Funding Proposal

FP247: Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility Plus (LoCAL+) – West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger)

Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali and Niger | Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement | Decision B.40/05

26 November 2024

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Contents

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

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

Please submit the completed proposal to:

fundingproposal@gcfund.org

Please use the following name convention for the file name:

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

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY

A.1. Project or programme	Programme	**A.2. Public or private sector**	Public
A.3. Request for Proposals (RFP)	*If the funding proposal is being submitted in response to a specific GCF Request for Proposals, indicate which RFP it is targeted for. Please note that there is a separate template for the Simplified Approval Process and REDD+.* Not applicable		

A.4. Result area(s)	*Check the applicable GCF result area(s) that the overall proposed project/programme targets below. For each checked result area(s), indicate the estimated percentage of **GCF and Co-financers' contribution** devoted to it. The total of the percentages when summed should be 100% for GCF and Co-financers' contribution respectively.*		
		GCF contribution	**Co-financers' contribution[1]**
	Mitigation total	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Energy generation and access	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Low-emission transport	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☐ Forestry and land use	Enter number %	Enter number %
	Adaptation total	Enter number %	Enter number %
	☒ Most vulnerable people and communities	30 %	30 %
	☒ Health and well-being, and food and water security	30 %	30 %
	☒ Infrastructure and built environment	20 %	20 %
	☒ Ecosystems and ecosystem services	20 %	20 %

A.5. Expected mitigation outcome *(Core indicator 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed / sequestered)*	N/A	**A.6. Expected adaptation outcome** *(Core indicator 2: direct and indirect beneficiaries reached)*	4.02 million (direct and indirect)	
			524,000 (260,000 women; 264,000 men)	3.49 million (1.74 million women; 1.75 million men)
			1% of total population in the four countries	4% of total population in the four countries

A.7. Total financing (GCF + co-finance[2])	52 819 497 Euros	**A.9. Project size**	Medium (Upto USD 250 million)
A.8. Total GCF funding requested	44 383 307 Euros *For multi-country proposals, please fill out annex 17.*		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

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

Regional outlook for West Africa

West Africa is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate variability and change[3]. Increasing temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns are already affecting livelihoods, food security, and economic and governance stability. Extreme climate variability in the target countries since the 1970s has resulted in agricultural losses, recurrent food crises, both water scarcity and extreme flooding, and environmental degradation. Warming across the region is greater than the global average, a trend expected to continue, with the greatest warming in the Sahel region. Along the coastline, the risk of sea level rise and severe coastal erosion is projected to increase with significant impacts to the coastal population, urban centres and ports, coastal aquifers, and the agriculture and fisheries sectors (Hartley, 2016); (Niang, 2014); (USAID, 2013b); (Bank, World, 2017b); (World Bank , 2018). The countries targeted in this programme have all a high level of vulnerability that particularly affects the most fragile communities. These trends that are expected to continue to increase and has resulted in both localized and national conflicts.
IPCC released its sixth assessment (AR6)[4] after the climate risk analysis performed for this FP. These more recent findings confirm the validity of all of the information in this section. The IPCC Interactive Atlas Regional Synthesis for Western Africa[5] confirms a high confidence of temperature increase and also temperature extremes, as well as high confidence of increases in heavy precipitation and fluvial flooding for the region. Marine climate hazards (sea level rise, coastal flooding and coastal erosion) relevant to Cote d'Ivoire are also confirmed.

MALI

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

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

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

BURKINA FASO

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

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

[3] https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/West_Africa_CRP_Final.pdf
[4] https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/
[5] https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/

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

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

NIGER

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

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

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

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

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

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

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

Locally led adaptation action for climate resilient livelihoods

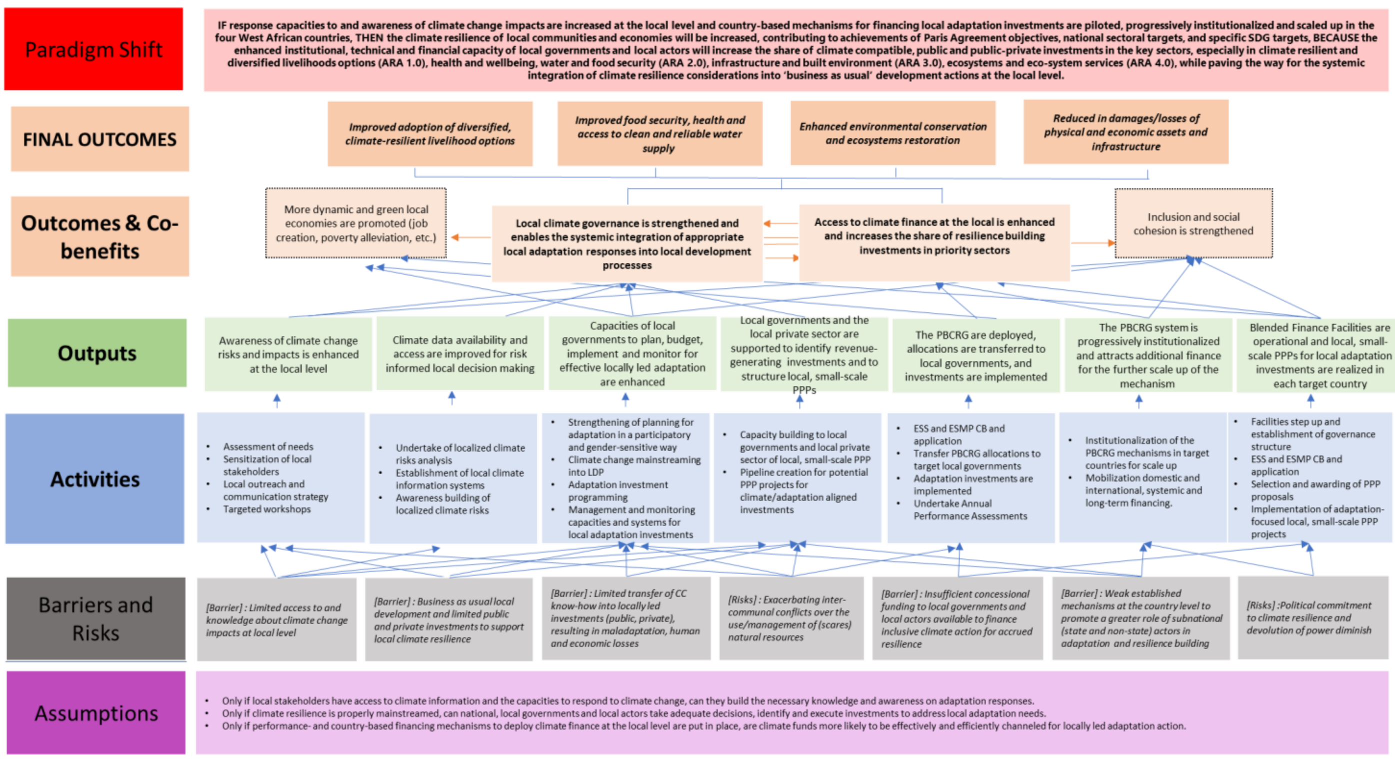
The programme addresses climate change risks in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Ivory Coast by empowering local governments to make adaptation decisions based on local priorities. It supports locally-led investments in seven key areas: climate-adapted agriculture, forestry and ecosystem conservation,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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

assets and infrastructure								

Co-benefit number	Co-benefit					
	Environmental	Social	Economic	Gender	Adaptation	Mitigation
More dynamic and green local economies are promoted (job creation, poverty alleviation, etc.)	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐
Inclusiveness of local development processes and social cohesion are promoted	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Activity 2.1.</u> Localized analyses of climatic risks, including hazards, exposure, and vulnerabilities will be conducted. This includes climate downscaling and risk analysis for past and future projections to identify climate stressors and vulnerabilities for priority sectors as well as Cost Based Analysis of adaptation options. These studies will guide local

development planning by mapping risk hotspots and prioritizing adaptation actions. Consultations and workshops with local stakeholders - including representatives of ethnic groups – will help refine the analysis and create actionable knowledge for local climate action.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PBCRG allocation formula per country

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Legal and agreements between the GCF, AE and EEs:

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

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

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

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

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

Executing Entities:

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

Implementing partner:

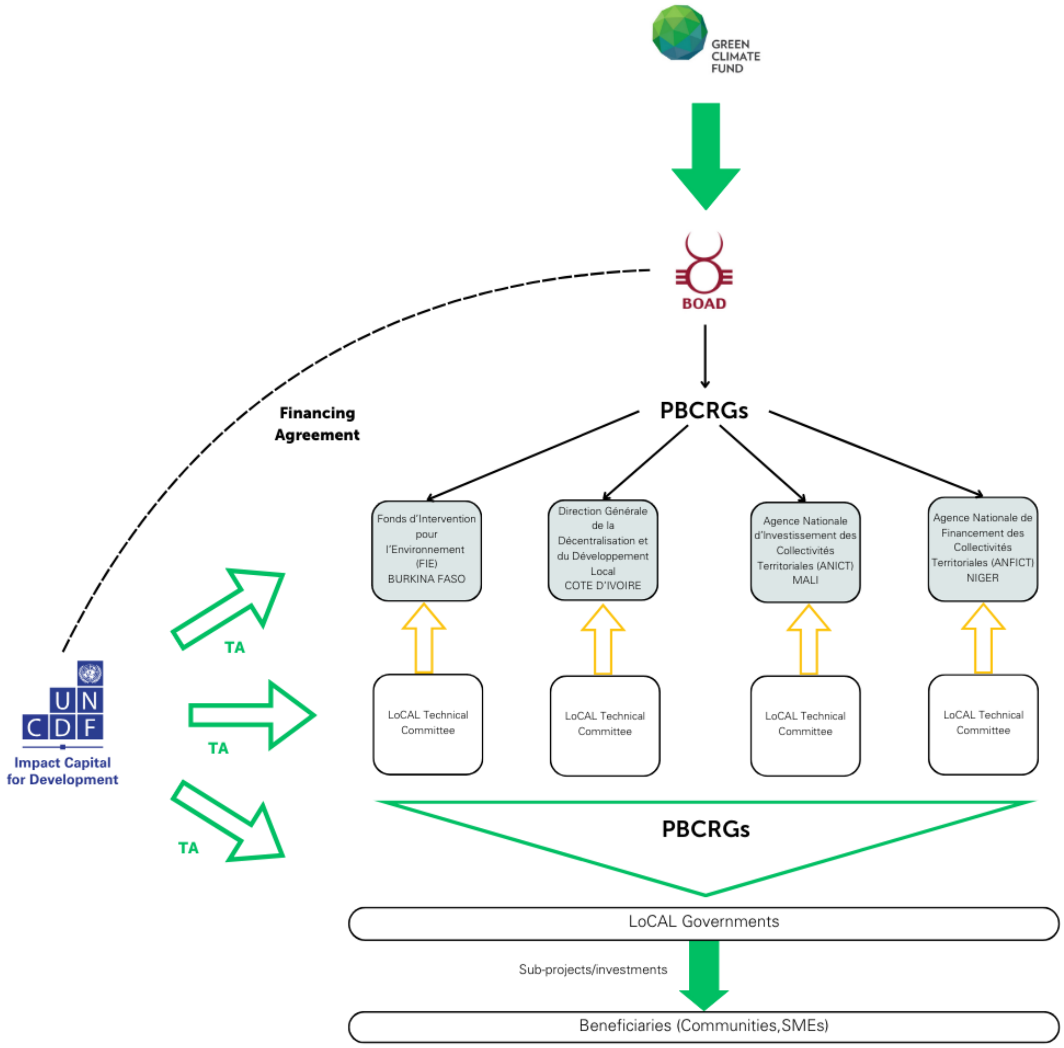
In 2013, BOAD and UNCDF signed a Memorandum of Understanding according to which "*the parties commit to work for the reinforcement of the capacities and competencies of local actors for the setting-up of projects of adaptation, to elaborate jointly and implement adaptation projects in UEMOA countries, drawing on the LoCAL initiativ*e".
To consolidate LoCAL in the targeted countries and capitalise on already existing experience, thus further attracting domestic and international climate finance, BOAD will sign a *Financing Agreement* with UNCDF, where UNCDF will provide technical assistance for a set of defined goals and activities per the approved programme's proposal. Thus serving as an *Implementing Partner*, UNCDF will notably provide expertise and support quality assurance for the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the PBCRG Facilities. In doing so UNCDF will report directly to BOAD and will inform and provide recommendations to each national technical committee.

LoCAL Technical Committees

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

Local Governments

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



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

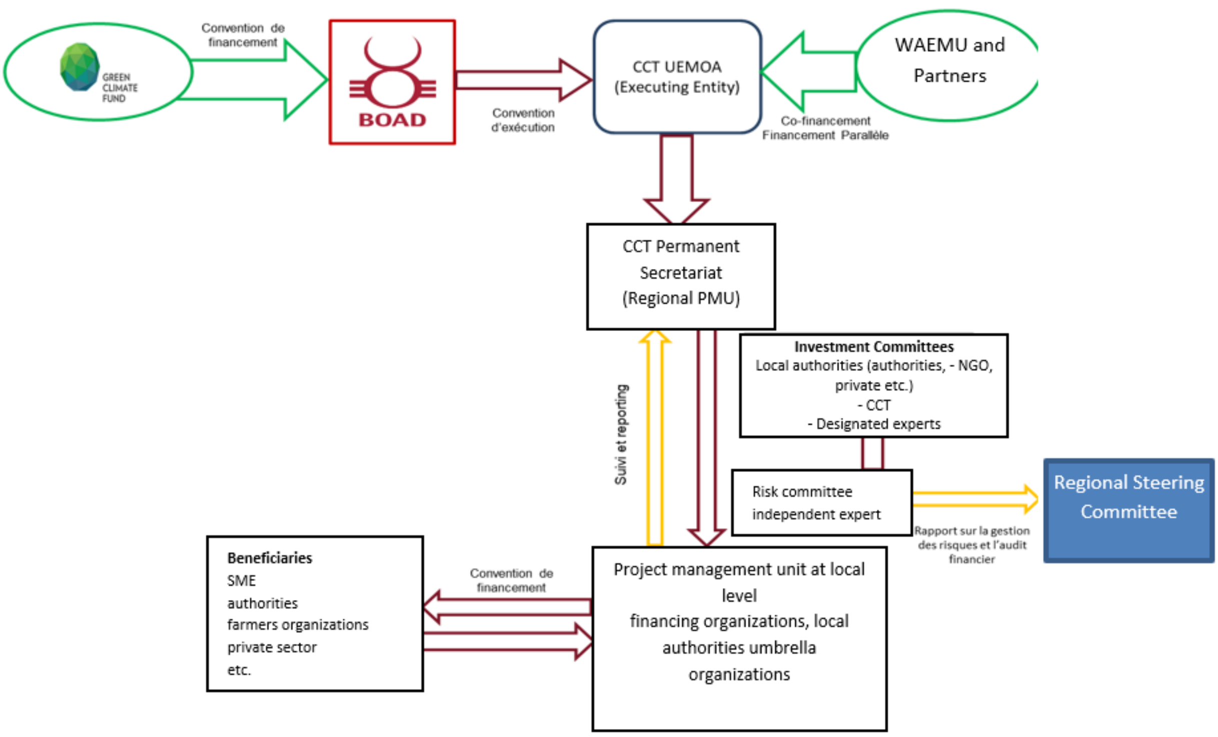
Since LoCAL's inception, local authorities and communities have been actively consulted to shape the program's design. Regular field missions, including recent ones in 2023 and 2024, gather feedback to avoid negative impacts on vulnerable groups and ensure positive outcomes. An M&E framework ensures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

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

Executing Entity: BOAD will sign a project implementation agreement with EUMOA CCT. This Council will act as the regional EE of the components relating to the implementation of the Blended Finance Facilities for financing bankable public and private adaptation projects in the communities. As EE and oversight body, the Council will set up a regional team within its Permanent Administrative Secretariat. This team will be responsible for the implementation of technical assistance to local private sector actors and designated institutions/structures hosting the Blended Finance Facilities deploying non-repayable and repayable grants. The selection of projects to be financed from the Facilities will follow a transparent process and the selection and financing decisions will be made by committees made up of representative of local governments and local actors. An EE responsible for hosting the Blended Finance Facilities will be designated in each of the 4 countries concerned. Some programmes implemented by the CCT can jointly strengthen institutional support and players' capacities. UNCDF will also provide strategic support ensuring consistency and synergies between the two financing facilities.

Selection and Investment Committees

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



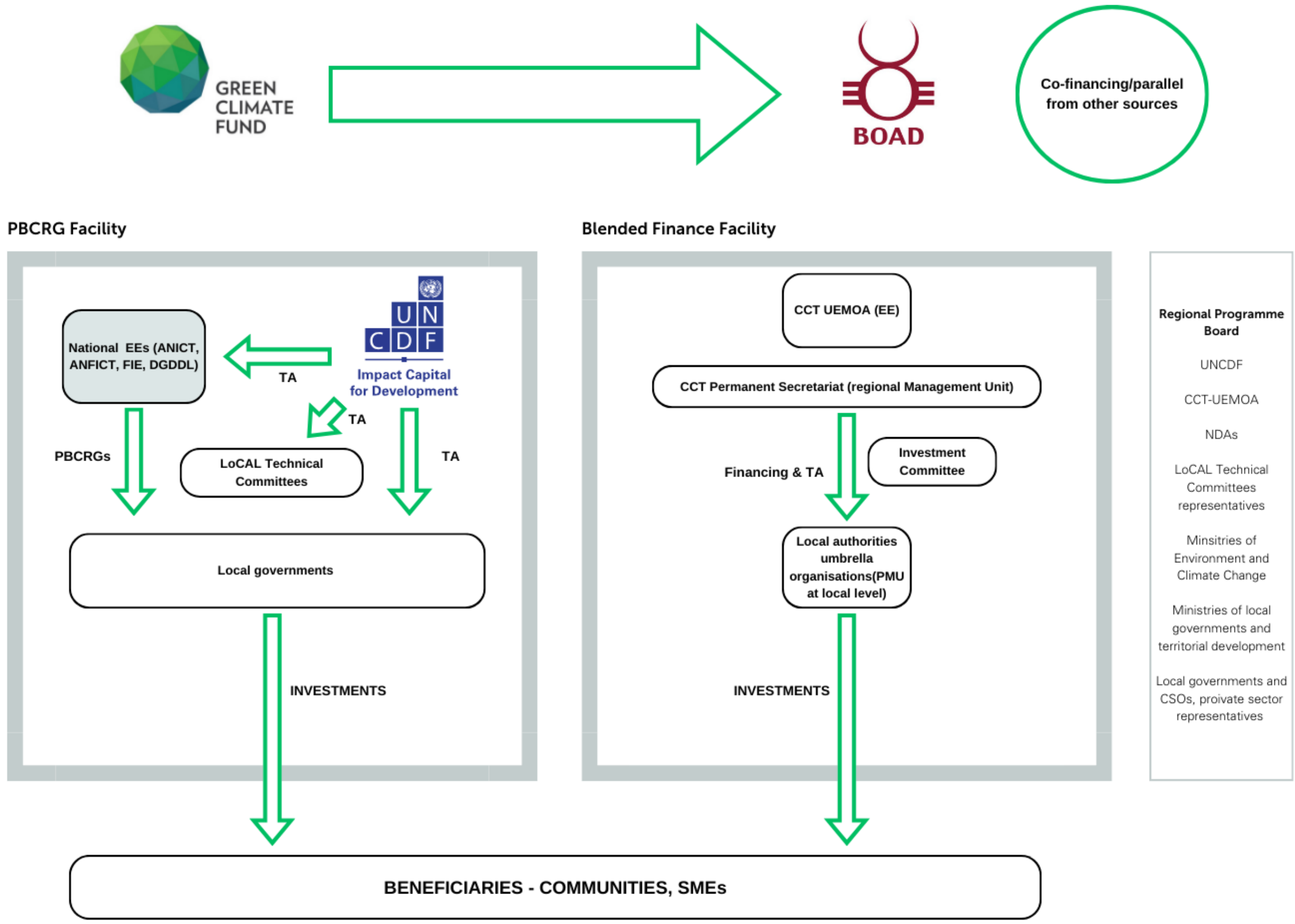
Institutional arrangements and governance structure of the Regional Programme

Regional Programme Board (Regional Steering Committee)

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

Regional PMU

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The programme follows a phased approach of the LoCAL mechanism:

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

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

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

Partner financial organizations can propose additional financing instruments, such as preferential loans or guarantees, to increase local access to financial services. GCF funding will accelerate the deployment of PBCRG and Blended Finance Facilities, ensuring their long-term sustainability beyond the initial subsidized phases. Institutional processes, strengthened capacities of local governments and private sector actors, better consideration of climate risks, and capacity building will enhance the attractiveness of local adaptation projects, likely attracting more funding.

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

C. FINANCING INFORMATION

C.1. Total financing

(D) (a) Requested GCF funding (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi + vii)	Total amount	Currency
	44 383 307	million euro (€)

GCF financial instrument	Amount	Tenor	Grace period	Pricing
(i) Senior loans	Enter amount	Enter years	Enter years	Enter %
(ii) Subordinated loans	Enter amount	Enter years	Enter years	Enter %
(iii) Equity	Enter amount			Enter % equity return
(iv) Guarantees	Enter amount	Enter years		
(v) Reimbursable grants	Enter amount			
(vi) Grants	44 383 307			
(vii) Results-based payments	Enter amount			

(b) Co-financing information	Total amount	Currency
	8 436 190	million euro (€)

Name of institution	Financial instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor & grace	Pricing	Seniority
CCT UEMOA	Revolving Grants	2 688 000,00	million euro (€)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
CCT UEMOA	Grant	4 480 000,00	million euro (€)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options
Countries	In kind	1 268 190,00	million euro (€)	Enter years Enter years	Enter%	Options

(c) TII financing (c) = (a)+(b)	Amount	Currency
	52 819 497	million euro (€)

(d) Other financing arrangements and contributions (max. 250 words, approximately 0.5 page)	
	Please explain if any of the financing parties including the AE would benefit from any type of guarantee (e.g. sovereign guarantee, MIGA guarantee). Please also explain other contributions such as in-kind contributions including tax exemptions and contributions of assets. Please also include parallel financing associated with this project or programme (refer to the co-financing policy). *Co-finaning includes both committed and expected co-financing. Expected co-financing refers to Financing Agreements with partners at an advanced stage of negotiations but that have not been signed yet at the moment of submission of this proposal.

C.2. Financing by component

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and output as outlined in section B.3. above and disaggregate by source of financing. More than one co-financing institution can fund a single component or output. Provide the summarised cost estimates in the table below and the detailed budget plan as annex 4.

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

[6] In kind: staff time

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

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

C.3.1 Does GCF funding finance capacity building activities?	Yes ☐ No ☐
C.3.2. Does GCF funding finance technology development/transfer?	Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

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

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

D. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA

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

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

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

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

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

More broadly, the following will accrue to indirect beneficiaries:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Potential for scaling up and replication

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

Potential for knowledge sharing and learning

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

Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment

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

Contribution to the regulatory framework and policies

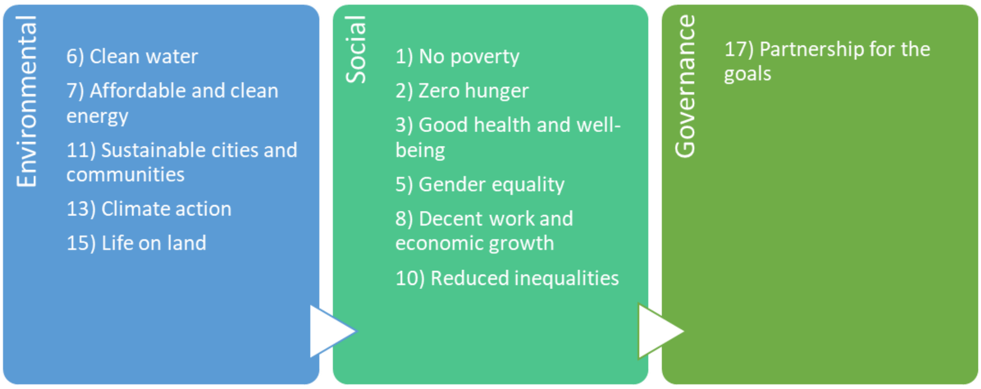
Integrating climate change adaptation into national and local government processes will institutionalize and mainstream adaptation within decentralization systems in each country, ensuring medium and long-term sustainability of the programme objectives. The design aim to strengthen policy and regulatory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

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

The programme facilitates the translation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) adaptation priorities into local actions. Eligible adaptation investment menus are aligned with NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) while considering the mandates and capacities of local governments. It empowers local governments and actors to become autonomous in adaptation efforts by involving them in the entire process, from risk-informed planning to the selection, implementation, and monitoring of investments. Drawing from past experiences, local interventions often expand from immediate needs (such as agricultural practices and water resource protection) to broader issues like education, training, and disaster risk reduction, thereby enhancing local resilience. The programme also encourages private sector participation in achieving NDC and NAP targets).

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

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



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

- ***Economic co-benefits*** include boosting more dynamic and green local economies, improving local conditions for business development, while creating direct and indirect employment opportunities for communities and / or local SMEs. The increased resilience of economic infrastructure and services will have spin-off effects over different economic activities. For instance, more resilient road and transport infrastructure offsets the risk of supply chain disruptions during rainy seasons and overall improve mobility of people and goods in the area. Similarly, Climate proofed water infrastructure provides rural communities with a key input to sustain agricultural activities, making agricultual incomes less vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Through local contracting and / or community contracting, GCF-funded investments will create direct and indirect job opportunities, that will in turn contribute to generate new income prospects for local communities.

- ***Social co-benefits*** include improving local governance on climate change issues and in general, such as incentivizing the participation of local communities in the planning, implementation, monitoring and management of local investments, while increasing accountability and transparency of public servants on local (adaptation) action. Specific attention will be given in ensuring the inclusiveness of decision-making processes to reflect needs and voices of most vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and minorities. GCF-funded investments support sustainable development additionality, which means that the interventions has direct development impact and alignment with the SDGs, with the goal of being inclusive, sustainable and leaving no one behind. Key areas of interventions concern water and sanitation, resilient social infrastructure that will deliver, in addition to adaptation benefits, development benefits in particularly deprived areas, mostly through access to improved social basic services and insfrastructure. Development additionality also entails incorporating social equity considerations into project design and execution, including pricing products and services with public good features at affordable levels.

- ***Environmental co-benefits*** include increasing awareness on climate change and maximizing mitigation co-benefits toward a net zero carbon development. The menu of eligible investments encourages the realization of ecosystems-based adaptation measures (e.g. land restoration and sustainable management, integrated water resources management, reforestation), of environmentally sound agricultural practices and use of renewable energy sources when applicable, and seeks co-benefits in terms of sustainable land use and greenhouse gases sequestration (e.g. reafforestation and/or wetlands conservation). The overall sensitization efforts with communities will contribute to create awareness of anthropogenic climate change, contributing to induce behavioural chnages which are more conscious of human impacts on the natural ecosystems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The main problems to be addressed concern:

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

NDC funding requirements assessed for adaptation **are**:

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

[7] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Rapport%20CDN_BKFA.pdf
[8] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN_CIV_2022.pdf
[9] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/MALI%20First%20NDC%20update.pdf
[10] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN_Niger_R%C3%A9vis%C3%A9e_2021.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

E.1. Project/Programme Focus

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

☐ Reduced emissions (mitigation)

☒ Increased resilience (adaptation)

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

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

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

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

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

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

E.3. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

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

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

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

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

	and/or improved ecosystems					expected number of direct beneficiaries per country

E.4. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

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

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

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

E.5. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

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

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

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

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

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

investments are implemented	*sector and ecosystem and GCF ARA)* *Percentage of PBCRG investments and interventions explicitly targeting women*	and budgeting documents, ACCAF	0 or TBC based on local govenrments selection	At least 5%	At least 5%	instanbility and security concerns impacting on local governments normal functioning.
Output 6 The PBCRG system is progressively institutionalized and attracts additional finance for the further scale up of the Facility.	*Evidence of the institutionalization of the PBCRG system in participating countries*	Official documentation for PBCRG institutionalisation (policy, regulation, institutional framework)	0	2 case study	4 case studies	Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda as well as clamite change agendas Methodological Note: case study approach applied
Output 7 Blended Finance Facilities are established and revenue generating adaptation investments are financed	*Number and value of investments financed through the Blended Finance Facilities (disaggregated by type, sector and ecosystem and GCF ARA)*	Progress Reports, Investments documents	0	tbd	tdb	Externalities: Turn in political will on decentralization/deconcentration agenda as well as clamite change agendas. Lack of appetatite from domestic financial sector.
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1 More dynamic and green local economies are promoted	*Amount of green investments in targeted sectors*	Progress Reports, Investments documents	TBC based on local govenrments selection	TBC based on local govenrments selection	TBC based on local govenrments selection	Externalities: Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and political instability
Co-benefit 2 Inclusiveness of local development processes and social cohesion are promoted	*Rate of employment in sectors targeted by the intervention, disaggregated by sex, age group, disability status and economic sector*	National Statistics	TBC based on local govenrments selection	TBC based on local govenrments selection	TBC based on local govenrments selection	Externalities: Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and political instability

E.6. Project/programme activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be reflected in annex 5 implementation timetable. Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section E.5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

Selected Risk Factor 1 – Organizational

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	Medium

Description

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

Mitigation Measure(s)

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

Selected Risk Factor 2 – Governance

Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Medium	High

Description

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

Mitigation Measure(s)

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

Selected Risk Factor 3 – Low impacts

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	High Select

Description

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

Mitigation Measure(s)

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

Selected Risk Factor 4 – Financial Management

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Medium

Description

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

Engaging with local stakeholders: Collaborating with local law enforcement, community leaders, and traditional authorities to understand local dynamics and build trust.
Ensuring equitable resource distribution: Implementing inclusive project development and resource allocation to prevent grievances and foster social cohesion.
Employing a community-focused conflict resolution mechanism: Respecting traditional practices while incorporating innovative approaches to address potential conflicts arising from the project.
Implementing a comprehensive security protocol: Conducting thorough risk assessments, establishing emergency response procedures, and providing security training for project personnel.

F. GCF POLICIES AND STANDARDS

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

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

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

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

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

The International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards (PS) are the key benchmark for assessing the programme's environmental and social risks. **All proposed adaptation interventions and related activities have been pre-screened and categorized under Category C according to the GCF Guidelines**[17]**,** which covers activities such as:

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

Please refer to Annexes 2 for the menu of eligible investments for the adaptation interventions for each individual country in this programme. All proposed adaptation interventions and related activities have been pre-screened and categorized under Category C according to the GCF Guidelines[18] and are not required to undergo a formal ESHIA process at this stage.

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

[16] In answering this checklist, we have referred to Annex 1: Guidance on Part A ESS Screening of the "[Guidelines for the environmental and social screening of activities proposed under the SAP](#)".
[17] GCF, 'Sustainability Guidance Note: Screening and Categorizing GCF-Financed Activities' (2019)
[18] GCF, 'Sustainability Guidance Note: Screening and Categorizing GCF-Financed Activities' (2019)

Even in case of confirmation of Category C categorisation, where the outcomes of the ESS of a specific adaptation intervention will suggest so, a relevant Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be developed following the relevant BOAD procedures[19]. If there are material changes in the activities design and execution of the adaptation interventions which will create unanticipated environmental risks and impacts, or other circumstances that can elevate or potentially elevate the risk category and require additional or adjustments in the adaptation measures, these will be notified to the GCF. An "Environmental and Social Screening Checklist"[20] has been developed according to GCF procedures for Category C projects, please refer to Annex 6A. It has a "Part A: Risk Factors" and a "Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts". For all general guidelines, please refer to the Politique d'intervention de la Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement en Matiere de Gestion Environnementale et Sociale dans le Financement des Projets', BOAD, 2019.

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

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

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

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

Main recommendations from Gender Assessments:

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

Gender Action Plan Implementation:
The Gender Action Plan ensures women's participation by:

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

Key Dimensions for Gender Responsiveness:

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

Design Features for Gender Equality:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROCUREMENT

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

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

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

AUDIT

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

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

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

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

G.4. Disclosure of funding proposal

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

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

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

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

G. ANNEXES

H.1. Mandatory annexes

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

H.2. Other annexes as applicable

☒	Annex 15	Evidence of internal approval **(template provided)**

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

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