

The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW)”

Summary Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

1. Introduction.

The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme main overall objective is to increase resilience and enhance the livelihoods and food and water security of smallholder farmers and rural communities through integrated climate risk management of natural resources (water, soil, ecosystems) in seven countries of the Green Great Wall (GGW). It also seeks to enable these countries to adopt low emission, climate resilient pathways for agricultural development by promoting, upgrading and scaling up risk management measures in agriculture while delivering various adaptation and mitigation co-benefits, including the avoidance of 21 466 499 tCO₂q GHG emissions. To achieve the expected outcome, the programme is divided into three mutually reinforcing and interlinked components that contribute to the following three outcomes:

- Outcome 1: Strengthened climate weather information services to support decision-making and planning in relation to agroforestry, livestock raising, agricultural insurance products and services and capacity development for farmers, government and the private sector
- Outcome 2: Strengthened climate resilient agroforestry and pastoral value chains, powered by reliable and affordable renewable energy sources
- Outcome 3: Reduced obstacles (financial market products and services/high premiums) to access to agricultural insurance for governments and smallholder farmers to enhance resilience

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Programme has been prepared to establish a functioning platform for effective interaction and meaningful consultations with potentially affected parties and persons, who have interests in the implementation, and outcomes of the programme. The Programme is committed to engaging with local rural communities (direct and indirect beneficiaries) in programme-related activities in each of the selected countries, importantly, with youth and women, and to soliciting their feedback on project design and implementation while simultaneously managing expectations of beneficiaries and interested parties about programmes outcomes.

The seven participating countries are parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), have signed, and ratified the Kyoto Protocol. By ratifying the UNFCCC, these countries have committed to implementing measures to adapt to climate change and reporting on their NDCs. This programme will contribute to the implementation of objectives of the three Rio conventions ratified by all countries, including the UNFCCC, as well as the Paris Climate Agreement, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

This programme is fully aligned with the countries' national development plans and their national commitments on climate mitigation and adaptation included in their NAPAs, National Climate Change Policies and Strategies, NDCs, National Communications (NCs), SDGs and National Strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The programme is also consistent with the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of each country, which are reference documents for actions in the field of climate resilience¹. NDCs describe each country's adaptation and investment priorities, analyse knowledge on best practices for climate-smart agriculture and/or co-benefits adaptation and mitigation measures. The implementation

STP:

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Sao%20Tome%20and%20Principe%20First/STP_INDC%20Ingles_30.09.pdf

of climate-resilient measures in the 7 proposed countries in the programme addresses the NDCs (see table below)

	Mitigation	Adaptation
Burkina Faso	<p>Burkina Faso – 28/9/15</p> <p>An unconditional pledge to reduce emissions by 6.6% below business-as-usual levels by 2030, with a further 11.6% reduction conditional upon international support. Includes interim pledges for 2020 and 2025. In the section on adaptation, actions proposed would reduce emissions by a further 36.95%, taking the total reductions up to a potential 55.15% below business-as-usual levels. Burkina Faso's INDC.</p>	<p>Sustainable agriculture and management and water resources sustainable livestock management, energy and biomass , sustainable forests and land management , Research on adaptation with a focus on water, agriculture, livestock , forest, natural habitat, urban planning , health, Early warning systems</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx</p>
Chad	<p>Chad – 28/9/15</p> <p>Unconditional pledge to reduce emissions by 18.2% by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario, or a 71% reduction by 2030, which is conditional upon international support. Includes section on adaptation, including areas of priority in the country.</p>	<p>Capacity building of the stakeholders (farmers, fishermen and livestock rearers); Improve production techniques by developing water infrastructure, access to improved and adapted inputs (food crop and fodder seeds, animal gene banks, manure management, compost management, etc.), develop storage and conservation units to limit high post-harvest losses; Inform, educate and communicate information relating to climate risk, (improve the observatory used to forecast meteorological events and develop the population's ability to react in the event of a catastrophe); Create an observatory for policies for adapting to climate change; Improve the seasonal forecast of precipitation and surface runoff; Manage climate risk; water management with agricultural irrigation structures, Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Governance, Climate smart agriculture ; securing pastoralism and transhumance through common grazing zones, development of enclosed fish farming areas</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx</p>
The Gambia	<p>Gambia – 28/9/15</p> <p>A 44% emissions cut by 2025, compared to business-as-usual projections, and a 45% cut by 2030. The targets exclude land use and forestry. Two of 12 sectoral mitigation schemes, with associated emissions reduction targets, are unconditional. The rest are conditional upon international financial support and technology transfer. Includes section on adaptation.</p>	<p>Improve the Climate and Climate Change Resilient urban and peri-urban infrastructure of the Gambia , water supply infrastructure in Greater Banjul Area; addressing infrastructural deficiencies of Sanitation services , developing and applying infrastructure construction and management codes/guidelines under climate change; strengthening climate robustness of public and commercial sector buildings in Greater Banjul Area; improved road infrastructure and drainage system, adapting the Agriculture System to Climate Change in The Gambia, mainstreaming of climate change in all national development frameworks development and implementation of an effective disaster preparedness and response strategy in support of climate change adaptation and loss and damage, Build and strengthen national capacities to promote and facilitate medium and longterm climate change adaptation planning and implementation; Climate-proofing of the Urban and peri-urban infrastructure; Enhancing Resilience of coastal and estuarine/riverine economies and livelihoods of the districts in the coastal zone; Climate Change Adaptation through large scale ecosystem restoration of the Rive; Development and Implementation of the National Climate Policy and Strategy; Establishment of the National Climate Change Fund of The Gambia.</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx</p>
Mali	<p>Mali – 29/9/15</p> <p>Commits to reducing emissions by 29% for agriculture, 31% for energy and 21% for forests and land use, each by 2030 and in comparison to a business-as-usual scenario. This is an average reduction of 27%. This is conditional upon international support, although around 40% of</p>	<p>Forest management and restauration of degraded ecosystems , land restoration, sustainable and climate resilient agriculture, climate resilient infrastructure , sustainable livestock and management of conflict , water collectors and management , sustainable renewable energy , climate information systems, Income Generating activities</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx</p>

	<p>this can be met unconditionally. Includes a section on adaptation, though only for the period 2015-2020.</p>	
Mauritania	<p>Mauritania – 23/9/2015</p> <p>A 22.3% reduction in emissions below business-as-usual levels by 2030. 88% of this pledge is conditional upon international support, and 12% is unconditional. This will avoid 33.56 million tonnes of carbon dioxide. Contains information on adaptation.</p>	<p>Protection of natural resources, sustainable and climate resilient agriculture , sustainable livestock , urban planning and management, Institutional Capacity Building</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx</p>
Niger	<p>Niger – 29/9/2015</p> <p>An unconditional 3.5% reduction in emissions by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario, or a 34.6% reduction by 2030 on the condition of receiving international support. Contains section on adaptation.</p>	<p>Application of all Strategic Framework for Sustainable Land Management (SF-SLM) techniques, Restoration of agricultural/forestry/pastoral lands, Assisted natural regeneration, Fixation of dunes ; Management of natural forests, Hedgerows ; Planting of multiuse species; Planting of Moringa oleifera ; Seeding of roadways, Private forestry</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx</p>
Senegal	<p>Senegal – 26/9/2015</p> <p>An unconditional reduction in emissions of 5% by 2030, compared to business-as-usual levels, with interim targets of 3% by 2020 and 5% by 2025. Accompanied by a conditional target, subject to international financial support, of 7% by 2020, 15% by 2025 and 21% by 2030, compared to business-as-usual levels. Contains section on adaptation, as well as information on potential obstacles.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Protection of coastal areas , Sustainable management of water resources, sustainable fishery, Climate resilient agriculture, Sustainable livestock, management of floods, Sustainable health management monitoring</p> <p>https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx</p>

Source: <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents>.

Addressing adequately the climate change risks in the 7 selected countries requires action both at local and national levels. This is why during the design process, all stakeholders including civil societies organizations have been consulted during field missions which were carried out during the IFAD new design phase in 2019 and gaps in IFAD investments have been identified and aligned with National Action Plans. Following the consultations held with all GCF National Focal Points, government authorities between in 2019 during the designs of IFAD new investments, supervisions, this regional programme was endorsed by all GCF focal from participating countries. Recent evaluations shows growing capacities for countries to implement this integrated climate risk

A summary of the key organizational set up of the programme and responsible persons for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan has been described to help identify roles and responsibilities. The document has also provided effective procedures and mechanisms to ensure effective and meaningful consultations with the stakeholders, and timely disclosure of information related to the programme. In addition, it also provides the redress mechanism (GRM) for the IFAD and GCF programme with clear provisions for receiving grievances, processing and resolution, and reporting to complainant. The GRM has also incorporated a systematic escalation procedure of a grievance if the complainant remains unsatisfied with the resolution and seeks to appeal.

Resources required for implementing SEP activities for the whole programme lifecycle has been included. The SEP also clearly lays out a monitoring mechanism to ensure effective implementation of the activities and to enable the project to take corrective measures if required. This SEP represents a “living document” and could be updated in case of new circumstances. Further, this SEP should be read in context of the current COVID-19 environment, and the restrictions under COVID-19, which may

impact on the ability to carry out stakeholder engagement activities as currently envisaged in this SEP. Some considerations for undertaking stakeholder engagements during the context of COVID-19 has been provided. Where circumstances related to COVID-19 change such that this stakeholder plan cannot be carried out as planned, this SEP will be updated as required.

2. Context of the document

This document constitutes the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to be implemented throughout the life of the Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW)”. The SEP identifies project stakeholders and describes how these stakeholders will be engaged through meaningful consultations throughout the programme lifecycle. The SEP, being a “living document” will be updated and refined as the project progresses. This will include a revision prior to the commencement of project phases so that the SEP continues to be fit for purpose.

3. Objectives of the SEP

The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme is being prepared under the IFAD SECAP. As per the SECAP, Stakeholders Engagement and Information Disclosure, Targeting mechanism, the implementing agencies should provide stakeholders with timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, and consult with them in a culturally appropriate way. IFAD SECAP provides a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help the inclusion and effective management of all beneficiaries targeted and other interested parties throughout the Programme life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them, provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise

4. Project Description

4.1. Project Area

The programme areas in the 7 countries is summarised in the table below

Country	IFAD baseline Investment- (see feasibility appendix)	Intervention regions and areas		Direct beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries (direct ben. x 6 per household)	
		IFAD baseline investments	Regional G5+1 Sahel Programme	IFAD baseline investment	Additional Regional G5+1 Sahel Programme	IFAD baseline investment	Additional IFAD Regional G5+1 Sahel Programme
Burkina Faso	PAFA	Boucle du Mohoun, Haut Bassin, Cascades	Central Nord Region: Touri, Bouromand Yalgo, Sahel Region: Dori, Seytenga, and Bani, Nord Region:	70000	15000	420000	90000

			Oula, Leba, Basi and Goursi				
The Gambia	ROOTS	(i) Central River Region (CRR); (ii) North Bank Region (NBR); (iii) Lower River Region (LRR); (iv) West Coast Region (WCR), and (v) Upper River Region (URR).		40000	0	240000	0
Chad	Re-PEr	Guera, Baguirmo, Mongo, Ati, Adjer Lamis	Kanem: Kanem nord, Lake: Mamdi, Wayi; Hadjer Lamis: Haraz-Al-Bia	146000	18500	876000	110000
Mauritania	PROGRES	Brakna, KAedi, Kiffa, Hod El gharbi	Wilaya Hodh Echargui Wilaya Hodh Elgharbi Diffa Region: N'Guigmi	30000	17500	185000	108500
Mali	MERIT	Kayes, Segou, Koulikoro, Sikasso	Kayes Mopti Tombouctou Gao Menaka	42000	40000	420000	260000
Niger	PRECIS	Dosso, Tahoua, Maradi et Zinder		209 722	20000	1 468 054	140000
Senegal	Agri-Jeunes	Louga, Thiès, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Sédhiou et Ziguinchor	Matam Region: Matam, Kanel, Ranerou Tambacounda Region: Bakel, Goudiri Saint Louis Region: Podor	150000	19200	900000	115200
Sub Total				687 722	130200	4509054	823700
Total (direct & indirect beneficiaries)				817,922		5,332,754	
Total beneficiaries				6,150,676			

The target areas were identified and defined during the IFAD baseline investments design process with the followed criteria's i) the level poverty and remoteness; ii) food insecurity and nutrition; iii) climate vulnerability and unsustainable management of natural resources; iv) rural gender disparities and youth unemployment; v) absence or lack of rural infrastructure including energy access; vi) opportunities for job creation both for youth and women, and vi) possibility to create synergies with other donor-supported programs (IFAD main baseline investments, ARC contingency plans target areas, WFP and AfDB target areas).

5. Key Standard and legislation

Country	Policies and regulatory frameworks related to stakeholder engagement
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Legislation: The constitution is not very explicit in stakeholder engagement in projects but guarantee the inclusion every citizen has the right to demand and receive information on any matter of their interest and inclusion - Sectoral Policy on Environment 2018-2027 in its vision and implementation mechanisms encourages full participation of all stakeholders in projects - National Forest Policy since 1997 and revised describes agreements for SEP in all Forest projects
The Gambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Legislation: The constitution is not very explicit in stakeholder engagement in projects but guarantee the inclusion every citizen has the right to demand and receive information on any matter of their interest and inclusion - National Environment Management Act, 1994 (Act No. 13 of 1994), Environment and Climate Laws and Regulations, 2020 supports stakeholders engagement in programmes/ projects - The forestry Sub sector Policy 2010-2019: engage local communities and their forest committees on bush fire prevention and mitigation programmes as well as national awareness on conservation and rational utilisation of forest resources especially in urban areas
Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Legislation: The constitution is not very explicit in stakeholder engagement in projects but guarantee the inclusion every citizen has the right to demand and receive information on any matter of their interest and inclusion - Chad National Policy and environment protection supports the Stakeholders engagement in projects and programmes development as well as the Forest Policy
Mauritania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Legislation: The constitution is not very explicit in stakeholder engagement in projects but guarantee the inclusion every citizen has the right to demand and receive information on any matter of their interest and inclusion - The National Action Plan on Environment version 1 and Version 2 Policy has sections on stakeholder engagement in all projects for better management of natural resources - Forestry Code 1997 encourages stakeholders participation in all projects/Programs

Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Legislation: The constitution is not very explicit in stakeholder engagement in projects but guarantee the inclusion every citizen has the right to demand and receive information on any matter of their interest and inclusion - National Policy for environmental policy, and the National Policy for Agricultural Development both supports full participation of stakeholders engagement
Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Legislation: The constitution is not very explicit in stakeholder engagement in projects but guarantee the inclusion every citizen has the right to demand and receive information on any matter of their interest and inclusion - Niger National Environmental Plan and Sustainable Development and the Forestry Policy encourage stakeholder engagement in projects and programme development.
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Legislation: The constitution is not very explicit in stakeholder engagement in projects but guarantee the inclusion every citizen has the right to demand and receive information on any matter of their interest and inclusion - The Environment Act 2001; The Plan Senegal Emergent 2021-2023; The national Forest Policy 2005-2005 all clearly mention stakeholder engagement and ownership

6. IFAD SECAP

The objectives of the Environment and Social Impact Assessment Study in the IFAD's SECAP procedure are to:

- Identify key linkages between rural poverty and environmental management and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed programmet on the natural resource base and livelihoods of communities in the target areas;
- Explore and identify key options for advancing environmental and social sustainability; and
- Recommend key opportunities to influence IFAD support towards environmental sustainability and climate smart development.

The SECAP recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the proponent and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practices. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. The programme provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow Borrowers to respond and manage such grievance.

7. Programme stakeholders

7.1. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

For the purpose of this SEP, programme stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Programme, each country project and sub projects (also known as 'affected parties'); and may have an interest in the Programme ('interested parties'). They include individuals or groups whose interests the Programme may affect and who have the potential to influence the Programme outcomes in any way. Cooperation and negotiation with the stakeholders throughout the Programme development often also require the identification of persons within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their

respective stakeholder group, i.e. the individuals who have been entrusted by their fellow group members with advocating the groups' interests in the process of engagement with the Project.

Rural Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main conduits for dissemination of the Programme-related information and as a primary communication/liaison link between the Programme and targeted communities and their established networks. Verification of stakeholder representatives (i.e. the process of confirming that they are legitimate and genuine advocates of the community they represent) remains an important task in establishing contact with the community stakeholders. Legitimacy of the community representatives can be verified by talking informally to a random sample of community members and heeding their views on who can be representing their interests in the most effective way.

With community gatherings limited or forbidden under COVID-19, it may mean that the stakeholder identification will be on a much more individual basis, requiring different media to reach affected individuals. In addition, efforts will also be made to check their affiliation with the particular interest groups that they are claiming to be associated as a representative.

7.2. Methodology

In order to meet best practice approaches, the programme will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:

- public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the whole lifecycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;
- information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholders' feedback, for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns;
- stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the projects is inclusive. All stakeholders at all times are encouraged to be involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information is provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders' needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, in particular women, youth, elderly and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
- if social distancing inhibits traditional forms of engagement, the methodology should adapt to other forms of engagement, including various forms of internet communication.

Stakeholder identification for the regional programme was initiated during the scoping meetings, IFAD and regional Program design missions. The list of stakeholders identified in the 7 countries are : Smallholder farmers, individuals, groups and other which are located within the Project Direct Area directly influenced (actually or potentially). The affected parties include direct and indirect beneficiaries: These may include, but not limited to:

- smallholder farmers (particularly rural women/youth), herders , cooperatives, MSMEs; other entrepreneurs who can benefit from the programme
- Agricultural institutions e.g. extensions services

- Government officials, including mayors of municipalities located in the project areas, environmental protection authorities, health authorities dealing with COVID-19
- Individuals and households that will be directly affected
- Public and private organizations and businesses whose normal operations are affected due project and sub-project related activities.
- Farmers and producers from communities surrounding the project areas who can benefit from selling produce in project-supported regional market centers
- Central government ministries including Ministry of Finance, Ministries of agriculture, Ministries of Environment , Ministry of energy
- Provincial and local government agencies
- Public and private organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-government organizations (NGOs) included agricultural NGOs,
- **Vulnerable groups as defined in the funding proposal** - (i) small producers engaged in staple crops (millet, maize, sorghum and groundnuts), livestock (dairy and beef, sheep and goats, chicken) and non-timber forest products (forestry) value chains characterized by subsistence production and the reduced size of agricultural land and livestock capital; (ii) rural smallholder farmers that are extremely vulnerable people to climate change and climate variability; (iii) rural marginalized communities including persons living with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers and displaced people, and iv) young people (educated or not), women heads of households, which are all characterized by a pronounced weakness or lack of production capital (agricultural and livestock) and a lack of economic opportunities and jobs

This SEP (as well as the ESMF prepared for this Programme) has also been prepared in a manner consistent with the ESS7 on Indigenous Communities to enable targeted meaningful consultation, including identification and involvement of IP communities and their representative bodies and organizations; culturally appropriate engagement processes; providing sufficient time for IPs decision making processes; and allowing their effective participation in the design of project activities or mitigation measures that could affect them either positively or negatively. The GRM as described in the ESMF (See Annex ESMF) established is culturally appropriate and accessible for IPs, taking into account their customary dispute settlement mechanism.

7.3. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

High interest and high influence group: Stakeholders with high influence and high interest will be managed closely and with serious efforts to fully engage them particularly for all subproject identified. The E&S focal person, under each PMU will maintain close contact with these stakeholders. In addition, the E&S focal person will also organize quarterly consultations with the stakeholders where project or subproject officials will update the project status, including past activities in relation to the E&S risks management, the activities planned in coming months and the possible E&S risks and impacts, and record concerns, issues and suggestions raised by the stakeholders.

Major engagement strategy:

- Maintain contact details of the individuals/institutions categorized in the group and update it regularly
- Maintain regular and close contacts

- Organize pre-informed quarterly consultation meeting
- Provide updates about the project including the past and upcoming ones
- Organize quick and short exposure visits, if required.

High influence and low interest group: For the stakeholders falling under the high influence and low interest stakeholder group, the project and subproject will put effective efforts to keep them informed. The E&S focal person will maintain regular contacts and organize targeted consultations with the group in every six months. The project or subproject officials will update the project status, including past activities in relation to the E&S risks management, the activities planned in coming months and the possible E&S risks. The E&S focal person will prepare a minute with signatures of the participants and the minutes will include the issues discussed and the decisions or actions agreed in the consultative meeting. At the end of every meeting E&S focal person will readout the minutes and a copy of the minute will be made available to the local ward office of concerned municipalities.

Major engagement strategy:

- Maintain regular contact with individuals/institutions categorized in this group
- Organize pre-informed half-yearly consultation meetings
- Provide updates about the project including the past and upcoming ones

High interest and low influence group: For the stakeholders falling under the high interest and low influence stakeholder group, the project and subproject will put efforts to keep them informed. The E&S focal person will maintain regular contact and organize targeted consultations with the group once in a year. The programme or subproject officials will update the project status, including past activities in relation to the E&S risks management, the activities planned in coming months and the possible E&S risks. The E&S focal person will prepare a minute with signatures of the participants and the minutes will include the issues discussed and the decisions or actions agreed in the consultative meeting. At the end of every meeting E&S focal person will readout the minutes and a copy of the minute will be made available to the local ward office of the concerned municipalities.

Major Engagement strategy:

- Maintain contact with individuals/institutions categorized in the group
- Organize pre-informed yearly consultation meeting
- Provide updates about the project including the past and upcoming ones

Low interest and low influence group: For the stakeholders that have low interest and low influence stakeholder group, the programme and subprojects will monitor their activities. For this, the E&S focal person will remain vigilant about the activities of this group and will share project related information when demanded.

Major engagement strategy:

- Monitor activities of the categorized in the group
- Share each country project-related information

8. Summary of the Consultations

Burkina Faso

Among the IFAD design team, the mission was composed of : Mr. Abdoul Barry, IFAD Portfolio Officer for Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, Head of Mission; Mr. Samir Bejaoui, Programme Officer, IFAD / WCA; Mr. Ludovic Conditamdé, Programme Support Officer, IFAD / WCA; Ms. Karine Nikiema Téwendé Karine, Programme / Gender Support Assistant; Mr. Frans Goossens, Chief of Technical Mission, FAO / TCIA; Ms. Sonia Andrianarivelo, Targeting, Gender and Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, FAO / TCIA; Mr. Mathieu Faujas, Expert in value chains, FAO / TCIA consultant; Ms. Garance Kafondo, Agronomist, specialist in environmental and social assessment, FAO / TCIA consultant; Mr. Jean-Charles Heyd, Agronomist, FAO / TCIA consultant; Ms. Cécile Bangui, Expert in agricultural institutions and professional organizations, FAO / TCIA; Mr. Jean-Pascal Kabore, Institutional Specialist, FIDA / WCA; Mr. Maladho Barry, Rural Infrastructure Expert, FAO / TCIA Consultant; Ms. Rachida Ouro Gbele, COSTAB Economist, Financial and Economic Analysis, FAO / TCIA Consultant; Ms. Anne-Christelle Ott, FIDA / WCA Financial and Economic Analysis Economist; Ms. Christa Ketting, Public-Private Partnerships Specialist, IFAD / PTA; Ms. Mylene Kherallah, Lead advisor, FIDA / PTA. The Government was represented by Mr. Touré Adama, Director of Policy Formulation at the General Directorate of Sector Studies and Statistics (DGESE) of the MAAH, assisted by his close collaborators; and Ms. Dao Compaoré Agnès, Programme Officer at the General Directorate of Cooperation (DGCOOP), Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development. The consultations raised the issues that the incidence of poverty in Burkina Faso is high. Indeed, in 2014, the proportion of the poor in the population at the national level, was estimated at 40.1 percent with a depth of poverty of 9.7 percent and a severity of poverty of 3.3. percent. There are also huge social disparities where 92 percent of the poor live in rural areas with an incidence of poverty of 47.5 percent against 13.7 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, the disparities between the thirteen regions are considerable (Boucle du Mouhoun is one of the regions with the most poor with a poverty incidence of 59.7 percent; the Hauts-Bassins and the Cascades are moderately poor with incidences of poverty of 34 percent and 22 percent respectively). These regions are also exposed to climatic hazards, drought, rainfall deficit, bush fires) and agricultural risks (damage caused by animals or birds, livestock mortality, plant diseases). Local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions were met around focus groups and meetings. In this context, the Government of Burkina Faso and IFAD, drawing lessons from the performance of previous projects, favour the design of a new operation, the Support Project for the Promotion of Agricultural Sectors (PAPFA: 2017-2024). PAPFA aims to consolidate and implement " scale the achievements of the Agricultural Sectors Support Project (PROFIL) and the Rural Private Sector Support Project (PASPRU), financed by IFAD and closed in June 2017. Through the development of four agricultural sectors, rice, market gardening, sesame and cowpea, PAPFA will respond to the major challenges of the rural context in Burkina Faso.. The PAPFA is also aligned with the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN) by aiming to increase the availability, nutritional value and the health and nutritional quality of products, as well as the promotion of good nutrition.

Mali

The IFAD design team in the mission was composed of : Jean Pascal Kaboré, Representative of IFAD, Head of the IFAD Mali Portfolio and Head of Mission; Antonio Rota - Senior Technical Advisor IFAD; Karim Sissoko - Head of IFAD Country Office in Mali; Alban Bellinguez - Expert in breeding and institutional aspects; Valeria Casavola - Targeting and Gender Officer; Amadou Coulibaly - National renewable energy expert; Abdelkader Djenepo - Monitoring and evaluation specialist; Hassane Issa - Expert in social engineering and integrated land management; Olivier Lasbouygues - Environment and climate expert- Amath Pathe SENE, lead Environment and Climate provided a remote technical backup; Anne-Christelle Ott, Economist; Johan Pasquet - Expert in agroecology; Karan Sehgal - IFAD Renewable Energy Expert and Mariama Walet, Financial Management Specialist. The entire formulation process was coordinated by Maëlle Peltier, Consultant at IFAD.

The government national party was composed of representatives of the National Direction for Agriculture (DNA); the National Direction for Animal Productions and Industries (DNPIA) of the Livestock Ministry; agencies related to the Ministry of Energy (AMADER, ANADEB, AER); the Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD), etc. and representatives of the Ministry of Finance, representing the Borrower. The mission met local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions around focus groups and meetings to discuss needs. The consultations raised the issues that access to agricultural supplies remains limited in Mali, and the promotion of climate-resilient farming practices is still on an ad hoc basis, resulting in a decrease in agricultural productivity. Smallholder family farms are more vulnerable given that they face difficulties such as the increase in relative costs of fertilizer inputs with regards to the prices of agricultural commodities, as well as a limited access to land, in a context of declining soil fertility. The virtual lack of access to energy impedes the transformation of agriculture and the modernization of Malian family farms: only 15 percent of Mali's rural population has access to electricity. Rural women are the first to be affected by this situation. The consultation also raised the issue of the presence of armed groups in the circle of Banamba which was reported in early November 2018. Development of the security situation will be closely monitored and the decision to retain this region in the project may be reassessed. In order to address these issues and based on the outcomes of ASAP/PAPAM, the Malian government has introduced biodigesters within national policies and strategies, thus catching up with other initiatives in the region. The implementation of the Multi-Energy for Resilience and Integrated Territory management (MERIT: 2019-2024) project will be the opportunity to develop, together with INCLUSIF financial products (credit schemes) specifically aimed at financing biodigesters. Project implementation will rely on a "faire faire" approach, based on partnerships with qualified partners in Mali, and in particular the international NGOs Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF) and SNV, which have proven their technical capacity and comparative advantage during the implementation of ASAP/PAPAM. Project implementation will also rely on a close collaboration with all the institutional actors, within the relevant sectors of concern:

Chad

Among the IFAD team, the mission was composed of : Composition of the mission: Valantine Achanchou, Portfolio Officer, Head of Mission, IFAD; Mr. Pascal Sanginga, Technical Coordinator of the mission, TCIA / FAO; Mr. Jean-Philippe Audinet, Principal Technical Advisor, IFAD; Ms. Edi Bruni, Agronomist, specialist in Sahelian agro-pastoral systems, gender and TCIA / FAO targeting; Mr. Philippe Ankers, Livestock Specialist, TCIA / FAO; Mr. Youssef Brahimi, specialist in natural resources management, environment and climate, IFAD consultant; Mr. Ibro Manomi, Economist, TCIA / FAO; Mr. Alain Traoré, specialist in agribusiness, value chain and farmers' organizations, TCIA / FAO; Ms. Giorgia Nicolo, specialist in nutrition and transversal aspects of support, FAO; Mr. Jacques Boka Etien, Irrigation and Rural Infrastructure Specialist, Consultant, IFAD; Mr. Arcadius Denis Domingo, microfinance specialist, IFAD consultant; Mr. Alou Albdoukarim, Financial Management Specialist, IFAD Consultant; Mr. Mamadou Dioulde Sow, Procurement Specialist, IFAD Consultant; Mr. Marcelin Norvilus, IFAD Programme Officer, specialist in monitoring and evaluation. The multidisciplinary national team was composed of Mr. Koko Wakdet from the MPIEA, Mr. Kampété Abdoulaye from the MPIEA, Mr. Rakidjim Nanatengar from the MPIEA, Ms. Gongnet Gnifienet from the MEPD, Ms. Reinta Natebaye from the MEP, Mr. Abakar Ramadan from the MEA, Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Nadif from MEPA, Mr. Soumaine Albachar from CNCPR and Ms. Mariam Titimbaye from CELIAF. The consultations raised the issues that Chad is a fragile country marked by great economic and financial vulnerability following the prolonged fall in oil prices. In addition, the country is faced on the one hand with environmental and climatic risks following recurrent droughts, combined with inefficient traditional agricultural practices and less resilient to climate change and, on the other hand, security risks linked to conflicts. armed forces at its borders and repeated attacks by the terrorist group Boko Haram. The number of people suffering from undernourishment increased from 3.9 million between 2004-2006 to 4.6 million between 2014-2016. This deterioration in the food situation could be attributed to conflicts and unfavorable climatic conditions, with Chad being one of the ten countries in the world most vulnerable to climate change. In

this context, the Government of Chad has requested funding from IFAD for the Strengthen the Productivity of Family Agro-pastoral Farms and Resilience (RePER: 2018-2025) to extend, reproduce, adapt and support, in space and time, the results and achievements of previous successful projects, in order to reach a greater number of poor rural people and deploy innovations in approaches, tools and methods to further improve the productivity and strengthen the resilience of family agro-pastoral farms in the area Central Sahelian in Chad.

Mauritania

Among the IFAD team, the mission was composed of: Haoua Sienta, IFAD Portfolio Officer for Mauritania, Head of Mission; Lazare Hoton, Head of Technical Mission, Fao-Tcia; Patrick Habamenshi, Institutional Specialist, IFAD; Issaka Oumarou, Specialist in social engineering and integrated land management, Consultant; Monique Trudel, Territorial approach and decentralization specialist, Tcia Consultant; Sonia Andrianarivelo, Targeting, Gender, and monitoring and evaluation, Consultant Tcia; Gabriel Boc, Economist, Fao-Tcia; Olivier Lasbouygues, Expert in Environment, Management of natural resources and climate change, Consultant; Amath Pathe SENE, lead Environment and Climate provided a remote technical backup, Mariama Walet Mohamed Aly, Specialist in financial management and procurement, Consultant. The Mauritanian national party was represented by Sylli Gandega, IFAD focal point in Mauritania; Coquein Mejdoub, Deputy Director of Resource Mobilization and Coordination of External Aid / Ministry of Economy and Finance (DA / DMBRCR / DGIPCE / MEF); Mohamed Saleck Ould Hmeida, Deputy Director of strategies, cooperation and monitoring-evaluation / Ministry of Agriculture (DA / DSCSE / MA); Isselmou Ould Abdatt, Deputy Director of Planning, Cooperation and Monitoring-Evaluation / Ministry of Livestock (DA / DPCSE / ME); the PASK II and PRODEFI Coordination Units represented by Ahmed Ould Amar, PASK II Coordinator; and Abdelkader Mohamed Saleck, Coordinator of PRODEFI as well as their respective teams. The consultations raised the issues that Mauritania is a vulnerable country highly exposed to the adverse effects of climate change, which weaken the structural foundations of its economic development. Indeed, about 75% of the poor live in rural areas where the prevalence of poverty is mainly due to a poor performance of the agricultural sector, which accounts for 14% of Gdp. Up to 40% of the population of the southern wilayas – where IFAD concentrates its interventions – live below the poverty line. Poverty is coupled with food insecurity (28%) and malnutrition (23%), which particularly affects rural households, most of which are headed by small agro-pastoralists. Survival strategies developed by the latter, amplify the state of degradation of natural resources, weaken agro pastoral ecosystems, thus causing a continuous loss of their means of livelihoods. The mission met local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions around focus groups and meetings to discuss needs. In order to address these issues, the Project for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Local Equipment and the Structuring of Rural Producers (PROGRES 2019-2026) envisions a deep rural transformation based on citizen engagement and on sustainable management of natural resources, and places poor rural communities at the heart of the sector's development. It proposes to regenerate degraded ecosystems through the restoration of abandoned farming areas and pastoral areas, and to promote climate resilient agriculture. The PROGRES will be implemented according to the IFAD's COSOP (2018-2024) approach for Mauritania.

Niger

Among the IFAD team, the mission was composed of : For the IFAD team: Mr. Achancho Valentine, Country Director, IFAD Head of Mission; Mr. Lawan Cherif, Programme Officer, IFAD; Radu Damianov, Principal Finance Officer, IFAD; Ms. Claudia Savarese, Associate Programme Officer, IFAD; Mr. Patrick Habamenshi, Rural Development Specialist, Principal Consultant; Mr. Abdoulaye Dicko, rural infrastructure specialist, Consultant; Mr. Ahmed oumarou, specialist in environment and climate change, consultant; Mr. Guy Raoul SANON, specialist in economic and financial analysis, consultant; Mr. Alain TRAORE, specialist in youth entrepreneurship, Consultant; Mr. El Hadj Issa YAHAYA, specialist in financial management, consultant. The government part was composed of: Mr. Abdou Chaibou, Director of Studies and Programmement, MAG / EL, Head of Government

Mission; Mr. Assadeck Mohamed, Senior National Technical Assistant in political dialogue, CENAT / ProDAF; Mr. Chaibou Magagi, Senior National Technical Assistant in Financial Consolidation, CENAT / ProDAF,, Mr. Yacouba Seybou Director, Sustainable Land Management Department, Mr. Amadou Bachir Head of Division / HC3N, Mr. Moussa Mai Moussa Head of Division DP / DGPD / MP, Mr. Issa Mano DGA / DPPV / MAG / EL, Mr. Alyou Abdou Ali Head of Division DSI / MP, Mr. Salifou Maman Bassirou DEP / MESUD, Mr. Boukari Chouidi DGPIA, Ms. Ali Rahila DGGR / MAG / EL, M. Oumarou Ibrahim Monitoring and evaluation / RECA. The mission met local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions around focus groups and meetings to discuss needs. The consultations raised the issues that Niger's population is dependent upon small-scale farming and livestock that are highly dependent on the weather. However, climate change is having negative effects on agriculture due to degradation of natural resources. The country has therefore untapped resources that could significantly boost agriculture production and productivity, The result is a poor performance in terms of production and productivity, and a situation of almost permanent food insecurity. The mission also raised the political climate of the country that is relatively stable; however, the country is challenged on the security front by repeated attacks by terrorist groups operating in the Diffa region (Lake Chad Zone), Tillabery and northern parts of Tahoua, which keeps those areas in a near constant state of emergency. To address these issues, the Government of Niger developed in 2018 the "Project to strengthen resilience of rural communities to food and nutrition insecurity in Niger (PRECIS: 2019-2022)" whose overall objective is to sustainably improve the food and nutritional security of rural households and strengthen their resilience to climate and natural resource degradation. Its development objective is to increase the incomes of rural households, improve their livelihoods, and ensure the socio-economic integration of young people (men and women) in promising rural professions. .

Senegal

The mission was composed of: Benoit Thierry, Director and Portfolio Manager Senegal; Semou Diouf, CPO - IFAD Senegal; Jean-Philippe Audinet, PMI-PTL, FIDA; Lazare Hoton, Team Leader, DPIA, FAO , Annick Huyghe Mauro, Training Specialist - Integration, Consultant DPIA-FAO, Edi Bruni, Agronomist, Consultant, IFAD; Sonia Andrianarivelo, Agroeconomist , DPIA-FAO; Gabriel Boc, Economist, DPIA-FAO; Samba-Diom BA, Financial Management Specialist, Consultant, IFAD . Amath Pathe SENE, lead Environment and Climate provided a remote technical backup. The national project preparation team consisted of the following members: Cheikh Ndiaye Anpej; Tanor Meissa Dieng, MAER and Saliou Fall, MAER Agriculture Branch; Mouhamadou Sene, Ministry of Youth, Employment and Citizen Construction; Métaké Sagna, National Planning Directorate / DGPPE; Boubacar Diallo, Budget Programmement Branch; Abdoulaye Diouf & Seyni Dio , Directorate for Cooperation and External Financing; Babacar Ndiaye, ANIDA, Khady Drama, DAPSA; Alioune Babacar Dion gue , Youth Council / CNCR; Dr. Abba Leye, Livestock Directorate. The mission met local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions around focus groups and meetings to discuss needs. The consultations raised the issues that the Senegal records: (i) a high prevalence of poverty particularly in rural areas (57 per cent) that affects the resilience of family farms and low income cohorts; (ii) a very low youth employment rate (38 per cent) with an annual level of new entrants of roughly 160,000; (iii) particularly high underemployment in rural areas (31 per cent), which has led to significant international migration from the rural areas to the cities and abroad. In this context, the AGRI-JEUNES TEKKI NDAWŊI project (2020 - 2025) is positioned as a rural transformation initiative targeting rural youth, who are largely excluded from the process of wealth creation and who currently lack productive and innovative jobs in the agro sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector. AGRI-JEUNES TEKKI NDAWŊI will promote modern productive rural jobs for decent income in villages through the process of agripreneurs where each young agriculture becomes an entrepreneur on his/her farm. In line with the Plan Senegal Emergent, the national strategic guidelines for agricultural development, the project is part of the COSOP 2019-2024..

The Gambia

Among the IFAD team, the project design mission included : Ms. Haoua Sienta, Mission Leader, Country Director, IFAD WCA; M. Amath Pathe Sene, Lead Regional Climate and Environment Specialist, Project

Technical Leader (PTL), IFAD WCA; M. Julien Vallet, Technical Mission Leader and Economist, FAO-DPI; M. Brent Simpson, Senior Natural Resources Management Officer, FAO-DPI; M. Yesuf Abdella, Irrigation Engineer, FAO-DPI; M. Gabriel Boc, Economist, FAO-DPI; M. Claude Side, Economist, FAO-DPI; M. Frédéric Ponsot, Remittances and Financial Inclusion Specialist, Consultant, IFAD; Ms. Claire Bilksi, Gender, youth inclusion and targeting Specialist, Consultant, IFAD; Ms. Mame Awa Mbaye, Finance Officer, IFAD-FMD; Ms. Itziar Garcia Villanueva, Legal Officer, IFAD-LEG; M. Tété Abdoulaye Bakayoko, Financial Management Specialist, Consultant, IFAD. M. Benoit Thierry, Director of West Africa Hub, IFAD WCA, joined the mission from February 5-8. M. Jonathan Agwe, Lead Regional Technical Specialist for Rural Finance, Markets, Enterprises and Value Chains, IFAD WCA, joined the mission from 27 January- February. A national project preparation team comprised M. Momodou L. Gassama, Coordinator of NEMA, M. Abdoulie Touray, M&E Officer, CPCU, M. Bakary Jammeh, Knowledge Management Officer, NEMA; M. Kebba Manka, Water Management Specialist, NEMA; M. Saikou Sanyang, Director General, DoA. The mission met local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions around focus groups and meetings to discuss needs. The consultations raised the issues that the country is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change because of its geographical location, characterised by high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and severe salt-water intrusion in the lowlands floodplain. The effects of climate change relative to rising sea level and reduced rainfall have increased saltwater intrusion to 150-200 km inland, thereby affecting crop yields. In addition, the country experienced severe droughts in 2011 and 2014, leading to a drop of crop output of 50 per cent. In 2016, the short rainy season led to a drop of crop production, boosting food price inflation. The Government is addressing the main drivers of the country's agricultural fragility and environmental degradation through the Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Project (ROOTS: 2019-2022). In addition, the Government has stressed the need to capitalize on the gains of the ongoing IFAD-funded National Agricultural Land and Water Management Development (NEMA) programme. The approach will be based on: (i) consolidation of NEMA's investments; (ii) sustained investments and support to women organization, youth producers and farmers' organizations; (iii) supporting value chain interaction platforms to enable Public-Private Producers' Partnerships (4Ps); (iv) better access to financing; (v) mainstreaming environmental and climate, gender and nutrition in the interventions; and (vi) project management and delivery mechanisms to improve performance and enhance sustainability of benefits.

Summary of consultations at national level/ local level for the 7 countries

At National level

- All countries and high level decision makers expressed the importance to support these vulnerable the Sahelian to address the challenges related to climate change in the agricultural in line with the national climate change plans and policies.

At local level

- Direct beneficiaries particularly smallholder farmers, youth and women living in the most vulnerable areas to climate change were met around focus groups and direct interactions, the total number of male farmers met was more than the number of females. Key issues were raised and related to their need to better understand climate change specific impacts and associated adaptation options, water access and management, soil degradation (loss of fertility, erosion and salinization), resilience building against floods and violent rainfall and winds among others. Other discussions were on key barriers such as access to finance with lower interest, mechanization, roads but more importantly access to agricultural insurance to transfer risk to markets. The preliminary consultations have provided an opportunity to gather views of stakeholders at the central and local levels on major climate change challenges and responses. Most of the expressed needs in the seven countries were around improving agricultural production through integrated climate resilient agricultural practices with risk preparedness and improvement of CIEWS, Risk reductions with Climate-smart landscapes with increased agricultural water supply from watershed restoration practices and risk transfer. Additionally, stakeholders expressed also needs to test and adopt most the suitable technologies/ infrastructures which will lead to increased sustainable use of available water; organizational ,technical and coordination for climate risk governance; knowledge management and sharing

experiences between countries. Based on information collected, the components, outputs and activities of this Programme have been proposed.

In addition to the participatory analysis of the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate change, a certain number of lessons emerged from the preliminary stakeholder consultations. The preliminary consultations took place during IFAD projects designs and adaptation gaps were identified. Thanks to the previous interventions of IFAD and its partners, and new investments, producer associations and cooperatives are well constituted and their roles are well understood and needs well identified. These organizations function quite well, but need further technical and financial capacity building to make them more dynamic. While IFAD projects support development objectives, preliminary consultations shows investments on rural finance but which require still to be enhance with agricultural insurance products which is absent .

The bottom up approach promoted during the consultations processes promoted ownership and led to initial expression of needs with regard to closing the gender gap in agriculture. These needs are women's access to resources access and control of productive asset including inputs and technologies; women's integration into more profitable / remunerative economic activities and income diversification, women's involvement in operational contexts; women integration into nutrition education campaigns, promotion of access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. In addition; expressed needs are targeting female and male youth (under thirty years old) engaged in primary production and (mainly) value-addition initiatives; social protection system; empowerment and jobs , women inclusion into decision making processes and in all exchanges visits and experiences sharing (at least 50%). These concerns have been used to define the project outcomes. More details on specific concerns related to gender issues have been captured in the gender plan . To mention a few, these are: targeting strategy will focus on women and gender sensitivity, facilitating women's access to resources, control over resources, facilitate women's access to inputs (quality seeds, livestock feed, etc.) and to modern irrigation equipment to increase productivity and reduce the drudgery of tasks (dewatering system / modern irrigation), support for women's integration into more profitable, participation of women in all exchanges visits and experiences sharing, contribute to the consolidation of the jobs of women and young producers and related trades in the value chains into the links of processing and marketing by strengthening their capacity and staffing of small equipment

9. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Following the identification and analysis of the project stakeholders, the programme design and implement a comprehensive plan for stakeholder engagement, as outlined in the table below. The table presented below describes the three stages of engagement and the relevant activities and targeted stakeholders. This table was prepared prior to the escalation of COVID-19, and consequently should be read together with suggested considerations for adapting engagement activities to the COVID-19 context.

9.1. COVID-19 implications and considerations for stakeholder engagements

The 7 selected countries have set various measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 including restrictions on non-essential movement, requirements for social distancing, and prohibitions on social gathering. Other measures have also been recommended by health organizations to limit the spread within countries. These measures impact the ability to undertake stakeholder engagement activities in the manner originally envisaged under the programme. This SEP represents a “living document” such that it can be revised to reflect changing circumstances and remain relevant and responsive to

stakeholder concerns and project needs. Consequently, in the situation where COVID-19 restrictions impose too many constraints in carrying out the engagement plan as envisaged to adequately meet the needs of the stakeholders and the requirements of the project, the SEP will be revised accordingly and will be resubmitted to IFAD.

Engagement Summary

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Project Phase: Planning						
Disclose relevant project information to stakeholders and solicit their inputs/feedback into ESMF,	Dissemination of Project details, including possible impacts and mitigation measures, SECAP policy and principles Disclosure and grievance Redressal Mechanism, Benefit Sharing Plan, information in FPIC process, Cumulative Impact Assessment, Separate consultations with IPs.	Stakeholder of all levels, including Project targeted Parties , concerned government agencies at local, provincial and central levels, and local municipalities	Dissemination of project information sheets such as FAQs and fact sheets, community radio programs, use of social media, group meeting, Focus group discussions, particularly with women and vulnerable groups, Household survey and visits, one-to-one meetings if necessary.	Quarterly consultations, radio programs, visits to affected communities once in a month, regular communication through mass & social media, E&S focal person maintaining regular contacts with the affected population	Project officers will hear feedbacks & suggestions from the PAPs during the regular consultative meetings. In addition, E&S focal person will be in the project site and will be receptive toward all sorts of feedback coming from PAPs and other stakeholders. The subprojects will also run radio programs. There will also be GRM	PMU with Environmental and social Team
	Project scope, rationale and E&S principles Grievance mechanism process	Representatives of local communities, government entities & local municipalities, Chief District Officer, PMUs representatives	Separate consultative meetings with identified stakeholders, PAPs and also joint public/community meetings, Meeting with the representatives of concerned government agencies and local municipalities	At least quarterly when can organized as when required. (The frequency of such meetings will be high during land acquisition)	Regular consultations and stakeholders through project office and E&S focal person. Functioning GRM.	Project team, E&S team of the project and E&S focal person

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	Project alternatives, scope of the potential impacts and mitigation measures and benefit sharing Coordination activities for development and implementation of management plans	All the stakeholders, local communities, district, provincial and national stakeholders.	Consultative meetings with identified stakeholders, of all levels,	At least once in every six months or as and when required	Regular consultations and stakeholders through programme office and E&S focal person and through functioning GRM.	Project team, E&S team of the project and E&S focal person
	Project information - scope and rationale and E&S principles	All interested stakeholders of all level form local to national	Face-to-face meetings, Trainings/works hops Invitations to public/community meetings	At achievement and as and when needed	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team and E&S team of the project
	Consultations and coordination to ensure implementation and management of cumulative impacts	All interested stakeholders of all level form local to national and other development projects	Meetings, Trainings/works hops Invitations to public/community meetings	At achievement and when needed	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Concerned ministry, project team and E&S team of the project
	Consultation and coordination with various stakeholders for feedbacks and effective implementation of Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)	Interested stakeholders of all levels - District, Provincial and central governments, research institutions and NGOs.	Meetings, Trainings/works hops Invitations to public/community meetings	At achievement and when needed	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team and E&S team of the project
	Present the final ESMF, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), draft environmental and social commitment plan	Interested stakeholders of all levels - District, Provincial and central governments, research institutions and NGOs.	Local consultative meetings particularly with women and marginalized communities, Group meeting, Project Information factsheets and documents, FAQs, community radio,	Once in each sub project site E&S Team during the finalization of the plans	Meetings and group discussions by inviting all interested stakeholders, Collection of comments and feedback through GRM,	Project team and E&S team of the project

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
			Mass/Social Media, website			
Presenting Programme and sub projects information to solicit interest from Programme beneficiaries,	Present details to potential project beneficiaries to inform and solicit interest from e.g. rural farmer groups etc., and to inform other interested stakeholders	All affected parties and interested groups included farmer groups, farmer associations agri start ups	Face-to-face meetings, Trainings/workshops Invitations to public/community meetings Specific focus group discussions will be held with women, in particular rural female and youth and with indigenous groups, to ensure their participation in the relevant countries	At least quarterly when can organized as when required.	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team per country
Project Phase: Pre-implementation						
Consolidate engagement activities to prepare stakeholders	Increase the frequency and intensity of ongoing consultation related sub projects	Sub Project Affected Parties	Local consultative meetings with women and marginalized communities, Group meeting, Project Information factsheets and documents, FAQs, community radio, Mass/Social Media, project website	Once a month or as when required	Collection of comments and feedback through GRM, focal person. Project telephone line and email address, radio interview Meetings and household visits	Concerned ministry and government agencies, project team and E&S team of the project

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Presenting project information to provide updates to beneficiaries and other affected parties and interested stakeholders	Present update on project progress to project beneficiaries and including those affected groups and interested groups etc.	All affected parties and interested groups included farmer groups, farmer associations	Face-to-face meetings, Trainings/works hops Invitations to public/community meetings Specific focus group discussions will be held with female farmers, as well as with youths, and with indigenous groups, to ensure their participation.	Once a month or as when required	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team
Project Phase: Implementation						
Provide regular updates on sub project activities and other stakeholders, Implement and monitor the implementation Handling of complaints in a prompt and effective manner	Regularly update on activities, including key milestones, key changes in the Sub Project design, and monitoring results Health and safety impacts Ensure effective functioning of the GRM	All stakeholders, including local municipalities, concerned government agencies	Project Information Sheets, such as brochures, factsheets, notices and social media such as feedbacks from stakeholders Community meetings Monitoring and Community Perception Surveys Project and website Radio and newspaper GRM	Once on every three months or as when required	Meeting and meetings minutes, Feedbacks received through the LCO, Project telephone line and email address, interactive radio programs and GRM	Project team, E&S team of the project and LCOs
	Disclose and consult on Construction Contractor activities, hiring preferences, job and business opportunities and skill training opportunities, among others. Undertake community Health and safety awareness program	All stakeholders, including local communities, local municipalities, concerned government agencies	Community meetings, Project Information Sheets, such as brochures, factsheets, notices and social media, feedbacks from stakeholders and website Radio and newspaper	Once on every two months or as when required Timely information to locals on job opportunities through PIC, social media, community radio and	Feedback Form Project and interactive radio program Community meetings Project telephone line, and email and GRM	Project team, E&S team of the project and LCOs

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
				community meetings		
	Meetings and discussions with key government departments for construction permits and licenses and provide construction progress update	District level government agencies, Local Provincial and central governments agencies	Official meeting with concerned government officials, Group meeting, briefings and presentations	Once on every two months or as when required	Meeting minutes and meeting feedback forms and GRM	Concerned ministry and government agencies, project team and E&S team of the project
	Interaction with IIPs on IPPF governance	IPPs within identified shareholders	FGDs or group meeting with IPs	Once on every two months or as when required	Meeting minutes and meeting feedback forms, GRM	Project team and E&S team of the project,
Presenting project information to provide updates to beneficiaries and other affected parties and interested stakeholders	Present update on project progress to project beneficiaries and including those affected groups and interested groups etc.	All affected parties and interested groups included farmer groups, farmer associations	Face-to-face meetings, Trainings/workshops Invitations to public/community meetings Specific focus group discussions will be held with female farmers, as well as with youths, and with indigenous groups, to ensure their participation.	Once a month or as when required	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	Interaction in line with IPPF	IPPs within the PAPs and identified shareholders	FGDs or group meeting with IPs	Once on every six months or as when required	Meeting minutes and meeting feedback forms, GRM	Project team and E&S team of the project, LCOs

9.2. Strategies for Information disclosure

Timely and effective disclosure of relevant project-related information is crucial in helping stakeholders, including the affected persons and communities understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project. The Programme will ensure that the disclosure of the relevant information will inform the stakeholders about;

- The purpose, nature, and scale of the project,
- The duration of proposed project and associated activities during preparation, construction and operation phases,
- Risks and potential impacts of each sub activities and other stakeholders,
- The mitigation plan, which will list out the measures that the project will undertake along with timeline for each activity, required financial resources and responsible units or persons within the project,
- GRM put in place by the project and their functioning, and
- Stakeholder engagement process including grievance redress mechanism

The Project aims to use the various mediums as explained in section 4.1.1 to disclose project-related information to all identified stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.

The project officials and E&S focal person will make sure the disclosure programs are organized in culturally appropriate manners and ensure participation of women and vulnerable groups. Given the complex terrain and road connectivity that greatly limit the availability of public transportation, timely information of the disclosure events is crucial in ensure that the majority of the stakeholders are able to participant in such events. So, in each country, the project and sub-projects will make sure that appropriate and reliable means of communication is adopted to inform stakeholders about the date, time and place of such event. In each country, the programme and sub-projects plan to use the following means and methods for such purpose:

- Display of public notice in various local places where general public gather
- E&S focal person and E&S team of the project areas
- Local municipalities, ward offices and their notice boards
- High school students and local schoolteachers and school boards
- Health centers and their notice boards
- Notice about the event in the local community radio and newspapers

- Social media,
- Local NGO network
- District level Journalists Association

9.3. Communication Materials

Key disclosure and consultation materials include:

- Project Information Document (PID), Project Factsheet: A short (two-pager) factsheet in official language with map, graphics and pictures, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

9.4. Programme Management Unit

Each project office will also act as the Project Information Centre (PIC) through its PMU. The project coordinator, who will be trained to handle the flow of information and grievances related to sub-project, will maintain the PICs. Project website and telephone, social media will be included.

10. Strategies for Consultation

The project and sub-project will apply a number of strategies for communication to achieve a broader objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The project and the sub-projects will implement various consultation methods to ensure inclusive and effective engagement with all stakeholders.

Targeted Stakeholders and Consultation Strategy

Consultation Methods	Targeted Stakeholders
Community meetings and proceedings appropriate to the culture and norms of the Indigenous Peoples	Every community in the Directly and Indirectly Affected Population.
Public Information Centre (PIC)	Each PMU will also act as the PIC and it will be made accessible to all interested stakeholders in getting project-related information
Focus group discussion (FGD)	Women groups, Youth Groups, marginalized community IPs
Household visits	households in extreme poverty, female headed households, people with disabilities,
Face-to-face meeting/ workshop	Government offices – all levels, elected officials, schools and health clinics, interest groups, NGOs,
Community Radio	Regional stakeholders and other interested parties who can call in to ask questions and raise issues/ concerns.
Project email address	All stakeholders can email to request information, and raise issues/concerns

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

11.1. Monitoring of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

The stakeholder engagement process will be monitored through two methods:

Review of engagement activities in the field particularly all sub projects as related in the eligibility criteria's annex:

Each PMU will prepare a half-yearly SEP Implementation Report and submit it to the regional coordination Unit. Once approved, the report will be disseminated to the stakeholders through periodic consultations and project website.

11.2. Monitoring of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Overall performance will be reviewed on an ongoing basis to determine the effectiveness of the SEP, including the methods of engagement being used, their outcomes and the accuracy of the mapping results. The performance indicators are presented below

\ Performance Indicators

Objectives	Performance Indicators
All stakeholders are provided information about the sub-project in a timely and culturally appropriate manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of informing all stakeholders about the meeting • Were the participations given advance notice about the meeting • Were the participations aware in advance about meeting agenda, • Number of consultation meetings within a specific time period, • Means of dissemination and number of materials disseminated, • Comments received on disclosure materials, positive or negative • Locations of information disclosure and nature of participation
Stakeholders have an opportunity to share their views and concerns about the Project's development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type of engagement opportunities given to participants in the meeting • Nature of participation in terms of gender and indigenous people • Quality of recording of comments made by the participants • Attendance rates • Numbers of grievances related to the sub-project activities
Informed participation by Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of engagement opportunities provided to Vulnerable Groups • Types of feedback/comments from vulnerable groups • Attendance rates • Representation of all sub-groups • Number and type of grievances from vulnerable groups
Positive working relationships are built and maintained over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of grievances lodged by stakeholders • Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances • Percentage of stakeholders taking part in engagement efforts • Community attitudes and perceptions
Engagement continues to be transparent, inclusive and appropriate throughout the Programme lifecycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to the schedule of stakeholder engagement activities • Representation of Vulnerable Groups in engagement activities • Number and type of grievances lodged by community members • Number of satisfactorily closed out grievances

11.3. Reporting

Effective implementation of community engagement is vital for building trust and respect with stakeholders. Reporting is crucial in convincing the stakeholders that the project is serious about the complaints lodged by local community and the GRM system, put in place by the project,

indeed works. In addition, double checking information, testing the stakeholder's reaction to the proposed mitigation measures, and obtaining further feedback to refine the measures before implementation, getting buy-in from key stakeholders for implementation plans are other major advantages of reporting back system.

The process of reporting to the stakeholders will be conducted in the following ways:

- Frequently updated FAQs to address new concerns that have come to light through stakeholder feedback during planning, pre-construction, construction and operations with the PMU or the RCU. The updated FAQs is one of the key disclosure materials for the Project throughout the Project lifecycle.
- Updated Issues and Response Report to be disclosed with the final ESMF incorporating any feedback received during the Draft ESMF consultation phase and how the feedback has been considered in the Project designs and decisions.
- Sub projects Issues and Response Report to be disclosed which incorporate any new issues that have come to light and concerns and queries raised by the Project stakeholders.

11. Roles, Responsibilities and Resources

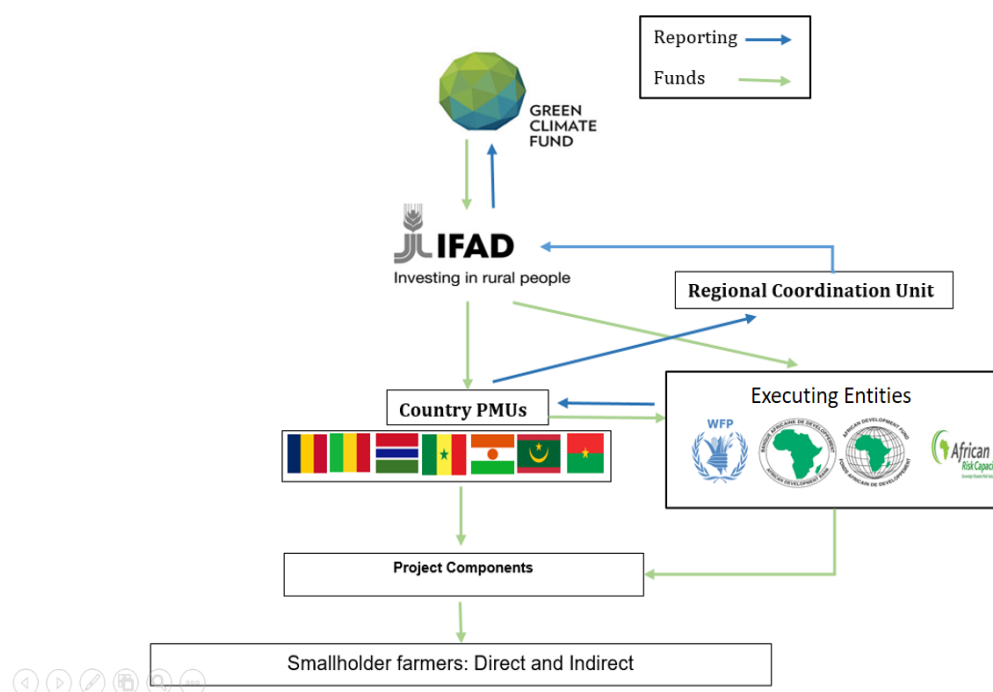
	Role and responsibilities of IFAD (AE)	Role and responsibilities of AfDB	Role and responsibilities of ARC	Role and responsibilities of WFP	Role and responsibilities of the private sector	Role and responsibilities of the government/ government entities	Role and responsibilities of the farmers
Component 1: Climate Risk Preparedness							
Output 1.1. Increased access to agro climatic information services and early warning infrastructures to support integrated climate risks management	IFAD is in charge of the overall coordination of this output and will ensure that the PMU and AfDB are reporting on the activities implemented by ARC and the PMUs to GCF	AfDB with the PMUs are in charge of the coordination and implementation and reporting to IFAD AfDB will perform the following activities: 1.1.3. Provide training for 350 meteorological experts in the country on impact-based forecasting methodologies, data collection and interpretation 1.1.4. Design and develop a nationally tailored version of the system, using in-situ data and local knowledge/priorities 1.1.6. Develop communication systems and dissemination methods to translate early warning information into guidance and warnings for government agencies, emergency services, aid agencies, agricultural NGOs, extension services.	ARC will be in charge of supporting countries on activities under: 1.1.8. Coordination and knowledge sharing with ACMAD and other regional institutions (e.g. AGRHYMET, Climate Outlook Forum) on best practices, complementarities and consistencies with regional products and warnings. ARC will sign contract agreements for services at activity level	None	Private actors will be hired by PMUs to provide services and goods for proper implementation of the programme	The government (EE), represented by the Met agencies, will implement activities under: 1.1.1. A preliminary study, mapping of locations of the small hydraulic infrastructure in the seven countries and detailed designs and ESS studies 1.1.2. Installation of 560 automatic weather stations and 700 rain gauges; upgrading/ rehabilitation of existing 210 hydrological stations in the seven countries Met agencies will sign contract agreements for good work and services at activity level	Work closely with EEs, PMUs

Output 1.2. Improved awareness and capacity both at farmers and institutional level on integrated climate risk management	As AE and EE through the RCU, IFAD is in charge of the overall coordination of this output and will ensure that the PMU and AfDB are implementing and reporting the activities as planned to GCF	AfDB will be in charge of the implementation of all activities under Output 1.2.	None except coordination and coherence	None except coordination and coherence	Private actors will be hired by PMUs to provide services and goods for proper implementation of the programme	EEs (countries) will ensure cross-sectoral coordination, timely delivery of all activities implemented by AfDB under are output 1.2., and that capacity is built and local plans updated and implemented	Sustain the capacity gained and use of climate information generated
Component 2: Climate Reduction Measures (adaptation/ mitigation)							
Output 2.1. Best Available technologies adaptation/mitigation (forest and land use; renewable energy) adopted and implemented with agricultural insurance schemes	As AE and EE through the RCU, IFAD is in charge of the overall coordination of this output and ensuring that the PMU and IFAD country team and AfDB are implementing and reporting the activities as planned under component 2 to GCF. IFAD through its country offices and support PMUs will provide technical support for the implementation of activities financed through IFAD baseline investment earmarked in FP and	AfDB will implement activities cofinanced through ADRIFI and report to IFAD	None except coordination and coherence	WFP will coordinate with IFAD to ensure that the proposed minimum service package of best adaptation activities is bundled with agricultural insurance and support the implementation through the R4	Private actors could be hired by PMUs to provide services and goods for proper implementation of the programme	EEs (countries), represented by their ministry of agriculture and PMUs, are in charge of the implementation of all activities under Output 2.1. and report to IFAD and the regional coordination unit. PMU in each country will sign contract agreements with all services providers extension services for good work and services at activity level	Farmers will support the implementation as recipients of the services and goods
Output 2.2. Diversified livelihood through the promotion of income generating activities powered with renewable energy		None except coordination and coherence	None except coordination and coherence	None	Private actors could be hired by PMUs to provide services and goods for proper implementation of the PROGRAM ME	PMUs representing the EE (countries) are in charge of the implementation and report to IFAD and the regional coordination unit PMU in each country will sign contract	Farmers will support the implementation as recipient of the services and goods

	other adaptation and mitigation activities					agreements with services providers extension services for good work and services at activity level	
Component 3 : Climate Risk Transfer							
Output 3.1. Access to micro insurance expanded to enhance integrated climate risks management	As AE, IFAD is in charge of the overall coordination of this output and will ensure that the PMU and WFP are implementing and reporting the activities as planned to GCF	None except coordination and coherence	None except coordination and coherence	Implementation and reporting on all activities under output 3.1. to the PMUs and PMUs to IFAD using its R4 under the agreement signed with each country. WFP will manage the REPLICA, where possible	Private actors could be hired by PMUs to provide services and goods for proper implementation of the programme WFP will use its long-term agreements for the region with several providers (Inclusive Guarantee, Pula Advisors, IRI, Blue Marble) to procure goods and services	PMUs receive TA from WFP on R4 and report to IFAD on the implementation as per the agreement signed with each country Full involvement of ministries of finance Contract agreement will be signed between the PMU and WFP and WFP will use its long-term agreements for the region with several providers to provide goods and services	Farmers are recipients and sign contracts with insurance companies and participate in the R4 approach.
Output 3.2. Sovereign risk transfer supported and promoted to strengthen integrated climate risks management	As AE, IFAD is in charge of the overall coordination of this output and will ensure that the PMU and ARC/AfDB are implementing and reporting the activities as planned to GCF	AfDB will coordinate with ARC and ensure coherence with ADRIFI on the implementation and complementary between micro and macro insurance	ARC will be in charge of supporting the EEs on the implementation of Output 3.2., in coordination with AfDB, including a technical working group on ARV , capacity-building and adjustment ARC will sign contact agreements for good work and services at activity level	None except coordination and synergies to ensure linkages between the micro and macro insurance	Private actors could be hired by PMUs to provide services and goods for proper implementation of the programme ARC will sign contact agreements for good work and services at activity level	PMUs are supported by ARC and report to IFAD on the implementation as per the agreement signed with each country	Farmers receive the payouts and implement according to the contingency plans.
Programme management and coordination							
Coordination	As AE and EE, IFAD is in charge of the efficient	AfDB with the PMUs are in charge of the coordination	ARC will be in charge of reporting to the RCU, which	ARC will be in charge of reporting to the RCU,	Private actors hired by PMUs will report to	PMU in each country will report to the	During supervision mission, farmer's

	management, of the programme, dissemination of results, and ensuring that the PMU and ARC/AfDB are implementing and reporting the activities as planned to GCF. This will be done through the RCU	and implementation and reporting to IFAD on activities under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 3.2 with ARC	reports to IFAD on the implementation results and dissemination. IFAD will report to GCF	which reports to IFAD on the implementation results and dissemination. IFAD will report to GCF	the PMUs, which report the RCU. RCU then reports to IFAD, and IFAD to GCF	RCU, which reports to IFAD	reports to PMUs/ IFAD country teams on the implementation status, results achieved and needs. The PMUs will report to the RCU and IFAD. IFAD will report to GCF
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The organizational structure provide the flow of funds. At the country level and sub project level,



At the country level and sub project level, Roles and responsibilities are:

Future Phases Stakeholder Engagement Team Member	Responsibilities
GCF National Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for approving the SEP, including the annual budget required for implementation inc consultation with the IFAD

	PMU baseline investment coordinator Responsible for the overall implementation of the SEP and to ensure that grievances are resolved in a timely manner
M&E Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Senior Safeguard Specialist in the implementation of the SEP • Coordinating the E&S focal person s activities on the ground, including regular training and briefings • Hold weekly meetings with E&S focal person to examine the stakeholder engagement/feedback and grievance register records undertaken by the E&S focal person • Provide a weekly summary of feedback and grievances to the Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Lead and Social Team Lead
E&S focal person (Subproject based)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive training once a month on general Project information, engagement skills and techniques, various specialist topics centred on Project key risks and how the Project team plans to manage them • Hold small group meetings in local IPs language to explain printed disclosure materials for people who are not literate or problem in reading/understanding • Receive stakeholder feedback and grievances, and each will maintain a log of meetings held by them • Communicate urgent issues and grievances to the team coordinator in a timely manner

11.2. The Roles and Responsibility of Key different Stakeholders

The Roles and Responsibility of Key different Stakeholders are shown in the table below.

Key Agencies	Responsibilities
GCF Coordinator / National coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Budgeting and Implementation of the SEP throughout project lifecycle • Guiding stakeholder engagement activities for the success of project; • Management of grievances and its resolution as mention in ESMF • Coordination and monitored to the consultants and contractors on SEP activities; • Documentation of the environmental and social performance SEP implementation • Monitoring and Evaluation of the feedback of SEP
Construction Supervision Consultation CSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the SEP activities for the implementation • Supervision and monitoring of Contractor's activities during construction phase.;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and Management of engagement meetings of stakeholders during the construction phase • Facilitate to lodge overall project level grievances.
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of given activities as per stakeholder engagement plan • inform and share the project any issues related to their engagement with stakeholders; • Updates the activities of SEP in every monthly Meeting

12. Estimated Budget

A tentative budget for implementing activities related to Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) over the period of six years (2021 - 2026) that covers the planning and preparation and project implementation phases is provided in the table given below. The budget is included under specific activities related to training, sensitization and awareness under Output 1.1. It will be reviewed every six months.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan Budget (2021 - 2026)

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Months	Total Cost (US\$)	Remarks
Periodic stakeholder consultations	21	400	-	8,400	On average once a quarter for 5 years
Travel expense	49	1,500		73,500	On average once a month for 5 years
Logistic expense	-	-	-	10,000	Lump-sum (around 2,000 US\$ per year for five years)
Exposure visits	7	3,000	-	21,000	Once a year for 5 years
Training and orientations for staff - Communications	7	3,000	-	21,000	Once a year for 6 years
Training and orientations for staff GRM and Grievance committee members	7	500	-	35,000	Once a year for 6 years
Project Information and GRM Centres (Establishment and operations)	-	-	-	5000	One for each four sub-projects
Communication and GRM Materials (FAQs)	-	-	-	12,000	Lump-sum (around 2,000 US\$ per year for six years)
Project website (Development and operations)	-	-	-	5,000	Lump-sum (around 2,000 US\$ per year for five years)
Monitoring and Evaluation, including half-yearly SEP implementation report	6	1,000		6,000	Twice yearly for five years
Total				<i>196,900</i>	

Stakeholder Engagement Register

COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION
Burkina Faso	Mr. Touré Adama	Director of Policy Formulation	General Directorate of Sector Studies and Statistics (DGESS) of the MAAH
Burkina Faso	Ms. Dao Compaoré Agnès,	Programme Officer	General Directorate of Cooperation (DGCOOP), Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development
Burkina Faso	Local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions were met around focus groups and meetings	Community leader and farmers	///Community Name
Burkina Faso	Issaka Ouedraogo	NDA and the GCF national Committee	Ministry of Environemnt and Sustainable Development
Mali	Mr Cisse	National Direction for Agriculture (DNA)	
Mali	Mr Camara		National Direction for Animal Productions and Industries (DNPIA) of the Livestock Ministry
Mali	Mr Famory		Ministry of Energy (AMADER, ANADEB, AER)
Mali			Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (AEDD)
Mali			Ministry of Finance
Mali	local communities including community leaders	Community leader and local communities	///Community Name

COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION
Mali	Boureima Carama	NDA and collaborators	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Chad	Mr. Koko Wakdet		MPIEA
Chad	Mr. Kampété Abdoulaye		MPIEA
Chad	Mr. Rakidjim Nanatengar		MPIEA
Chad	Ms. Gongnet Gnifienet		MEPD
Chad	Ms. Reinta Natebaye		MEP
Chad	Mr. Abakar Ramadan		MEA
Chad	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Nadif		MEPA
Chad	Mr. Soumaine Albachar		CNCPRT
Chad	Ms. Mariam Titimbaye		CELIAF
NDA	AHMAT DJAAMALADINE MAHAMAT	NDA	Ministry of Enviroment
Mauritania	Sylli Gandega	IFAD focal point in Mauritania	IFAD
Mauritania	Coquein Mejdoub,	Deputy Director of Resource Mobilization and Coordination of External Aid	Ministry of Economy and Finance (DA / DMBRCR / DGIPCE / MEF);

COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION
Mauritania	Mohamed Saleck Ould Hmeida	Deputy Director of strategies, cooperation and monitoring-evaluation	Ministry of Agriculture (DA / DSCSE / MA);
Mauritania	Isselmou Ould Abdatt	Deputy Director of Planning Cooperation and Monitoring-Evaluation,	Ministry of Livestock (DA / DPCSE / ME);
Mauritania	Ahmed Ould Amar,	Coordinator	PASK II and PRODEFI
Mauritania	Abdelkader Mohamed Saleck,	Coordinator	PRODEFI
NDA	El Wavi Sidi mohamed	NDA and collaborators	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Niger	Mr. Abdou Chaibou	Director of Studies and Programming	, MAG / EL, Head of Government Mission
Niger	Mr. Assadeck Mohamed	Senior National Technical Assistant in political dialogue	CENAT / ProDAF
Niger	Mr. Chaibou Magagi	Senior National Technical Assistant in Financial Consolidation	CENAT / ProDAF
Niger	Mr. Yacouba Seybou	Director	Sustainable Land Management Department
Niger	Mr. Amadou Bachir	Head of Division	HC3N
Niger	Mr. Moussa Mai Moussa	Head of Division	DP / DGPD
Niger	Mr. Issa Mano		DGA / DPPV / MAG / EL
Niger	Mr. Alyou Abdou Ali	Head of Division	DSI / MP
Niger	Mr. Salifou Maman Bassirou		DEP / MESUD,

COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION
Niger	Mr. Boukari Chouidi		DGPIA
Niger	Ms. Ali Rahila,		DGGR / MAG / EL
Niger	M. Oumarou Ibrahim	Monitoring and evaluation	RECA.
Niger	The mission met local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions around focus groups and meetings to discuss needs	Community leader and local communities	///Community Name
Dr. Kamaye Maâzou	NDA	Cabinet of the Prime Minister	Prime Minister Office
Senegal	Cheikh Ndiaye Anpej		MAER
Senegal	Saliou Fall	Agriculture Branch	MAER
Senegal	Mouhamadou Sene,		Ministry of Youth, Employment and Citizen Construction
Senegal	Métaké Sagna,	National Planning Directorate	DGPPE
Senegal	Boubacar Diallo		Budget Programming Branch
Senegal	Abdoulaye Diouf		Directorate for Cooperation and External Financing;
Senegal	Seyni Dio		Directorate for Cooperation and External Financing;
Senegal	Tanor Meissa Dieng,		

COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION
Senegal	Babacar Ndiaye		ANIDA
Senegal	Khady Drama		DAPSA
Senegal	Alioune Babacar Dion gue.	Youth Council	CNCR
Senegal	Dr. Abba Leye,		Livestock Directorate
Senegal	The mission met local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions around focus groups and meetings to discuss needs		
Senegal	Madeleine Sarr and collaborators	NDA- GCF committee	Ministry of Environment
The Gambia	M. Momodou L. Gassama	Coordinator	NEMA
The Gambia	M. Abdoulie Touray	M&E Officer	CPCU
The Gambia	M. Bakary Jammeh	Knowledge Management Officer	NEMA
The Gambia	M. Kebba Manka,	Water Management Specialist	NEMA
The Gambia	M. Saikou Sanyang	Director General	DoA
The Gambia	The mission met local communities including community leaders in the targeted regions around focus groups and meetings to discuss needs.		

COUNTRY	NAME	DESIGNATION	INSTITUTION
The Gambia	Mr Bai Madi Ceesay	GCF NDA and national committee	Ministry of Economic affairs and Finance

