
Fertilizer spreading (Labor)	*Labor for spreading fertilizer per ha at a rate of 2 ha per pilot farm*	*Ha*	73	*4*	*292*
Equipment for the production of hay and silage	*Acquisition of one Press per pilot farm at the rate of 2 pilot farms*	*Press*	9,091	*2*	*18,182*
	Closed and well-ventilated warehouse of 120 m2 for storing hay per pilot farm	*Warehouse*	10,909	*2*	*21,818*
	Food drying tarpaulins of 50 m2 (2 tarpaulins) per pilot farm	*Food cover*	27	*4*	*108*
	1 crusher per pilot farm	*Crusher*	1,818	*2*	*3,636*
	1 pit (1m deep, 2m wide and 2m long) per pilot farm	*Ditch*	545	*2*	*1,090*
	1 Conservation tarpaulins (100 m roll) per pilot farm	*Tarpaulin conservation*	18	*2*	*36*
	1 Kit of Small Equipment (consisting in particular of sickles, gloves, boots, wheelbarrows, machetes, files) per pilot farm	*Small equipment kit*	182	*2*	*364*
Promotion of above-ground fodder crops					**103,871**
Above-ground cultivation kit (1 above-ground kits per demonstration farm and 1 at the agricultural school level)	*Above-ground cultivation kit on 50 m2 (composed of shed covered with shade cloths, shelves, germination trays, sieves, plastic film, bucket, watering can, fodder seeds (fodder corn or sorghum). Kit per pilot farm also called demonstration farm*	*Above ground kit*	*4,545*	*2*	*9,090*
Creation of water supply installations for demonstration farms	*A well equipped with a booster powered by solar energy per demonstration farm*	*Well*	*1,818*	*2*	*3,636*
Drilling and water reservoir (at the agricultural school)	*Purchase of flow pump 10 m3/hour and power 7.5 KW*	*Pump*	*5,455*	*1*	*5,455*
	Purchase and installation of piping (130 m of PVC pressure pipe) and other connection equipment connect drilling	*kit*	*1,811*	*1*	*1,811*
	Drilling	*Drilling*	*18,182*	*1*	*18,182*
	1 tank of 5,000 liters	*reservoir*	*3,636*	*1*	*3,636*
	Build 1 reinforced concrete support (height 3 m) for the tank	*Tank support*	*3,636*	*1*	*3,636*
Mobilization of a trainer of trainers for the training of local technicians	*Consultant fee: 45 hours/day including 15 hours/day of theoretical and practical training and 30 hours/day of post-training follow-up for active technicians (the consultant will make 4 trips in total to the Bafing: 1st trip for the 15 hour training d and 3 other trips of 10 hours per day each for post-training monitoring of active technicians)*	*M/d*	364	*45*	*16,380*

Trainer travel	*Travel costs for initial training: 1500km round trip in Bafing + 100 km per day for 15 days, ie 3,000 km*	*km*	0.9	*3,000*	*2,700*
	Travel costs for post-training follow-up: 1500km round trip in Bafing + 100 km per day for 10 days per follow-up mission, ie 2500 km/mission due to 3 missions	*km*	0.9	*7,500*	*6,750*
	Trainer per diem for missions (45 days in total)	*day*	91	*45*	*4,095*
Organization of the initial training session	*Snack package for 10 learners*	*Package/participant/day*	9	*150*	*1,350*
	accommodation for 10 participating learners	*Package/participant/day*	27	*150*	*4,050*
	Transportation of participants (10 participants)	*package/participant*	36	*10*	*360*
	Room rental (Regional council room)	*FOR MEMORY*			-
	Training manual (Learner manual, Trainer manual)	*Manual*	9	*100*	*900*
Technical assistance for on-ground and above-ground feeder production	*Technical assistance for breeders provided by trained technicians from NGOs and local structures*				-
	Technician costs (including their travel expenses, fees, etc.): 2 technicians over 24 months	*man/month*	455	*48*	*21,840*
Activity 1.2.2 Rehabilitate/develop community parks at village level					***196,738***
Preliminary study	*Carry out a study to identify sites to house community parks*	*FOR MEMORY*			
Layout of the living area				**4**	**168,878**
Clearing the site	*Clearing of 3 ha (including 2.5 ha of pasture) at the rate of 4 sites to be developed or rehabilitated*	*Ha*	*91*	*12*	*1,092*
Infrastructure construction	*Develop 1 night park of 1800 m² each per site across 4 sites*	*m² built*	*9*	*7,200*	*64,800*
	Develop 1 care and vaccination park of 250 m² each per site with a containment corridor (with a concrete frame) at the rate of 4 sites	*m² built*	*27*	*1,000*	*27,000*
	Build a 25 m² shed (breeder rest area) per site at the rate of 4 sites	*m² built*	*55*	*100*	*5,500*
	Build a health observation zone 100 m2 per site at the rate of 4 sites	*m² built*	*27*	*400*	*10,800*
	On each site Plant trees around the pastoral zone (perimeter estimated at 1000 m): Purchase and planting (335 tea plants purchased and planted around the 3 ha plot. The unit cost including purchase and planting) at reason for 4 sites	*plant*	*1.4*	*1,340*	*1,876*
	Maintenance of 335 plants for 1.5 years on each site	*Maintenance/ha*	*545*	*6*	*3,270*
Creation of water supply installation for drinking troughs	*Kit consisting of a well equipped with a booster powered by solar energy*	*Kit*	*2,727*	*4*	*10,908*
	On each site: Purchase and installation of piping (130 m of PVC pressure pipe) and other connection equipment to connect the drilling to 2 water tanks	*kit*	*1,818*	*4*	*7,272*
	Install 1 water tank of 5,000 liters per site for 4 sites	*reservoir*	*3,636*	*4*	*14,544*
	Build a reinforced concrete support (height 3 m) per site at the rate of 4 sites	*Tank support*	*3,636*	*4*	*14,544*
Installation of drinkers	*Install 2 water troughs with a volume of 1 m3 each per site for 4 sites*	*water trough*	*909*	*8*	*7,272*
Installation of the drilling plot					***9,680***
Soil preparation	*Plowing and spraying per ha at a rate of 2.5 ha per community park. This activity will be carried out by the Pilot Center for the Delivery of Mechanized Agricultural Services (See Activity 4.1.1)*	*FOR MEMORY*			
Sowing fodder (fats + vegetables)	*Purchase of grass seeds per ha at a rate of 2.5 ha per park for 4 parks*	*Ha*	*218*	*10.0*	*2,180*
	Purchase of vegetable seeds per ha at a rate of 2.5 ha per park for 4 parks	*Ha*	*91*	*10.0*	*910*
	labor for sowing (grasses + vegetables) per ha for 2.5 ha per park at the rate of 4 parks	*Ha*	*27*	*10.0*	*270*

Maintenance of plots (Weeding)	*labor for maintenance: 2 passes per ha at a rate of 2.5 ha per park for 4 parks*	*Ha*	*273*	*10.0*	*2,730*
Fertilization of the plot	*Purchase of 200 Kg NPK per hectare at the rate of 2.5 hectares, or 500kg per park*	*kg*	*1*	*2,000*	*2,000*
	Purchase of 60 kg of urea per hectare at the rate of 2.5 ha, or 150 kg per park	*kg*	*1*	*600*	*600*
	Fertilizer Transport (Abidjan -Touba) for 650 kg (500 kg +150kg) per park at the rate of 4 parks	*kg*	*0.1*	*2,600*	*260*
	Labor for spreading fertilizer per ha (2 passes per ha) for the 4 parks or 10 ha	*Ha*	*73*	*10.0*	*730*
Installation of above-ground drilling plots					**18,180**
Provision of an above-ground cultivation kit for community parks	*1 Above-ground forage cultivation kit on 50 m2 consisting of a shed covered with shade cloths, shelves, germination trays, sieves, plastic film, bucket, watering can, forage seeds (fodder corn or sorghum) per park at a rate of 4 parks*	*Above ground kit*	4545	*4*	*18,180*
Activity 1.2.3 Establish a management mechanism for developed infrastructure					***23,892***
Setting up committees					**3,636**
Awareness raising, identification of members and installation of Committees	*Awareness mission led by the Project Coordination Unit (UCP)*	*FOR MEMORY*			-
	Selection of Committee Members	*FOR MEMORY*			-
	Official installation ceremony of each Committee. Package per ceremony	*Ceremony by locality*	*909*	*4*	*3,636*
Development of the Committee Management Manual					**17,712**
Identification of usual management practices and development of the management manual	*Study carried out by a Consultant for 30 hours/day including 15 days of field mission*				-
	Consultant Fees	*M/d*	*364*	*30*	*10,920*
	Per diem Mission consultant	*J*	*91*	*15*	*1,365*
	Travel costs: Mileage cost	*km*	*0.9*	*3,000*	*2,700*
Validation of the manual	*Management manual validation workshop at the Regional Council headquarters. Workshop package:*	*Workshop*	*2,727*	*1*	*2,727*
Operation of Committees					**2,544**
Training of members to master the management rules contained in the manual	*Training provided by the Consultant who conducted the study (1H/D per Committee) for 4 committees*	*Honorary*	*364*	*4*	*1,456*
	Per diem for travel Training 1 Day / Locality in Rainson of 4 localities	*Per diem*	*91*	*4*	*364*
	Participant support (Snack Package) per location at the rate of 4 locations	*Snack*	*91*	*4*	*364*
	Reproduction of the management manual (10 copies per locality) for 4 localities	*Copy*	*9*	*40*	*360*
Meetings for meetings	*Organization of meetings once every 4 months (10 meetings in total per locality) for 4 localities*	*FOR MEMORY*			-
Component 2: Strengthening the adaptation capacities of farmers to the effects of climate change					**1,274,357**
Output 2.1 Sustainable management of water resources is integrated into the development of agricultural systems					**576 390**
Activity 2.1.1 Develop/rehabilitate water reservoirs					***347,201***
Environmental and social selection of water reservoir sites and agricultural production plots					**31,349**
Carrying out environmental and social screening of feeder production sites	*Mobilize a consultant for 40 people/days*	*Honorary*	*364*	40	*14,560*
	Per diem 30 days of field mission	*day*	*91*	30	*2,730*
	Travel costs Consultant (3500 km)	*km*	*0.9*	*3,500*	*3,150*
	Grant for the implementation of environmental and social due diligence	*Package*	*10,909*	*1*	*10,909*
Carrying out sizing studies for the works				4	**90,760**

Carry out the studies	*Study carried out by Consultants for 20 hours/day per site including 10 days of field mission at 4 sites*				
	Consultant fees for the sites (composed of a team of experts: Expert topography, hydrogeology and rural engineering)	*Fees/Day*	*909*	*80*	*72,720*
	Per diem Mission consultant	*day*	*91*	*40*	*3,640*
	Travel costs Mileage cost 4000 km per consultant	*km*	*0.9*	*16,000*	*14,400*
Development with drilling					**189,092**
Construction of boreholes	*Purchase of flow pump 10 m3/hour and power 7.5 KW per site for 4 sites*	*Pump*	*5,455*	*4*	*21,820*
	Purchase and installation of piping (250 m of PVC pressure pipe) and other connection equipment to connect the drilling per site at the rate of 4 sites	*kit*	*3,636*	*4*	*14,544*
	Drilling	*Drilling*	*18,182*	*4*	*72,728*
Installation of solar energy supply equipment	*Construction of niche to house batteries and transformers per site at the rate of 4 sites*	*niche*	*3,636*	*4*	*14,544*
	Acquisition and installation of solar equipment with a power of 10 KW per site at the rate of 4 sites	*Solar kit*	*16,364*	*4*	*65,456*
Securing community agricultural production plots					**36,000**
Protection of community agricultural production plots against livestock incursions	*Build 1000 linear m of barbed wire fence around the 4 ha of community cultivation perimeter per site at the rate of 4 sites*	*protection kit/m*	*9*	*4,000*	*36,000*
Activity 2.1.2 Establish small irrigation systems					***196,041***
Establishment of the irrigation system for community agricultural production plots	*Each site measures 4 ha. For 1 ha, an irrigation network kit is required consisting of: 20 tanks of 1m3 each; 60 meters of PE pipes diameter 32 (3 m per tank), plus 500 linear meters of PVC pressure pipe diameter 50 (including 100 m secondary and 400 m tertiary), plus 40 1 and a half inch BS valves (2 per 1m3 tank) at the rate of 4 sites. On each 4 ha site, 1 ha will be reserved for seed production and 3 ha for mass production. NB: on each site, this irrigation system model concerns the 3 ha of mass production*	*kit/ha*	*14,873*	*12*	*178,476*
	PVC pressure pipe diameter 50 of main pipe (from drilling to production plot) length 200 m per site at the rate of 4 sites	*linear meter*	*7.5*	*800*	*6,000*
Supply of small equipment for watering	*Kit of small watering equipment (watering cans, boots) per recipient of elementary plot of 500 m2 for a total area of 3ha, or 60 elementary plots of 500 m2. Each elementary plot is assigned to a beneficiary. Or 60 beneficiaries per site, and a total of 240 beneficiaries for the 4 sites*	*Kit of small watering equipment*	*27*	*240*	*6,480*
Providing the Agricultural Training School with an irrigation system	*Endowment to irrigate 0.25 ha. the irrigation network kit with 5 tanks of 1000 liters each and the necessary piping.*	*kit*	*4,545*	*1*	*4,545*
	20 KitS of small watering equipment (watering cans, boots)	*Kit of small watering equipment*	*27*	*20*	*540*
Activity 2.1.3 Train beneficiaries in the use and maintenance of irrigation structures and equipment					***12,892***
Training in the use and maintenance of structures	*On-site training of 3 people (producers) per developed area + 3 people at the agricultural school level. Training will be carried out during the first 2 days of technical assistance by Agricultural Advisors*	*FOR MEMORY*			
Technical assistance for the use of equipment installed on developed community areas	*Technical assistance on each perimeter will be carried out over 6 months. 7 passes in total. The first passage devoted to the training of the works and equipment maintenance team. 6 other passages programmed according to the phenological stage of the crops. All over a maximum period of 6 months.*				
	Fee consultant	*Fee/day*	*364*	*28*	*10,192*
	Travel costs (fixed price of 100 km traveled per day of intervention) for a total of 7 interventions, ie 700 km per site	*km*	*0.9*	*2,800*	*2,520*

	Maintenance manuals for structures (given to maintenance teams) a set of 4 manuals per site and 4 manuals for the agricultural school	*Manual*	*9.0*	*20*	*180*
Activity 2.1.4 Establish mechanisms and bodies for managing structures and developed areas					***20,256***
Setting up committees					**-**
Awareness raising, identification of members and installation of Committees	*Awareness mission led by the Project Coordination Unit (UCP)*	*FOR MEMORY*			-
	Selection of Committee members with the UCP	*FOR MEMORY*			-
Development of the Committee Management Manual					**17,712**
Identification of usual management practices and development of the management manual	*Study carried out by a Consultant for 30 hours/day including 15 days of field mission*				
	Consultant Fees	*Fees/day*	*364*	*30*	*10,920*
	Per diem Mission consultant	*days*	*91*	*15*	*1,365*
	Travel costs: Mileage cost	*Cost/km*	*0.9*	*3,000*	*2,700*
Validation of the manual	*Management manual validation workshop at the Regional Council headquarters. Workshop Package:*	*Workshop*	*2,727*	*1*	*2,727*
Operation of Committees					***2,544***
Training of members to master the management rules contained in the manual	*Training provided by the Consultant who conducted the study (day per Committee for 4 Committees to be formed)*	*Honorary*	*364*	*4*	*1,456*
	Per diem for travel of the Consultant for Training 1 Day per Locality at the rate of 4 localities	*Per diem*	*91*	*4*	*364*
	Participant support (Snack Package) per location for 4 locations	*Snack*	*91*	*4*	*364*
	Reproduction of the management manual (10 copies per locality) for 4 localities	*Manual*	9.0	*40*	*360*
Meetings for meetings	*Organization of monthly meetings*	*FOR MEMORY*			-
Output 2.2 Sustainable production techniques are used in production systems					**466 407**
Activity 2.2.1 Develop/rehabilitate community production areas					***41,932***
Development of irrigated plots				**4**	**32,032**
Preparing the land for mass vegetable production and seed plots	*per site: Clearing of 4 ha (including 3 ha of mass market gardening and 1 ha of seed plot); at 4 sites*	*Ha*	*91*	*16*	*1,456*
	Plowing spraying ridging per ha at a rate of 4 ha per community plot. This activity will be carried out by the Pilot Center for the Delivery of Mechanized Agricultural Services (See Activity 4.1.1)	*FOR MEMORY*			-
Installation of irrigation system for mass production	*Irrigation system installed under activity 2.1.2 for mass production*	*FOR MEMORY*			-
Installation of irrigation system for seed plots	*42 sprinklers (30 m range, flow rate 1 m3/hour) per hectare plus their supports, for 4 ha of seed plot including 2 ha for cassava and 2 ha for fodder corn*	*Sprinkler + support / hectare*	*24*	*168*	*4,032*
	For 1 ha, an irrigation network kit is required consisting of: 600 meters of PE ramps diameter 32 and 100 m of PE ramp door diameter 50, plus 150 m of PVC pressure pipe diameter 50 (secondary pipe), plus 1 BS 1 valve inch and a half of sectioning	*kit/ha*	*5136*	*4*	*20,544*
	PVC pressure pipe diameter 50 of main pipe length 200 m	*linear meter*	7.5	*800*	*6,000*
Development of non-irrigated plots				**5,400,000**	**9,900**
Preparing the land	*Support for clearing 30 ha per department per year over 2 years for 3 departments in the Region, ie 90 ha per year for 2 years*	*Ha*	*55*	*180*	*9,900*
	Plowing spraying ridging per ha at a rate of 30 ha per department per year over 2 years at the rate of 3 departments in the Region, ie 90 ha per year for	*FOR MEMORY*			

	2 years. This activity will be carried out by the Pilot Center for the Delivery of Mechanized Agricultural Services (See Activity 4.1.1)				
Activity 2.2.2 Establish a sustainable improved seed supply system					***51,342***
Initial supply of improved seeds					**45,132**
Supply of feeder corn seeds for seed plots	*Acquire fodder corn seeds (Purchase + transport): 25 Kg/ha corn seeds. For 2 ha to be carried out.*	*Seed cost/ha*	*273*	*2.0*	*546*
Corn Seed Supply for Mass Production	*Acquire corn seeds (Purchase + transport) for mass production plots at a rate of 15ha per department for 3 departments or 45 ha of corn per year over 2 years. 0.25 ha of corn will be allocated per beneficiaries per year, ie 180 per year and 360 beneficiaries for 2 years.*	*Seed cost/ha*	*273*	*90*	*24,570*
Supply of cassava cuttings for seed plots	*Acquire cuttings (Purchase + transport) for cassava nursery plots at a rate of 2ha*	*cassava cuttings/ha*	*145*	*2.0*	*290*
Supply of cassava cuttings for mass production	*Acquire cassava cuttings for mass production plots at a rate of 15ha per department for 3 departments, or 45 ha of cassava per year over 2 years. 0.25 ha of cassava will be allocated per beneficiaries per year, ie 180 per year and 360 beneficiaries for 2 years.*	*cassava cuttings/ha*	*145*	*90*	*13,050*
Supply of vegetable seeds for mass production	*Vegetable seeds (carrot, tomato, onion, pepper, eggplant, chili, etc.) 3 ha per block at the rate of 4 sites, ie 3ha x 4 = 12 ha and 0.25 ha for the agricultural training school plot*	*Cost/ha*	*545*	*12.25*	*6,676*
Facilitation of local distribution of improved seeds					**2,727**
Support for producer groups for negotiation trips with seed distributors	*Fixed-rate grant to support negotiations between producer groups and seed distributors*	*Package*	*2727*	*1*	*2,727*
Establishment of seed plots					**3,483**
Setting up cassava nurseries					***2,128***
Sowing	*Labor for planting per ha, for 2 ha*	*Ha*	*182*	*2.0*	*364*
Maintenance of plots (Weeding)	*Labor for maintenance: 3 passes per ha for 1 year, on 2 ha*	*Maintenance labor ha/year*	*409*	*2.0*	*818*
Fertilization of the plot	*Purchase of organic fertilizer (purchase + transport) for the 2 ha seed plot at a rate of 400 kg per ha)*	*kg*	*1*	*800*	*800*
	Labor for spreading fertilizer per ha (2 passes per ha) at a rate of 2 ha	*Fertilizer spreading labor / ha*	*73*	*2.0*	*146*
Establishment of the fodder corn seed plot					***1,355***
Sowing	*Labor for sowing per ha for 1 ha per seed plot at a rate of 2 ha: Labor for sowing*	*Labor for sowing / ha*	*136*	*2.0*	*272*
Maintenance of plots (Weeding)	*labor for maintenance: 2 passes per ha per year on 2 ha*	*Labor for ha maintenance*	*273*	*2.0*	*546*
Fertilization of the plot	*Purchase of organic fertilizer (purchase + transport) for the seed plot (1 ha per department at a rate of 300 kg per ha)*	*kg*	*1*	*300*	*300*
	Labor for spreading fertilizer per ha (2 passes at 20,000 FCFA/pass, or 40,000 FCFA/ha)	*Fertilizer spreading labor / ha*	*73*	*2.0*	*146*
Phytosanitary treatment	*Pesticide allocation package*	*Package /ha*	*91*	*1*	*91*
Activity 2.2.3 Popularize good agricultural practices resilient to climate change					***373 133***
Information and awareness on sustainable production practices					**-**
Information and awareness campaign	*This activity will be carried out by technical assistants (agricultural advisors)*	*FOR MEMORY*			
Practical training in the production and use of organic fertilizers and biopesticides					**42,738**

Carrying out training sessions	*Implementation of educational units (1 unit per site) + an educational unit at the Agricultural Training School, ie 5 educational units*	*Package / Educational unit*	*3,636*	*5*	*18,180*
	2 Training session spread over 5 months per site, at 4 sites	*Training session*	*6,364*	*2*	*12,728*
Setting up an organic fertilizer production unit	*6 windrows for composting per site (purchase of small equipment, collection of raw materials, purchase of tarpaulin) for 4 community production sites 2 windrows for the school site, ie a total of 32 windrows*	*swath*	*455*	*26*	*11,830*
Technical assistance for sustainable production					***321 515***
Supply of organic manure for the 1st cycle of market gardening	*Market gardening (3 ha per community plot at the rate of 4 sites, ie 3ha x 4 = 12 ha) plus 0.25 ha for the School, ie a total of 12.25 ha 500 kg of organic fertilizer per ha*	*Cost/ha*	*364*	*12.25*	*4,459*
Provision of other inputs (pesticides) for market gardening	*Flat rate allocation per hectare for 12.25 ha*	*Package/ha*	*545*	*12.25*	*6,676*
Supply of organic manure for food crops	*Food crops (corn and cassava) 90 ha per year including 45 ha of corn and 45 ha of cassava (150 kg of organic fertilizer / ha for corn and 200 kg for cassava) over 2 years*	*Cost/ha of corn*	*109*	*90*	*9,810*
		Cost/ha of cassava	*145*	*90*	*13,050*
Other inputs Corn	*Herbicides, insecticides, etc.*	*Package /ha*	*273*	*90*	*24,570*
Other inputs Cassava	*Herbicides, insecticides, etc.*	*Package /ha*	*273*	*90*	*24,570*
Supply of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	*240 market garden producers (500 m²/producer for 150,000 m²) 720 food crop producers (1/4 ha per independent corn producer on 90 ha or 360 producers + 1/4 ha per producer on cassava perimeter for 90 ha or 360) + 16 PPE for Cassava and Corn nursery (at the rate of 4 people per ha for a total of 4 ha) plus 20 PPE for the School. NB: PPE: Personal Protective Equipment*	*PPE kit*	*91*	*996*	*90,636*
Processing equipment	*1 backpack sprayer + 1 bucket per beneficiary for a total of 996 beneficiaries*	*Treatment Equipment Kit*	*64*	*996*	*63,744*
Technical assistance for the application of GAP	*One Technical Advisor per market gardening area, ie 4 dedicated Advisors for the 4 areas over a period of 24 months*	*Dressed Advisor/month*	*500*	*96.0*	*48,000*
	One Technical Advisor per Department for food crops (Corn and cassava), ie 3 dedicated Advisors over a period of 24 months	*Dressed Advisor/month*	*500*	*72.0*	*36,000*
Installation of demonstration plots					**8,880**
Setting up and running the demonstration plot	*Install 500 m2 of demonstration plot including different market gardening crops on each site at the rate of 4 sites*	*ckage/demonstration plot*	*2,220*	*4.0*	*8,880*
	Animation of demonstration plots. Production on demonstration plots is supervised by agricultural advisors. The activities are carried out by the producers of the site.	*FOR MEMORY*			
Output 2.3 Rural communities integrate the consideration of climate data into the implementation of their agricultural operations					**231,560**
Activity 2.3.1 Strengthen the agro-meteorological data collection system in the region (complete installation of agro-meteorological stations in each department and rain gauges at the local level)					***69,093***
Acquisition and installation of agrometeorological stations and rain gauges	*Purchase of 2 new agro-weather stations (SAM) + SAM installation cost by SODEXAM*	*SAT*	*18,182*	*2*	*36,364*
	Reinforcement of the 2 existing Stations (replacement of batteries and other instruments)	*Existing SAM*	*5,455*	*2*	*10,910*
	Acquisition and installation of 3 electronic rain gauges	*Rain gauge*	*7,273*	*3*	*21,819*
Activity 2.3.2 Establish relay teams at the local level for the management, maintenance of collection equipment and transmission of agrometeorological data					***78,831***
Identification and selection of relay team members	*7 relay teams (3 people per team), at the rate of 1 team per sub-prefecture where agro-meteorological equipment is installed (4 SAM +3 rain gauges) or 21 relay people*	*FOR MEMORY*			

Training in the maintenance of agro-weather stations	*Training of the 21 people making up the 7 relay teams (3 people per team)*	*training session*	*10,909*	*1*	*10,909*
Relay Team Equipment	*Relay Team Equipment Kit (1 register to record climate data + 3 smartphones per Team)*	*Equipment Kit*	*636*	*7*	*4,452*
Training on the Participatory Integrated Approach to Climate Services for Agriculture (APISCA)	*1 5-day training workshop for all Teams including local radio presenters*	*training session*	*14,545*	*1*	*14,545*
Support for the implementation of the approach	*Support for 12 months*	*Package*	*14,545*	*1*	*14,545*
Mechanical maintenance of SAMs by relay teams	*Maintenance per month per station over 4 years*	*Maintenance/station/ month*	*20*	*192*	*3,840*
Mechanical maintenance of rain gauges by relay teams	*Maintenance per month per rain gauge over 4 years*	*Rain gauge maintenance/month*	*8*	*144*	*1,152*
Telephone Communication Relay Teams	*Monthly package per relay team for 48 months (4 years)*	*Relay Team Communication Package / month*	*55*	*336*	*18,480*
Maintenance support by the expert team	*Annual support for 4 years*	*maintenance/year*	*2,727*	*4*	*10,908*
Activity 2.3.3 Develop and disseminate, within communities, meteorological information to schedule farming operations					***83,636***
Development of specific bulletins	*Production of thematic bulletins by SODEXAM*	*Production/year*	*12,727*	*4*	*50,908*
Broadcasting of messages on local radio stations	*Annual convention for the translation of messages into 3 local languages and their distribution*	*Broadcast/year*	*8,182*	*4*	*32,728*
Component 3: Promotion of an environment conducive to pastoral and agricultural activities in a context of strong competition over natural resources between farmers and breeders and exacerbated by the impacts of climate change					**903 050**
Output 3.1.A sustainable management system for transhumance flows and routes in the region is operational					**97,256**
Activity 3.1.1 Identify and promote existing traditional mechanisms for strengthening inter-community cohesion					***28,167***
Identification of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms	*Study on traditional mechanisms for conflict resolution along the transhumance route in the Region. Study carried out by a consultant in 30 man/days including 20 man/day in the field*				
	Consultant Fees	*Fees/day*	*364*	*30*	*10,920*
	Per diem Mission consultant	*day*	*91*	*20*	*1,820*
	Distance traveled: 1500 km (Abidjan-Touba return) + 1500 km within the Bafing Region, ie 3000 km in total. Mileage Cost: Travel costs: evaluated at the mileage cost	*km*	*0.9*	*3,000*	*2,700*
	Management manual validation workshop at the Regional Council headquarters. Workshop package: 2,000,000 F CFA	*Package/workshop*	*3,636*	*1*	*3,636*
Development of dissemination materials for validated Community Conflict Resolution Rules	*Preparation of prospectuses, audio-visual broadcast ready, etc., based on validated community rules. Package*	*Package*	*9,091*	*1*	*9,091*
Strengthening dialogue (establishing an intercommunity dialogue framework and communicating about this framework)	*This action will be carried out by the local committees. Communication on this framework will be made through awareness campaigns see activity3.2.1)*	*FOR MEMORY*			*-*
Activity 3.1.2 Provide support for the establishment or operationalization of conflict management committees					***69,089***
Support for strengthening committee governance	*Develop or update complaints management tools (Carry out with the previous study) see activity 3.1.1*	*FOR MEMORY*			

Train customary authorities and administration executives in conflict prevention and management	*4 training sessions organized in sub-prefectures (30 participants per session)*	*Training session*	*7,273*	*4*	*29,092*
Improve the mobility of conflict management committees	*Providing each Committee with a motorcycle. 1 committee per locality where community infrastructures are created, making a total of 11 (For the management of tranhumance: 2 entry sites, 1 concentration site; For sedentary livestock farming: 4 sites; for agricultural plots: 4 sites)*	*Motorcycle/committee*	*2,727*	*11*	*29,997*
	Fuel allocation for each of the 11 Committees (Lump sum of 15,000 F CFA per month per Committee for 24 months)	*Endowment/month*	*300*	*24*	*7,200*
	Motorcycle insurance + Vignette	*(Insurance+Vignette)/ year*	*500*	*2*	*1,000*
	Annual maintenance and repair allowance for the motorcycle (3% of the purchase price of the motorcycle) for 2 years	*Maintenance costs/year*	*900*	*2*	*1,800*
Output 3.2. conflict management mechanisms in the Bafing region are strengthened					**112,716**
Activity 3.2.1 Raise awareness among stakeholders and local communities in the Bafing region on transhumance regulations					***112,716***
Communication around pastoral activities for social cohesion					**79,986**
Communication for the promotion of established pastoral sites	*Creation of indication panels at the entrances and exits of the developed parks and along the transhumance corridors*	*Panels*	*727*	*50*	*36,350*
	Production of audio-visual awareness capsules on the management rules in force in the parks and translation into local languages	*Endowment*	*10,909*	*1*	*10,909*
	Production of image boxes to raise awareness among transhumant herders and local host communities	*Endowment*	*7,273*	*1*	*7,273*
	Dissemination of audio-visual capsules (rural radio websites and social networks, griots and storytellers)	*Endowment/year*	*3,636*	*4*	*14,544*
	Production of awareness gadgets (t-shirts, caps, polo shirts, etc.)	*Endowment/year*	*5,455*	*2*	*10,910*
Awareness campaigns					**32,730**
Organization of awareness campaigns on transhumance regulations	*2 Awareness campaigns carried out by local NGOs each year during the transhumance period for 3 years*	*Campaign*	*5,455*	*6*	*32,730*
Activity 3.2.2 Establish a mechanism to sustain the operationality of the various committees set up or supported within the framework of the project (local conflict management committees, etc.)	*Activity carried out concomitantly through activity 1.1.3 (which will put in place mechanisms for managing resources resulting from the exploitation of transhumance infrastructures set up by the project) and activity 3.1.2 (which strengthens governance committees as well as their technical and operational capacities).*	***FOR MEMORY***			
Output 3.3. Agricultural by-products and livestock waste are recycled into organic fertilizers					**18,510**
Activity 3.3.1 Install demonstration units for the production of organic fertilizers from animal dung					***18,510***
Establishment of a demonstration unit for the production of organic fertilizers based on animal dung (1 unit per site)	*Grant 1 Tricycle / community agricultural production site for the collection of cow dung in pastoral areas, ie 4 tricycles*	tricycle	*3,182*	4	*12,728*
	Fuel supply for the 4 tricycles per month for 24 months	*Endowment/month*	*109*	24	*2,616*
	Insurance + Vignette for 4 tricycles per year for 2 years	*(Insurance+Vignette)/ year*	*291*	2	*582*
	Allowance for annual maintenance-repair of the 4 tricycles (3% of the purchase price of the motorcycle tricycles) for 2 years	*Maintenance costs/year*	*382*	2	*764*
	Small equipment kit (bucket, wheelbarrow, 200 liter drum, watering can, rake, shovel, broom, machete, glove, tarpaulin, nose cover, glasses, thermometer,	Small equipment kit/site	*455*	4	*1,820*

	bags, etc.) for each Demonstration Unit				
Activity 3.3.2 Train actors/actresses in organic fertilizer production techniques	*Training provided by the Service Provider recruited for activity 2.2.3*	***FOR MEMORY***			-
Activity 3.3.3 Provide support to actors/actresses for the production and use of organic fertilizers	*Support provided 0 Activity 2.2.3 as part of technical assistance*	***FOR MEMORY***			
Output 3.4. Livestock feed sources are diversified through the valorization of agricultural by-products and the production of fodder crops.					**41,061**
Activity 3.4.1 Identify alternatives to traditional livestock feeding (take stock of available agricultural by-products and grazing areas developed in the region)					***18,151***
Study to identify alternatives to traditional livestock feeding in Bafing	*Study to be carried out by a consultant for a duration of 25 man/days including 15 man/day in the field*				-
	Consultant Fees	*Fee/day*	*364*	*25*	*9,100*
	Per diem Mission consultant	*day*	*91*	*15*	*1,365*
	Distance traveled: 2X (1500 km (Abidjan-Touba return) + 750 km inside the Bafing Region), in 2 missions, ie 4500 km in total. Travel costs assessed at Kilometer Cost	*km*	*0.9*	*4,500*	*4,050*
	Workshop to validate the study results. Workshop Package	*Workshop*	*3,636*	*1*	*3,636*
Activity 3.4.2 Organize a livestock feed production network from agricultural by-products					***22,910***
Train producers in the processing and packaging of agricultural by-products for livestock feed	*Training of stakeholders identified during the study and interested in the activity of producing livestock feed from agricultural by-products*				-
	1 training session for interested people	*Training session*	*7,273*	*1*	*7,273*
	Post-training monitoring of installed actors provided by the Consultant for 6 months.	*Package*	*9,091*	*1*	*9,091*
Support for the installation of small livestock feed production units	*Income-generating activities that will be financed under outcome 3.5*	*FOR MEMORY*			-
Establish an information system on the availability of livestock feed from agricultural by-products through local radio stations and village cris	*Endowment package for communication on the availability of agricultural by-products for the formulation of livestock feed, on the availability of livestock feed and on the demand for livestock feed. Annual grant over 3 years*	*Endowment/year*	*2,182*	*3*	*6,546*
Output 3.5. Women and young people from beneficiary communities diversify their livelihoods through the implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGA)					**633 507**
3.5.1 Support priority IGAs for women and young people in local communities					***442,686***
Organization of calls for projects					**30,908**
Launch calls for projects (2 calls for projects)	*Awareness and information sessions on calls for projects (to be carried out by the UCP in conjunction with the CTVs). Package*	*awareness campaign*	*3,636*	*2*	*7,272*
	Publish calls for projects (2 calls for projects will be launched throughout the project) Fixed price per call for projects =	*publication/call for projects*	*909*	*2*	*1,818*
	Pre-selection (individual interview following application submission)	*pre-selection session/call for projects*	*909*	*2*	*1,818*
	Training of pre-selected project leaders in completing the project canvas	*Training session/call for projects*	*3,636*	*2*	*7,272*
	Evaluation Committee Sessions for Final Selection	*Evaluation committee session/call for*	*5,455*	*2*	*10,910*

		projects			
	Publication of results	Publication of results/call for projects	909	2	1,818
Environmental and social selection of IGA sites					**48,142**
carry out environmental and social screening of AGR sites	Grant for studies to be carried out by a Consultant for projects to be financed on the 2 calls for projects	Fee/day	364	60	21,840
	Travel expenses consultant	km	0.9	7,000	6,300
	Per diems Mission	day	91	20	1,820
	Grant for the implementation of environmental and social due diligence	Package	9091	2	18,182
Grant for financing AGR	**Finance selected and validated projects**	**Endowment**	**181,818**	**2**	**363,636**
Activity 3.5.2 Strengthen the technical and economic management capacities of women and young people who benefit from IGAs (management council)					***147 181***
Deployment of the Management Council	Training of Advisors in Techno-economic Management provided by a Consultant in 3 sessions over 1 year	Session package	12,727	3	38,181
	Support for 250 beneficiaries made up of all AGR beneficiaries and beneficiaries of irrigated agricultural areas and sedentary livestock breeders, over 24 months	Support/beneficiary/2 years	436	250	109,000
Activity 3.5.3 Strengthen the organizational capacities of associations for the mobilization and management of savings to support their access to credit					***43,640***
Support for the establishment or capacity building of Associations for the Promotion of Community Savings (AVEC)	1 organization per locality of establishment of community perimeters, ie 4 localities for agricultural production and 4 localities for pastoral activities along transhumance routes	Support/organization	5,455	8	43,640
Component 4: Strengthening the sustainability of farmers and breeders' adaptation strategies to the effects of climate change and sharing knowledge with other local authorities					**497 596**
Output 4.1. Local governance in the Bafing region is strengthened for better sustainability of project achievements					**325 324**
Activity 4.1.1 Strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the Bafing Regional Council and the Management Committees established					***252,596***
Establishment of a pilot center for the provision of mechanized agricultural services (CPSAM) within the Project Coordination Unit	The pilot center for the provision of mechanized agricultural services will be equipped with: 1 tractor + 1 plow + 1 ridder + 1 sprayer + small equipment + 1 parking shed for machines and other equipment, etc.	KIT/ CPSAM	85,018	1	85,018
	Insurance + Vignette per year for 3 years	(Insurance+Vignette)/ year	4,091	3	12,273
	Annual maintenance and repair allowance (3% of the purchase price of the motorcycle) for 3 years	Maintenance costs/year	9,091	3	27,273
	Fuel allocation for 3 years (20,000 FCFA/ha for a maximum of 150 ha worked per year) or 3,000,000 FCFA/year	Fuel plan/year	5,455	3	16,365
Training of the Regional Council on the different procedures	Training on AF and FIRCA procedures	Training Package	3,636	1	3,636
Training of committees on their roles and responsibilities in the project and on specific themes of gender and the environment	Training of Village Technical Committees (CTV)	Training/committee package	909	11	9,999
	Training of Transhumance Management Committees	Training/committee package	909	3	2,727
	Training of Community Livestock Infrastructure Management Committees	Training/committee package	909	4	3,636
	Training of management committees for developed community plots	Training/committee package	909	4	3,636
	Training of Mediation Committees	Training/committee package	909	11	9,999

Strengthening the operational capacities of the Committees	*Provide the Village Technical Committees (CTV) with a travel kit consisting of (motorcycle + insurance + sticker + maintenance-repairs + fuel over 4 years) for 11 CTV*	*Travel kit by Committee*	*4,545*	*11*	*49,995*
	Smartphone provision for CTVs (1 smartphone per CTV)	*Smartphone/CTV*	*182*	*11*	*2,002*
	Communication package for 11 CTVs (grant of 10,000 fcfa)/month for 48 months	*Communication/CTV allocation/month*	*19*	*528*	*10,032*
	Provide the Transhumance Management Committees with a travel kit consisting of (motorcycle + insurance + sticker + maintenance-repairs + fuel over 2 years) for 3 Committees	*PM*			*-*
	Provide the Mediation Committees with a travel kit consisting of (motorcycle + insurance + sticker + maintenance-repairs + fuel over 2 years) for 11Committees	*PM*			*-*
Strengthening the synergy of action between the Regional Council and the Committees set up	*Technical workshops between the Regional Council and the 33 Committees (3 meetings in the 1st year, 4 meetings in the 2nd year, 2 meetings in the 3rd year and 2 meetings in the 4th year, ie 11 meetings in total.*	*Technical workshop Regional Council - Committees*	*1,455*	*11*	*16,005*
Implementation of the UCP	*Constitution of the Project Coordination Unit Team*	*PM*			*-*
Development of the Project implementation manual	*Preparation by the services of FIRCA and the Bafing Regional Council*	*PM*			*-*
Activity 4.1.2 Develop and implement an early warning system on transhumance flows in the Bafing region					***36,364***
Setting up an early warning system	*Grant for Constant Service and Support for the implementation and maintenance of the early warning system*	*Study and implementation*	*36,364*	***1***	*36,364*
Activity 4.1.3 Strengthening climate action in the Bafing region					***36,364***
Develop an inclusive territorial climate plan (PCTI) taking into account adaptation options at the regional level and strengthen the capacities of stakeholders for its appropriation	*Consultant service for the development of the Climate Plan and training of stakeholders*	*Study and training (PCTI)*	*36,364*	*1*	*36,364*
Output 4.2. Knowledge sharing with other local authorities on good practices implemented in the Bafing Region is ensured					**172 272**
Activity 4.2.1 Capitalize on the project's good practices					***83,454***
Organization of workshops to capitalize on good practices	*2-day workshop at the headquarters of the Regional Council and bringing together all technical assistance structures, NGOs, representatives of stakeholders on agricultural areas, pastoral areas, representatives of the management committees set up and the committees of mediation, CTV representatives, regional directors of decentralized technical administrations, UCP, FIRCA etc., once a year from the 2nd year of the project*	*Workshop*	*14,545*	*3*	*43,635*
Production of capitalization supports	*Production of prospectuses and capitalization films (capitalization support kit) for 3 years*	*Capitalization support kit/year*	*13,273*	*3*	*39,819*
Activity 4.2.2 Organize exchange visits and experience sharing					***88,818***
Organization of exchange visits	***Internal exchange visits**: Sharing of experiences between beneficiaries of the project from the 2nd year. 6 visits per year involving an average of 20 people per visit, ie 120 people per year. Support package + transport per participant = 15,000 CFA*	*Fees per Participant*	*27*	*360*	*9,720*
	***External exchange visits**: Sharing of experiences with communities and authorities not directly beneficiaries of the project from the 2nd year. 2 visits per year involving an average of 20 people per visit, ie 40 people per year. Support package + transport per participant = 50,000 CFA*	*Fees per Participant*	*91*	*120*	*10,920*

Experience sharing workshop	*1 workshop per department of the region per year from the 2nd year. Or 3 workshops per year over 3 years. Each department will mobilize on average 50 people.*	*Departmental workshop*	*4,545*	*9*	*40,905*
	1 regional workshop bringing together all stakeholders of the region after the departmental workshops	Regional workshop	*9,091*	3	*27,273*
COSTS OF OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS (A)					**4,166,404**
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COST – BAFING REGIONAL COUNCIL (B) = (A) x 9.5%					**395,808**
Staff Allowances	Allowances for members of the Coordination Unit (UCP) of the Bafing Regional Council	Staff allowances / year	47,316	4	189 264
Communication	Web page, social media and written press	Communication Fee/3	2,727	4	10,908
Office materials and equipment	Computer and office equipment	Equipment Cost	9,091	1	9,091
	Office supplies	Endowment / year	727	4	2,908
Meetings and workshops	Organization of meetings and workshops	Number	9,091	2	18,182
Travel	Travel costs for the project team for monitoring activities	Grant for Travel/year	32,727	4	130,908
Assessment	Mid-term evaluation	Mission evaluation	9,091	1	9,091
	Terminal evaluation	Mission evaluation	9,091	1	9,091
Audit	Project audit	Mission audit	16,365	1	16,365
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (C) = (A)+ (B)					**4,562,212**
PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT FEES BY NIE (D)= (C) x 8.5%					**387,788**
Project performance management and budget supervision by the FIRCA Team	General monitoring and supervision, quality management and control, field visits, workshops, seminars and travel	FIRCA Management Allowance /year	90,909	4	363,636
Information and communications	Maintenance of information management systems and specific project management databases to monitor and control project implementation. Web page, social media and written press	Communication & Information Cost/year	6,038	4	24,152
GENERAL TOTAL COST (E) = (D) + (C)					**4,950,000**

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

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Scheduled date	January 2025	January 2026	January 2027	January 2028	
Project funds	2,410,980	1,066,753	524,267	164,404	4,166,404
Execution costs	101,680	92,588	83,497	118,043	395,808
Implementing entity fees	96,947	96,947	96,947	96,947	387,788
TOTAL	**2,609,607**	**1,256,288**	**704,711**	**379,394**	**4,950,000**

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. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

LIADE Dissahonon Marie Sylvie Adaptation Fund National Designated Authority Environmental Engineer, Technical Assistant in charge of Climate Resource Mobilization	Date: July, 16, 2024

B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/program 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/program in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/program.

[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.

N'DIAYE Oumar N'Gor
Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: **July, 18, 2024**	Tel. and email: +225 2722528160 ndiayeo@firca.ci
Project Contact Person: **AYEMOU Djatin Edmond**	
Tel. And Email: +225 0707880380 ayemou@firca.ci	

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AND FUNDING
MOBILIZATION

N° 000006/MINEDDTE/CAB/DCIMF/ld

REPUBLIQUE OF COTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline – Work

Abidjan, the 16 JUIL 2024

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

To: **Adaptation Fund Board**
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Subject: Endorsement of the full project proposal **"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 the designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Côte **d'Ivoire**, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in 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 comprehensive project proposal for submission to the expanded and strengthened single window for adaptation (LLA) is designed to reduce vulnerability, build resilience and strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change through actions carried out locally by farmers and herders under the impetus of the Bafing Regional Council.

Thus, Accordingly, following validation of the project proposal by all key national stakeholders, **I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund**. If approved, the project will be implemented by Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles (FIRCA) and executed by the Bafing Regional Council.

Sincerely

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable
Autorité Nationale Désignée du Fonds d'Adaptation

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ANNEX

INITIAL EVALUATION OF GENDER ISSUES OF THE PROJECT TO STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE BAFING REGION MADE VULNERABLE BY FARMER-LIVESTOCK CONFLICTS EXACERBATED BY THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

INTRODUCTION

Ivory Coast is a country located in West Africa, in the northern hemisphere, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Equator. It is bordered to the north by Burkina Faso and Mali. To the west, by Liberia, to the northwest by Guinea, to the east by Ghana and is bordered to the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Its surface area is 322,462 km2, for a population of approximately 28,607,841 inhabitants including 14,562,633 men (50.9%) and 14,045,208 women (49.1%) (UN-Habitat, 2023). An equal representation of the population shows a very strong female presence in the country. Ivorian vegetation is divided into two (2) zones: the forest in the south and the savannah in the north. The limit is made up of a line which starts from Man in the west, which goes down to the Yamoussoukro region and goes up to the area around Bondoukou in the east, hence its name V baoulé. This vegetation is very favorable to rich and diverse agriculture. This is why from the start of the country's Independence, the first president of Côte d'Ivoire, the late His Excellency Felix Houphouët Boigny, carried this slogan of "The success of this country is based on agriculture". Decades later, Côte d'Ivoire remains a sub-regional agricultural power. However, agricultural development remains more than ever a consumer of natural resources (water and forest). Of the 16 million hectares of forest that the country had at independence, today there remain less than 4 million hectares, largely degraded.

An economic pillar that generates income, added value and generates foreign exchange with 40% of national exports in 2013, the agricultural sector must play a central role in achieving the national development objectives of Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in terms of eradicating poverty, and strengthening the food security of the population (PNIA II, 2017). This sector constitutes a major pillar of the Ivorian economy and represents 19.8% of GDP and more than 75% of exports in 2019. In addition, agriculture is the main means of livelihood for 2/3 of households in Côte d'Ivoire. Ivory and employs 65.8% of the active population. It has been identified as a key source for self-employment, promoting the establishment of non-agricultural microenterprises, and the development of rural areas. The main crops are cocoa, coffee, rubber, cotton, cashew, plantain, yam, rice, corn, mango, pineapple, animal and fishery resources (PND, 2021). The basis of the Ivorian economy is made up of agriculture which employs 2/3 of the active population and contributes 34% to total GDP and 66% to export income. Livestock still remains a secondary economic activity with a contribution of 4.5% to agricultural GDP and 2% to total GDP.
The female workforce represents 67% of agricultural workers, 21.8% of whom are farm managers (REEA 2015/2016). Women mainly work in subsistence agriculture with a contribution of 60% to 80% of food production in 2017. However, they come up against the weight of tradition and stereotypes regarding access to productive resources (land, inputs, financing, etc.). And they are often used as family labor on farms owned by their spouses without direct remuneration (PND, 2021).
This report takes stock of the Gender issues of the project to strengthen the resilience of local communities in the Bafing region made vulnerable by farmer-herder conflicts exacerbated by the effects of climate change.

I- CONTEXT OF LIVESTOCK AND GENDER IN IVORY COAST

1.1 Approach and methodology used

This study was conducted on the basis of scientific approaches by collecting qualitative and quantitative data in the Bafing region. The methodological approach was based on :

- The documentary review;
- The questionnaire addressed to communities (men, women, young people) in the Bafing region
- Interviews addressed to customary and administrative authorities;
- Focus groups carried out with stakeholders from the communities met;
- Field visits.

Three (3) missions were organized from 2022 to 2024 and reached 664 members of 17 communities, including 43% women and 57% men (see table 1).

Table 1: Gender-specific data

Department	Sub-prefecture	Villages	Date of consultation	Number of women met	Number of men met	Total	
						Grand Total	Including young people (men and women)
KORO	Niokosso	Niokosso	14/11/2022	12	36	48	0
		Dessene	14/11/2022	11	42	53	0
	Borotou	Niamoutou	15/11/2022	67	43	110	0
	Koro	Koro Sana Koro	06/23/2023	40	0	40	35
		Moakoro	15/11/2022	11	26	37	0
		Koro Sana Koro	05/23/2024	0	2	2	0
		Booko	03/06/2024	0	2	2	0
		Massarala/Barala	03/06/2024	3	10	13	10
OUANINOU	Ouaninou	Tenemassa	11/17/2022	15	10	25	0
		Sabadougou	05/22/2024	2	13	15	7
		Vasseriso	05/23/2024	5	16	21	16
TOUBA	Guenteguela	Konima	11/18/2022	17	35	52	0
	Touba	Touba	16/11/2022	1	12	13	0
		Silakoro	11/18/2023	29	58	87	0
		Kamassela	06/23/2023	2	0	2	23
		Tienko	05/24/2024	6	18	24	12
		Sanankoro	05/24/2024	3	14	17	11
	Foungbesso	Mamouesso	11/16/2023	55	48	103	0
Total				**283**	**381**	**664**	**114**
%				**43%**	**57%**	**100%**	**17.17%**

Source : Mission attendance list

* The rate of young people (17.17%) in these results is due to the taking into account of the youth dimension from 2023. The 2022 consultations only took into account the male and female

dimensions.

1.2 Legal framework and policy for gender promotion

1.2.1 Gender legal framework

Côte d'Ivoire has ratified the main conventions on gender equality at the international level. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) of 1979, the Beijing declaration and action plan of 1995. At the national level, it ratified the Protocol of the Charter African Human and Peoples' Rights relating to women's rights in Africa (Maputo Protocol), the Optional Protocol to CEDAW without omitting Agenda 2063 of the African Union (AU) and the new development agenda by 2030 called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, of which SDG 4 advocates the elimination of gender disparities in education and learning systems and SDG 5 “achieve equality between gender and the empowerment of all women and girls. In Côte d'Ivoire, the legal framework for gender issues is expressed through several laws:

- The Ivorian constitution of 2016 inaugurates the third Republic. As well as the previous constitution of 2000, it underlines a stated desire to promote, protect and defend human rights and the consideration of gender equality. It declares the equality of all citizens before the law and equal opportunities, the principle of equality before the law and explicitly prohibits discrimination (art. 4), torture and humiliating, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. including violence against women, notably genital mutilation (art. 5), human trafficking and child labor (art. 5 and 16), equal access to public and private employment (art 14), the principle of fair working conditions and remuneration (art 15).
- Law No. 98-750 of December 23, 1998 relating to rural land (amended by Law No. 2004 -412 of August 14, 2004) allowing access and control of land to any Ivorian without gender restriction;
- Law No. 2013-33 of January 25, 2013 relating to marriage aims at co-management of the household and increasing women's empowerment;
- Law No. 2013-33 of January 25, 2013 allows employed women to benefit equally with men from income tax reductions, to participate in the choice of domicile, to contribute to family expenses according to their abilities and jointly manage the family;
- Law No. 2013-655 of September 13, 2013, the only source of law applicable in Côte d'Ivoire in rural land matters, provides for equal access to land between men and women;
- Law No. 2015-532 of July 20, 2015 on the Labor Code which explicitly prohibits discrimination and harassment;
- Article 08 of the 2016 Ivorian constitution;
- Articles 4, 35, 36 and 37 of Law No. 2016-886 of November 8, 2016 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- Decree No. 2019-592 of July 3, 2019 establishing the creation, organization and operation of the National Observatory of Equity and Gender (ONEG);
- Law No. 2019-870 of October 14, 2019 promoting the political rights of women in elected assemblies.
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1.2.2 Gender policy and strategy framework

- The National Action Plan for Women 2003–2005, developed in 2002 and revised in 2005;
- The Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security of 2000;
- The National Policy Document on Equal Opportunities, Equity and Gender in 2009;
- The National Development Plan (PND 2012–2015 and 2016-2020);

- The National Strategy to Combat Gender-Based Violence 2014-2016 (SNLVBG);
- The Women and Development Fund (2000) of the Ministry in charge of Women, which has been more focused since 2013 and 2014 on strengthening female entrepreneurship and assisting women victims of the post-electoral crisis;
- The Support Fund for Women Entrepreneurs of 5 billion CFA francs set up by the Minister of Trade, Crafts and SME Promotion with the support of the Banque Atlantique de Côte d'Ivoire (BACI) which aims to finance and develop the projects of enterprising women, to strengthen their autonomy and ensure sustainable progress;
- The Support Fund for Women of Côte d'Ivoire (FAFCI), launched in 2012 with a budget of one billion, increased to ten (10) billion in 2017. The FAFCI was able to grant, after five years of operation , 15 billion 300 million FCFA, thanks to the repayment of loans. This therefore made it possible to finance the activities of 122,000 women throughout the national territory.

1.2.3 Institutional mechanisms for gender promotion

- The Ministry of Women, Families and Children (MFFE): According to decree No. 2018-648 of August 1, 2018 relating to the attribution of members of the government, the President of the Republic decrees in article 26 that the Minister of Women, Families and Children (MFFE) is responsible for implementing and monitoring government policy on the promotion of women and the family and the protection of children. The mission of the MFFE is to (i) promote the economic, social and legal aspects of women, (ii) promote gender, (iii) combat violence against women and girls in liaison with the Minister responsible for justice and human rights, (iv) community awareness and information on women's rights, (v) assistance and advice to women and girls in difficulty, particularly unmarried mothers, widows, women victims of violence marital relations, (vii) promotion, coordination and monitoring of economic activities concerning women, (viii) promotion, coordination and monitoring of women's cooperative and mutualist movements in urban and rural areas, in liaison with the ministries concerned;
- The National Committee to Combat Gender-Based Violence (CNLVBG): The National Committee to Combat GBV (CNLVBG) is the decision-making body for the institutional framework for implementing the SNLVBG;
- The National Observatory of Equity and Gender (ONEG) created by Decree No. 842 of December 17, 2014 in order to monitor, evaluate and formulate proposals tending to promote gender equality between men and women in public policies;
- Gender units within technical ministries set up since 2008.
- The National Commission for Human Rights of Côte d'Ivoire (CNDHCI) created in 2012 by Law No. 2012-1132 of December 13, 2012 is a body for consultation, consultation, evaluation and proposals in matters of promotion, protection and defense of Human Rights;
- The Compendium of Women's Skills of Côte d'Ivoire (COCOFCI) was created in 2011 at the request of the President of the Republic to strengthen the visibility, participation and leadership of women in the management of private and public affairs;
- University Research Institutions have made substantial efforts to disaggregate a certain number of variables by sex in research, studies and surveys. We could cite in the first ranks the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and the Ivorian Center for Economic and Social Research (CIRES);
- In terms of training, the Unesco Chair “Water, Women and Decision-making Power” runs qualifying training programs including Gender Engineering (GI) and a Masters in Gender, Economy and Sustainable Water Management. Felix Houphouët University - Boigny. These training courses aim to provide Ivory Coast and Africa with national and international experts capable of analyzing and evaluating from a gender perspective in development projects and programs;

- Since 2018, FIRCA has set up an Agricultural Gender Platform which is intended to be a framework for sharing and taking action on Gender issues in the agricultural sector.

II- RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

2.1 Activity profile

The activity profile is a Gender tool that makes it possible to identify all relevant tasks linked to production, reproduction and representation in the community. Production includes all activities linked to consumption and trade (agriculture, fishing, livestock, etc.). Reproduction concerns the care and maintenance of the household and its members (giving birth, ensuring the health care and education of children, ensuring meals, shopping, domestic work, water supply and combustibles). Representation is the organization of collective activities and social services (ceremonies, festivals and local political activities, etc.). The analysis of these three points will highlight the level of sensitivity and vulnerability of women and young people compared to men in the face of the hazards of climate change.

2.1.1 Speculations practiced

Generally speaking, the discussions showed that the populations of the communities met are mainly farmers and breeders. The women of these communities are mainly engaged in agriculture, growing vegetables and food crops. Some also have a few heads of livestock (cattle, sheep, poultry), which they sell in case of emergency or during lean periods. Young men, for their part, are moving towards cash crops, notably cashew trees, as well as market gardening, livestock breeding and commerce. Table 2 below presents the details of the speculations carried out.

Table 2: Details of speculations practiced by men, young people and women

Speculations	Women	Men	Youth	Observation
Market gardeners	Tomato (African, imported), pepper, eggplant, okra, cabbage, onion, gnangnan	Tomato, eggplant, pepper, cucumber, okra, cabbage	Tomato, eggplant, pepper, cucumber, okra, cabbage	Men from the localities of Niokosso and Konima do not grow market gardens. The exclusivity of market gardening production is reserved for women and young people.
Food products	Corn, cassava, peanuts, rice, sesame,bean, pistachio	Rice, peanuts, corn, sweet potato, yam, dessert banana, plantain, cassava, soy, beans, fonio, sorghum	Rice, peanuts, corn, sweet potato, yam, dessert banana, plantain, cassava, soy, beans	The populations of the locality of Niokosso, Korosamankoro and Kamassela have stopped growing cassava because of the extent of the damage caused by cattle linked to this speculation. The women's cassava plantations of Sanakoro have lost a large production of cassava causing food insecurity in the village.
Annuity products	Cashew	Cotton, cashew, coffee, cocoa	Cotton, cashew, coffee, cocoa	Women in the localities of Niokosso, Korosamankoro, Saboudougou and Dessené do not cultivate any cash crops. The arduousness of the activities carried

				out in the cotton, coffee and cocoa fields means that these crops are reserved exclusively for men. As for young men, they constitute the workforce on family farms in this area where there is a rural exodus. In these localities the land generally belongs to elderly men.
Animal production	Cattle, sheep, goats and poultry	Cattle, sheep, goats and poultry	Cattle, sheep, goats and poultry	The women of Dessené and Niokosso only raise cattle. Generally speaking, families have small livestock consisting of chickens, pigs and sheep which are used for community ceremonies (marriage, funerals, dowries, etc.)

Source :*Survey of communities in the Bafing region*

Food crops are mainly intended for household consumption. In the event of abundant production, the surplus is marketed. Market garden crops are intended for sale. However, in the event of low production due to climatic hazards, they are used for household consumption. Cash crops and livestock are mainly intended for marketing.

2.1.2 Sources of financing for agricultural activities

As part of their agricultural activities, the financial burdens borne by women are:

- Acquisition of inputs (seeds, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, etc.);
- Acquisition of casual labor;
- Transport of production;
- The cost of keeping oxen, for those who have them.

On their plots, women use casual labor for certain activities that they cannot carry out due to their arduousness. These include, among other things, activities for preparing, setting up and maintaining plots as well as transporting produce. The details of the activities are presented in table no. 3.

To finance the above-mentioned expenses, women use their own funds, which are made up of savings made from income from previous activities. Furthermore, for seeds, they use reserves built up from previous harvests.

However, not having access to microfinance, they set up tontines to facilitate the financing of their small activities with a view to better resilience in the face of poverty.

Young people in most of the communities met are supported by older men. They always refer to the large family for the management of the family property. Indeed, the division of land between the children of the same father is not encouraged among certain communities; Because this creates jealousy between children who do not have the same luck and the same work force. The family bond can thus be broken.

2.1.3. Distribution of work between men and women

The distribution of work between men and women was analyzed on different aspects: at the level of agricultural and animal production activities. Table 3 below presents a summary.

Table 3: Distribution of work between men and women

Completed tasks	Men	Women	Comments
Market gardening and food production	**Preparing the plot**(Clearing, plowing, making planks, ridging) **Maintenance of the plot**(phytosanitary treatment)**Transportation of productions** **For rice and corn:**threshing/ginning transport from field to village	Preparing the plot Sowing Interview Harvest Marketing. **For production intended for consumption,**they do the drying (okra, pepper, etc.). **For the rice,**they carry out post-harvest operations (drying, sorting/sieving, bagging), blanching.	Women sometimes seek assistance from family labor (child or husband). They also provide support to their husbands in maintaining their plots and harvesting crops (cotton, cashew nuts).
Cash crops	**Preparing the plot**(clearing, staking and drilling) **Set up**(Planting/sowing) **Maintenance of the plot**(phytosanitary treatment, cleaning and pruning)	**Set up**(Planting/sowing) **Maintenance of the plot**(weeding, cleaning, phytosanitary treatment) **Harvest**(cotton),**Pickup**(cashew),**Marketing**	
Animal production activities	Cattle are entrusted to breeders for monthly or annual remuneration (on average **45.5 USD/year/head**).	For sheep, goats and poultry, they practice farm breeding (the animals are left to wander in the village)	

Source :*Survey of communities in the Bafing region*

Young people work in collaboration with men to perpetuate the family bond.
Regarding the phenomenon of transhumance, young people are members of village committees. Their role is to ensure the protection of crops during the passage of transhumant animals.
In short, following the group discussions, it appears that there is a sexual division of work.
The men are in charge of tasks related to the preparation of the land and soil (clearing/felling, making mounds/planks, plowing) and the spreading of fertilizers and phytosanitary treatments as well as stake cutting work. As for women, they are in charge of weeding, transplanting, harvesting and post-harvest activities. Sowing, nursery, planting and watering activities are mixed.
Sociological considerations lead to a certain inequality in the distribution of tasks between men and women. Indeed, women are often assigned the reproductive role. However, since they contribute to household expenses and provide for their own needs, men allow them to carry out their own activities. However, they must fully complete their household chores and help their

husbands with work on the plots before carrying out their personal activities.
This accumulation of tasks leads to work overload. Daily, they work on average 15 hours per day (from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.), while men only work 7 hours (from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.), which is about half as much as women. This could have repercussions on women's health and constitute an obstacle to their participation in community or group activities; but above all to their empowerment. To remove this constraint, certain women's groups define working days per week devoted to the group's activities (work on the community plot, provision of services, mutual aid, etc.).

2.1.4. Perception and impact of climate change

The effects of climate change vary across generations, age, income sources and gender of the individual. The different points of view showed a depletion of natural water resources, mainly due to the pressure exerted on them by animals and communities. During periods of drought and erratic rainfall, women, as primary caregivers, work harder to ensure food security within the household. This places additional pressure on girls, who often have to leave school to help their mothers manage this increased load.

Table 4: Summary of the impacts of climatic hazards on the activity of women and young people

Hazards	**Perception**	**Impact**	**Endogenous adaptation strategies**
Rainfall irregularity	Late start of rains Low precipitation	Shift in crop calendars Shortening of the agricultural season Decline in yields Stoppage or suspension of agricultural activities during the campaign	Resumption of plowing (sowing) Adoption of new crop calendars
Long dry season	Drying up of watercourses Drying of wells and lowlands Soil depletion Appearance of epizootics	Crop damage due to drought Abandonment of certain crops (cassava, yam, etc.) Bushfires Drop in production yields Scarcity of water for irrigating crops and watering animals Animal mortality (due to scarcity of water for watering and fodder for food) Crop damage by animals in search of grazing	Reduction in crop areas, especially for market gardening Practice of itinerant agriculture to get closer to waterways Firewall construction Construction of fences to protect plots Construction of wells for irrigation of plots Adoption of new crops (sesame) to the detriment of old ones (okra) Practices mainly rain-fed agriculture
Heavy rainfall accompanied	Flooding of plots	Destruction of plots by winds	

by strong winds	Strong winds	Crop destruction Sagging of plants	

Source :*Survey of communities in the Bafing region*

In the study area, sources of income vary by gender.

For women, the main source of income is the marketing of market gardening, which is practiced by all women. Indeed, the income earned from the marketing of these crops allows them to (i) finance the reconstitution of input funds for the following campaign; (ii) to support their spouses with household expenses, and (iii) to meet their personal needs (participation in weddings, baptism ceremonies, etc.).

In addition to market gardening, cash crops (cashew nuts) and livestock farming have been identified as a second source of income, for a marginal number of women. As for young people, considered small farmers, they derive their income, their food and above all their dignity from agriculture. At the male level, there are three (3) main sources of income: (i) cash crops (cashew nuts, cotton), market gardening and livestock.

From the above, it appears that men have a wider range of income-generating activities than women and young people.

However, estimates suggest that the agricultural sector is likely to be most affected by climate change. Changing weather conditions are challenging traditional agricultural practices, while extreme weather events such as storms and droughts are becoming more frequent and more frequent. The vulnerability analysis of the Bafing region shows that the three (03) main resources most exposed to climatic hazards (irregularity of rain, long dry season, heavy rainfall accompanied by violent winds) in this region are: cash crops , market gardening and livestock breeding. It therefore appears that women, young people and men are all exposed to the effects of climatic hazards. However, women and young people, due to their low income, are more sensitive to the effects of climatic hazards than men because:

- Their income is derived from only one activity (marketing of market gardening, food crops, family work);
- For women who have the same sources of income as men (cash crops, livestock, market gardening, food crops), they still remain more sensitive than men and young people, due to the size of their livestock (between one and two heads) or the area of their cash crop plots (areas vary between 0.5 and 1 hectare).

2.2 Access and control of resources

Through this part, the discussions made it possible to perceive the level of access for women to the main resources (natural, physical, human, financial resources). Table 5 below presents a summary.

Table 5: Access and control of resources

	Resources used	Access	Power of decision
Natural resources	Earth	Anyone can use land under the following conditions: Marriage/rental/landowner/inheritance	Land ownership belongs to men
	Water	**Yes**	They have the same rights to water resources as men. For work and management, men have the power
Physical resources	Tools	**Yes,**but only manual tools (daba, machete, ax)	Women and men

		Mechanized tools are used only by men	
	Means of transport	**Yes,**for rent	Women have access to means of transport that they rent to transport their produce from the field to the village.
	Livestock yard	**Yes**	Women and men
Human ressources	Training Health	**Yes,**girls have access to education in the same way as boys. There has been a change in mentalities when it comes to girls' access to education. Before, girls did not have access to education but with the many The village health center is accessible to both men and women. Awareness campaigns, mentalities have changed.	Men The young men
Financial ressources	Access to microfinance and other financial structures	The majority of women met do not have the culture to seek microfinance. As a result, they do not benefit from the services of these financial structures. The women of Niokosso benefit from a partnership with COOPEC. In fact, some of them have already received loans from this microfinance to finance their activities.	The majority women

Source :*Survey of communities in the Bafing region*

Regarding land resources According to the majority of communities visited, women only have access to land through their husbands. Indeed, in these communities, women do not have the right to land ownership. Access to land by women and young people is through community donation or very rarely through inheritance.

For water resources, they have the same access rights as men. However, the constraints linked to the distance which separates the village from perennial water sources often constitute a barrier to their access in the dry season. Breeders generally use surface water for livestock. This fact makes them vulnerable to access to water during dry seasons.

However, **when it comes to resource control**, they have complete control over most of the resources used, with the exception of land for growing cash crops. Indeed, due to the arduousness of the activities linked to these speculations, their spouses regularly intervene on their plots. Therefore, depending on the availability of the spouse, he can decide that his wife practices this activity or not.

2.3 Structure of decision-making power

Sociologically, women do not have decision-making power in the communities they meet. They cannot lead the village or be part of the village's notability. As for the young men (16 to 35 years old), they are in groups and supervised by older men. These supervisors represent them in the village notability. These powers are reserved for older men. However, in the communities visited, the women and young men are very well organized. In fact, they are grouped within women's

and youth groups by presidents whose role is to:

- Represent these entities during meetings or ceremonies outside the village;
- Mobilize women and youth for internal meetings and community projects.

It should be noted, however, that the women's president is not always consulted when making decisions for community development projects.
Furthermore, depending on age groups, affinities or economic interests, the large group is subdivided into small groups. These groups mainly have the following activities:

- Mutual assistance between members for rural activities;
- Service provision (i) in the fields of village men (for a preferential rate), (ii) in the fields of neighboring villages (on the basis of paid contracts);
- Establishment of community plots for market gardeners and food growers;
- Implementation of fun activities (young people);
- Setting up tontine for women generally.

The income earned from activities linked to the provision of services carried out within the framework of the groups allows women in particular to contribute to certain community expenses. These groups, essentially female, promote the autonomy of women with regard to the decisions to be made within the groups. Therefore, any support for women should come from these groups so that they can fully benefit from it. The structure of decision-making power of women and men is presented in table 6 below.

Table 6: Structure of decision-making power

Type of decision		Who makes the decisions ?		
	Women only	**Men only**	**Youth only**	**Men and women**
Decisions related to household management		X		
Decisions related to household income management		X		
Decisions related to income management linked to agricultural activities				X
Decisions related to the choice of activities practiced				X
Decisions within women's groups	X			
Decisions within youth groups		X	X	
Community decision-making		X		

Source :*Survey of communities in the Bafing region*

At the household level, women are dependent on their husbands for decisions regarding the household and the activities they carry out. Indeed, on a sociological level, the man is the head of the household. As a result, it is up to him to take charge of household expenses and the allocation of financial resources according to household expenses. Furthermore, in the culture of the peoples of the region (Mahou, Yacouba, Kpa, etc.), children belong to the “father”. He is therefore free to make all decisions concerning them. Women, for their part, play the role of advisors. Concerning decisions related to income management, women are completely autonomous in the management of income earned from their activities. As a result, they are free to decide to help their husbands with household expenses. We note a relative empowerment of women in the choice of crops to cultivate and the management of income from these plots.
Depending on the social context, young people are linked to older men in order to better learn family management.

2.4 Climate Change, women and young people

Climate change has differential impacts on women, young people and men, depending on their social status, their ability to participate in decisions and their access to resources; the sectors most affected11are water resources, agriculture and coastal erosion. Women, men and young people do not experience climate change on an equal footing. The dry season which extends from January to May causes water sources to dry up and this is a reality in the Bafing region. Thus, this lack of water increases the vulnerability of women whose activities (market gardening) depend on water. In this case, the ground becomes impassable, requiring additional training for its plowing and use. The young people, most of whom drive the livestock, move away from the villages in search of water sources for the livestock. Faced with these effects of climate change, women are adopting cultural methods to cope:

- Conducting several speculations in rotation or in association;
- Fallow practice;
- Reduction of areas to cultivate;
- Increase in the depth of wells to obtain small quantities of water;
- Practice of crops requiring less water (okra) in the dry season.

III- MAIN CONSTRAINTS AND NEEDS OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

HEADINGS	COMMENT
CONSTRAINTS	- Difficult work due to the aridity of the soil and the lack of labor; - Low crop yield due to loss of soil fertility; - Difficulties in accessing certain basic food products such as cassava due to their destruction by wandering animals. - Low level of processing of agricultural and livestock products; - Limited access to water for agricultural activities; - Difficulty for breeders to feed their livestock in the dry season.
NEEDS	**For agricultural activities** - Support for financing IGAs; - Support for the acquisition of small mechanization equipment; - Support for the acquisition of inputs; - Support for the establishment of plots equipped with irrigation systems; - Support for the formalization of existing groups; - Implementation of WITH; - Support for the acquisition of mills to grind cassava, corn, okra and whiten rice. **For the community** - Support for the installation of village pumps, for certain communities; - Dam rehabilitation; - Establishment of community grazing; - Etc

GENDER ACTION PLAN

1118 According to the proceedings of the French-speaking seminar of January 27 and 28, 2011 in Paris with a view to the creation of the "Network of French-speaking experts on Gender and Climate Change" organized in 2011 by the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF), the Institute Energy and Environment of La Francophonie (IEPF), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Women's Environment and Development Organization (WED

ACTIVITIES	GOALS	CALENDAR	RESPONSIBILITIES	COSTS (US Dollar)
Training of the UCP (Executing Entity) on the Gender approach and social inclusion	- Commitment to gender equality; - Operational system for taking gender into account in project execution; - Leadership, representation and participation of women in project decision-making bodies, - Fight against GBV - Equitable access to productive resources	1st quarter / YEAR 1	IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	5 day training Three 3 people 3,636 US D
Environmental and Social Screening	Assessment of the socio-environmental impacts of the activities (infrastructure) to be implemented	1st quarter / YEAR 1	IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	5 day mission Four people 6,364 USD
Implementation of AGR	Number of IGAs	YEAR 1	EXECUTING ENTITY	See project budget
Implementation of WITH	Number of WITH	YEAR 1	EXECUTING ENTITY	See project budget
Raising community awareness on gender and climate change and women's participation in the project	- % of communities sensitized - % of women sensitized - % of men sensitized - % of young people aware	2nd trimester / YEAR 1	IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	See project budget
Establishment of village technical committees (CTV)	- Number of women in CTVs - Number of young people in CTVs	YEAR 1	EXECUTING ENTITY	See Project Budget
Supervision of gender training	Quarterly monitoring of the consideration of Gender in the implementation of the project	Once / quarter	UCP Gender and Social Inclusion Expert	909 USD / quarter
Mission to assess progress on gender equality	- Analyzes gaps between implementation objectives and results - Definition of corrective measures	1 time / year	IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	See Project Budget
Preparation of the report on progress in taking gender into account	- Status report on gender consideration - Good practices highlighted - Definition of objectives for the next years	1 time / year	IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	RAS