Readiness and Preparatory Support

Proposal Template

Proposal title:	Enhancing the contribution of Universities, Research Centres, and Vocational Training Centres in Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Planning and Development
Country(ies):	Burkina Faso
National Designated Authority(ies):	Mr. Nebyida Lamech KABORE
Delivery Partner:	UNDP
Date of first submission:	8 February 2024
Date of current submission:	28 March 2025
Version number:	6

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

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How to complete this template?

- Before completing this proposal template, please carefully read the revised Readiness Guidebook.
- This proposal template should be completed by the Delivery Partners, the National Designated Authorities (NDA) or Focal Points. Once completed, this document should be submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by the NDA or Focal Point via the **online submission system**, Fluxx, accessible through the Country Portal of the GCF website.
- Before submitting, **please delete all the instructions in the document in grey font**.
- **Please be concise**. If you need to include any additional information, please enclose it in the proposal as an annexure.
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We will get back to you within five (5) working days to acknowledge receipt of your submission and discuss the way forward.

Section 1. Summary (*indicative* maximum length: three pages)

1.1 Country(ies) submitting the proposal	Country name:	Burkina Faso
	Name of the institution representing NDA or Focal Point:	Prime Ministry
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1.2 Date of initial submission	8 February 2024	
1.3 Last date of resubmission	28 March 2025	**Version number** V. 6
1.4 Institution that will implement the Readiness grant	☐ National Designated Authority ☒ Delivery Partner	
	Please provide contact information if the Delivery Partner is not the NDA/focal point	
	Name of institution:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
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1.5 Title of the Readiness Support Proposal	Enhancing the contribution of Universities, Research Centres, and Vocational Training Centres in Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Planning and Development	
1.6 Readiness objectives of the proposal	☒ Objective 1. Capacity Building ☒ Objective 2. Strategic frameworks ☐ Objective 3. Adaptation planning[1] ☐ Objective 4. Pipeline development ☐ Objective 5. Knowledge sharing NDA learning	
1.7 Total requested amount and currency	684,741 USD	
1.8 Implementation period[2]	24 months	
1.9 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?[3]	☐ Yes ☒ No For more information on how a country may be eligible to access Readiness support through this modality, please refer to **Annex 9 of the Readiness Guidebook**.	

[1] Please note that for adaptation planning proposals, only the box for objective 3 may be ticked.
[2] The implementation period shall begin on the date the grant is effective.
[3] Please note that proposals for adaptation planning support (objective 3) cannot be submitted as multiple-year strategic Readiness proposals.

1.10 Brief summary of the request (maximum length: 500 words)

1. **Climate background and institutional and policy context:**
Burkina Faso, a Sahelian country, is vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as evidenced by rising temperatures, fluctuations in the precipitation pattern, as well as occurrences of droughts and floods. Burkina Faso holds a position among the less resilient and less prepared nations for climate change, with a vulnerability index of 0.537[4].
Over the last decade, Burkina Faso has made a lot of progress to combat climate change. Climate change has mainstreamed in sectoral policies, particularly in the agriculture sector and more recently into planning for disaster risk reduction and response. However, the country still has several challenges to fully confront the impacts of change. Country's education system is still weak in this topic, and it does not provide sufficient information, data and analysis and does not reduce the gap between the scientific information and decision-making process.

Academic, research and vocational training professionals do not have sufficient knowledge, skills and framework to perform their respective roles and responsibilities in terms of integrating climate issues in planning and development. Academic and professional training on these thematics are still in the early stage. As a result, national skills to ensure capacity building of actors are almost non-existent in terms of supporting the identification and development of climate actions. Except for meteorological data, scientific knowledge of climate change and its relationship with several development sectors is rare. Consequently, there is no base information for climate investing for the implementation of the NDC, NAP or national climate change policies.

Indeed, despite the involvement of universities, research and vocational training centres and schools in implementing actions of common interest related to climate change education, their contributions to low-emission and climate-resilient planning and development are still limited. Beyond higher education, there is a notable lack of emphasis on climate change within the institutional framework of ministries overseeing education and vocational training. While environmental units exist within both public and private education institutions, it seems that the training and education programs offered inadequately integrate the crucial issue of climate change topics.

Consultations with stakeholders confirmed that scientific knowledge on climate change and its relationship with several development sectors produced in Burkina Faso by academic, research and vocational training institutions is scarred and scattered. Even when this knowledge exists, it is not user-friendly for Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Planning and Development and for development proposal, for example.

So, a solid governance structure, including financial and capacity requirements are needed to improve the integration and implementation of climate change actions (adaptation and/or mitigation) across all relevant universities, research, and vocational training centres and schools.
To provide an effective response to the climate emergency, in 2015 Burkina Faso adopted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which was revised in 2021. **Under its new NDC, the country is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 29.42%. The revised NDC covers the energy, Agriculture Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU), waste, transport, agriculture, water, environment, animal resources, housing, and infrastructure sectors**. In 2015, the country adopted its NAP, which aims to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change

[4] https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/

and facilitate the integration of adaptation into policies, programmes, strategies, and activities. This proposal will contribute to achieving the objectives of these reference frameworks by making available data and information on climate change and its impacts for use in sectoral and local planning. In addition, the project will capitalize on innovative adaptation and mitigation solutions for scaling up.

2. **ii) Problem statement:**

Burkina Faso faces a significant challenge in Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Planning and Development due to the lack of pertinent scientific data on climate change. There is a noticeable deficiency in the capacity of research centres and other educational institutions to actively engage in adaptation planning and the development of innovative strategies. This deficiency hampers the country's ability to make informed decisions and effectively plan for inclusive and climate-resilient development pathway. Consequently, this initiative aims to dismantle the barriers hampering the meaningful contribution of universities and research/training centres to the integration of climate change into their planning.

Barrier 1: Absence of comprehensive and scientifically rigorous climate information across key sectors and planning scales hampers developing and implementing effective adaptation strategies and climate investments.

Barrier 2: Weak coordination and partnerships between researchers, policymakers, and planners for addressing climate change issues.

Barrier 3: Insufficient integration of climate change aspects into educational and research institutions hampers the development of a skilled research community, limiting effective climate action planning and implementation in Burkina Faso

3. **iii) Goal and objectives**

The goal of this readiness request is to strengthen the contribution and the capacities of universities, research, and vocational training centers to support low-emission and climate-resilient planning, investment, and implementation. Part of strengthening the education system includes improving scientific knowledge base on climate change and its impacts on and its coordination mechanisms with decision makers to actively contribute to well-informed adaptation planning and policymaking, including in climate investment.

4. **iv) Direct and indirect beneficiaries**

The project's direct beneficiaries are:

- At least three research centres:
  - The National Centre for Scientific Research and Technology (CNRST);
  - The National Forest Seeds Centre (CNSF);
  - The West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL).
- At least six private and public universities:
  - Joseph KI-ZERBO UJKZ);
  - Norbert Zongo University (UNZ);
  - Thomas SANKARA University (UTS);
  - University of Dédougou (UD);
  - Nazi Boni University (UNB);
  - International Institute of Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE).

- At least four vocational training centres:
  - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, plus the sustainable management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks Centre Centre (REDD+,), the National School of Water and Forest (ENEF), the National Agricultural Training School in Matourkou (ENAFA) and the National School of Animal Husbandry and Health (ENESA).
- At least four public institutions:
  - National Agency for Meteorology (ANAM);
  - Permanent Secretariat of the national Council for the sustainable development (SP/CNDD);
  - General Direction for the green economy and climate change (DGVECC);
  - Permanent Secretariat for the reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (SP/REDD+), General Direction for water resources (DGRE).

1.11 List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
2iE	International Institute of Water and Environmental Engineering
AfDB	African Development Bank
ANAM	National Meteorological Agency
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
CAPTD	Portfolio of arboreal diversity adapted to the climate
CEPAPE	Promotion Center for Development and Environmental Protection
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Droughts Control in the Sahel
CNRST	National Centre for Scientific Research and Technology.
CNSF	National Forest Seeds Centre
DGEVCC	General Directorate of the Green Economy and Climate Change.
DGPE	General Directorate for the Preservation of the Environment
DGRE	General Directorate for Water Resources
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
ENAFA	National Agricultural Training School in Matourkou
ENEF	National School of Water and Forestry in Dindéresso
ENESA	National School of Animal Husbandry and Health in Ouagadougou
FONRID	National Fund for Research and Innovation for Development
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPPC	Intergouvernemental Panel on Climate Change
MRPP	Response Mechanism for the Partners

NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authorities
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PNDES	National Economic and Social Development Plan
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, plus the sustainable management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
SP/CNDD	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development
SP/REDD	Permanent Secretariat of Emission Reduction from Deforestation
SPONG	Permanent Secretariat of Non-Governmental Organizations
UJKZ	Université Joseph KI-ZERBO
UNB	Université Nazi BONI
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNZ	Université Norbert Zongo
UTS	Université Thomas SANKARA
WASCAL	West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use

Section 2. Situation analysis (*indicative* maximum length: four pages)

2.1. Country's background and context

1. **Burkina Faso, situated in West Africa, is a Sahelian landlocked country and holds a prominent position among the world's most vulnerable nations to the impacts of climate change[5].** Burkina Faso's vulnerability to climate change is shaped by various factors, including economic development, demographic disparities, gender inequalities, human development, and environmental degradation. These elements collectively influence Burkina Faso's susceptibility to climate change and its capacity to adapt.
2. **Ranked as one of the Least Developed Countries (LDC)**, Burkina Faso exhibits economic challenges, with a real GDP per capita of 832,9 USD (2022). In 2018. The economy is dominated by the services sector, contributing 43.6 % to the GDP[6] . According to the General survey of 2019, the population is 20 487 979 with 51,7% of women and 48,3% of men 77.9% of people is less than 35 years old), and the majority live in rural areas (73.6%). **Overall, 80% of the population is engaged in smallholder farming and heavily relies on agriculture for food security and livelihoods**[7] Consequently, concerns are escalating regarding the impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, diminished water availability, and the occurrence of floods, among other challenges.
3. Despite a GDP growth rate of 6.2% per year between 2016 and 2019, **a substantial 36.2% of Burkina Faso's population still lives below the poverty line (INSD, 2022)**. This situation ranks the country in the Low Human Development Index (HDI) category, ranking 46th out of 53 African countries and 184th out of 191 countries globally, with a slight increase (0.449) in 2021 (PNUD, 2022). Additionally, Burkina Faso is classified among the least resilient and least prepared nations for climate change. According to the 2021 vulnerability index of ND-GAIN (PNUD, 2022), Burkina Faso the 29th position in vulnerability (score of 0.537) and the 158th position in readiness (score of 0.289). Consequently, the country urgently requires investments and innovation to adapt and enhance its resilience to the challenges posed by climate change.
4. **Climate Variability and its impacts**: Burkina Faso faces significant inter-annual variability in rainfall, with irregular start, end, and duration of rainy seasons, often marked by mid-season droughts that disrupt agricultural cycles. Temperature trends show a steady increase of 0.3°C per decade, coupled with a rise in hot days and nights and a decrease in cold waves. These climatic shifts, combined with changing precipitation regimes, have intensified extreme weather events, including droughts, heatwaves, floods, and strong winds, posing severe challenges for livelihoods and ecosystems. Between 2010 and 2020, droughts and floods affected millions, with droughts particularly devastating, causing recurrent food crises.
5. **Projected climate changes and risks:** Projections indicate continued warming at rates of 0.3°C per decade under RCP 4.5 and 0.5°C under RCP 8.5 by 2080, with very hot days and tropical nights increasing significantly. Precipitation patterns show variability, ranging from a 10% decrease to a 10% increase across the country, with more pronounced extremes in specific zones. These changes point to heightened risks of severe droughts and extreme weather events, underscoring the urgent need for adaptive strategies. The variability and potential for severe climate impacts highlight the necessity for science-driven policies and targeted interventions to enhance resilience.
6. A review of Burkina Faso's National and Sectoral Adaptation Plans highlights weak integration of science-based information in climate action planning. Available data are inadequate, fragmented, and fail to address all climate change impacts comprehensively. While the agriculture sector has made notable progress with specific adaptation measures and targets, other sectors such as health, infrastructure, and energy lack similar advancements. Climate change considerations are increasingly included in policies, particularly for agriculture, research, innovation, and disaster risk management. However, the absence of robust governance, financial support, and capacity for implementation hinders progress, necessitating better integration across government ministries.

5 ND-GAIN, 2022.

6 World Bank, "World Development Indicators," 2018. Online available: https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world- development-indicators.

7 FAO, "Socio-Economic Context and Role of Agriculture: Burkina Faso," Rome, Italy, 2014.

2.2 Institutional and Policy Framework

i) Policy Framework

7. Burkina Faso, with its ratification of the Paris Agreement, has established its **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC),** outlining targeted objectives for both mitigation and adaptation to counter the adverse impacts of climate change in priority sectors. These sectors include agriculture, livestock farming, forestry, energy, transport, infrastructures, and waste (NDC, 2021). Ahead of COP26, Burkina Faso released a more ambitious and measurable NDC, setting for the first time a quantifiable emissions reduction target of 29.42% by 2030 compared to the scenario Business as usual. This commitment is 19.60% for the unconditional scenario and 9.82% for the conditional scenario. Designed with participation of youth and women, the NDC highlights the co-benefits of climate action with links to adaptation. The global amount of these NDC is more than 4 billion USD and 61% of this fund need to be mobilize. Thus, all skills like universities, training and research centers must contribute for this purpose. That explain why It's necessary to have the full contributions of education system to address climate issues. Burkina Faso's revised NDC represents a significant increase in climate action ambition. The country commits to its mitigation actions, to reduce its GHG emissions by 31682.3 Gg CO2eq by 2030, or 29.42% compared to the "Business As Usual" scenario. This commitment is 21074.94 Gg CO2eq for the unconditional scenario, i.e., 19.60%, and 10557.91 Gg CO2eq for the conditional scenario, i.e., 9,82%. Compared to the NDC of 2015 which was 18.2%, Burkinabe State has increased its ambitions by 11.22%. To achieve the objectives of its NDC and advance its committed agenda, the country intends to implement large-scale capacity building and technology transfer actions and resource mobilization strategies. However, the contribution of local governments in the planning and achieving of these objectives under the NDC seems to be at a limited level.

8. Recognized as a crosscutting sector to the NDC's priority sectors, the research and education sector actively contributes to enhancing low-emission and climate-resilient techniques and technologies, thereby fortifying the country's climate action efforts. **The Readiness project is designed to amplify this contribution to the successful implementation of the NDC.**

9. Burkina Faso has implemented its **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** to address climate vulnerabilities by enhancing adaptation and resilience capacities and integrating climate change adaptation into policies and strategies across sectors and governance levels. While the NAP evaluation highlights progress in expanding training opportunities, significant gaps remain in addressing technical skills and technology needs. The scientific research and innovation sector plays a critical role in this effort, guided by the Law on the Orientation of Scientific Research and Innovation (LORSI) and the national policy on scientific research. These frameworks aim to generate knowledge and technologies that support socio-economic and environmental development, focusing on innovation, technology transfer, and human capital strengthening.

10. Burkina Faso has implemented a range of policies and strategies to support climate action as part of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Key frameworks include the **National Sustainable Development Policy (PNDD, 2013–2050)**, which establishes a comprehensive approach to sustainable development in the context of climate change. The **National Strategy for Climate Change Learning (SNACC, 2015–2025)** aims to raise awareness and build capacity through systematic knowledge dissemination and skill development, addressing critical gaps for green, low-emission, and climate-resilient development. The **Sectoral Policy for Research and Innovation (PSRI, 2018–2027)** emphasizes advancing research on emerging themes such as climate change, biodiversity, and biotechnology, with a focus on agricultural and environmental sciences. Another critical initiative, the **National Federative Program for Scientific Research on Environment and Climate Change (PRONAFER ECC)**, facilitates sustainable natural resource management and enhances ecosystem resilience by improving access to reliable climate data, promoting innovative technologies, and fostering collaboration between research institutions and government entities. Notable outcomes of PRONAFER include regional vulnerability assessments, the development of regional climate adaptation plans, and the establishment of a master's program in IT and Climate Change.

11. Complementing these efforts are additional strategies such as the **Strategic Plan for Scientific and Technological Research of CNRST (2015–2024)** and the **National Innovation Strategy**

(SNI, 2016–2025), which aim to create an enabling environment for innovation and adaptation. However, challenges persist, including limited coordination among stakeholders, outdated or insufficient technical facilities, inadequate public funding, and weak promotion of research outcomes. This GCF readiness project aligns with these policies and seeks to address key gaps, particularly by strengthening research and innovation systems, enhancing technical capacity, and fostering better integration of research outputs into climate planning. These efforts will support Burkina Faso's transition toward a resilient, low-emission development pathway while leveraging the contributions of research institutions to climate policy formulation and implementation.

12. The country's research policy spans various sectors, including socio-economic, environmental, and strategic technological projects, positioning research as a driver of economic emergence. Aligned with these efforts, the sectoral policy for secondary and higher education and scientific research (2010–2025) emphasizes creating a coherent educational system and promoting research for development. These initiatives align with the National Plan for Economic and Social Development II (PNDES II, 2021–2025), which prioritizes strengthening national capacities to transition toward a green economy under its strategic Axis 4.

Baseline information on Research Institutions' contributions to climate policy Development in Burkina Faso

13. Public universities in Burkina Faso, as part of national educational governance, adhere to state education and research policies, similar to private universities. These institutions enroll government-assigned students, who benefit from scholarships and loans provided by the state, reinforcing their integration into national education systems.

14. Research funding in Burkina Faso is limited, with the National Fund for Research and Innovation for Development (FONRID) providing minimal support alongside partner contributions. Managed by the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation, FONRID supports various activities, including project financing, training, conferences, and scientific publications, with a maximum project funding limit of USD 55,000. However, partner-funded research often aligns more with donor priorities than the strategic needs of the state, reducing its broader applicability.This readiness initiative seeks to formalize collaboration among researchers and academics by leveraging FONRID's pilot results and other project outcomes. Enhanced coordination and integration of strategic research are vital to addressing the country's climate adaptation and development challenges effectively.

15. Burkina Faso's research institutions have played a role in contributing to data, information, and studies used in the preparation of key climate policy documents, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Long-Term Strategies (LTS), National Communications (NCs), and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). However, their contributions remain fragmented and underutilized, reflecting both strengths and gaps in their integration into national climate planning processes.

16. **Contributions to Climate Policy Development**: Research and academic institutions have been involved in generating scientific data and tools to support Burkina Faso's climate policies. For example, tools such as the EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) have been used to assess emissions from forestry and land-use changes, likely informing emissions data in national communications or BURs. Similarly, the Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CVRA), conducted as part of the ongoing NAP process by GGGI, demonstrates the application of research outputs in shaping adaptation plans. However, consultations reveal that this knowledge often lacks accessibility and usability, limiting its incorporation into broader climate-resilient and low-emission development planning.

17. **Strategic Priorities**: Research in Burkina Faso is guided by the Research and Innovation Sectorial Policy (PSRI) (2018–2027), managed by the Ministry of Higher Education, Research, and Innovation. This policy emphasizes sustainability and the integration of regional and climatic variability in research priorities. Strategic objectives include steering research toward agro-sylvo-pastoral and environmental fields and encouraging decentralized, climate-responsive innovation.

These efforts align with the goals of achieving climate resilience, particularly in agriculture, forestry, and disaster risk management. Despite these objectives, the decentralized research output remains insufficiently linked to localized climate action plans, particularly at the municipal and community levels.

18. While scientific information exists, its use in climate policy remains limited. A review of national adaptation and sectoral plans revealed a low utilization of scientific data, with existing information often too broad or scattered for effective local application. Vulnerability data, for instance, is not disaggregated to village or municipality levels, complicating the design of localized adaptation strategies. Similarly, emissions assessments inadequately cover key sectors such as industrial processes and cold chains. Furthermore, disciplinary and institutional boundaries limit the collaboration between research institutions and government ministries, reducing the impact of research outputs on comprehensive climate action.

19. Capacity Development and Partnership Needs: The fragmented nature of climate-related research and limited partnerships between research institutions, education entities, and policymakers underscore the need for systemic capacity development. Ministries responsible for education and vocational training lack robust integration of climate change into their curricula and benchmarks. Addressing these gaps requires enhanced collaboration, better funding mechanisms like the National Fund for Research and Innovation for Development (FONRID), and the formalization of partnerships to translate research into actionable policies. The readiness support program aims to address these gaps by consolidating research contributions and fostering stronger linkages with national and local climate policy frameworks.

20. This baseline establishes the importance of leveraging existing research outputs while addressing the systemic gaps in data production, accessibility, and integration to strengthen Burkina Faso'sclimate action planning and implementation.

21. Burkina Faso faces significant challenges in climate change readiness, ranking low on the ND-GAIN index due to weaknesses in its education system and insufficient information and communications technology for climate-related data. While various projects focus on capacity development in vulnerable areas, systemic capacity development at national and local government levels remains inadequate. Education, research, and vocational training are integral to the country’s development frameworks, as reflected in the Education and Training Sectorial Plan (PSEF, 2017–2030) and the Research and Innovation Sectorial Policy (PSRI, 2018–2027). These policies prioritize sustainable development and adaptation to climate change, with strategic objectives such as advancing research in agro-sylvo-pastoral and environmental fields and addressing regional climate variability. However, achieving these goals requires decentralized, climate-responsive research tailored to development challenges.

22. Despite some progress, stakeholder consultations highlight critical gaps in the use and accessibility of climate-related scientific knowledge. Research outputs are often scattered and not user-friendly for planning low-emission, climate-resilient development. Contributions from academic and vocational institutions to climate policy planning remain limited, with minimal integration of climate change into education and vocational training frameworks. Existing vulnerability data is generalized and not disaggregated to local levels, hindering community-specific adaptation planning. Similarly, emissions assessments inadequately cover key sectors like industrial processes and cold chains. These gaps underscore the need for improved coordination, partnerships, and targeted research to enhance the production and application of knowledge for effective climate action.

23. **Role of Science and policy frameworks:** Scientific data is critical to shaping Burkina Faso's climate strategies, informing both national and local policies. Recent institutional developments, including the establishment of the **National Committee on Climate Change (CNACC)** and the MRV system, aim to enhance climate governance and transparency. However, the involvement of researchers in policymaking is inconsistent, underscoring the need for systematic collaboration. Climate research and diagnostics underpin key national frameworks like the Action Plan for

Stabilization and Development (PA-SD), with tools such as SWOT analyses providing a basis for strategic planning. Strengthening the integration of scientific expertise into policy processes is essential to enhance resilience and sustainable development.

24. Burkina Faso has established a robust **policy framework to address the inclusion of vulnerable groups—women, youth, rural populations, and Indigenous Peoples**—in climate change and sustainable development initiatives. The National Gender Policy (PNG) promotes gender equity by integrating gender considerations into climate adaptation and mitigation, emphasizing women's empowerment in agriculture and water management. The National Policy for the Promotion of Youth (PNPJ) identifies youth as critical actors in climate resilience through education, entrepreneurship, and renewable energy initiatives. Complementing these, the National Action Plan for Rural Women (PAFN) strengthens rural women's roles by improving their access to resources like land, credit, and climate-resilient technologies, while the National Strategy for Climate Change Learning (SNACC) provides tailored education and capacity-building for women, youth, and marginalized groups.

25. Broad strategic policies, including the National Sustainable Development Policy (PNDD) and the National Plan for Economic and Social Development II (PNDES II), emphasize integrating vulnerable groups into decision-making and climate resilience planning. The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Indigenous Peoples-related policies highlight participatory approaches and traditional knowledge in developing sustainable adaptation strategies.

ii) Institutional Framework

26. The **Ministry of Environment** oversees the implementation of the National Policy on Environment and Climate Change. This collaboration extends to various ministerial departments, including the Prime Minister's office, which hosts the National Designated Authority of the Green Climate Fund[8]. Moreover, this partnership involves local authorities, the private sector, the Civil Society, technical and financial Partners, and grassroots communities.

27. Operationally, the **Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD**), the Permanent Secretariat for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (SP/REDD+), and the General Directorate of Green Economy and Climate Change (DGEVCC) oversee the promotion of sustainable development and the fight against climate change. Private and public vocational training centres including the Centre REDD+, ENEF (National School for Water and Forests), ENAFA (National Agricultural Training School) and ENESA (National School for Livestock and Animal health) have climate change research programs in their curricula. These institutions are members of the technical panel that evaluate projects and programmes set up as part of NDA's no-objection procedure, coordinated by the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (Ministry of the Environment).

28. Moreover, **the Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation houses research institutions involved in research and training on climate chang**e, including research centres (CNRST, CNSF, WASCAL, INERA), universities (UJKZ, UNZ, Université Thomas SANKARA, Université de Dédougou, UNB, 2iE). Environment and climate change are among the subjects addressed in national universities and research institutions. As an illustration, one must note the creation within the largest university in Burkina Faso, Joseph Ki-Zerbo University, of an Institute of Environmental Engineering and Sustainable Development, from the Doctoral School in Climate Change and Computer Science.

29. To mobilize climate finance, the Burkinabe State has implemented the Environmental Intervention Fund (FIE) to support national environmental and climate actions. As a notable outcome, this financial instrument has been accredited by the GCF as a delivery partner. Furthermore, the country

[8] The Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and Innovation, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Sports, Youth and Employment as well as the Ministry in charge of Solidarity, Humanitarian Action, National Reconciliation and Gender

has submitted the accreditation applications of FIE and Coris Bank to the GCF as direct access entities and these accreditation processes are currently underway. Similarly, the National Fund for Research, Innovation and Development (FONRID) serves as a financing instrument for research, innovation and development related to climate change.

30. Burkina Faso **has established an institutional framework to enhance the engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs), Indigenous Peoples, and local communities in addressing climate change and implementing national priorities**. Key actors include the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CONEDD), which serves as the primary coordinating body for environmental and climate policies. CONEDD's mandate includes fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue and ensuring that civil society, Indigenous groups, and local communities are meaningfully involved in decision-making processes. The council also facilitates the integration of climate change considerations into sectoral and local development plans, particularly in agriculture, water management, and energy sectors (Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Économie Verte et du Changement Climatique, 2020). Additionally, the National Coordination Committee for Climate Change (CNC-CC) plays a critical role in guiding the implementation of Burkina Faso's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP), with a strong emphasis on community participation and knowledge-sharing in adaptation and mitigation efforts (GCF, 2020).

31. Supporting the inclusion of local actors, the Permanent Secretariat for Non-Governmental Organizations (SPONG) acts as a platform for CSOs to engage with national climate processes. SPONG coordinates with various networks to amplify the voices of marginalized groups, including Indigenous Peoples and women, by advocating for policies that reflect their needs and traditional knowledge. Moreover, the National Institute for Environment and Agricultural Research (INERA) collaborates with local communities to develop climate-resilient practices and technologies in agriculture, a priority sector for Burkina Faso. Together, these institutions create an enabling environment for inclusive governance, advancing climate resilience while ensuring equitable representation and participation in the implementation of climate priorities (Ministère de l'Environnement, 2019).

Table 1: Key Organizations in Burkina Faso Supporting Climate Resilience and Low-Emission Development[9]

Name of the Organization	Mandate	Areas of Intervention	Current and Envisioned Roles
National Centre for Scientific Research and Technology (CNRST)	To coordinate and promote scientific and technological research.	Climate research, innovation in agriculture, forestry, and energy.	Conducting research for climate adaptation and mitigation strategies; supporting capacity building for evidence-based planning and policy development.
National Forest Seeds Centre (CNSF)	Production, conservation, and distribution of forest seeds.	Sustainable forestry, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem resilience.	Providing high-quality forest seeds for afforestation projects; supporting REDD+ and climate resilience initiatives.
West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use (WASCAL)	To support research and capacity building in climate change and sustainable land use.	Climate-smart agriculture, water resource management, and capacity building.	Providing climate data, conducting training programs, and contributing to adaptation strategies; supporting regional and national collaboration.
Joseph KI-ZERBO University (UJKZ)	Higher education and research institution.	Climate sciences, agriculture, energy, and technology.	Hosting research programs on low-emission technologies; collaborating on GCF readiness projects to integrate academic expertise into planning processes.

[9] Burkina Faso REDD+. (n.d.). *Centre REDD+ Burkina Faso.* Available at REDD+ website.
WASCAL. (n.d.). *About WASCAL.* Available at WASCAL website.
CNRST. (n.d.). *Mandate and activities of CNRST.* Available at CNRST website.
Joseph KI-ZERBO University. (n.d.). *About UJKZ.* Available at UJKZ website.
National School of Water and Forest. (n.d.). *ENEF Programs.* Available at ENEF website.

Name of the Organization	Mandate	Areas of Intervention	Current and Envisioned Roles
Norbert Zongo University (UNZ)	To provide education and research to address national and regional challenges.	Renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and social resilience.	Engaging youth in climate solutions; conducting research on community-based adaptation methods.
Thomas SANKARA University (UTS)	Training professionals for national development.	Public health, environmental management, and technology.	Supporting interdisciplinary research on climate resilience; fostering innovation hubs for climate-smart technologies.
University of Dedougou (UD)	Higher education institution with a focus on rural development.	Agricultural sciences, environmental management, and social studies.	Developing tailored solutions for rural adaptation to climate change; promoting knowledge transfer for resilient livelihoods.
Nazi Boni University (UNB)	To advance education and research in sustainable development.	Agroforestry, water resource management, and biodiversity conservation.	Strengthening research on integrated water and land-use management; engaging students in climate adaptation projects.
International Institute of Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE)	To develop experts in water management and environmental engineering.	Water management, renewable energy, and climate resilience.	Leading applied research and training programs for sustainable water use and clean energy deployment.
Centre REDD+	To implement Burkina Faso's REDD+ strategy.	Forestry management, emissions reduction, and community engagement.	Supporting afforestation, forest conservation, and emissions tracking systems in alignment with REDD+ objectives.
National School of Water and Forest (ENEF)	To train professionals in forestry and water management.	Sustainable forest management, conservation, and resource planning.	Enhancing workforce capacity in forestry adaptation measures; contributing to ecosystem-based climate resilience strategies.
National Agricultural Training School in Matourkou (ENAFA)	Training in sustainable agriculture practices.	Climate-smart agriculture, soil conservation, and agribusiness.	Building capacity for sustainable agricultural practices; integrating climate resilience into agricultural training programs.
National School of Animal Husbandry and Health (ENESA)	To train professionals in livestock management and animal health.	Livestock resilience, disease prevention, and climate-smart animal husbandry.	Promoting resilient livestock systems; addressing climate impacts on animal health and production systems.
National Agency for Meteorology (ANAM)	Monitoring and forecasting meteorological and climate conditions.	Climate data generation, early warning systems, and public awareness.	Providing critical weather and climate data for adaptation planning; supporting decision-making through improved forecasting and information dissemination.
Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD)	To coordinate sustainable development policies and initiatives.	Policy integration, stakeholder engagement, and sustainability governance.	Leading efforts in integrating climate priorities into national policies; fostering cross-sectoral coordination.
General Direction for the Green Economy and Climate Change (DGVECC)	To promote a low-carbon economy and address climate change challenges.	Green economy, emissions reduction, and climate resilience.	Developing and monitoring climate finance projects; supporting the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
Permanent Secretariat for REDD+ (SP/REDD+)	To implement Burkina Faso's REDD+ initiatives.	Emissions reduction from deforestation, forest management, and carbon stock enhancement.	Facilitating REDD+ projects; supporting community-based forest conservation efforts and climate mitigation policies.
General Direction for Water Resources (DGRE)	Managing and conserving national water resources.	Integrated water resource management and adaptation to	Ensuring water security in the face of climate impacts; supporting planning and

Name of the Organization	Mandate	Areas of Intervention	Current and Envisioned Roles
		water-related climate challenges.	implementation of water-related adaptation measures.

32. The **National Fund for Research and Innovation for Development (FONRID)** in Burkina Faso plays a pivotal role in supporting research and innovation to address national development challenges, including climate change. Currently, FONRID funds six key sectors: agriculture, health, energy, education, environment, and governance. Many of these sectors have direct or indirect links to climate policy and action, as they encompass areas critical to achieving low-emission and climate-resilient development. For instance:
    - **Agriculture**: Research focuses on sustainable agricultural practices and resilience to climate change impacts.
    - **Environment**: Projects emphasize biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation, and ecosystem management.
    - **Energy**: Supports innovation in renewable energy solutions to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
33. **Current and Expanded Roles to Support Climate Policy:** FONRID's existing mandate includes fostering innovation, knowledge generation, and the dissemination of research results. In the context of climate policy, this translates into supporting data collection, vulnerability assessments, and the development of technologies to enhance resilience and reduce emissions. This readiness project aims to expand FONRID's role by:
    - **Aligning funding priorities with NDC and NAP objectives**: Ensuring research efforts directly contribute to climate goals, such as improving agricultural resilience, advancing renewable energy technologies, and enhancing climate monitoring systems.
    - **Strengthening partnerships**: Enhancing collaboration with government bodies, research institutions, and international partners to integrate research outputs into climate planning processes.
    - **Building a pipeline of climate-relevant projects**: Encouraging proposals that address climate adaptation and mitigation challenges while leveraging innovation in key sectors.
    - **Institutional Capacity Gaps and Needs**
    - Despite its potential, FONRID faces several institutional gaps that limit its effectiveness in supporting climate policy design and implementation:
    - **Limited technical expertise**: Insufficient staff capacity to evaluate and monitor climate-relevant research proposals and outcomes.
    - **Inadequate financial resources**: Dependence on limited public funding constrains its ability to support large-scale, impactful climate research projects.
    - **Fragmented collaboration**: Weak coordination with other climate-focused institutions and programs reduces the integration of research outputs into national policies.
    - **Outdated infrastructure**: Limited access to modern tools and facilities hampers the effectiveness of climate research and innovation.
34. **Advancing Climate Goals Through Readiness, t**his GCF readiness project addresses these gaps by:
        - Building **institutional capacity** through training for FONRID staff on climate-focused research evaluation and project design.
        - Establishing mechanisms to align FONRID's funding with climate priorities, enhancing its role in implementing Burkina Faso's NDC, NAP, and other climate policies.
        - Supporting **infrastructure development**, such as digital platforms for knowledge-sharing and climate data management.
        - Encouraging stakeholder engagement to foster collaboration between FONRID, academia, and ministries responsible for climate policy, thus ensuring research outputs contribute directly to adaptation and mitigation efforts.

- By strengthening FONRID's capacity and aligning its focus with climate goals, the readiness project ensures that the fund effectively drives innovation and research in sectors critical to Burkina Faso's sustainable development and climate resilience.

2.3 Gender equality analysis

35. In Burkina Faso, there is still gender-based inequalities, which are reflected in its major development indices. According to UNDP,[10] the Human Development Index for women in Burkina Faso in 2019 was higher than for men (0.826 vs. 0.811), above the regional average for Africa. However, the Gender Inequality Index, which reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions (reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity), ranked Burkina Faso 94th out of 162 countries in 2019 below the regional average. This reflects existing inequalities for women, including that only 18.3% of parliamentary seats are held by women; 74.8% of adult women have attained at least secondary education, compared to 68.4% of men; women's participation in the labour market is 52.5%, compared to 80.5% for men. Gross enrolment parity (girls/boys) is 1.02 for primary school and 0.90 for secondary school in 2021-2022. The completion rate is 17.1% for girls versus 21.1% for boys in 2021-2022. Women are also under-represented in the teaching profession, particularly at secondary level: the proportion of female teachers is 49.0% at primary level and 22% at secondary level in 2021-2022 (DGESS/MENAPLN, 2022). Government efforts to re-establish equality and equity are supported by civil society organizations, notably to encourage girls to take an interest in scientific fields.
36. In 2009, Burkina Faso drafted a National Gender Policy (PNG, 2009-2019), which was replaced in 2020 by the National Gender Strategy (SNG). Gender inequalities persist in Burkinabe society despite advancements in implementing the PNG, acknowledging that full gender equality and equity have not been realized (SNG, 2020). Nevertheless, Article 1 of the Burkinabe Constitution, asserts that "all citizens are born free and equal in rights", prohibiting discrimination based on various factors, including race, ethnicity, region, colour, sex, language, religion, caste, political opinions, wealth, and birth. In practice, gender disparities persist despite ongoing efforts to promote women and reduce gender-related inequalities (SNG, 2020). The main objective of the National Gender Policy is to promote participatory development of men and women, ensuring equal access to and control over resources and decision-making to resources and decision-making spheres, while respecting their fundamental rights. Three of seven axis of the policy are specifics oriented to SDG, environment and climate related issues: (i) the promotion of equal rights and opportunities for women and men to access and control resources and equitable sharing of income; (ii) improving equal access for men and women to decision-making spheres; (iii) promoting the institutionalization of gender through its integration into planning, budgeting and budgeting and policy implementation at all levels. The Gender issue is chaired by the ministry in charge of families and gender which the mandate is aligned on the objective of National Gender Policy.
37. The NDC (2021-2025), integrates gender analysis in priority sectors and the development of gender-sensitive sectoral plans as part of the country's commitments on mitigation and adaptation. Moreover, as a sector contributing significantly to scientific and technological innovation, research plays a role in finding resilient solutions to the effects of climate change. The Rapid Gender-Climate Change Context Analysis of the key sectors of the NDC in Burkina Faso conducted by Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in 2020 identifies academic and research institutions as key partners in implementing the gender action plan. In this context, The issue of Gender is chaired by the ministry in charge of families and gender. The study note that (i) Climate change impacts differently on women and men from different social groups; (ii) the lack of quantitative data on the impact of climate change on women, men and vulnerable and marginalized groups, (iii) the low capacity of NDC stakeholders to integrate gender into climate change, (iv) the lack of gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies, NAPs and, by extension, in the implementation of the NDC currently being evaluated, (v) the low representation of women in the institutional mechanisms for implementing the NDC and (vi) the low level of participation of women and vulnerable groups in the definition of their problems, as well as mitigation and adaptation measures.
38. Institutions like Higher Institute of Population Sciences (ISSP) have been organizing gender-focused capacity-building initiatives since 2014 with the support of some Technical and Financial Partners. This training course is a certificate program designed to develop the capacities of actors to better integrate gender into development policies, programs and projects. The programme focuses on

[10] United Nations Development Program (UNDP). (2020). Human Development Report 2020, The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene. Country Briefing Note on the Human Development Report 2020.

gender issues like gender mainstreaming into policies and programmes, gender budgeting and monitoring. The programme mentors numerous students who can be valuable resources in supporting the Ministry's efforts.

39. However, as per the Statistical Directory of Higher Education (2023), the number of women in teaching positions remains very low, accounting for only 9.1% of the total number of teachers in 2021. Monitoring the progress of NDC's mitigation and adaptation actions emphasizes the implementation of an MRV system in sectors like agriculture, forests, soil utilization, waste, energy, and industrial processes. Data collection will prioritize gender dimension, disaggregating by sex and age where possible. In Burkina Faso, major efforts have been made over the past ten years to promote gender equality and equity in education. In particular, this political will has resulted in a National Strategy for Accelerating Girls' Education for the period 2011-2021 or the current National Gender Strategy for 2020-2024. It was also demonstrated, in 2014, by the creation of a Directorate for the Promotion of Inclusive Education, Girls' Education and Gender within the Ministry of Education. As a result, the Ministry of Education now involves gender specialists in the design and revision of textbooks and curricula, so as to guard against sexist stereotypes. In addition, since 2019, many ministries in Burkina Faso have begun to implement gender- and children's rights-sensitive planning and budgeting, taking these two cross-cutting themes into account in the budget process.
40. To improve women's participation in climate change research, the project will ensure that at least 50% of the participants in the various training courses, project activities, and the scientific panel proposed are women.

2.4 Gaps and Barriers

The barriers that this readiness seeks to address are:

41. ***Barrier 1: Absence of comprehensive and scientifically rigorous climate information across key sectors and planning scales hampers developing and implementing effective adaptation strategies and climate investments.*** Insufficient relevant knowledge limits the participation of universities, research centres and vocational training centres in developing and implementing large-scale climate actions either solely or in collaboration with other stakeholders. Moreover, low accessibility (when information exists) to relevant information and data on the relationship between climate change and development and how this can be used to design climate actions can explain the above situation.
42. As such, the lack of accurate data and scientific climate information relevant to key sectors and planning scales limits long-term adaptation planning processes and implementation of adopted policies, results in ambiguous national commitments and fails to attract climate investment. There is low access to science-based information on climate change for planning and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. Therefore, the need for more data on the impacts of climate change disaggregated at the regional level through downscaled climate models is recognized (D'Haen and Theokritoff, 2019). Consultations with stakeholders confirmed that scientific knowledge produced in Burkina Faso is scarred and scattered. This is especially relevant for developing and effectively implementing the NAP and NDC action and investment plans.
43. Furthermore, essential equipment is deficient, including software required for Global Climate Models and advanced computing resources essential for conducting research and training on climate change. This deficiency, in turn, hinders the generation of vital information and analysis necessary for informed decision-making processes and the formulation of ground-breaking climate-related projects aimed at transformative change. Resolving this barrier by addressing the sub-barriers below will empower universities, research centres, and vocational training institutions to contribute to finding solutions for climate resilience, including generating information and proper analysis for increased climate investment in the country.

- **Data Accessibility:** In Burkina Faso, accessing relevant and up-to-date scientific data is challenging due to limited infrastructure for data collection and dissemination. For example, **meteorological data from remote areas may** be scarce or outdated, making it difficult to develop accurate climate models. In addition, bureaucratic processes remain constrained to access public data.

- **Data Quality and Standardization:** The quality of environmental data can be inconsistent, with different organizations using various formats and methodologies. This lack of standardization can be seen in soil moisture and rainfall data, where inconsistencies hinder the development of cohesive climate adaptation strategies. In addition, when data exists at the national level, in most cases, there is insufficient disaggregated data until the local level.
- **Technology and Technical Capacity:** Many local planning bodies in Burkina Faso may lack the technical expertise and technology (high performance computers, efficient servers, licenses for data processing and storage, etc.) to analyze and utilize complex scientific data effectively. This includes limited capacity in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and climate modeling, capacity for archiving data in a single database which are essential for detailed climate risk assessments.
- **Institutional Barriers:** Bureaucratic processes and organizational silos can impede the flow of scientific information. For example, there might be challenges in coordinating between the Ministry of Environment and academic institutions, leading to delays in integrating research findings into policy frameworks. This institutional barrier causes another challenge related to the coordination between researchers. This explains why a specific framework like NPCC is necessary to coordinate research-oriented policy decisions for a low carbon emission pathway and resilience.

44. The government lacks the resources and capacity to establish the necessary infrastructure for gathering, analyzing, and disseminating this vital information. Furthermore, weak coordination and limited partnerships between researchers, policymakers, and planners exacerbate the issue, leading to fragmented efforts that fail to address the full scope of climate change impacts. GCF readiness support is crucial to establish a coordinated framework that bridges these gaps, fostering collaboration among all stakeholders and enabling the creation of robust, data-driven adaptation strategies.

45. **Barrier 2: Weak coordination and partnerships between researchers, policymakers, and planners for addressing climate change issues** entails a low organizational capacity to coordinate and ensure effective engagement of relevant actors and stakeholders. While Burkina Faso has established its National Committee on Climate Change (CNACC) under Decree 2024-0340/PRES-TRANS/PM/MEEA/MEFP/MARAH of March 29, 2024, bringing together national players—including academics, researchers, civil society, the private sector, and local authorities—to guide, coordinate, and federate climate actions, critical gaps remain. The CNACC's mandate to integrate climate considerations into all sectors and levels of governance reflects an ambitious vision. However, weak operational linkages between scientific research and policy planning limit the practical realization of this vision. The absence of a dedicated scientific framework, like the IPCC for the UNFCCC, within national structures further hinders the integration of evidence-based knowledge into the development, implementation, and monitoring of climate strategies.This deficiency severely impedes the effective integration of scientific knowledge into project strategies and policy frameworks, potentially resulting in inadequately informed decisions and suboptimal adaptation measures. It also hampers the efficient allocation of resources, hindering the successful execution and monitoring of projects. Moreover, without close collaboration, there is an increased risk of overlooking critical cross-sectoral solutions, limiting adaptation initiatives' overall impact and resilience. Furthermore, the absence of robust partnerships undermines the ability to attract climate finance, as it becomes challenging to articulate the full scope and urgency of climate-related projects. This is all the more justified as the NDA has limited capacities to consult and coordinate actors for greater mobilization of climate finance through evidence-based projects proposals.
    - **Policy-Relevance of Research:** There may be a disconnect between the research conducted by academia and the immediate needs of policymakers. Research on long-term climate trends may not be directly aligned with urgent policy needs for drought response strategies in rural communities. The same disconnection exists between researchers who sometimes working on the same issues without real integrated approach.
    - **Knowledge Transfer:** Effective knowledge transfer mechanisms are essential. In Burkina Faso, this might include the need for improved dissemination of research findings through workshops and training sessions for local government officials and community leaders.

46. **Barrier 3: Insufficient integration of climate change aspects into educational and research institutions hampers the development of a skilled research community, limiting effective climate action planning and implementation in Burkina Faso.** Climate change mitigation and adaptation concepts remain inadequately incorporated into educational curricula and learning systems. Despite Burkina Faso's validation of a national learning strategy on climate change in 2016, the institutionalization of climate change education has proven ineffective. This barrier limits the development of a knowledgeable and skilled research community, essential for conducting cutting-edge climate research, innovating climate solutions, and generating the critical data and insights needed to inform climate actions and investments effectively. Furthermore, it affects the ability of researchers and institutions to contribute meaningfully to national climate efforts, including the implementation of climate policy frameworks such as NDCs and NAPs. There is a need to conduct a comprehensive diagnostic assessment to identify the underlying causes of this deficiency and define actions to effectively mainstream climate change aspects in educational and research curricula for universities, research centers, and vocational training institutions.
47. The combination of educational and research barriers regarding climate change and its effects across various sectors creates a challenging environment for Burkina Faso to translate its climate policies into concrete actions and investments. Additionally, the country's limited capacity for planning, monitoring, and evaluating climate initiatives hinders the generation of robust knowledge and stakeholder engagement necessary for a shift towards climate-resilient, low-carbon development. Furthermore, the absence of organizational learning impedes Burkina Faso's ability to make consistent progress towards this transformative paradigm shift. However, the government’s current capacity to address this is insufficient due to limited funding and institutional constraints. Without external support, the educational system will continue to produce graduates and researchers who are not fully equipped to tackle climate challenges, thus limiting the country’s ability to plan and implement effective climate actions. GCF readiness funding is vital to catalyze the integration of climate change into curricula and research agendas, helping to cultivate the expertise needed for long-term, sustainable climate resilience.
48. The support provided by the GCF through this readiness funding is crucial to overcoming the existing barriers, particularly given the insufficient state funding in this sector. Burkina Faso's current fragile situation only amplifies the urgency of this need. Without this support, the country faces significant challenges in building a robust research infrastructure that is essential for informed decision-making. The sporadic, one-off funding that universities and research centers currently receive from partner projects is not designed to develop a coherent, long-term research framework. Instead, it tends to address immediate, ad hoc needs, leaving systemic issues unaddressed. This readiness funding is therefore indispensable for creating the structured research architecture necessary to support sustainable development and climate resilience in Burkina Faso.

49. ***Barrier 4. Lack of a centralized climate knowledge Virtual Platform***

    The absence of a centralized climate change knowledge development platform in Burkina Faso significantly hinders effective climate action. Currently, research findings, local communities/Indigenous knowledge, and technical expertise are dispersed across various institutions, creating fragmentation that impedes collaboration and integrated planning. Policymakers and practitioners face challenges accessing actionable climate data and analyses essential for crafting and implementing resilient strategies. Moreover, the lack of such a platform restricts the participation of vulnerable groups, including local communities and local communities/Indigenous Peoples, in contributing their perspectives and benefiting from climate-related knowledge. Additionally, training opportunities and the dissemination of best practices—critical for building capacities in many sectors (agriculture, water management, renewable energy, etc.)—are limited.

50. To address this barrier, the GCF readiness proposal proposes the establishment of a centralized climate knowledge virtual platform*.* This platform would centralize climate research, data, and best practices while fostering collaboration between government, academia, the private sector, and civil society. It would also develop tailored capacity-building modules, ensuring that vulnerable groups are included and empowered. Serving as a decision-support tool, the hub would enhance the implementation of Burkina Faso’s climate priorities, such as its NDC and NAP, and support low-

emission, climate-resilient development. By bridging these knowledge gaps, the platform would strengthen the country's ability to tackle climate challenges effectively.

51. ***Barrier 5. An insufficient and outdated technology needs assessment***

Burkina Faso carried out its first technology needs assessment in 2017. This TNA identified priority technologies in the fields of adaptation and mitigation, but did not cover all sectors impacted by climate change.

52. In a context of rapid technological change and evolution, many innovations and technologies in the field of adaptation and mitigation have emerged or are in the process of maturation. Research institutions and universities are key players in these innovations, as well as places for analyzing and capitalizing on endogenous best practices in relation to climate change.

53. To this end, an updated technology needs assessment involving research institutions and universities on a long-term basis is essential to identify and prioritize recent adaptation and mitigation technologies and practices. The results of this assessment will be incorporated into national climate change strategy frameworks and associated actions/investment plans. Similarly, projects and programs can be better oriented by adopting the most optimal technological solutions to maximize their impact on beneficiary populations.

2.5 Problem statement

54. Burkina Faso faces a significant challenge in Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Planning and Development due to the lack of pertinent scientific data on climate risks and vulnerability at the local level. There is a noticeable deficiency in the capacity of research centres and other educational institutions to actively engage in adaptation planning and developing innovative strategies. This deficiency hampers the country's ability to make informed decisions and effectively plan for inclusive and climate-resilient development pathways. Consequently, this initiative aims to dismantle the barriers hampering the meaningful contribution of universities and research/training centres to integrating climate change into their planning.

2.6 Beneficiaries

55. The project's direct beneficiaries are:
    - At least two research centres:
        - The National Centre for Scientific Research and Technology (CNRST)
        - The National Forest Seeds Centre (CNSF
    - At least six private and public universities: J
        - Joseph KI-ZERBO UJKZ),
        - Norbert Zongo university (UNZ) .
        - Thomas SANKARA University (UTS).
        - University of Dedougou (UD).
        - Nazi Bon University (UNB).
        - International Institute of Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE).
    - At least four vocational training centres:
        - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, plus the sustainable management of forests, and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks Centre (Centre REDD+,), the National School of Water and Forest (ENEF), National Agricultural Training School in Matourkou (ENAFA) and the National School of Animal Husbandry and Health (ENESA).
    - At least four public institutions:
        - National Agency for Meteorology (ANAM),
        - Permanent Secretariat of the national Council for the sustainable development (SP/CNDD);
        - General Direction for the green economy ad climate change (DGVECC)

- Permanent Secretariat for the reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (SP/REDD+), General Direction for water resources (DGRE).

Indirect beneficiaries: the communities, NGOs, associations and producer/transformer associations.

2.7 Stakeholder engagement

56. A technical working group, comprising key stakeholders such as universities, research centres, vocational training centres, public institutions in climate change, civil society organizations, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the National Designated Authority (NDA), was established to spearhead the process of developing this Readiness proposal. The process started in June 2023 with an introductory meeting that endorsed the work methodology and data collection approach. Following this, an interview guide was in discussions with approximately twenty stakeholders from public and private universities, research centres, vocational training centres, laboratories, and resource persons. The insights gained from these key stakeholders facilitated the identification of gaps, challenges, obstacles, and potential solutions to augment researchers' contribution to the planning processes and policymaking for climate mitigation and adaptation actions. This information was instrumental in formulating this proposal. The document underwent scrutiny through a technical pre-validation workshop in august 2023 and a national validation workshop in February 2024, bringing together all stakeholders, directly and indirectly involved . This inclusive approach included the participation of the two national entities seeking direct access accreditation to the Green Climate Fund and representatives from the private sector.

2.8 Synergies and Complementarity

57. This proposal, which targets universities, research centers and vocational training centers, will contribute to providing the country with skills and qualified human resources, and reinforces the actions underway as part of the Climate Promise initiative and Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator initiative (APA) at UNDP, which emphasizes capacity building for decision-makers, executives in ministerial departments, sectoral level (including women and young people); both at local and central level on: i) the mainstreaming of NDC and adaptation measures into municipalities development plans, integrating gender equality and social inclusion dimensions, ii) NDC, in particular the issue of green jobs and the transition to clean energy, iii) the integration of adaptation into budget planning for sectors concerned by adaptation to climate change. These results cannot only be achieved and capitalized for climate finance mobilization without reliable, available, and comprehensible climate data for decision-making. Table 2 summarises the complementarity with other initiatives and projects.

Table 2: Summary of complementarity with other initiatives

Details of Readiness grants in the country (date of approval and implementation status/period, DP)	Objectives and key results expected/delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
FP074 **African Hydromet Program - Strengthening Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa: National Project in**	**Objective:** Improve hydro-meteorological, climatic, and early warning services and make them more accessible to the targeted sectors and communities.	Hydromet has strengthened human and institutional capacities, as well as physical and IT infrastructures, for the provision of	Setting up infrastructures for the collection and production of climate data and information.

Burkina Faso approved on March 1, 2018. **Budget**: $33,000,000 USD **Duration:** 5 years (April 2019 to January 2025) **Implementing Agency:** World Bank	**Outputs: Output 1)** Capacity building and institutional development, **Output 2)** Improvement of physical and information technology infrastructure to ensure the provision of hydrometeorological and early warning services, **Output 3)** Enhancement of service delivery and alerts to users and communities.	hydrometeorological and climate information services and disaster response. It has also improved user and community access to hydrometeorological, climate, food security and early warning information services. The project will foster collaboration between panel researchers and the agencies responsible for producing hydrometeorological and climate data, in order to make primary data available for research purposes. The hydrometeorological and climatic information generated with the support of the Hydromet project can be used by research to improve its work on climate change and its impacts. Specifically in the studies that will be developed within this proposal. Thus, the present proposal will use the data produced through the strengthening of the scheme to generate knowledge products on the scientific evidence on climate that will be used for the design of climate resilience projects and also to guide planning and development. Additionally, this Readiness will make climate information and data available to end-users. It will strengthen synergy to consolidate climate actions carried out by the Hydromet project.	Strengthening the climate data sharing system. Making climate information accessible to all users. Intervening in crises and emergencies.
Building national capacity to improve	**Objective: A**ddress the needs and gaps identified to	The organization of the science and training sector will make	The project has not initiated.

access to climate finance Approved in 2024 Budget: 452 896 Duration: 18 months Implementing partner: Environmental Intervention Fund (EIF)	improve Burkina Faso's access to climate finance Output 1.2.1: The EIF has strong institutional and organizational capabilities. Output 1.2.2. the EIF has human resources capable of applying the climate project management cycle Output 2.4.1: A national strategy for engaging the sector with an action plan is adopted	possible to provide some high-quality data that can be used to draw up projects and define the country's priority needs in terms of climate change. That's will give solid resources to demonstrate climate rationale and allow the FIE as NAE to meet the goal in term of climate resource mobilization. In addition, the readiness with the IEF foresees the elaboration of a strategy for private sector engagement in climate finance. The present proposal will contribute to the operationalization of this strategy by providing adapted and robust scientific evidence and position papers to decision-makers and the private sector for the paradigm shift and their strong commitment to climate action.	
Strengthen WAEMU sub-national governments' capacities to access climate finance and develop a pipeline of projects to support their countries' climate goals. Approved in 2023 Regional GCF Readiness: Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal, and Togo Duration: 27 months Budget: regional budget of 1,735,000	Objective: Strengthen WAEMU sub-national governments' capacities to access climate finance and develop a pipeline of projects to support their countries' climate goals. Output 1.3.1: The capacity of local government associations and coordinating institutions that support sub-national governments in WAEMU countries are strengthened to engage local governments and local communities in CC planning and to support them to integrate CC in local development planning with the aim of defining and increasing their mitigation and adaptation targets towards achieving national priorities and commitments and NDCs.	As this readiness is mainly dedicated to decentralized players, it will enable us to establish a strong synergy in terms of priority topics for research. In addition, a bridge between the two readiness will support the integration of climate change into planning frameworks at local level; but also for the training of students and learners in vocational schools.	The project has not initiated.

With 123,251 for Burkina Faso Implementing partner: United Cities & Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa)	Output 1.3.2: Communication, awareness, and resource mobilization plans27 and strategies are developed for enhanced awareness of and integration of CC issues in LDPs and a partnership framework is established to coordinate between the national and subnational & local stakeholders. Output 1.3.3: Training is organized to socialize relevant stakeholders with the GCF Enhanced Direct Access process. CC project design tools and methods relevant to EDA are made available and the capacity to utilize them is developed Output 4.1.1: One regional EDA concept note is developed with the highest standards of quality using the GCF CN template, in one regional consultation with local authorities, indigenous communities' representatives of the private sector and civil society stakeholders. Output 4.5.1: A high-quality PPF developed and submitted to the GCF after the endorsement of the regional EDA CN under (output 4.1.1). Output 5.1.1: Lessons learned in the readiness process are captured, stored, and shared36 among subnational and local stakeholder groups.		
BFA-RS-006 **Strengthen sectoral expertise and the strategic framework to support the implementation of Climate Appropriate Portfolios of Tree Diversity (CAPTD) for productive and resilient landscapes and means of surviving in Priority**	Objectives: **O1)** establish adequate expertise, systems, and sectoral networks to support the planning, programming, and implementation of activities funded by the GCF and other sources, **O2)** develop a strategy and work program according to the country's priorities, including national programs and the	R-CAPTD is essentially focused on climate-resilient forest plants, and the work will be led by CNSF in collaboration with ICRAF and other players (INERA notably). The aim of the present proposal is to compile, analyze and produce periodic summary reports on	Setting up a strategic programming framework by national priorities. Promoting the disclosure of best practices in development and improving climate finance programming.

Intervention Areas (UFA) across Burkina Faso (R-CAPTD acronym). **Approved in 2022.** **Budget:** USD 1,599,717.00 **Duration:** 36 months (January 2024 to December 2026) **Implementing Partner:** ICRAF (World Agroforestry Center)	focus areas of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, as well as the GCF's focus areas, **O3)** prepare and submit a high-quality project concept note to support future funding proposals targeting the implementation of the Climate-Appropriate Portfolios of Tree Diversity (CAPTD) in Burkina Faso, **O4)** develop and share best practices with national, regional and international partners, promoting the development and disclosure of methods, frameworks, and information systems to improve climate finance programming at subnational, national and regional levels.	climate change and its impacts in Burkina Faso, together with concrete proposals for low-emission, climate-resilient planning and development. The readiness program will strengthen the contribution of universities, research, and vocational training centres. It will lead to partnerships and promote the development and disclosure of methods, frameworks, and information systems to improve climate finance programming at sub-national, national, and regional levels.	Strengthening the pipeline of conceptual notes.
BFA-RS-005 **Mainstream adaptation into infra-national planning, strengthening institutional frameworks, and developing a financing strategy and project concept notes for the implementation of Burkina Faso's National Adaptation Plan (NAP).** **Approved in 2022.** **Budget:** USD 1,630,000 **Duration:** 30 months (January 2022 June 2024) **Implementing Partner:** GGGI (Global Green Growth Institute)	Objective: Address identified needs and gaps in adaptation planning for adaptation actions implementing Outputs: Output 1 Consolidate and share climate information to design evidence-based adaptation solutions. Output 2 Implement a commitment strategy for private sector engagement in climate change adaptation. Output 3 Identify challenges related to accessing climate finance for needful adaptation actions.	The NAP readiness will strengthen the NAP coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanism, improve knowledge of vulnerabilities and risks in 03 regions, and enhance information sharing. This proposal will consolidate the achievements of the NAP by using the results for reporting, including reporting to decision-makers. It will also fill gaps in the spatial and sectoral coverage of climate studies. In fact, several research is being carried out in universities, research centers and vocational training institutes, but is little known and therefore does not contribute to planning and development. The operationalization of the panel will allow the sustainability of the achievements of adaptation planning in terms of sustainable strengthening of scientific evidence and the persuasive force of	Carrying out studies on climate vulnerabilities at the regional level. Developing regional plans for climate change adaptation. Operationalizing and strengthening coordination and monitoring-evaluation mechanisms for the NAP. Improving the communication strategy regarding climate information.

		research results. Furthermore, NAP development is cyclical. The results of the present proposal, in particular the scientific evidence on climate change and its impacts, will be used to develop future NAPs, including their investment plans. This proposal complements the Readiness efforts, particularly by reinforcing data and information sharing related to climate change and its impacts. Additionally, it will establish a national panel of scientists on climate change trends that will the scientist board of the coordination mechanism of the NAP and the national committee of climate change established recently in 2024	
BFA-RS-004 **Strengthening the technical and operational capacities of the National Designated Authority (NDA) and its network to provide strategic support to stakeholders involved in Green Climate Fund activities in Burkina Faso.** **Approved in 2022.** **Budget:** USD 412,008. **Duration:** 18 months (October 2022 to April 2024). **Delivery Parter:** IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature	Objective: Strengthening the technical and operational capacities and skills of the National Designated Authority (NDA) and its network. Outputs: Output 1: NDA staff have acquired skills in planning, monitoring, and evaluation. Output 2: Members of the technical/scientific committee are familiar with GCF standards and national alignment criteria to assess concept notes and proposals.	One of the aim missions of the NDA is to help actors mobilize climate finance. However, the mobilization of climate finance requires the proposal of bankable projects based on sound climate justification. The rationale of these proposals requires disaggregated baseline data. This readiness effort will also strengthen the contributions of universities, research centres and vocational training centres to implement a pool of experts specialized in climate change. It will also contribute to making climate data available to stakeholders.	Establishing a pool of experts specialized in climate change and facilitating the sharing of climate data. Providing support for the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions to climate change. Enabling NDA staff to fulfil its role in supporting the development and implementation of climate actions. Documenting the lessons learned from capacity-building efforts. We are developing an action plan to strengthen

			engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
Improving technical and operational capacities of the NDA and its network to provide strategic support to stakeholders of the Green Climate Funds activities in Burkina Faso Approved in 2021 Duration: 18 months Budget: 412,008 Implementing partner: IUCN	Objective: strengthen the technical and operational capabilities and skills of the Executive secretariat of the NDA and its network so that they can provide effective support to the development and implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation actions in Burkina Faso Output 1.1.1: The staffs of the Executive secretariat of the NDA are skilled on planning, monitoring, and evaluation processes to fulfil their roles and responsibilities in supporting the development and implementation of climate actions. Output 1.1.2: Technical/scientific committee members are skilled on GCF standards and the national alignment criteria for appraising concept notes and proposals to assist the NDA focal point in the no objection process Output 1.3.1: Relevant stakeholders (Executing entities, regional councils, civil society, academia and private sector) are skilled to monitor and evaluate (M&E) climate change adaptation and mitigation measures Output 1.3.2: Climate change related information is expanded to 13 regional government s and communities members Output 5.1.1: Lessons on autonomous institutional capacity building, direct access and pipeline development documented and action plan developed to strengthen engagement with GCF	As the first readiness implemented by IUCN, this proposal has strengthened the national no-objection process, which today enables NDA to mobilize more resources for Burkina Faso. In addition to national priorities, the review of projects for non-objection requires scientific knowledge of climate change and its impacts. This proposal will provide a sound basis to guide project analysis. The project is a continuation of this process, which led to the identification of country priorities through the GCF Country Program for Burkina Faso. This objective is completed by some national information sessions in 13 regions of the countries. That's contributed to spread information about climate fund opportunities and the necessity for local level to contribute to data generation for planning at local level and climate projects designing.	Local needs are specific and cannot be covered by global assessment. To address the real problems of communities, it is necessary to have data specifically at the local level (desegregated men/women) to be able to contribute to strengthening the resilience of communities and their adaptation to climate change.
Title: Assessing forest and land use sector opportunities in Burkina Faso to support climate	Objective: undertake a strategic analysis of adaptation and mitigation potential - building on the	The project has undertaken strategic analysis of adaptation and mitigation potential	Multi-countries projects need more

change adaptation and mitigation interventions, particularly under the Great Green Wall Initiative. **Approved in 2018** **Duration: 12 months** **Budget:** 342,815 **Implementing partner:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	currently available evidence base - and climate investment opportunities in the regions forest and land use sectors Output: Great Green Wall adaptation and mitigation interventions for GCF funding Climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and adaptations options identified and prioritized at the zone of the Great Green Wall/ Burkina Faso	and climate investment opportunities in the forest and land use sectors, with an aim to identify the adaptation and mitigation measures for the Great Green Wall. It will be a reference for scientist in the National panel to design updated data through specific research topics. These results will be used as part of this proposal to produce reports to guide decision-making.	consultation and engagement at different countries.
Building the engagement of Burkina Faso with the GCF: Establishing and strengthening national institutions to engage with GCF and formulate a country programme Approved in 2017 Duration: 12 months Budget: 300, 000 Implementing partner: IUCN	Objective: Support the development of the GCF Country Programme, no-objection procedure, NDA capacity building and nomination of potential national DAE – the Environment Intervention Fund.	This proposal has strengthened the national no-objection process, which today enables NDA to mobilize more resources for Burkina Faso. The project is a continuation of this process, which led to the identification of country priorities through the GCF Country Program for Burkina Faso. Improved scientific evidence on climate change and its impacts will be used for the no-objection procedure and country programming, taking into account the evolution of climatic parameters.	NDA's involvement with GCF is an ongoing process that requires the empowerment of other stakeholders at the start of the chain, such as researchers and academics. The aim is to provide decision-makers and sectors impacted by climate change with up-to-date, permanently accessible data for their planning, design, monitoring, evaluation and learning processes.
Scientific Support Project for the National Adaptation Plans Processes (PAS-NAP) **Approved in 2016.** **Duration: 12 months Implementing Partner: German Corporation for International Cooperation DP: GIZ (German Corporation for International Cooperation)**	Objective: Build the capacities of French-speaking countries (LDCs) in sub-Saharan Africa on a scientific basis for effectiveness in the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) design process. This Readiness aims at addressing identified gaps in the accessibility and utilization of scientific information on climate change by stakeholders. It will enhance the contribution of academic institutions, research centres and vocational training centres	The NAP readiness has provided Burkina Faso with resources on the impact of climate change on water and the economy, together with policy briefs for decision-makers. However, NAP readiness studies do not cover all socio-economic sectors, such as infrastructure, health, sanitation, etc. The present proposal will provide data on the majority of socio-	Building the capacity of universities, research institutions and vocational training centres to generate climate data. Conducting a diagnostic study on the use of scientific information related to climate.

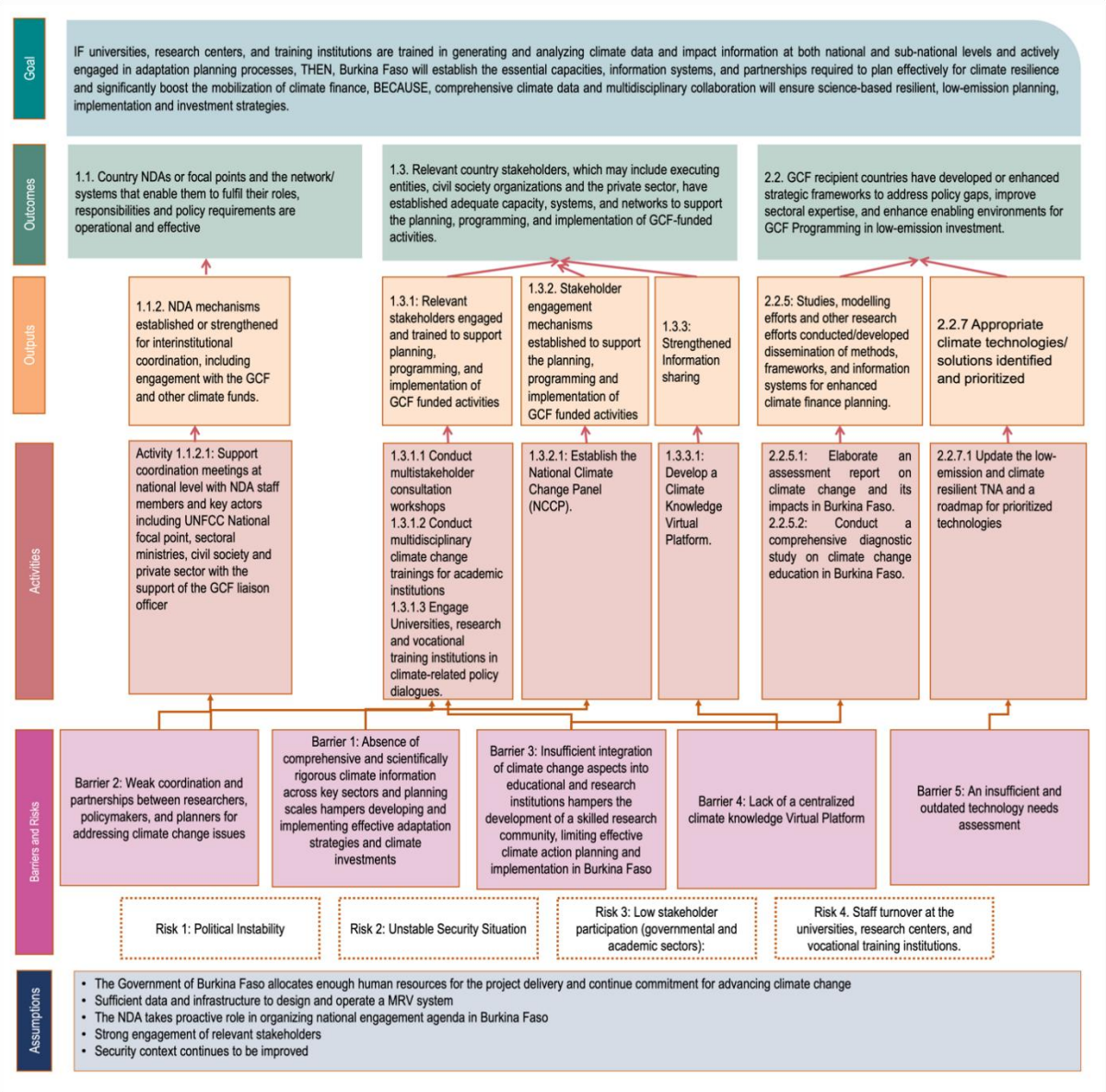
	with technical and technological means and equipment to produce climate data. In collaboration with universities and research centers through consultancies and consultations workshops, PAS-PNA has produced specific reports and briefing notes that have been shared at national level. These include the following studies: 1) Status of scientific knowledge about water resources in Burkina Faso and the impact of climate change on these resources; 2) Overview of existing knowledge on the impact of climate change and variability on the economy and its sectors the context of Burkina Faso	economic sectors. In addition, the results of the PAS-NAP, although in need of updating in view of the evolving nature of the climate, will be used as part of the production of assessment reports on climate change and its impacts in Burkina Faso. The PAS/NAP has made it possible to evaluate the NAP and CDN process in Burkina Faso. Among other findings, there is the low involvement of research and, consequently, the low contribution of research to low-emission and climate-resilient planning and development.	While the results are interesting, they remain ad hoc and are not part of an ongoing scientific production. As such, they constitute a reference base on which the national panel could build to continue producing accurate and reliable scientific data for national and local decision-making and planning.

Specifically, the PAS-NAP project, under the supervision of Secretary Permanent of the National Council for Sustainable development (ministry of Environment) has contributed to the strengthening of university actors in various fields related to climate change adaptation planning. These included training sessions on national NAP and NDC processes, climate modeling, the identification of traditional and indigenous knowledge and its integration into NAPs, and climate finance. PAS-NAP has also helped to strengthen research collaborations between researchers in line with national priorities on climate change, resulting in scientific productions on the state of knowledge on climate change and variability, the state of knowledge on water resources, the integration of climate change into policies, climate change impact studies on water resources, the impact of climate change on the economy and development sectors, etc., as well as several policy briefs for decision-makers. This work has raised the interest of decision-makers in the need for synergy between research and policy. However, these interventions remained in an informal setting, without any real structuring of a single framework for collaboration and sharing of results for sustainable planning of the development process based on them.

In terms of institutional arrangements for collaboration between the academic world and the government, the process was coordinated by the SP/CNDD (national focal point for climate change), which invited the various stakeholders to different meetings and working sessions. However, this did not result in the establishment of a formal framework. Only a WhatsApp group called ‘Friends of the Climate’ was created, which continues to function and allows for the sharing of experiences and various collaboration opportunities.

Section 3. Theory of change (ToC) (*indicative* maximum length: three pages)

3.1. Theory of Change – Diagram



3.2. Theory of Change – Narrative

Goal

58. The goal of this readiness request is to strengthen the contribution and the capacities of universities, research, and vocational training centers to support low-emission and climate-resilient planning, investment, and implementation.

Goal statement

59. IF universities, research centers, and training institutions are trained in generating and analyzing climate data and impact information at both national and sub-national levels and actively engaged in adaptation planning processes, THEN, Burkina Faso will establish the essential capacities, information systems, and partnerships required to plan effectively for climate resilience and significantly boost the mobilization of climate finance, BECAUSE, comprehensive climate data and multidisciplinary collaboration will ensure science-based resilient, low-emission planning, implementation and investment strategies.

Table 3. Alignment between Outputs & Activities with corresponding gaps & barriers

Outcome	Output	Activities	Gap/Barrier
Outcome 1.1. Country NDAs or focal points and the network/ systems that enable them to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements are operational and effective	**Output 1.1.2.** NDA mechanisms established or strengthened for interinstitutional coordination, including engagement with the GCF and other climate funds.	Activity 1.1.2.1	Barrier 2
Outcome 1.3. Relevant country stakeholders, which may include executing entities, civil society organizations and the private sector, have established adequate capacity, systems, and networks to support the planning, programming, and implementation of GCF-funded activities.	**Output 1.3.1:** Relevant stakeholders engaged and trained to support planning, programming, and implementation of GCF funded activities	Activity 1.3.1.1	Barrier 1
		Activity 1.3.1.2 Activity 1.3.1.3	Barrier 1 Barrier 2
	Output 1.3.2: Stakeholder engagement mechanisms established to support planning, programming, and implementation of GCF funded activities	Activity 1.3.2.1	Barrier 2
	Output 1.3.3: Strengthened Information sharing	Activity 1.3.3.1	Barrier 4
Outcome 2.2: GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF Programming in low-emission investment.	**Output 2.2.5:** Studies, modelling efforts and other research efforts conducted/developed dissemination of methods, frameworks, and information systems for enhanced climate finance planning.	Activity 2.2.5.1	Barrier 1 Barrier 2
		Activity 2.2.5.2	Barrier 3
	Output 2.2.7: Appropriate climate technologies/ solutions identified and prioritized	Activity 2.2.7.1	Barrier 5

60. The request is designed to contribute to the achievement of **Outcome 1.1, Outcomes 1.3 and Outcome 2.2 through six (06) outputs** and **nine (09)** activities that are expected to deliver a transformational change in enhancing the contribution of universities, research centres, and vocational training centres in low-emission and climate-resilient planning and development flows towards climate commitments and priorities in Burkina Faso.

61. To achieve ***Outcome 1.1. Country NDAs or focal points and the network/ systems that enable them to fulfil their roles, responsibilities and policy requirements are operational and effective*****,** one output is designed to reinforce consultations mechanisms and coordination between actors.
62. This ***Output 1.1.2. NDA mechanisms established or strengthened for interinstitutional coordination, including engagement with the GCF and other climate funds***, will strengthen NDA mechanisms for interinstitutional coordination, to assist relevant stakeholders in accessing and implementing integrated programmes of readiness activities in the country, to raise awareness and facilitate understanding in the country of GCF funding window, policies and processes and to facilitate transfer and skill development among local stakeholders and communities. This output contributes to addressing Barrier 2.
63. The planned activity to realize Output 1.1.2 is Activity 1.1.2.1 related to the Liaison officer support.
    Activity 1.1.2.1: Support coordination meetings at national level with NDA staff members and key actors including UNFCCC National focal point, sectoral ministries (water, agriculture, energy, health, housing and infrastructures), representatives from civil society and private sector, with the support of the GCF liaison officer. The meetings will focus on planning, programming and monitoring of the implementation of GCF funded activities, including discussing, ToRs planning for readiness programme, project pipeline for the GCF, readiness grants and projects portfolio. Prior to each meeting, the GCF liaison officer will conduct bilateral meetings with relevant stakeholders to collect, inputs and feedback to inform the meeting agenda.
    The key deliverables for this activity are i) Workshop report and ii) Meeting minutes.

64. To achieve ***Outcome 1.3. Relevant country stakeholders, which may include executing entities, civil society organizations and the private sector, have established adequate capacity, systems, and networks to support the planning, programming, and implementation of GCF-funded activities***., three (03) outputs are designed to build capacity and establish engagement mechanisms and address key barriers that currently hinder effective climate action.

65. ***Output 1.3.1. Relevant stakeholders engaged and trained to support planning, programming, and implementation of GCF funded activities****,* focuses on engaging and training stakeholders to ensure they possess the skills, knowledge, and tools necessary for evidence-based climate change planning and implementation.
    This output will be achieved through the implementation of the following activities:
    Act. 1.3.1.1. Conduct a mapping of relevant stakeholders to identifies key stakeholders within the academic and vocational professionals and policymakers, and their roles in climate action need for GCF programming
    Act. 1.3.1.2. Conduct six multidisciplinary climate change trainings (in Ouagdougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Dédougou, Fada N'Gourma, Gaoua and Banfora) for academic institutions.
    Act. 1.3.1.3. Engage Universities, Research and vocational training institutions in climate-related sectoral and national and policy dialogues.

66. Activity 1.3.1.1 consist in mapping key actors, including universities, research centres and vocational training centres at national and subnational levels. This effort will be coupled with implementing a comprehensive training program covering various topics, including climate-related research methodologies, GCF's policies, standards, procedures, the no-objection procedure, and mechanisms for participating in the planning processes. The key deliverable for this activity is stakeholders mapping report.

67. Furthermore, the conduct of six (6) training workshops on multidisciplinary climate change topics for the three target groups: universities, research centers and vocational training centers (Activity 1.3.1.2) focusing on climate-related topics based on the results of Activity 1.3.1.1 (2 workshops for each target group, in total 6 events) will provide a comprehensive overview of climate change science and equip research institutions with the necessary skills and knowledge to conduct robust research to support climate adaptation planning processes, project development, implementation, and M&E of climate change actions (*Barriers 1 and 2*). These training activities will be designed using collaborative approach/knowledge. The training workshops under Activity 1.3.1.2 are a critical mechanism for translating the scientific knowledge and research outputs generated under Output 2.2.5 into practical skills and applied expertise within universities, research

institutions, and vocational training centers. Without targeted capacity-building efforts, the findings from the assessment report on climate change and its impacts (Activity 2.2.5.1) and the diagnostic study on climate change education (Activity 2.2.5.2) risk remaining underutilized, limiting their potential to drive evidence-based adaptation planning and policy-making. By integrating the latest climate data, sectoral impact analysis, and education diagnostics into structured training programs, Activity 1.3.1.2 ensures that research institutions not only have access to cutting-edge climate science but are also equipped to apply this knowledge in their academic curricula, research initiatives, and decision-support processes. This structured approach will strengthen Burkina Faso's institutional capacity to integrate climate considerations into planning, education, and implementation—thus bridging the gap between research and action and ensuring that climate change adaptation efforts are built on a strong scientific foundation. Training report will be produced for each activity which contains at least training agenda, training materials, list of participants and training evaluation.

68. The engagement of universities, research, and vocational training institutions in climate-related sectoral and national and policy dialogues (Activity 1.3.1.3) will address the need for enhanced collaboration between the academic community and policymakers (*Barrier 2*). It will strengthen the capacity of academic and research institutions in policy advocacy and ensure that their expertise contributes to formulating and improving climate-related sectoral and national policies and strategies. Each dialogue will serve as a unique forum where participants can delve into sector-specific challenges, area issues and information needs and jointly explore innovative and plausible climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. The dialogues will also provide a platform for participants to share recent research findings, identify emerging trends, and propose evidence-based policy recommendations. Gender parity will be ensured among participants in each policy dialogue. The organization of one (1) sectoral workshop of three days for 30 academic, research, and vocational professionals and policymakers in the agricultural sector, the organisation of one (1) sectoral workshop of three days for 30 academic, research and vocational professional and policy makers in water and sanitation sector and the organisation of a two-day national policy dialogue workshop for 60 academic, research, and vocational professionals and policy makers will contribute to the engagement of universities, research, and vocational training institutions in climate-related sectoral and national and policy dialogues. A report on capacity and information gaps and needs will be produced to documented this activity.

69. ***Output 1.3.2: Stakeholder engagement mechanisms established to support planning, programming, and implementation of GCF-funded activities.***

Within this output, the project aims to establish the National Climate Change Panel (NCCP) as a pivotal mechanism for engaging academia, decision-makers, and other stakeholders to foster collaboration in climate adaptation initiatives and planning. Establishing the NCCP provides a structured platform that facilitates collaboration and knowledge sharing between academia and decision-makers concerning climate change in Burkina Faso. These efforts will address the incompleteness of scientific data and information on climate change and its impacts, particularly concerning sectors and planning scale (*Barrier 1, and 2*). The improved framework for exchanging information, coupled with the increased availability of scientific data, will contribute to the planning, programming and implementation of activities financed by the GCF.

70. The Activity 1.3.2.1. Establishment of the National Climate Change Panel (NCCP) will address the need for collaboration among policymakers and academia to advance adaptation planning and implementation of initiatives in Burkina Faso (*Barrier 2*). The NCCP will be formed by universities and research centers (Université Joseph KI-ZERBO, Université Thomas Sankara, Université Nazi BONI, Université Aube Nouvelle, Université de Dédougou, Institut Supérieur de Technologie, les 2ie, Université de Fada, Centre National de Recherche Scientifique et Technologique, Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherche Agronomique, Centre National des Semences forestières, Centre africain de recherche Scientifique et de formation CRES). Equitable participation of women in the NCCP will be ensured.
71. The deliverables for this activity are i) Technical study on the feasibility of NCCP establishment and operationalization; ii) a legal document or a decree establishing the NCCP, including its structure, mandate, roles and responsibilities of its members; iii) a report on the sustainable mechanism for its operationalization and implementation.

72. ***Output 1.3.2: Strengthened Information sharing***

The NCCP will be established based on the development of a Climate Knowledge Virtual Platform (Activity 1.3.3.1). This will address the barrier regarding access to reliable and scientifically rigorous climate information (Barrier 4) by developing a Climate Knowledge Platform to act as a comprehensive and accessible platform for climate-related information, data, research, and knowledge. This platform will be a central hub for stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, academia, civil society, and the public, to effectively access, share, and utilize climate-related knowledge. Initially, a stakeholder needs assessment will identify users' specific needs and requirements, including policymakers, researchers, educators, and the public.

73. This platform will be the base for the development of a climate change transparency portal. It will be located at the Secretariat Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable (SP/CNDD) who is the National focal point of the UNFCCC in Burkina Faso. The SP/CNDD will oversee the management of the Climate Knowledge Platform beyond the project lifetime. One consultant will be responsible for the design and programming of the platform, together with developing a user guide and upload information.
74. To maximize accessibility and long-term sustainability, the dissemination of the results from 2.2.5 will be anchored in the Climate Knowledge Virtual Platform (Activity 1.3.3.1). It will include (a) a dedicated section for the CRVA/Mitigation Impact Assessment framework, including interactive guidelines, methodological tools, and sector-specific case studies; (b) A repository of climate-related studies and reports to support research and decision-making; and (c) A user-friendly interface for navigating datasets and assessment tools tailored to Burkina Faso's climate challenges.
75. The key deliverable for this output is the NCCP Website.

76. ***Outcome 2.2.GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF Programming in low-emission investment*** will be achieved by the fact that the government has a strong interest in food sovereignty, community resilience and strengthening community livelihoods etc. Given the country's strong dependence on rainfall for production, the government is very interested in the issue of climate change and its impact on the country sustainable development. This demonstrates the opportunity to carry out this readiness program through its outcome 2 without encountering any insurmountable barrier at government level. This outcome will be achieved through Output 2.2.5 and Output 2.2.7

77. ***Output 2.2.5: Studies, modelling efforts and other research efforts conducted/developed dissemination of methods, frameworks, and information systems for enhanced climate finance planning.***
This output will be achieved through the implementation of the following two (02) activities:
Activity 2.2.5.1: Elaborate an assessment report on climate change and its impacts in Burkina Faso
Activity 2.2.5 2: Conduct a comprehensive diagnostic study on climate change education in Burkina Faso.
78. The elaboration of the assessment report on climate change and its impacts on Burkina Faso (Activity 2.2.5.1) involves developing a comprehensive assessment report focused on climate change and its multifaceted impacts in Burkina Faso to address the limited scientific information to inform decision-making and investments in the country (*Barriers 1 and 2*). To ensure a comprehensive and evidence-based assessment of climate change and its impacts in Burkina Faso, *Sub-activity 2.2.5.1*.a will organize a three-day scoping and planning workshop with 50 participants. This workshop will serve as a foundational step in defining the target audience, key sectors, and priority themes for the assessment report. A critical outcome of this session will be the identification of data and information gaps that must be addressed to enhance climate adaptation and mitigation planning in the country. Building on this initial effort, *Sub-activity 2.2.5.1.b* will convene a consultation workshop with key experts and stakeholders to delve deeper into data availability and accessibility challenges, as well as modeling gaps for climate investment design. This workshop will focus on a systematic review of existing sectoral studies that have informed National Communications, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC-2), and other relevant initiatives (such as IIED's work on country programming). Additionally, the session will assess available scientific reports and studies on climate adaptation and mitigation in Burkina Faso, ensuring alignment with IPCC guidelines.

79. To complement this review process, targeted interviews will be conducted with experts and stakeholders involved in these national and international climate processes. These discussions will provide critical insights into:
    a. Existing data gaps, including challenges in availability and accessibility;
    b. Methodological limitations in climate impact, vulnerability, and risk assessments;
    c. Modelling gaps in adaptation appraisal and climate investment design.

80. Through this multi-tiered approach, sub-activities 2.2.5.1.a and 2.2.5.1.b will not only refine the scope of the climate assessment report but also strengthen the scientific foundation for future climate investment planning in Burkina Faso. The findings will directly inform the development of robust adaptation and mitigation strategies, ensuring that climate decision-making is backed by the best available data, methodologies, and analytical tools.

81. Building on the findings from the initial phase of the climate assessment, following activities will focus on the development of a tailored methodology, tools, and framework for Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA). The framework will be designed in alignment with IPCC-recommended approaches, ensuring scientific rigor while being context-specific to Burkina Faso. Unlike generic frameworks available in existing literature, this framework will provide clear, step-by-step guidance on:
    a. Selection of data, tools, and methods appropriate for specific assessments in different sectors;
    b. Identification of relevant parameters for climate impact, vulnerability, and risk assessments;
    c. Guidance on where and how to obtain data, tools, and methodologies;
    d. Stakeholder mapping to define the roles of institutions involved in data collection, assessment, and implementation.

82. To ensure coherence with ongoing initiatives, close coordination with IIED will be established, as they are expected to develop a preliminary framework for climate vulnerability assessment under a limited scope within the country programming efforts. This coordination will help avoid duplication and ensure complementarity, integrating IIED's work while expanding the framework's applicability to a broader range of climate risk and mitigation assessments. As part of this effort, *Sub-activity 2.2.5.1.c* will organize a scoping workshop focused on refining the methodology and tools required for the framework. This workshop will bring together key national and international experts to align on best practices and initiate in-depth data collection on: Climate change trends; Historical climate data. Additionally, *Sub-activity 2.2.5.1.d* will (i) gather relevant climate information by compiling and systematizing climate-related scientific publications and datasets, (ii) review existing sectoral studies used to draw up National Communications, PNA 2, NDC-2-3 and relevant initiatives such as studies for country programming, as well as available scientific reports/studies and publications on climate for Burkina Faso to establish a centralized climate information repository, to be integrated in the climate knowledge platform in 1.3.2.2.

83. The conduct a comprehensive diagnostic study on climate change education in Burkina Faso (Activity 2.2.5.2). The diagnostic study aims to assess the status of climate change education in Burkina Faso, identify gaps, and propose strategies for effectively integrating climate change topics into the national tertiary education system (*Barrier 3*). The activity will engage with relevant stakeholders, including government education authorities, universities, research institutions, vocational training centers, educators, and students.

84. Output 2.2.5 will leverage strategic partnerships with regional research centers such as WASCAL and Agrhymet to enhance the scientific robustness, data accessibility, and capacity-building for climate risk and mitigation assessments. These institutions will contribute technical expertise, climate datasets, and analytical tools, supporting the development, testing, and dissemination of the CRVA framework. The collaboration will also facilitate joint training workshops, knowledge exchange, and integration of research findings into the Climate Knowledge Virtual Platform (Activity 1.3.3.1), ensuring long-term institutional capacity. By embedding regional expertise into national processes, this partnership will strengthen climate-informed decision-making, enhance policy alignment, and support sustainable adaptation planning in Burkina Faso.
85. The key deliverables for this output are i) Climate Risk Assessment study report validated and available to the general public; ii) Comprehensive diagnostic study report on climate change

education in Burkina Faso validated and available to the general public; iii) Synthesis report for policymakers with a focus on science policy interface: status and recommendation on scientific evidence (i.e climate risk assessment) used for NDC/NAP; iv) Guideline for climate risk assessment for practitioners, describing step by step approach (for instance, which type of data/tools/methods are appropriate for a specific assessment, in a given sector, which parameters can be used, how to assess them, where/how to get those data/tools/methods, which institutions should be involved).

86. ***Output 2.2.7. Appropriate climate technologies/ solutions identified and prioritized***
The output will be achieved through the implementation of Activity 2.2.7.1 which consist of an assessment of the current TNA and its update including a road map for prioritized climate-related technologies in the agriculture, water, and sanitation sectors in Burkina Faso. The activity involves conducting an evaluation of the implementation of the previous technology needs assessment and a comprehensive assessment of current technology needs in the agriculture, water, and sanitation sectors in Burkina Faso, with the aim of identifying priority climate-related technologies and developing a roadmap for their implementation (*Barrier 5*). To begin, stakeholders will be engaged to gather insights into current challenges and gaps in technology adoption and utilization within the target sectors. This will include consultations with government agencies, agricultural organizations, water management authorities, sanitation experts, and other relevant stakeholders. Next, the assessment report on climate change and its impacts on the agriculture, water, and sanitation sectors (Activity 2.2.5.1) will inform the identification of priority technologies that can help enhance resilience and adaptation to climate change impacts. Once priority technologies have been identified, the roadmap will be developed to outline key steps and milestones for their implementation. This will include considerations such as technology selection criteria, financing mechanisms, capacity-building needs, policy and regulatory frameworks, and stakeholder engagement strategies. TNA update will support the implementation of NAP and NDC priority areas, building on output 2.2.5.
87. Throughout the process, gender-responsive approaches will be integrated to ensure that the technology needs and priorities of women and men farmers, water users, and sanitation workers are adequately addressed. Additionally, efforts will be made to promote the inclusive participation of women and marginalized groups in decision-making processes related to technology adoption and implementation. The updating of the low-emission and climate-resilient technology needs assessment and a road map for prioritized technologies coupled with
88. The organisation of a two-day workshop for 90 persons to validate the needs assessment report and prioritize appropriate climate technologies in Burkina Faso will increase appropriation of climate technologies and solutions identified and prioritized.
89. Key deliverables for this output are i) Catalogue with identified climate technologies available and ii) Roadmap for prioritized technologies validated and available to relevant stakeholders.
90. To achieve objectives 1 and 2 successfully, the commitment of stakeholders, effective collaboration, staff stability in implementing institutions, and accessibility and availability of climate change data are crucial. Removing these barriers will pave the way for enhanced knowledge sharing and learning on climate change in Burkina Faso. The above activities will be carried out based on following assumptions:

92. **Assumptions**
- High-level political support and commitment from the government institutions and from academic and vocational institutions for the implementation of this readiness proposal and implementation of Burkina Faso's climate objectives.
- Interest in both the government and the academic community for reducing the gap in information and decision-making process between both sectors.
- Strong engagement of the relevant stakeholders
- Security context continues to be improved.

Risks

93. **Risk 1. Political Instability:** Political instability can manifest in various forms, including changes in leadership, civil unrest, and government transitions, all of which can disrupt the continuity and progress of development projects. changes in government leadership or priorities may lead to shifts in policy direction and resource allocation. This can affect the project's alignment with national climate strategies and priorities, potentially resulting in a loss of support or funding. Potentially, civil

unrest and security challenges associated with political instability can disrupt project activities, hinder stakeholder engagement, and impact the safety of project personnel. To mitigate this risk, the project will be implemented closely with government technical staff who can still work in support of this project and inform the new authorities.

94. **Risk 2. Unstable Security Situation:** Risks arising from an unstable security situation in the project area. Mitigation actions: It's impossible to deliver where areas are not accessible and safe. Nevertheless Universities, training and research Centers are mainly located in urban areas that are safe. The project will assess and address security risks, implementing measures to protect project personnel and assets in regions affected by political instability. This may include adjusting project timelines, reevaluating site selection, and implementing security protocols. Some sessions could be done also by using online sessions if necessary.

95. **Risk 3. Low stakeholder participation (governmental and academic sectors)**: The lack of active engagement from governmental agencies may hinder aligning project activities with national climate policies and priorities. This could result in a disconnect between project objectives and the country's broader climate strategies. Additionally, insufficient participation from academic sectors may limit access to valuable research insights, scientific expertise, and data necessary for evidence-based decision-making. To mitigate this risk, the project will prioritize and implement robust stakeholder engagement strategies. This includes conducting regular consultations, workshops, and awareness campaigns to foster buy-in and commitment from governmental and academic stakeholders. Establishing clear communication channels and demonstrating the project's alignment with national climate goals can help build trust and encourage active involvement.

96. **Risk 4**. **Staff turnover at the universities, research centers, and vocational training institutions**. Turnover may result from the absence of designated focal points who will represent the research institutions involved in the project. Indeed, the project's activities are intimately linked, and this requires respondents who will be assiduous throughout the process. Rotation of institutional representatives can, among other things, hamper communication, undermine the effectiveness of interventions, lead to loss of information and knowledge, and cause delays in project implementation. It will be difficult to maintain a stable and productive working environment in a context of perpetual change of respondent. It is therefore essential for the project to build loyalty among the institutions' respondents, in order to reduce the risks of organizational instability associated with rotation. This means clearly identifying and appointing them.

97. Section 4. Logical framework

98. *Please attach the Logframe. docm as a separate file with the application package.*

Section 5. Implementation arrangements and other information (*indicative* maximum length: eight pages)

Please delete the below set of instructions in grey before submitting the proposal.

5.1. Implementation arrangements

The Government of Burkina Faso has identified UNDP as its Delivery Partner for the current Readiness grant. The project will be implemented following UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP as the Delivery Partner will be responsible for the implementation of the readiness support, and will carry out all fiduciary and financial oversight and management of the readiness funds, procurement of goods and services, and monitoring and reporting activities under this proposal in compliance with UNDP's policies and procedures and with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and *Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between UNDP and the GCF, dated 22 July 2020 ("Framework Agreement")".*

The project will be implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) following UNDP POPP guidance available here: https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBJID=12&Menu=BusinessUnit.

The SP/CNDD which is under the authority of the Ministry in charge of the Environment, will be the coordinating entity of the project. The SP/CNDD, as a coordinating and governance entity for the NDC, NAP, and LT-LEDS, will have a supervisory role and will facilitate, engage, and involve universities, research and vocational training centers, and other stakeholders such as public institutions, local authorities, the private sector, NGOs and associations, development partners, etc., in the implementation of this grant. Moreover, the SP/CNDD ensures the operational steering of the National Committee on Climate Change (CNACC), which brings together all national stakeholders, including research, to promote coordination and synergy in planning and developing low-emission and climate-resilient initiatives.

Technical capacity: The SP/CNDD has conducted collaboration since 2012 with the Laboratory of Mathematical Analysis and Equations (LAME) at Joseph Ki-Zerbo University, focusing on scientific evidence that contributed to the development of the first NAP in 2015. It has also coordinated the Scientific Support Project for the processes of National Adaptation Plans to Climate Change (SSP/NAP), which carried out several thematic studies on climate change in collaboration with research institutions. Additionally, the SP/CNDD is working with the Laboratory of Computing and Climate Change at Joseph Ki-Zerbo University to define emission factors related to climate transparency. The SP/CNDD also collaborates closely with Joseph Ki-Zerbo University and the National Center for Scientific and Technological Research (CNRST) in preparing greenhouse gas inventory reports. The results of these activities feed into various climate change frameworks such as the NDC and the LT-LEDS.

Coordination capacity: The SP/CNDD has extensive experience in coordinating and implementing projects in the field of sustainable development. As the focal point for several international conventions related to sustainable development, it has strong experience in coordinating and engaging various stakeholders, strengthening the capacities of actors, and monitoring and evaluating projects.

Capacity building and training: To ensure sustainable knowledge transfer, SP/CNDD will build on its established collaborations with universities, research centers, and vocational training institutions to integrate climate-related skills into educational curricula and create long-term knowledge-sharing platforms. By employing a train-the-trainer approach, SP/CNDD can empower local educators and leaders to cascade knowledge within their communities and institutions. Partnerships with NGOs and the private sector can provide technical expertise and financial resources, while embedding project outcomes into national policies such as the NDC, NAP, and LT-LEDS ensures alignment with broader climate resilience strategies. Additionally, fostering research and innovation through joint initiatives will help maintain capacity-building efforts post-project.

M&E: For effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E), SP/CNDD can adopt an adaptive management framework that incorporates real-time feedback and participatory decision-making. Regular reviews with stakeholders, including the National Committee on Climate Change (CNACC), will enable data-driven course corrections. Leveraging scientific evidence from research institutions and conducting capacity-building programs for M&E teams will enhance analytical capabilities and response mechanisms. Transparent reporting and aligning M&E processes with national frameworks like the NAP and LT-LEDS will institutionalize learnings and ensure that monitoring systems remain effective and sustainable beyond the project's duration.

The SP/CNDD will support the implementation of all technical activities, provide inputs for the preparation of the workshop programs, propose lists of national participants, prepare technical inputs for the preparation of the workshops' minutes and provide technical feedback on the Terms of References for the hiring of consultants, both national and international, and provides feedback about technical documents elaborated by the consultants hired by UNDP. The SP/CNDD will also provide the workstations for the national consultants and meeting rooms with the relevant stakeholders. No grant funds will be used to pay for existing staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries.

The Prime Ministry as the NDA for Burkina Faso, and as a beneficiary of the Readiness grant, will support in gaining access to data and information, and keep all relevant stakeholders informed of the progress of the Readiness grant. The NDA is responsible for guiding the country's GCF priorities and approving GCF projects.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP), as the Delivery Partner, will be responsible for services related to recruitment of project staff and consultants, travel, contracting, and organization of national workshops. UNDP-GEF/GCF will delegate spending authority to the UNDP Country Office. UNDP-GEF/GCF will approve the budget, and UNDP Country Office can spend within the approved spending limits established by UNDP. The project will be overseen by the UNDP-GEF Global GCF Readiness Coordinator while day-to-day management will be undertaken by the Country Office in coordination with the NDA. UNDP will provide financial and technical oversight services for the outcomes and outputs of the project. UNDP will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation run according to an agreed schedule, and in line with UNDP and GCF requirements.

UNDP will be responsible for effective and efficient utilization of funds, preparation, and submission of interim and final reports on achieved results to the NDA and GCF. UNDP will provide financial and technical oversight services for the outcomes and outputs of the project. UNDP will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation run according to an agreed schedule, and in line with UNDP and GCF requirements. UNDP will be responsible for overall execution of the project and for timely achievement of project results, under the leadership and guidance of the NDA.

The Project Board (PB): a project board compromised representative of the NDA, UNDP, Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation, one representative from public and private universities, public and private vocational school organizations and two representatives of the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Innovation (General Directorate for Higher Education, General Directorate for Research).

The PB will be established to assess performance through monitoring and evaluation, addressing implementation issues to ensure the high-quality delivery of results. This committee holds the highest authority in overseeing the project and will ensure that readiness activities align with national policies. Its responsibilities include: (a) Providing overall strategic guidance and direction for the project, ensuring compliance with specified constraints, and overseeing project implementation. (b) Evaluating project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs, and the combined delivery report. Management decisions will be reached through consensus to uphold UNDP's accountability, following standards that prioritize development results, value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and international competition effectiveness. The committee will convene twice a year to provide strategic guidance, conduct project reviews to assess annual performance, and review the Annual Work Plan for the upcoming year. Ad hoc meetings may also be called when needed to address emerging issues.

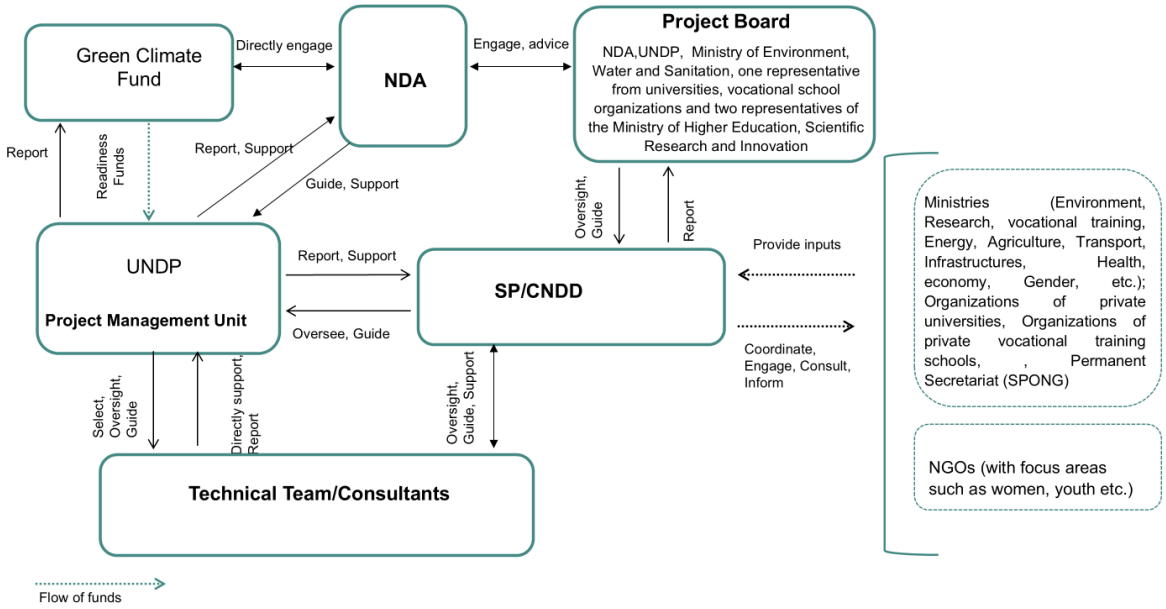


Figure 2. Implementation Arrangements

UNDP will coordinate closely with the NDA through periodic meetings involving the SP/CNDD. Other relevant stakeholders will be invited to attend these coordination meetings on an ad hoc basis, under the request of the NDA. UNDP will pursue sustained Readiness activities by involving NDA staff in implementing the project to build long-term national capacity. All documents produced through this Readiness project will be made available to NDA, academics, SP/CNDD and other national stakeholders. Meetings with NDA will comprise knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities.

The Project Management Unit (PMU), under the direct supervision of UNDP Burkina Faso, will facilitate smooth communication, coordination, planning, and the delivery of technical inputs. The PMU will oversee the project's day-to-day administration, financial matters, reporting, and logistical support to ensure the grant is executed within the approved scope, cost, and timeline. Furthermore, the PMU will assume responsibility for overall coordination with the NDA, and the Project Board to ensure timely and effective delivery of project outputs. This includes facilitating project-related planning activities such as the preparation of annual work plans and taking charge of the project's overall monitoring and reporting. The PMU will consist of a Project Manager and Project finance and operations assistant. The PMU will be recruited in accordance with UNDP's regulations to manage the actual implementation of the project. The PMU will:

- Oversee the day-to-day implementation of project activities;
- Provide interim report including the budget & expenditure reporting and procurement plan for the project;
- Identify relevant stakeholders to participate in project activities;
- Collaborate with SP/CNDD to develop and approve the TORs (technically cleared by NDA) for consultants to be hired to carry out technical assessments under the project;
- Conduct regular meetings with stakeholders and local consultants including coordination of all relevant meetings of (technical committees, working teams, stakeholders' consultations, etc.);
- Validate the project deliverables with the relevant stakeholders.

5.2. Implementation and Execution Roles and Responsibilities

This project will be implemented following the DIM and will be regulated by the terms and conditions listed in the approved proposal. It will be executed in complete compliance with UNDP directives and GCF policies and procedures, including institutional firewalls authorized by BPPS among supervision entities and those for implementation support. The project implementation will involve the staff from the UNDP country office in Burkina Faso, as well as recruited consultants dedicated to the daily management of the project.

The UNDP Team leader Environment-Energy will be responsible for the global supervision of the project. The UNDP Program Manager Environment will represent the institution in governance mechanisms for the project.

A recruited team will implement the project, which will be overseen by a Project Manager. The PMU will consist of a Project Manager and a Project finance and operations assistant. Consultants will be recruited to contribute to the implementation of the project by realizing activities.

The main roles and responsibilities of the PMU and consultants are as follows:

Entity	Position Title	Related Outputs in the log frame they will deliver (indicate lead and/or support)	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications
DP	Project Manager Full-time project staff to support the implementation of the project. Dedicate time - 40% Local Consultant **Budget Note Z**	The coordination of the project's implementation is insured	Ensure day-to-day management of the project, planning, and operational monitoring as well as reporting project activities.	Academic qualifications: • Degree (High school diploma+5) in Environment and Natural Resources Management, Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development, Project Management. Professional qualifications: • At least 5 years of experience in project management in the field of climate change, disaster risk reduction and related. • Experience in project planning, operational, administrative, and financial management. • Good knowledge of international financing mechanisms, particularly vertical funds (GCF, GEF, FA, etc.) • Good knowledge of the technical monitoring procedures of international donors. • Excellent writing skills (technical, strategic or activity reports linked to project implementation, drafting of information notes or articles) and organizational skills (programming, prioritization, anticipation and mastery of project programming and monitoring tools); • Good command of English
	Project finance and operations assistant Dedicate time - 40% Local Consultant **Budget Note AA**	Provide administrative support throughout the project duration	● Provide administrative support to all project consultants in the implementation of activities, including registration of progress, meetings minutes (including project team,	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in administration or similar field. Professional qualifications: • At least 2 years of experience in project administration • Experience in organisation and logistics of events.

			TC and PB meetings), and deliverables, ● Provide logistics support for activities such as workshops and trainings ● Perform financial tasks, including preparing payment requests and supporting documentation ● Financial follow up and reporting of Readiness activities based on the project procurement plan, elaboration and follow up of the annual procurement plan Perform administrative tasks related to procurement processes for all consultants, consultancy firms and other logistics (travel, workshops), including follow up with UNDP procurement unit	• Experience in communication with diverse stakeholders • Knowledge of Teams, Microsoft Office, etc.
	Specialist in stakeholder mapping and analysis Local – Consultant **Budget Note A**	Activity 1.3.1.1	Identify and analyze stakeholders and facilitate the three multistakeholder consultation workshops.	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in Geography, Environmental Engineering, or similar. • Master's degree in Environment and Natural Resources Management, Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development, Project Management Professional qualifications: • At least 5 years of experience in climate change, disaster risk reduction or similar field. • Experience collaborating with research institutions. • Experience in facilitating multi-stakeholder events. • Excellent writing skills
	Specialist in climate change policy Local – Consultant **Budget Note E**	Activity 1.3.1.3	Facilitate the organization 3 workshops on academic and research institutions engagement in climate-related sectoral and national policy dialogues	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in Geography, Environmental Engineering, or similar. • Master's degree in Environment and Natural Resources Management, Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development, Project Management Professional qualifications: • At least 5 years of experience in climate change, climate policy or similar field.

				• Specific experience in climate change in the sectors agriculture, water and sanitation. • Experience collaborating with research institutions. • Experience in facilitating multi-stakeholder events. • Excellent writing skills and capacity building
	Specialist in climate change and organizational aspects International Consultant **Budget Note G**	Activity 1.3.2.1	Support the establishment of the National Climate Change Panel (NCCP)	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in Geography, Environmental Engineering, or similar. • Master's degree in international studies, international development, public policy, or related. Professional qualifications: • At least 5 years of experience in climate change, climate policy or similar field. • Experience collaborating with research institutions. • Experience in facilitating organizational processes.
	Specialist in climate change and organizational aspects Local Consultant **Budget Note H**	Activity 1.3.2.1	National consultant to work with the international consultant to establish the National Climate Change Panel	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in Geography, Environmental Engineering, public policy or similar. Professional qualifications: • At least 3 years of experience in climate change, climate policy and organizational development. • Experience collaborating with research institutions. • Experience in facilitating organizational processes. • Experience in implementing institutional capacity development activities
	IT Expert Local Consultant **Budget Note K**	Activity 1.3.3.1	Design a platform and create a user guide and upload information	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in IT, web design, or similar. Professional qualifications: • At least 3 years of experience in information and communication technology • Experience in web design
	Specialist in education Local Consultant **Budget Note T**	Activities 2.2.5.1 and 2.2.5.2	Conduct a comprehensive diagnostic study on climate change education in Burkina Faso	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in education, learning, pedagogy or similar. Professional qualifications: • At least 3 years of experience in tertiary education syllabus design and evaluation

				• Knowledge in environmental issues, climate change and similar fields • Experience collaborating with research institutions. • Experience in facilitating organizational processes.
	Specialist in climate change learning Local Consultant **Budget Note T**	Activities 2.2.5.1 and 2.2.5.2	Assist the specialist in education to conduct a comprehensive diagnostic study on climate change education in Burkina Faso	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in environmental education, climate change and similar field. • Master's degree in environmental education, climate change and similar field. Professional qualifications: • At least 3 years of experience climate change capacity building • Experience in integrating climate change aspects in different contexts. • Experience collaborating with research institutions. • Experience in facilitating organizational processes.
	Research Engineer in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Local – Consultant **Budget Note W**	Activity 2.2.7.1	Update the low-emission and climate-resilient technology needs' assessment and a road map for prioritized technologies	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in environmental or civil engineering, climate change or similar field. • Master's degree in environmental science, engineering, and similar field. Professional qualifications: • At least 5 years in working on climate change technologies. • Experience in climate change and in the sectors of agriculture, water and sanitation. • Experience collaborating with research institutions. • Excellent writing skills
	Research Engineer in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Local – Consultant **Budget Note V**	Sub-Activity 2.2.7.1a	Conduct an evaluation on the implementation of the previous technology needs assessment (TNA) and facilitate the validation workshop	Academic qualifications: • Bachelor's degree in environmental or civil engineering, climate change or similar field. • Master's degree in environmental science, engineering, and similar field. Professional qualifications: • At least 5 years in working on climate change technologies. • Experience in climate change and in the sectors of agriculture, water and sanitation. • Experience collaborating with research institutions. • Excellent writing skills

Below are profiles of the **Professional services firms** required by the project:

Professional services title	Services required	Outputs	Minimum Qualifications
International firm with a team specialist on climate adaptation planning processes, including project development, implementation and M&E of climate change actions - PS1. **Budget Note B**	Activity 1.3.1.2 Design training material and lead the organization of training workshop	Output 1.3.1. (Provide inputs for activity a. and lead activity b.)	**Qualifications & skills:** International consultancy firm with experience in climate adaptation planning processes, including project development, implementation and M&E of climate change action including: • Expert in capacity-building/ training • Expert in Climate data collection and analysis, • Expert in Climate variability and extreme events • Expert in Adaptation and mitigation innovations • Expert in Gender and social inclusion • Expert in Climate diplomacy and Climate finance and GCF processes, information necessary for the development of proposals, climate rationale
International Firm with a team specialist on climate adaptation planning processes - PS2 **Budget Note R**	Activity 2.2.5.1 Elaboration of the assessment report on climate change and its impacts in Burkina Faso and facilitate the organization of the validation workshop.	2.2.5	**Qualifications & skills:** International consultancy firm with experience in climate adaptation planning processes to support the elaboration of the assessment including climate change specialist, data collection specialist, web designer

5.3. Risk and Mitigation Measures

5.3.1 Risk Assessment and Risk Monitoring Plan

Risk category[11]	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) Description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Administrative	Staff turnover at the universities, research centres, and vocational training institutions.	Low	Medium	Adopt a profile for the position in universities, research centres, and vocational training institutions. In addition, the staff in this sector is more stable	UNDP, and NDA
Stakeholders' commitment	Low involvement of stakeholders	Low	High	The project will establish clear communication with key stakeholders. To share project goals, progress, and outcomes regularly through various mediums such as meetings, newsletters, or online platforms. The project will also adopt a tailored engagement approach for different stakeholder groups	UNDP, SP/CNDD, NDA, and academic organizations.

[11] Risk categories can include Operational, Political, Stakeholder engagement, Implementation, Natural-hazards related disasters, Unsustainability, Compliance, Money laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices, etc.

				to ensure that it will create the most relevant engagement opportunities for the stakeholders. A lead institution and focal points with deputies in each structure will designate	
Project implementation	Delays in setting project team and in the procurement	Medium	Medium	Establish an emergency plan, anticipation of the recruitment process once the readiness approved by GCF. Ensure that ToRs are elaborated in the initial stage of grant implementation to safeguard compliance with the activities/deliveries as planned. Regular meetings with procurement unit to ensure smooth and timely engagement of consultants and firms.	UNDP
Social and political context	Public service strikes Political instability	Medium	Low	Re-schedule the project activities. In addition, the project will be directly implemented by UNDP	UNDP and NDA
Security	Terrorist attacks	Medium	Medium	Universities, research centers are located mainly in urban area. In addition, all activities will be plan in safe and accessible areas. Work remotely and use of webinar for international consultants Request the services of FDS (volunteers for the defence of the Motherland) or involve local stakeholders if possible.	UNDP and Other stakeholders
Unethical practices	Money laundering, terrorist financing, or prohibited practices	Low	Low	The grant will be implemented by UNDP as the delivery partner and all activities will therefore be carried out in full compliance with UNDP's own policy framework. To the extent that UNDP will rely on third party vendors, UNDP's procurement processes will apply to ensure adherence to UNDP's core procurement principles of best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, competitive selection, and best interests of UNDP.	UNDP

5.3.2 Sanctions and Restrictive Measures

Burkina Faso is not under the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) sanction. See the council website: https://scsanctions.un.org/5zpquencar.html#alqaedaent.

UNDP as the Delivery Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the grant funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. There are no UNSC restrictive measures in force within Burkina Faso.

UNDP, by virtue of being an organ of the United Nations and therefore being part of the same entity, is also beholden to the principles on countering the financing of terrorism. UNDP systematically screens all entities being contracted by our partner with UNDP against the Consolidated UN Security Council Sanctions List. This is built into the capacity screening tools for partners, as well as in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) or Vendor Management. UNDP also secures contractual representations from its national implementing partners that address risks of funds received for implementation of projects being used to support individuals or entities associated with terrorism and recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder appearing on the Consolidated UN Sanctions Lists.

This is further supplemented by internal controls to mitigate the risks, including due diligence requirements for partners and private entities UNDP intends to engage with. When developing a new project, UNDP ensures that risks are fully identified and considered in the project design and processes and that adequate and effective measures to prevent, monitor, and address such risks are put in place.

5.3.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

As per the requirements of the UNDP Accountability Mechanism (see details in Link 1 below), which are aligned with the GCF's IRM, information regarding the UNDP corporate mechanisms (Stakeholder Response Mechanism) (see case registry in Link 2 below), the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (see case registry in Link 3 below), and Project-level grievance redress mechanisms (see guidance in Link 4 below) is made available to project stakeholders throughout project design and implementation, including in the Project Inception meeting as outlined in the reports shared with the GCF. Information on the GCF IRM is also made available to all project stakeholders with yearly reporting on project-level grievance redress mechanisms and stakeholder engagement events (including dates and venues).

Link 1: UNDP Accountability:

https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/social-and-environmental-compliance-review-and-stakeholder-response-mechanism

Link 2: Stakeholder Response Mechanism - Case Registry: https://srm.info.undp.org/

Link 3: Social and Environmental Compliance- Case Registry:

https://secu.info.undp.org/

Link 4: Project-level grievance redress mechanisms:

https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Supplemental%20Guidance_Grievance%20Redress%20Mechanisms.pdf

5.4 Monitoring

All reporting and auditing will be done in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UNDP dated 22 July 2020

Monitoring plan. Monitoring and reporting will be conducted by UNDP in close coordination with the NDA to ensure country ownership. All reports submitted to the GCF will be submitted to the Project Board for consideration to ensure that the information is clear and transparent prior to submission (by UNDP) to the GCF.

Annual Progress Reports. Periodic reports will be prepared by UNDP in coordination with the NDA according to GCF requirements, including lessons learned along the process.

At least two annual reports will be produced, to inform progress, identify accomplishments, barriers, and improvement suggestions, following GCF requirements and UNDP's internal reporting standards. In addition, a final report will be prepared by the project team according to the template provided by GCF.

The project results will be monitored to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Results from the monitoring and reporting process, including lessons learned, will inform the planning and implementation of remaining Readiness activities.

M&E oversight and monitoring responsibilities. The Project Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of grant results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Coordinator will ensure that all project personnel maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility, and accountability. The Project Manager will inform the UNDP Country Office and headquarters of any delays or difficulties encountered during implementation to ensure that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Coordinator will develop annual work plans with the guidance of the NDA, to support the efficient implementation of the grant. The Project Coordinator will ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF monitoring requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office will provide implementation oversight and support.

Completion Report. At the end of the implementation period, UNDP will prepare a completion report and submit it to the GCF. This comprehensive report will be made publicly available through the NDA. It will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems resolved, and areas where results were not achieved. It will also present recommendations on any further steps to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of Readiness results.

The reports (APR, completion and financial) to be submitted to the GCF will be those included in the Framework Agreement and will include reporting against the logical framework included in section 3.

Audit. The grant will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects. Additional audits may be undertaken at the request of the GCF.

5.5 Other relevant information

Selection of Delivery Partner:

By the decision of the 22nd meeting of the Board of Directors of the Green Climate Fund (B.22), Burkina Faso has drawn up its Readiness Needs Assessment (RNA), which presents the country's achievements, gaps, needs and priorities in terms of readiness support needs for the three years 2021-2024. The RNA was developed in close collaboration and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including ministerial departments (Environment, Agriculture, Animal Resources, Infrastructure, Housing, Energy, Health, Transport, Research, etc.), universities and civil society organizations. After prioritizing its needs, Burkina Faso selected six requests to support the Preparation, among which one for "strengthening the technical and scientific capacities of research centres, universities and vocational training centres in the field of climate change". UNDP was identified as the delivery partner for this proposal. UNDP supports the government of Burkina Faso in finding sustainable solutions to the challenges of the environment, climate change and energy, and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2011, UNDP developed an operational guide on capacity building for environmental sustainability. This operational guide is a particularly useful tool to accelerate good practices sharing in reinforcing and maintaining national capacities for a sustainable environment in States. UNDP also partnered with Burkinabe Government in 2020 on a project entitled: "Adaptations based on Ecosystems" known as EBA/FEM. This project was inspired by the National Adaptation Action Program to Variability and Climate Change (PANA). UNDP supported the project "Adaptation to Climate Change for Human Security Improvement in Burkina Faso" carried out with the financial support of the

Danish Cooperation. UNDP also participated in development the Project:" National Resilience Capacity Reinforcement in Burkina Faso". Given these achievements and because UNDP is an accredited institution of the GCF, then, the NDA has sent an official letter to UNDP, designating him as the Delivery Partner of this Readiness program implementation.

The grant will be implemented in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the framework agreement, which includes a commitment on the part of UNDP not to engage with individuals and entities recorded on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999). The UN Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List is available at: https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list

UNDP has developed an Enterprise Risk Management Policy that covers risks across all levels of the organization, considering the internal and external context. Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on organizational objectives. The policy prioritizes preventing and managing potential negative effects and prescribes an integrated approach to the identification of risk, its analysis, evaluation, treatment (including ownership and escalation), monitoring and review, recording and reporting.

The processes and requirements for UNDP's partnership capacity assessments (PCAT) and its policies on Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) also require UNDP to conduct a thorough due diligence of the risks in relation to the program/project it intends to engage in, as well as in relation to the potential partners who will be involved in the implementation of such programs/projects. Based on this risk-based assessment, UNDP then builds an internal control component into the design of the project and ensures that the financial management of the programme/project contains adequate safeguards for risks that may be identified. UNDP's integrated policy frameworks in relation to procurement, financial management, internal control and accountability and staff rules and regulations set out a commitment on the part of UNDP, when developing a new programme or project, to ensure that risks are fully identified and considered in the programme/project design and processes and that adequate and effective measures to mitigate such risks are put in place.

The above policies are publicly available: https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPRoot.aspx

In accordance with ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1, UNDP has established a Policy for Protection against Retaliation (Revised Oct 2019) and accompanying procedures and guidelines to: (a) encourage individuals to, in good faith, report misconduct and/or cooperate with a duly authorized audit or investigation without fear of retaliation or retribution; (b) establish a basis by which UNDP can effectively address such situations, manage risks, and protect individuals who make such good faith reports of retaliation; and (c) foster an environment where UNDP functions in a transparent and accountable manner. This policy is publicly available under: https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/Ethics_Protection%20against%20Retaliation.docx&action=default.

Exit and sustainability strategy:

All project activities and deliverables will be implemented under the supervision of the NDA. All reports, documents and other materials generated during the implementation of the project must be with the NDA to be freely shared with stakeholders.

For this Readiness whose main objective is to strengthen the contribution of universities, research and vocational training centres to low-emission and climate-resilient planning and development, around 15,000 learners (direct and indirect) will be trained on climate change. The training will also be provided to trainers and should help to improve the syllabuses taught in these vocational training centres. The technical extension agents, now trained, will be able to provide the best advice on adaptation, mitigation and sustainability strategies to the population.

One of the project's activities is to set up an online digital platform gathering climate change research data, making it easier for specialists, politicians, and researchers to use. It will be periodically updated. Through better communications between specialists and reliable comparisons of data, the platform will

contribute to establishing climate change adaptation and mitigation policies. The platform will be managed by the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Innovation or by SP/CNDD. Through this platform, sustainability can be monitored once the project is finished.

Grant Closure: Upon completion of the grant activities, the recipient (Delivery Partner) shall transfer all tangible and intangible assets and their ownership to the grant beneficiaries, or any other body (ies) designated by the NDA.

Section 6. Budget, Procurement, HR NDA Implementation plans:

Please delete the below set of instructions in grey before submitting the proposal.

6.1. Budget Plan

The Readiness proposal must be accompanied by a detailed budget covering the proposal period. Whenever applicable, line-item descriptions should contain the following details:

- Quantity
- Unit of measure (days, months, trips, etc.)
- Unit amount/rate
- Total amount

If a budget line item is a Lump Sum, in the Budget Note, the Budget narrative must break down by built-in costs. Please complete the Budget Plan in Excel using the template available on the Library page of the GCF website.

6.2. Procurement Plan

Please complete the Procurement Plan in Excel using the template available on the Library page of the GCF website. For goods, services, and NDA consultancies to be procured, please list the items, and descriptions of the activities in section 2, estimated cost, procurement method, relevant threshold, NDA the estimated dates.

6.3 Human Resources (HR) Plan

Please complete the HR plan using the Excel table available on the Library page of the GCF website. Please list all staff expected to be employed about this Proposal.

6.4 Implementation Plan

Please complete the Implementation Plan in Excel using the template available on the Library page of the GCF website.