



Greening Agricultural Banks & the Financial Sector to Foster
Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in
the Green Great Wall (GGW) countries - Phase I

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Final Version October 2021

IGREENFIN I - Multi-Country - Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal
GCF Regional Support Program: Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
1. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS	5
<i>a. Methodology</i>	5
<i>b. Affected parties</i>	6
<i>c. Other interested parties</i>	6
<i>d. Stakeholder analysis</i>	6
<i>d. ESS (where applicable)</i>	10
2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM	10
<i>a. Summary of consultations during programme preparation</i>	10
<i>b. Summary of consultations with other stakeholders</i>	22
<i>c. Planned additional consultations</i>	28
3. REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAM CONSULTATIONS	28
<i>a. Stakeholder Analysis</i>	28
<i>b. Consultation Process</i>	29
<i>c. Responses to questionnaire and feedback</i>	30
<i>d. Consultation plan</i>	30
4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN	31
<i>a. Stakeholder engagement strategy</i>	31
<i>b. Key standards and legislation</i>	34
<i>c. Covid-19 implications and considerations for stakeholder engagements</i>	35
5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN AT IMPLEMENTATION STAGE	43
<i>a. Objectives of the SCEP</i>	43
6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	47
7. ESTIMATED BUDGET	47
Annex 1-a: Lists of participants – PAFA (Burkina Faso)	49
Annex 1-b: Lists of participants – AESP (Cote d'Ivoire)	52
Annex 1-c: Lists of participants – AFFORD (Ghana)	56
Annex 1-d: Lists of participants – AGRI JEUNES (Senegal)	57
Annex 2 - Grievance Redress Mechanism	59

INTRODUCTION

1. The 11 countries¹ of the Great Green Wall (GGW), Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire² are amongst the world's poorest and most fragile countries to climate change. They rank at the bottom of the Human Development Index in 2020³ and a large majority of the population lacks access to basic services such as health care, education and natural resources, food insecurity which lead to youth migration and insecurity. Agriculture, livestock and forestry activities are the foundations of their economies and more than 70 percent of rural communities in the targeted countries depend directly on rainfed agriculture (crops, livestock, fishery and forestry)⁴. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and energy sectors are responsible for just under a quarter of anthropogenic GHG emissions mainly from deforestation and agricultural emissions from livestock, soil and nutrient management⁵. The agricultural sector is extremely vulnerable to climate change and climate variability because of these countries' geographical location and their socioeconomic and technological characteristics⁶. Over recent decades, climate change has increased the frequency and intensity and duration of droughts, floods, aggravated water stress and soil erosion, leading to a decrease in agricultural productivity and food insecurity.⁷ Climate change and adverse weather are involved in the numerous shocks (desertification, loss of assets and disability for rural communities, crop losses, disruption of production, food price) that push small holder farmers into poverty⁸.
2. Precipitation will continue to decrease, as temperatures are expected to increase between 1 and 1.72°C for the period 2031-2050 compared to the reference period 1986-2005⁹. Under such climate scenarios, agricultural production is expected to drop by at least 20 percent, which will also reduce food availability and income from agricultural products¹⁰. The climate models of the IFAD Climate Adaptation in Rural Development Assessment Tool¹¹ indicate that production in the targeted countries on average of millet is predicted to decrease by 10 percent; groundnut, 11 percent, and rice, 7.82 percent over the next 20 years¹². While the potential losses caused by climate change will directly affect producers, most of whom operate as, climate hazards would also increase food security. This will have negative impacts on the millions of people including family businesses and mostly at subsistence levels who already experience high levels of food insecurity and poverty in general and the degree of dependence on grain imports, which has already been rising over the past three decades¹³ in these countries. Climate change has far-reaching implications for national and regional economic, political and social stability and security and the environment in the GGW area, which will increasingly transcend the capacity of each country to manage alone¹⁴ and require a regional approach regional, multi-actors approach (including governments, private sectors investors, banks, project developers, producers and technical institutions, international organizations institutions).
3. In 2018, the government of Niger became the first country of the Great Green Wall Initiative to request to IFAD to develop an "Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture". In November 2019, The SAP012 IFAD-Niger project "Inclusive Green Financing for Climate Resilient and Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture" (IGREENFIN) – IFAD climate brand was approved during the GCF Board #24. The main objective of IGREENFIN is to build and scale up the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers' organizations (FOs), cooperatives and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Niger. The project will achieve these objectives by removing key barriers to accessing financial and non-financial services that support farmers in adopting and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation best practices and solutions. It will further contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from sustainable forest management, land and energy use within selected agricultural value chains

¹ Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan

² FAO, 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/3/ca8011en/ca8011en.pdf>)

³ UNDP, 2020 Human Development Report (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/latest-human-development-index-ranking>)

⁴ FAO, 2016- <http://www.fao.org/3/BO092E/BO092E.pdf>

⁵ IPCC, ch.5 Food Security (<https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/chapter-5/>)

⁶ OECD, 2020 (<https://www.oecd.org/swac/publications/47234320>)

⁷ Climate Change in Africa | African Development Bank - Building today, a better Africa tomorrow (afdb.org)

⁸ IPCC, ch.5 Food Security (<https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/chapter-5/>)

⁹ Climate Analytics, 2019

¹⁰ (CARD, 2020, The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies,2021)

¹¹ [Climate Adaptation in Rural Development \(CARD\) Assessment Tool \(ifad.org\)](http://www.ifad.org)

¹³ Climate Change in Africa | African Development Bank - Building today, a better Africa tomorrow (afdb.org)

¹⁴ <https://www.greatgreenwall.org/about-great-green-wall>

through water mobilization, processing, packaging etc. and the promotion of renewable energy technologies (RETs).

4. Early 2020, five West African Countries (Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal, as well as Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana) with similar development challenges as Niger requested IFAD's support to replicate the IGREENFIN project approved by the GCF during its board 24, in November 2019. This first phase of a regional approach financed by IFAD led to a preliminary regional concept note (CN), and initial annexes (Feasibility studies, Gender Assessment, Preliminary ESMF) submitted in July 2020 to the GCF. After the first review of the CN, and following the virtual Ministerial Conference on the Great Green Wall of 7 September 2020, it was suggested to expand the geographical scope to all countries of the GGW given the high political agenda of the GGW while maintaining Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana which have initially engaged in replicating the IGREENFIN Approach. In coordination with UNCCD and the GCF, IFAD reached out to all the GGW countries to assess their interest in participating in the IGREENFIN Program and supporting the elaboration of the GCF GGW UP which will include two countries non GGW (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana).
5. To ensure that the programme benefits can be accessed by all smallholder farmers' vulnerable groups, the Stakeholder consultation Engagement Plan has been designed to ensure that all consultations are inclusive and accessible. Grievance Redress committees will be established to address any project related complaints.
6. **Project objective.** The main objective of IGREENFIN is to build and scale up the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers' organizations (FOs), cooperatives and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal. The programme will achieve these objectives by removing key barriers to accessing financial and non-financial services that support farmers in adopting and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation best practices and solutions. It will further contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from sustainable forest management, land and energy use within selected agricultural value chains through water mobilization, processing, packaging etc. and the promotion of renewable energy technologies (RETs). IGREENFIN I contains three components :
7. **Component 1: Green Business Financing Facility** – will be established to provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices for green businesses within the selected agricultural value chains in each target country (refer to Section B.1, Table 8). Operated by local national agricultural banks (LNABs) – the Agricultural Bank of Burkina Faso, the National Investment Bank of Côte d'Ivoire, the ARB Apex Bank Limited of Ghana, the Agricultural Bank of Mali and the Agricultural Bank of Senegal – the facility will offer special lines of financing for green business projects prepared by farmer's organizations (FOs), women and youth organizations, cooperatives and MSMEs (including agribusiness dealers and solar operators). The proposed investment criteria and list of specific eligible green business projects are presented in Annex 21 - Operations Manual. This component will contribute simultaneously to pillar 1 (Investment in small and medium-sized farms and strengthening of value chains, local markets and organization of exports) and pillar 4 (Favourable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security) of the Great Green Wall Accelerator. In this funding proposal, the term "**green business**" refers to investments in the selected agricultural value chains that promote climate resilient, low carbon practices in line with the GGWI objectives and the target countries' climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda.
8. **Component 2: Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)** – will be created to address capacity, knowledge and policy gaps hindering the uptake of green business projects in the selected countries. It will target LNABs, central banks and clients (FOs, MSMEs and cooperatives), with a special emphasis on women and youth. The TAF will provide support for specific technical assistance to the following Direct Access Entities: i) the Agricultural Bank of Senegal, which is to serve as a GCF accredited pilot NEE for the other targeted agricultural banks; ii) Attijariwafa Bank (an accredited commercial bank), whose role will be to crowd in additional financing as a strategic partner of the selected LNABs, and iii) the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), a strategic IGREENFIN I partner that is to perform activities 2.1.1 and 2.1.8 with all selected countries and activity 3.2 with IFAD. The TAF will provide necessary technical assistance and policy and regulatory support to the Central Bank of the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) for Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal, and the Central Bank of Ghana on the creation of an enabling environment for financing the uptake of green business projects (refer to section B.2

for the theory of change). This component will contribute to pillar 2 (Sustainable management of ecosystems and land restoration), pillar 3 (Climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy) and pillar 5 (Capacity-building) of the Great Green Wall Accelerator.

9. **Component 3: GGW Regional Support Programme** - This component will increase the collective impacts of the individual GCF projects and programmes (including IGREENFIN I and II) through two outputs: i) **Output 3.1.** Enhanced knowledge management and exchanges to accelerate the uptake of good practices, increase learning and inform policy and investments across GCF and other projects, and ii) **Output 3.2.** Innovation and digital transformation technologies are mapped and a digital and innovation ecosystem built **Programme beneficiaries:** The programme will directly benefit 378,600 smallholder farmers organized around FOs, cooperatives, women and youth organization, MSMEs and indirectly, over 2,494,000 people, of which 50 per cent will be women, 50 per cent men, by increasing their climate resilience through affordable, long-term loans.
10. The overall objective of this SCEP is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation, throughout the entire project cycle. The SCEP outlines the ways in which the project team will communicate with stakeholders, in particular smallholder farmers that are vulnerable to climate change, including persons with disabilities, women, the poorest of the poor, persons in remote areas, and historically underserved traditional local communities and extremely vulnerable to climate change. For the purpose of this SCEP, 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 (those funded through the banks /financing institutions); and may have an interest in the Programme ('interested parties' The SCEP includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, offer insights about project design and potential project risks, or make complaints about project and any activities related to the project.
11. The involvement of the local population is essential to the success of the project in order to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities and to minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to the proposed project activities. In the context of climate change, broad, culturally appropriate, and adapted awareness raising activities are particularly important to properly sensitize the communities to the risks related to climate change impacts
12. The Stakeholder consultations and Engagement Plan (SCEP) also outlines the different measures that the IFAD and its implementing partners in the IGREENFIN I Programme and the Regional Support Program undertook to discuss the design and the implementation processes to ensure the effective participation of key project stakeholders, including both men and women and those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable stakeholders. The SCEP aims to catalyse and organize stakeholder engagement and assure that it effectively takes place in line with IFAD's Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) and full participation of other organizations (FAO, UNCCD, UNEP...) under the regional support program. It aims to ensure that IFAD and its implementing partners provide timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information and consult with all relevant stakeholders in a culturally sensitive manner in the (5) five selected countries. The SCEP level of detail is informed by scale and scope of the project, numbers of stakeholders involved, and potential risks and impacts present.

1. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

13. 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 Project (also known as 'affected parties'); and
 - may have an interest in the Programme ('interested parties'). They include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Programme's outcomes in any way.
14. Cooperation and negotiation with the stakeholders throughout IGREENFIN 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. 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 Project 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.

a. Methodology

15. In order to meet best practice approaches, the programme will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement, while tailoring the engagement to comply with government parameters on social distancing and related COVID-19 requirements during the entire design process of IGREENFIN I:
- Openness and life-cycle approach*: public consultations for the programme will be arranged during the whole life-cycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation;
 - Informed participation and feedback*: information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for communicating stakeholders' feedback, for analysing and addressing comments and concerns;
 - Inclusiveness and sensitivity*: 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, ensuring consideration of cultural sensitivities, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and literacy levels. 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, persons with disabilities, the elderly, illiterate persons, and the cultural sensitivities of diverse ethnic groups.
 - Flexibility*: if social distancing inhibits traditional forms of engagement, the methodology should adapt to other forms of engagement, including various forms of internet, telephone, postal or other means of communication.
16. For the purpose of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the proposed programme can be divided into the following core categories:
- Affected Parties** – persons, groups and other entities within the Programme areas area of Influence (PAI) that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures;
 - Other Interested Parties** – individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Programme but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way; and

- **Vulnerable Groups** – persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project(s) as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project. Vulnerable status may stem from an individual's or group's race, national, ethnic or social origin, colour, gender, gender orientation, sexual identity, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, age, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.

b. Affected parties

17. Affected parties include local communities, community members and other parties that may be subject to direct impacts from the Project. Specifically, the following individuals and groups fall within this category:
- a) Learners/students and Parents, in particular female-headed households and households headed by persons with disabilities and/or households with students with disabilities.
 - b) Teachers, school administration, and related school staff
 - c) Parents, Students and Teacher Associations (PSTAs)
 - d) National and local level educational and technology institutions involved with establishing the educational curriculum and related matters for the project
 - e) Local government officials i.e DEOs and District Inspectors of Schools (DISs)
 - f) Local administration/government officials
 - g) Local religious leaders/local religious organizations
 - h) People involved in project-supported activities
 - i) Local community leaders, including chiefs, headmen and headwomen, especially those representing Vulnerable and marginalized groups.
 - j) Refugees, internally displaced persons and members of vulnerable groups, in particular historically underserved traditional local communities
 - k) Labour groups, including those representing the rights and interests of teachers and related school/educational staff, as well as labour groups representing the interests of workers who would be involved in installation or provision of goods, materials, and services to the project
 - l) Development partners

c. Other interested parties

18. The projects' stakeholders also include parties other than the directly affected communities, including:
- Small holder farmers
 - MSMEs
 - Youth and women
 - Local and international nongovernmental organizations/civil society organizations, including children's advocacy, disabilities advocacy, and education advocacy groups
 - Researchers institutions
 - Academia
 - Investors
 - Insurers
 - Private Sector (industries/industrialists)
 - Regional institutions and international organizations

d. Stakeholder analysis

19. The stakeholder analysis developed is as shown in Table 1 below. Each stakeholder is described in terms of their interest in the project, the ways in which these stakeholders may influence the project's outcomes and how they might be impacted by project activities, positively or negatively. The analysis also provided first suggestions for stakeholder engagement. The stakeholder analysis describes stakeholders at relevant geographical scales (national, regional and local) and covers

government, private sector and civil society organisations relevant to the programme activities as well as social groups that are not formally organized.

Table 1: Stakeholder analysis

Interest and Influence on Project	Mandate Function	Example stakeholder	Impact
High interest and High influence	Engaged through the PMU or RCU on all project subprojects. Quarterly consultation meetings Steering committee Monitoring and Reporting activities Collaborative supervision missions Sharing of progress reports Maintain contact list of all key institutions and individuals. Project execution including trainings	Ministry of economy and Finance, Programme country agricultural banks, MFIs, Cooperatives, farmer organisations Ministry of Agriculture, great green wall initiative participants, international organisations working in the intervention areas.	The ministry of economy and finance are executing agencies while the financial institutions including the banks and MFIs are the implementing agencies. They will ensure full implementation of project activities including against set safeguards.
High Influence and Low interest	Engaged through regular information meeting. Engaged through sharing of programme information every six months. Consultative meetings at least once a year Regular contact with individuals in the group as well as an updated contact list Monitor their activities and collaborate as necessary	Other government ministries. Civil society	Other government ministries for example ministry of water and energy may be involved in water and energy projects and policies as well as setting up of boreholes and minigrids.
Low Influence and High Interest	Regular consultative meetings at least once a year Sharing of project information through progress reports include report of planned work.	Civil society organisations in the region, Local government focal points, Community based organisations in the intervention areas, private sector institutions including insurers.	Organisations working in the climate and adaptation projects may be interested in the project outcomes including producing opportunities for collaboration.
Low interest and Low influence	Sharing project information on demand	TBA	TBA

20. The first phase of IGREENFIN will be implemented in five West-African countries, Burkina-Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal. There are key stakeholders at local, national and regional levels who have to be engaged for a better adoption of the results. The table below organizes the stakeholders based on three criteria: their position/role, their interest in the project and their relative influence on the project or within the community.

Table 2: List of stakeholders (the specific list of stakeholders from baseline projects will also be considered)

Stakeholder	Topics of engagement	Responsible party	Form and frequency of engagement
Ministry of Economy and Finance (Republic of Burkina Faso, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Ghana)	Execution of project and coordinating between the implementing and executing agencies	Ministry of economy and Finance	Steering committee meetings Quarterly, continuous
Agricultural Bank of Burkina Faso Agricultural Bank of Mali Agricultural Bank of Niger National Investment Bank of Côte d'Ivoire ARB Apex Bank Limited of Ghana	Execution of project (setting up green credit lines/products)	PMU	Technical assistance trainings Steering committee meetings Products design meetings Project selection/approval process
Ministry of Agriculture in (Republic of Burkina Faso, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Ghana)	Implementation of project	PMU	Quarterly through the progress reports and consultative meetings
Finance system actors: Central banks, insurances and regulators in each programme country	Project training and technical capacity	PMU	Technical capacity and business development trainings, round table and events Semi-annual/As necessary
Attijariwafa bank, AfDB , Islamic Development Bank	Cofinancing and strategic partnership to crowd in resources	PMU	Strategic partnership and cofinancing
Farmer organisations	Sub Project implementation	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Cooperatives	Sub Project implementation	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	Sub Project implementation	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Women and youth organisations	Sub Project implementation	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Renewable Energy Technologies Operators	Sub Project implementation	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous

Great Green Wall Initiative participants	Consultation, Knowledge sharing	RCU	Round table meetings, webinars, conferences Annual
GCF IFAD umbrella programme (IFAD, EU, WB, UNDP, FAO)	Knowledge sharing, creation of synergies	RCU	Round table Annual

21. This list, similarly to the SCEP, needs to be dynamic and updated throughout the Programme for the different countries, because new stakeholders will get involved or current ones will have a different interest in the initiatives.
22. The power interest grid below (Figure 1) shows the stakeholders according to their power over the Programme and their interest in it. Their positions on the grid will determine how to engage with them. For instance, National Executing Entities such as the Ministries of Economy and Finance have high power and are highly interested in the Programme. They should therefore be managed closely, by fully engaging them and keeping them satisfied. Beneficiaries however, are highly interested in the Programme, but do not have a lot of power. They should be kept informed throughout the process as the primary beneficiaries. They can also help to refine the design and confirm whether the services developed answer to their needs. Sectorial Ministries have medium power over the Programme and more of a low interest, above all if they are not directly involved in the implementation. They can be part of the programme national steering committee to provide general guidance for the implementation. Regional institutions are included for their role as regulatory authorities for banks. General information about the Programme and the nature of the financial products that will be offered will be given to them.

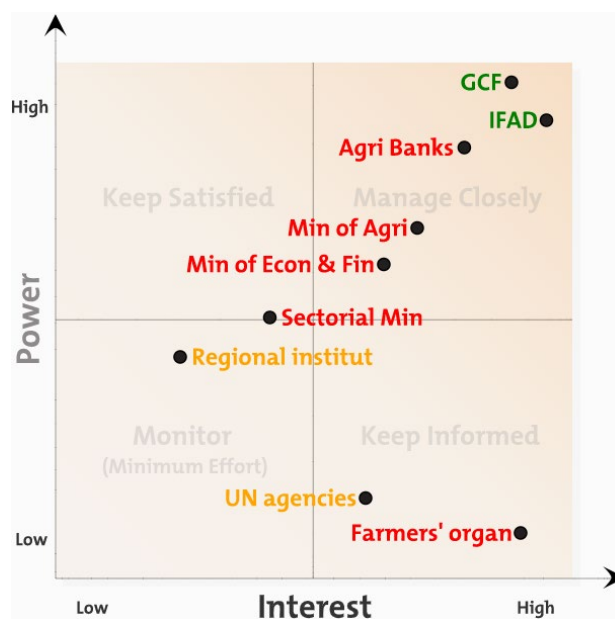


Figure 1: Power/interest grid

As part of the stakeholder analysis, the project design team created a power/interest grid to visualize the power that stakeholders have over the programme and their level of interest in it. Stakeholders in green are directly involved in the programme but not from a specific country. Stakeholders in red are national entities or beneficiaries from a country. Stakeholders external to the programme are in orange. (Source: Programme design team)

d. ESS (where applicable)

23. Where the SCEP and VGMP are used to address Vulnerable and marginalized Groups (VMGs/IPs), the SCEP will be prepared in a manner consistent with the ESS 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 the VMGs s 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 will be culturally appropriate and accessible for IPs, taking into account their customary dispute settlement mechanism.

2. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

a. Summary of consultations during programme preparation

24. Comprehensive consultations have been conducted in each country during IFAD baseline investment design. The need for climate finance has been identified during these first initial missions on the ground using IFAD targeting strategy. Additional consultations have been conducted during the COVID period (on site and virtual).
25. The consultations started from May 2019 to September 2021 with the first IFAD design projects. The table below presents the IFAD baseline investments and the additionally of the proposed programme
26. For the consultation process of the IGREENFIN I programme, IFAD baseline investments served as an entry point and a source of lessons learned to maximize the impacts of this additional climate financing on a larger number of beneficiaries. These consultations started during the design of the five baseline investments which are the anchor of the IGREENFIN in each country.
27. **The target areas of the GCF programme** in the five selected countries were identified and defined during the IFAD baseline investments design process. IFAD and the government of each selected countries organized two to three missions including virtual consultations. IFAD teams met with stakeholders at national and local levels including the smallholder farmers and actors of the various value chains to discuss needs and opportunities in IFAD projects and on green finance. The consultation process led to the design of IFAD baseline projects of which four out of the five are already approved by the IFAD board and one under finalization. These consultations processes outcomes defined the criteria for selecting the target areas and the need for additional climate finance to support the rural finance component and stimulate the creation of a market for green agriculture projects in the region.
28. The main social , economic and climate selection criteria were: i) poverty level 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 with key prioritized climate resilient agricultural value chains and vi) possibility of creating synergies with other donor-supported programmes (IFAD main baseline investments, GGW national agencies projects; FAO and other relevant UN agencies projects). These targeted regions have a range of ecosystems and agricultural zones, such as savannahs, tropical forests and semi-arid regions.
29. **The site selection methodology** consisted of the following steps (1) determining site selection criteria- previously established by IFAD in each country strategies (2) develop list of candidate sites and supporting information in each country and included in countries national plans, adaptation plans and agricultural sector plan ; (3) apply site selection filter using the social, economic, (poverty level and remoteness; food insecurity and nutrition , rural gender disparities and youth unemployment; absence or lack of rural infrastructure including energy access; opportunities for job creation both for youth and women with key prioritized climate resilient agricultural value chains) and climate criteria's (climate vulnerability and natural hazards risks) (4) site visit during IFAD design baseline missions; (5) select candidate site(s) via team discussion and consultation with the governments

30. Table 2: IFAD baseline investments and IGREENFIN added value

	Project name		Beneficiaries
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		Interventions areas for both IFAD baseline investments and IGREENFIN I	Additionally of IGREENFIN I	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
IFAD baseline investments (Country)	Agricultural Value Chains Support Project (PAFA)- <i>Burkina</i>	Boucle du Mouhoun, Haut Bassin, Cascades	IGREENFIN I Introduces innovative business models to improve risk-return profile of baseline projects, makes available much needed, concessional capital and crowd in private sector capital, while also providing Technical Assistance for subproject preparation, incentivize beneficiaries to adopt best adaptation and mitigation practices and technologies, capacity building and reporting & monitoring of GHG emissions, .	80,000	330,000
	Agricultural Emergency Support Project (AESP) – Cote d'Ivoire	Bagoue, Poro, Tchologo, Hambol and Gbeke Tonpki, Kabadougou, Folon, Bafing, du Worodougou and Bere		53,600	294,800
	Affordable Agricultural Financing for Resilient Rural Development Project (AFFORD) - Ghana	Northern, Savannah and North-east Regions, Bono, Bono East and Ahafo Regions		155,000	930,000

31. **Approach** : The main objective of this approach of information, communication and participation of stakeholders was to create a climate of mutually beneficial exchanges, favourable to an open dialogue with the aim of: (i) ownership of the project by beneficiaries at the stage of preparation and planning; (ii) the consideration of the concerns of all stakeholders including vulnerable populations (women, youth, children, etc.) in the design and implementation of the project; (iii) exchanges on financing and project sustainability; (iv) identification of environmental and social impacts and risks and appropriate mitigation, compensation and environmental and social

cooperation. The consultative process comprises of field visits, interviews, and virtual consultations.

Table 3: Consultations process at IFAD baseline investments level

Country	National level	Field – Visits
Burkina Faso - PAFA	Meetings in Ouagadougou (the capital) with key sectors ministries, banking system, donors, NGOs and the private sectors	Meetings in the following targeted areas: Boucle du Mouhoun, Haut Bassin, Cascades
Cote d'Ivoire - AESP	Meetings in Abidjan (capital) with key sectors ministries, banking system, donors, NGOs and the private sectors	Meetings in the following targeted areas: Bagoue, Poro, Tchologo, Hambol and Gbeke Tonpki, Kabadougou, Folon, Bafing, du Worodougou and Bere
Ghana – AAFORD/PROSPER	Meetings in Accra (capital) with key sectors ministries, banking system, donors, NGOs and the private sectors	Meetings in the following targeted areas: Northern, Savannah and North-east Regions, Bono, Bono East and Ahafo Regions
Mali - INCLUSIF	Meetings in Bamako (capital) with key sectors ministries, banking system, donors, NGOs and the private sectors	Meetings in the following targeted areas: Kayes, Segou, Koulikoro, Sikasso
Senegal - AGRIJEUNES	Meetings in Dakar (the capital) with key sectors ministries, banking system, donors, NGOs and the private sectors	Meetings in the following targeted areas: Louga, Thiès, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor

➤ Consultation process in Burkina Faso

32. The baseline project in Burkina Faso, PAFA's objective is to contribute to poverty reduction and stimulate economic growth in the Cascades, Hauts-Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun and Sud-Ouest regions. It aims to sustainably improve food security and income of the farmers involved in the production and value-addition within the targeted value chains. Beneficiaries are smallholders' farmers working in the targeted agricultural sectors (rice, vegetables, sesame and niebe) and their grassroots farmers' organization, agripreneurs on the value chains. Women and youth are prioritized, in order to strengthen their economic empowerment and their participation in decision-making processes. IGREENFIN I's additionality will be to introduce innovative business models to improve risk-return profile of projects. Makes available much needed, concessional capital, while also providing technical assistance for project preparation, capacity building and reporting & monitoring of GHG emissions.
33. Consultations with key stakeholders were organized at the national, regional and local levels to ensure a participative and iterative process where all beneficiaries, above all the most vulnerable, have a say in the activities that should improve their wellbeing.
34. The first consultations processes for the new PAFA began in late 2018 in Ouagadougou with the IFAD country director. A mission of three weeks was then organised from February 17th 2019 to March 3rd 2019 to start the concept note. In June 2019, representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture (DGP15, DGE16), Finance, Environment, and the National Authority of the Green Climate Fund, the representatives of the agricultural banks and MFIs met with the formulation mission at the national level. In addition, in the intervention areas, a delegation from

¹⁵ Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Entreprenariat Rural

¹⁶ Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles

MAAH¹⁷ and MINEFED¹⁸ joined the formulation mission. The regions visited were Boucle du Mouhoun, Haut Bassin, and Cascades.

35. The mission organized focus groups, direct interviews and open discussions with the smallholder farmers, representatives of the cooperatives, MSMEs that are engaged in the key value chains such as groundnuts, millet, NTFP, horticulture, livestock.
36. The DRAAH¹⁹ held consultation workshops in the three intervention regions, bringing together regional and provincial agricultural, livestock, water, and environmental services, as well as CRAs²⁰ and major farmers' groups from the targeted sectors, CREERs²¹, MERs²², MFIs, research institutes and projects in order to collect the main constraints of these sectors and the needs expressed.
37. Complementary interviews with producers, their organizations and inter-professional organizations, companies, processors and traders, projects and NGOs working in these sectors (IUCN: Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature), in the field of hydro-agricultural development or in support of the private sector, made it possible to highlight the priority needs of the populations.

Key main findings of the consultations

38. Some of the concerns and risks about the project expressed by the beneficiaries were:
- Endangering living spaces and protected areas recognized nationally and internationally
 - Degradation of natural resources
 - Access to inputs and equipment to maintain and improve their productivity
 - Conflicts caused by extensive water usage between local communities
 - Extension of agricultural areas on the transhumance corridors, pastoral enclaves and access to water points for transhumant cattle
 - Increase of frequency of extreme weather events (droughts, floods, ...)
 - The need for additional financing particularly in a context of changing climate led to the conversation and verification of the activities' compatibility with the various sectoral policies and the GCF
 - High interest rate and short term period for the repayment of loans
 - Absence of a regional support program for GCF funded projects and to strengthen institutional capacity on reporting, generating and sharing innovative solutions and knowledge, and increase private sector financial participation in green agriculture projects.
 - Women and youth not fully integrated into the projects and lack access to resources and participation to decision making processes
 - Lack of basic social services
 - Need for more financing in agriculture particularly for youth and women
39. These feedbacks were taken into consideration to address issues raised in the finalization of the project design, with appropriate mitigation and improvement measures. The ones discussed and approved during public consultations were: mapping of water sources and needs in order to better manage it in areas where the risk of conflict is high and promote economic water management practices (drip irrigation, training...); studies on land use in the intervention area and setting up of irrigated areas management committees; agroforestry and shade nets practices for horticulture, introduction of new and improved varieties adapted to climate change; seasonal climatic information

¹⁷ Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques

¹⁸ Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du développement

¹⁹ Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques

²⁰ Chambre Régionale de l'Agriculture

²¹ Centre de Ressources en Entrepreneuriat Rural

²² Microentreprise rurale

for producers. The Design Team then reported to stakeholders to validate the conclusions, refine proposed approaches and mitigation measures before implementing them.

40. The full lists of attendance of the PAFA consultation and IGREENFIN additional finance are in the Annex 1-a.

➤ **Consultation process in Côte d'Ivoire**

41. The overall goal of the AESP is to support the Government in providing emergency support to worst affected smallholders. The three main value chains targeted are rice, maize and vegetables, selected for their strategic importance for food security and nutrition. In addition, livestock (poultry and small ruminants) and fishery value chains will be supported to help increase incomes and diversify food and nutrition sources for targeted households. The AESP works in the Northern and Central regions (Bagoué, Poro, tchologo, Hambol and Gbêkê) targeting 20,000 worst affected rural households, and in the Western regions (Tonpki, Kabadougou, Folon, Bafing) supporting 7,249 worst affected smallholders. In total, AESP will target 53,600 direct beneficiaries representing 294,800 indirect beneficiaries. Youth aged between 18 and 35 years will account for 30% of beneficiaries. Women, including female heads of households and young mothers will account for 50% of beneficiaries. IGREENFIN I's additionality will be to introduce innovative business models to improve risk-return profile of projects. It will make available much needed, concessional capital, while also providing technical assistance for project preparation, capacity building and reporting & monitoring of GHG emissions.
42. Public consultations during the preparation of the project, were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the GCF and IFAD (*see in Annex 1-b a list of people/ institutions consulted*).
43. The Government of Cote d'Ivoire and EPSILON INNOVATION GROUP conducted two stakeholder consultations from 3 – 7 April 2019, and 19 November to 3 December, 2019 and a field mission for data collection and consultations in the selected villages of the central region, from 02 – 18, February 2020. From February to July various consultations took place on site and virtually with IFAD design team and others partners to finalize the design proposal.
44. In the first mission (3 – 7 April 2019), stakeholder consultation was conducted with the beneficiaries of the adaptation project to discuss their concerns and challenges so that they could devise the best adaptation project activities. In this mission, consultative meetings were conducted with respective ministries at their offices mainly agriculture, environment, forestry and energy, the financial sector including the MFIs and then an in depth presentation and discussion were conducted that included concerned technical ministries regional representatives, farmer organizations, and local authorities.
45. In the second mission (19 November to 3 December, 2019), more focused stakeholder consultation and capacity building activities were conducted with national and local government, administrative and regional authorities, non-governmental institutions, local communities, private actors along the various agricultural value chains etc.
46. A field mission (02 – 18, February 2020) was conducted in the three regions of the Bandama Watershed with high potential for the implementation of climate change adaptation. In the targeted regions, thirteen villages were consulted. During these series of consultations, the vulnerability element was taken into account with 450 farmers surveyed and interviewed, of which about 40% were women.

Key main findings of the consultations

47. The main concerns and expectations of the participants were :
- Access to inputs and equipment to maintain and improve their productivity
 - Lack of knowledge in climate resilient production techniques to face climate change phenomenon and protect the environment

- Lack of basic social services
- Accurate Information about the weather to align their cropping calendars
- Access to markets to sell their products to local and external clientele
- Deforestation and degradation of natural resources
Increased climate events (droughts, intense rain, wild fires ...)
- Financial products taking into account COVID-19's impacts on their exploitation, with low interest rates, allowing them to invest and develop their businesses
- Exclusion of Youth and Women from agricultural investments
- No access to land and financing particularly for youth and women
- When financing is available , interest are extremely high
- Access to market is a challenge particularly during the COVID -19 period
- Drop in income because of COVID -19 restrictions

48. The project was designed based on these needs with the constant involvement of the key stakeholders mentioned above: sectorial ministries (agriculture, finance, environment, gender and social inclusion), civil society organizations and the targeted beneficiaries.

➤ **Consultation Process in Ghana**

49. AAFORD's development objective is to improve productivity, income and resilience of smallholder farmers, vulnerable women and youth, through increased access to affordable finance in support of better marketing linkages, sustainable and climate change adapted agricultural intensification, skills and enterprise development in agricultural value chains, supporting inclusive policy engagement and building on women and youth potentials as untapped resources for family resilience. The targeted beneficiaries are 75,000 poor rural households across 350 communities in 30 clusters in the Northern region in North Ghana and the Brong Ahafo region in the Central Belt of the country.
50. Beneficiaries were identified through a participatory targeting approach developed jointly with the Government of Ghana. The Project's target group of poor and vulnerable farmers or agricultural workers are located in communities and villages that constitute the priority areas. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will identify any new communities to be phased in during project implementation based on the targeting criteria, the Government of Ghana's priorities, and the Projects Oversight Committee's guidance (POC). The mission met the APEX bank and the central bank of Ghana and GIRSA (The Ghana Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending Project)
51. Consultations during design allowed an organized process of information exchange with all stakeholders identified. It was an opportunity to express their views, expectations, concerns and ideas for the proposal during and beyond the life of the project.
52. Local level consultations were conducted through focus groups on gender and social inclusion aspects, access to rural finance and other productive resources, with institutional and community level stakeholders. Information was collected on agricultural practices, social and environmental vulnerabilities, access to value chains, socio-economic and gender activities, access to production factors (land, finance, inputs, infrastructures), environmental monitoring and information generation.
53. The participants were particularly asked if they had any doubts or issues about the project's planned design or any aspect of its implementation. Concerns were raised about the sustainability of prior interventions with similar goals for smallholder farmers, preventing the programs' actions from having a long-term impact. Aside from that, no reservations were expressed, and as a result, the suggested design has earned the blessing of all stakeholders present at the consultation for all intents and purposes.

Key main findings of the consultations

54. Two-hundred fifty participants (250), from different producer organizations participated in gender and social inclusion focus groups. The main topics addressed were access and control of resources, needs and priorities in the framework of the project. The common demands were about:

- More irrigation systems to adapt to climate change
- cover structures,
- seeds to plant,
- chemical and tools
- affordable financing compatible with their needs in order to raise productivity and surpluses
- Better social services
- Inclusion of women and youth
- Support for agro processing zones
- Better roads to access to Markets

55. PROSPER, the other baseline project in Ghana, is still in its design phase and the consultation process is ongoing. The goal is to provide services to 50,000 poor rural households with special emphasis on the inclusion of women, women-headed households and youth though an increase in income, nutrition and food security by engaging them in profitable agribusiness linkages, increasing productivity and improving crop quality using climate smart cropping technologies.

56. The consultation process has involved meeting with smallholder farmers and national authorities in the Northern and Middle Zone, to assess the needs in terms of climate resilient agricultural systems and rural finance investment.⁹ In the Social Management Plan, mitigation activities are recommended for the project's various impacts, and engagement activities are planned to gather beneficiaries' needs and their feedbacks on initiatives designed. A clear and simple SCEP will be developed including communication/outreach strategy), particularly on project objectives and staffing, criteria for community and beneficiary selection. Active participation of women and youth is encouraged in all components and levels of decision-making within the project.

➤ Consultation Process in Mali

57. Smallholders farmers in Mali face difficulties to access inputs and affordable loans. Their activities are affected by natural resources degradation and climate change. INCLUSIF, a rural finance project, aims to promote a sustainable transformation of agricultural sectors by improving financial inclusion and economic partnership between actors (most vulnerable, farmers' organizations, agricultural SMEs...). The development goal of this baseline project is to increase the financial inclusion of about 440,000 smallholder farmers and their organizations.

58. During the design mission, many actors from the microfinance sector in Mali, who already collaborate with the PMR (producers, PO, PME, SFD, AP-SFD²³, CPA-SFD²⁴, CCS-SFD²⁵, etc.), as well as actors involved in adapting and taking into account environmental and social issues (Elephant Vert, Planet Guarantee, CCAFS, AEDD²⁶, PAPAM²⁷ project, etc.) were met.

59. Consultations were conducted, when possible given the COVID-19 pandemic context, while meeting beneficiaries on the field in some of the targeted regions and other key stakeholders in the capital (Bamako). They provided a venue for the design team to describe the project's goals and

²³ Association professionnelle des systèmes financiers décentralisés

²⁴ Centre de promotion et d'appui des Systèmes financiers décentralisés

²⁵ Cellule de contrôle et de surveillance des systèmes financiers décentralisés

²⁶ Agence de l'environnement et du développement durable

²⁷ Projet d'accroissement de la productivité agricole au Mali

scope, as well as an opportunity to soothe people's anxieties and guarantee that they received accurate, unbiased information. Concerns were considered as the project's possibilities and alternatives were reviewed and reconsidered.

60. During the first supervision mission, from December 3rd to 10th 2020, the team met with beneficiaries to discuss about their perspectives, constraints and project's impacts in the Sikasso and Koulikoro regions.
61. They shared lessons learned from past rural finance experiences and suggestions to strengthen the project's approach. The information collected was then used to improve the project's design and define activities that provide a more exhaustive answer to the beneficiaries' needs.

Key main findings of the consultations

62. Beneficiaries main expectations and concerns are summarized below:

- High interest rates offered by banks to agricultural sector and lack of trust in microfinance institutions
- Strengthened farmers' organizations for the development of productive partnerships with the private sector
- Better knowledge of climate change impacts and techniques to improve their resilience
- Limited access to green finance for green agricultural projects
- Better inclusion of women and Youth into agricultural projects and all decision process
- Conflicts between pastoralists and farmers
- Access to inputs for agriculture
- Peace and stability in the country
- Access to equipment to improve the production system

63. The finalized project design proposition was presented to the key stakeholders for validation before being submitted to IFAD's approval.
64. The project is implemented at decentralised level and in the field by a number of national and local NGOs, what ensures closer proximity to target groups and easier access to several ways of expressing grievances and lodging complaints. There is a medium risk that project stakeholders do not know how to express their grievances.

➤ Consultation Process in Senegal

65. The project AGRI-JEUNES Tekki Ndawi (2020 - 2025) in Senegal has the objective to promote the social and professional inclusion of young people on family farms and in profitable activities that generate income and decent and sustainable jobs in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains. It will reach 150,000 rural youth through awareness raising, information and referral to support facilities. The project will therefore facilitate the young agripreneurs access to means of production in the form of installation capital, productive credit, the introduction of modern technologies of production and transformation.
66. AGRI-JEUNES was designed based on a literature review combined with field visits and consultations with stakeholders including the agricultural bank of Senegal, and its MFIs partners. The intervention areas are Djourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Louga, Sédhiou, Thiès and Ziguinchor. The targeted beneficiaries are youth (men and women) in rural areas, from 15 to 35, who are interested in agriculture, livestock, fishery, forestry products and all associated sectors.
67. The consultation process led to beneficiaries self-targeting through awareness campaigns, information and communication sessions around the project, its objectives, its approaches and operational measures to promote rural youth economic inclusion.

68. Self-targeting mechanisms identify rural youth needs, constraints they face and appropriate solutions. More specifically, it defines:

- (i) The activities envisaged for inclusion of young people and check that they meet the needs expressed (access to factors of production including land, financing, information, training, support advice / accompaniment), the aspirations and real interests of rural youth;
- (ii) Connection with markets by defining commercial partnerships, which can provide income and ensure the sustainability and empowerment of rural youth.

69. This approach allows to better target the nature of the action as well as the guidance, training and support mechanisms for young people in the start-up or consolidation of their economic activity.

Key main findings of the consultations

70. The participants in this consultation process expressed the following needs:

- A job with a decent income that allows them to feed/help their family
- Access to training for capacity-building to prepare the ones interested in starting a business (how to develop a business plan, what are the steps to create a company, what are the newest agricultural technologies...)
- Acquisition of skills on technologies in agriculture, livestock and fisheries and on the management of operation to ensure the profitability of activities
- Affordable loans to invest in their business (either to develop a new idea in the agricultural sector, or to grow their current business)
- Allocation of land to cultivate autonomously and land security
- Access to information, to factors of production including in particular the financing for the start-up of activities and access to modern technologies
- Capacity and knowledge gap hindering transfer and adoption of effective climate adaptation mitigation practices in green agricultural projects
- Limited policy and regulatory frameworks to increase the economic feasibility of a potential green agriculture projects

71. The table 4 below summarizes the main concerns raised by beneficiaries in all five countries during the design of baseline projects.

Table 4: Concerns raised by the population during the public consultations

Sectors	CSA activities	Main concerns raised	Solutions proposed in IGREENFIN
Agriculture	Improved crop varieties Crop rotation Intercropping Mulch Inorganic fertilizer Organic fertilizer Green manure	Decline of soil fertility and soil erosion	Activities under Component 1 & 2. Comp 1: The Green Financing Facility will provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices, including the use of renewable energy sources along agricultural value chains Comp 2: Dedicated Technical Assistance Facility to build the technical capacity and business development skills of LPDBs, central banks, credit lenders,
		Deficit Weather Forecast Information and Lack of Its Access	
		Lack of access to climate resilient inputs Quality of seeds, fertilizers, and bio pesticides on crop production and shelf-life	
		Crops diseases especially cocoa trees and vegetables	
		Lack of equipment	

			governments and recipients
Forestry	<p>Agroforestry alley cropping</p> <p>Agroforestry tree pruning</p> <p>Reduced tillage</p> <p>Terracing, ridging, bunds</p>	<p>Destruction of forests and plantations by slash and burn, bush fires</p>	<p>Comp 1: The Green Financing Facility will provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices, including the use of renewable energy sources along agricultural value chains.</p> <p>Comp 2: Dedicated Technical Assistance Facility to build the technical capacity and business development skills of LPDBs, central banks, credit lenders, governments and recipients</p>
Fishery	<p>Pond excavation and land shaping</p> <p>Introduction of locally available fish species</p> <p>Individual loan support</p> <p>Small-scale homestead pens</p> <p>Trap pond management</p> <p>Cage aquaculture</p>	<p>Reduction of fish stock, pollution of water sources</p>	<p>Comp 1: The Green Financing Facility will provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices, including the use of renewable energy sources along agricultural value chains.</p> <p>Comp 2: Dedicated Technical Assistance Facility to build the technical capacity and business development skills of LPDBs, central banks, credit lenders, governments and recipients.</p>
Institutional	<p>Environment and Climate Vulnerability Assessment of beneficiaries/communities identified by stakeholders</p> <p>Historical study of institutional adaptation in periods characterized by climate shocks and hazards</p> <p>Capacity Assessment of the governance</p>	<p>Lack of enabling environment for institutional effectiveness and coordination mechanism</p>	<p>Activities under Component 2 & 3</p> <p>Comp 2: Dedicated Technical Assistance Facility to build the technical capacity and business development skills of LPDBs, central banks, credit lenders, governments and recipients.</p>

	<p>institutions to reduce the vulnerabilities of rural communities</p> <p>Assessment of future climate scenarios based on different climatic models - and their potential impacts.</p>		<p>Comp 3: - The overall objective of this component is to improve accessibility of best practices and monitoring information within GCF Great Green Wall Umbrella Programme portfolio. The Country Support Programme will provide M&E support and opportunities for sharing knowledge and good practices among the GCF financed projects while fostering innovation, digital transformation and private sector engagement in the Great Green Wall. The programme design embraces the “subsidiarity principle,” whereby most interventions will be implemented at the national level with support from a Support Unit co-hosted by IFAD and partners including UNCCD.</p>
<p>Youth Unemployment</p>	<p>Capacity building and tailored training programs on planning, policy making, group dynamics, fundraising, marketing and leadership</p>	<p>Lack of job and migration</p>	<p>Activities under Component 1 & 2.</p> <p>Comp 1: The Green Financing Facility will provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices, including the use of renewable energy sources along agricultural value chains.</p> <p>Comp 2: Dedicated Technical Assistance Facility to build the technical capacity and business development skills of LPDBs, central banks, credit lenders, governments and recipients</p>

Social exclusion	Capacity building and tailored training programs on planning, policy making, group dynamics, fundraising, marketing, leadership and Gender Action Learning System	No inclusion of youth and women	<p>Activities under Component 1 & 2.</p> <p>Comp 1: The Green Financing Facility will provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices, including the use of renewable energy sources along agricultural value chains.</p> <p>Comp 2: Dedicated Technical Assistance Facility to build the technical capacity and business development skills of LPDBs, central banks, credit lenders, governments and recipients</p>
Lack of access to finance	Capacity building and awareness raising on rural, financial literacy , green finance , concessional loans	Smallholder farmers have no access to green finance and for conventional loans , when available, they are expensive more than 10 % on average and not accessible to actors along the agricultural value chains	<p>Need to mobilize climate finance to address the gaps through agricultural banks and microfinance institutions.</p> <p>Comp 1: The Green Financing Facility will provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices, including the use of renewable energy sources along agricultural value chains.</p>
Access to energy	Renewable energy systems Affordable solar and wind energy systems Decentralized distributed renewable sources of energy providing adapted energy services across society from isolated rural locations to urban areas	Countries are facing a chronic energy deficit with scare and unpredictable power supplies combined with high electricity tariffs	<p>Funding required to finance renewable-energy powered equipment needed on the value chains (harvest, production, transformation, transports...).</p> <p>Comp 1: The Green Financing Facility will provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices, including the use of renewable energy sources along agricultural value chains.</p>

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b. **Summary of consultations with other stakeholders**

72. In addition to the field consultations, meetings were organized from February 2020 to September 2021, to fine tune the information and collect additional data for the ESMF, market analysis and gender action plan.
73. IFAD organised a climate event in February 2020 (10-12) where all NDAs and CEOs of the agricultural banks have expressed their desire to mobilize the GCF resources and support the shift towards low carbon and climate resilient agriculture (See pictures below). It was during a special session of the workshop titled "IFAD-NDA Partnership" on climate finance for agriculture which brought together government officials from the five countries, development partners, researchers, consultants and agripreneurs. Discussions were around the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Western and Central Africa countries, perspectives for a green and climate resilient agriculture development and climate finance. During the special session, various questions and clarifications on the IGREENFIN Programme timeline, coordination at country level and with the Agricultural Development Banks were raised. All country teams and banks endorsed the initiative informally before issuing the letters of no objections.





74. A meeting was held in April 2021 with representatives from National Banks to discuss the program design status and next steps. All five National Banks were invited, and participants from the programme design team were present. The table 5 below gives a description of virtual consultations conducted.

Table 5: List of consultations with key stakeholders

Consultations – IGREENFIN Phase 1			
Meeting purpose	Date	Main points discussed	Participants
Consultation with countries' NDA focal points	April 7 th 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presenting the Programme for new NDAs, the design status and next steps - Comments from NDAs on their specific country's 	Mr. Issaka Ouedraogo Adviser to the Prime Minister/Environment Inspector, Burkina Faso Mr. Kouadio Kumassi Philippe

		<p>needs, and how the Programme provides answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessity to get all key stakeholders involved in the design process in order to develop a cohesive, inclusive and participative document 	<p>Deputy Director of Climate Change, Côte d'Ivoire Dr. Alhassan Iddrisu Director of Economic Strategy and Research Division, Ghana Mr Boureima Camara Director General of the Environment and Sustainable, Mali Ms. Madeleine Diouf Sarr Head of Climate Change Division, Senegal</p>
Introduction call Green Banking for the Great Green Wall – Partnerships	April 7 th 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presenting the project to potential partner IFC (rationale, approach defined for implementation, cofinancing required) - Demand for green credit lines in the targeted countries/areas 	<p>IFC: Peter Cashion, Wenxin Li IFAD: Amath Pathe Sene, Adeyemi Akpene Akua Freitas, Maam Suwadu Sakho Jimbira, Flavia Perusini, Ayawavi Dogbe</p>
Consultations with partner banks	April 7 th 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program design status and next steps - Program implementation planning (partnerships with MFIs, financial models adapted to each country context, coordination and governance) - Banks portfolio: investment pipelines, risk mitigation, range of products - Technical assistance needs: capacity building required for Banks, analysis of portfolios in order to define appropriate measures 	<p>Alioune Seydi, Banque Agricole du Sénégal; Abdou Aziz Diedhiou, Banque Agricole du Sénégal; Abdoulaye Ndao, Banque Agricole du Sénégal; Guillaume Assy, Banque Agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire; Lassine Coulibaly, Banque Agricole du Mali; Alpha Dodi, Jean Paul Nuuk, Consultant;</p> <p>IFAD Amath Pathe Sene, Lead Environment and Climate IFAD/WCA; Sandra Freitas, Senior Consultant IFAD/WCA; Suwadu Sakho Jimbira, Environment and Climate Programme Officer, IFAD/WCA; Jonathan Agwe, Lead Regional Technical Specialist for Rural Finance, Markets, Enterprises and Value Chains IFAD/WCA; Radu Damianov, Principal Finance Officer, IFAD/WCA; Mame Awa Mbaye, Finance Officer, IFAD/WCA; Uke Praise, Consultant, IFAD/WCA; Flavia Perusini, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p>

			Ayawavi Dogbe, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.
Consultations with Banks – BADF, LBA, APEX Bank and BNDA	June 3rd 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with LPDBs around finalizing the Project Operation Manual based on an inclusive approach and informed by their experiences - Banks investments/projects selection process depend on the sector and the risks - The manual (including the Regional Award and the Technical Assistance) should take into account each country specifics - Capacity building activities should start as soon as possible in order to support Banks with setting up their coordination teams, establishing partnerships with other financial institutions and developing green credit lines products 	<p>Alioune Seydi, Banque Agricole du Sénégal; Abdou Aziz Diedhiou, Banque Agricole du Sénégal; Abdoulaye Ndao, Banque Agricole du Sénégal; Guillaume Assy, Banque Agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire; Lassine Coulibaly, Banque Agricole du Mali; Alex Awuah, Apex Bank Ghana</p>
IFAD projects Management Units	May 2021	Update on IGREENFIN Regional Programme	<p>IFAD: Amath Pathe Sene, Lead Environment and Climate IFAD/WCA; Sandra Freitas, Senior Consultant IFAD/WCA; Suwadu Sakho Jimbira, Environment and Climate Programme Officer, IFAD/WCA; Uke Praise, Consultant, IFAD/WCA; Flavia Perusini, Consultant, IFAD/WCA. Ayawavi Dogbe, Consultant, IFAD/WCA. Aissatou Emma, Diallo, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p> <p>PMU staff for the participating countries</p>
Collaboration IFAD Attijariwafa	May 7th 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential partnership between both institutions on IGREENFIN Phase 1 Programme - Attijariwafa, Moroccan Bank, accredited entity with GCF since 2019. Opportunity to access flexible financial instruments (concessional loans, equity and guarantees). Currently developing its first GCF projects pipeline in RE, sustainable agriculture, energy efficiency... - Present in 4 of the 5 countries targeted by IGREENFIN (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal) 	<p>Attijariwafa : Ms. Ghita BENHAIOUN – Senior Manager Mr. Youssef BOUMAIZ – Project Finance Manager</p> <p>IFAD: Amath Pathe Sene, Lead Environment and Climate IFAD/WCA; Sandra Freitas, Senior Consultant IFAD/WCA; Suwadu Sakho Jimbira, Environment and Climate Programme Officer, IFAD/WCA;</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Pact of Attijariwafa bank (AWB): an initiative targeting corporates operating in the agricultural and agroindustry sectors. Adapted financing with longer tenors, flexible reimbursements and interest rates. Also offers agriculture multi-risk insurance (regarding risks linked to the environment, insurance on vehicles and agricultural engines...) - Financial product offered in Morocco that targets agri-sector businesses through financing offer to different value chains to cover financial needs for investments and operations. 4000 cooperatives supported in 2020. This could serve as a benchmark to the Bank's intervention in the four targeted countries. - AWB commitments for green projects reached 1 billion euros since 2011, among which 700 million euros of financing provided to 1700 MW of RE projects (green projects: wind, solar, hydropower energy, ecosystems preservation, waste management, anti-pollution systems, water and sanitation projects). Renewable energy represents 25% of their finance portfolio. 	<p>Uke Praise, Consultant, IFAD/WCA; Flavia Perusini, Consultant, IFAD/WCA. Ayawavi Dogbe, Consultant, IFAD/WCA. Aissatou Emma, Diallo, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p>
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75. National Banks and National Designated Authorities (NDAs) had the opportunity to ask questions about the green loans structuration, financial instruments for blending and mechanisms to implement in order to ensure that Banks and Microfinances will work together in reaching out to the smallholders' farmers. Other topics were banks' investments pipeline in agriculture and in climate adaptation in particular, benefits of investing in sustainable agricultural practices and green lending products, and roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders.
76. A second consultation was held with Attijariwafa Bank, a pan-African Moroccan bank accredited with the Green Climate Fund, interested in a partnership with IFAD on IGREEFIN. Attijariwafa is present in four of the five countries targeted (Burkina-Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal). The purpose of this meeting was mainly to present the programme to the commercial bank and discuss about their current investments aligned with the objectives of the programme.
77. Additional meetings were organized with potential co-financing partners (IFC, ADB and Islamic Development Bank) to discuss about their interest in investing in the programme. They were able to ask their questions to clarify which component they could finance.
78. In September 2021, a retreat was organized in Abidjan to finalize the work and ensure consistency across all countries (see pictures below). Specific points discussed were the pipeline of business investments, the set-up of the revolving funds to provide concessional loans to beneficiaries, the structuration of credits to pass on the concessional from the GCF, the Operation Manual (OM)

for loans, the financial management assessment conducted by IFAD's finance department and other technical issues to finalize a complete funding proposal for the GCF.



Consultations IGREENFIN – PHASE 1

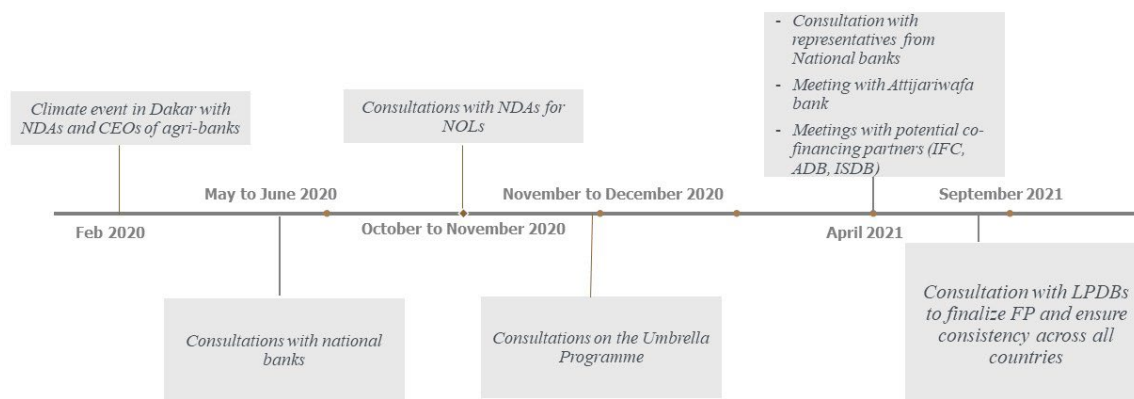


Figure 3: Consultations Timeline

c. Planned additional consultations

79. Due to the COVID sanitary crisis in 2019-2020, and the ensuing travel restrictions, it was challenging to reach out to the most vulnerable smallholder farmers targeted by the programme in order to collect information about their needs, opinions and suggestions for improvement. As the beneficiaries from the baseline projects are beneficiaries for IGREENFIN's interventions, the results from the consultations conducted during these projects' design were presented above. Their expressed need for affordable financing to develop their agricultural activities for better yield is at the basis of the IGREENFIN design. Furthermore, consultations with key stakeholders (local public development banks, national authorities in the agricultural sector in the five countries) allowed to finalize the funding proposal and ensure consistency across all countries. In addition to these, as per the principles for stakeholder engagement previously outlined, consultations will be organized before the launch of the programme at the pre-implementation phase, in all five countries, to strengthen the alignment of all involved stakeholders and confirm the approaches for the implementation. This will not only ensure the participation of all stakeholders (including women, women's groups and marginalized groups...), but also their ownership of the achievements.

3. REGIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAM CONSULTATIONS

a. Stakeholder Analysis

Table 6: Key stakeholders for the Regional support program

Entity	Description
National governments	Represented by GCF National Designated Authorities and the GGW Focal Points who will be in charge of national implementation, and coordination of the UP activities at country level
Accredited Entities	Entities who can submit a funding proposal to GCF. AEs develop and submit funding proposals for appraisal and approval by GCF and oversee and monitor the management and implementation of projects and programmes approved and financed by GCF. There are two types of accreditation modalities: direct access and international access.

Executing Entities	Entities who channels or uses GCF proceeds for the purposes of a GCF funded activity, and/or which executes, carries out or implements a GCF funded activity or any part thereof.
Pan African Agency for the Great Green Wall	International organization who is responsible for the overall coordination and monitoring of the implementation of GGWI activities and resources mobilization.
African Union	Through the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture leads the efforts to promote agricultural development and sustainable environmental management as well as support the implementation CAADP, GGW and other sustainable agriculture programs across the continent.
UNCCD	Entity leading the establishment of the GGW Accelerator and is an historic partner of the GGW
Global Environmental Facility	Fund supporting the countries through funding of GGW projects under GEF 7 funding cycle and planning a special funding window for the GGW under GEF8 funding cycle.
Civil society organizations	International and regional CSOs have been important partners of the national governments in the implementation of GGW activities
Research institutes and centres	CILSS and AGRHYMET are important knowledge partners to the GGW

b. Consultation Process

80. In September 2020, an inter-ministerial meeting of the GGW countries was organized under the leadership of UNCCD and France. All ministers of environment of the GGW countries endorsed a common declaration to accelerate the implementation of the GGW objectives.
81. The GCF, UNCCD and France invited IFAD to lead the elaboration and implementation of the first programmatic approach of the GCF, aiming at enhancing the efficiency and impact of the GCF projects and programs designed to support the GGW Objectives. Following this request, IFAD drafted a PPF and a CN for the GGW UP linked to the IGREENFIN concept note that was submitted to the GCF in July 2020. This GCF GGW Umbrella Program (GCF GGW UP) will be focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, and on GCF projects and programs. It will be a sub-set of the broader GGW Accelerator under elaboration, which will go beyond climate change mitigation and adaptation, and GCF funded projects and programs. It aims at mobilizing US\$ 10 billion (2020-2025), and improving donor coordination, reducing fragmentation of the international technical and financial support provided to GGW countries, and fostering the active engagement of the private sector.
82. The PPF was approved in January 2021 and resources made available at IFAD from April 2021 to kick start effectively all consultations.
83. To ensure country ownership and stakeholders' involvement, the Regional Support Program was designed through a transparent and inclusive consultation process in April and May 2021. Two rounds of consultations were conducted with the GGW Pan African Agency, GGW national Focal Points, GCF NDAs, international and direct Accredited Entities, CSOs, the GEF, the World Economic Forum and the World Business Council on Sustainable Development. The consultation process was conducted in English and French to facilitate stakeholders' engagement.
 - a. A first round of consultation was conducted to develop a baseline of existing systems and receive initial inputs on the needs and potential support that could be provided by the UP. Meetings were organized with respective stakeholder groups to present the Umbrella Program and collect initial feedback. In addition, a questionnaire was developed to identify existing systems at country and regional level, practices, needs

and priorities. The feedback was considered to develop the first draft of the Regional Support Program that was submitted to stakeholders for consultation on 24 May 2021.

- b. A second round of consultation was conducted between May 24th and June 4th to receive feedback from stakeholders on the first draft of the present document. Meetings were organized with each group of stakeholders to present the draft document and clarify any question. A feedback form with specific questions focused on the proposed activities was shared to collect feedback from stakeholders.

c. Responses to questionnaire and feedback

84. The summary of responses to the questionnaire and the feedback on the first and second draft are below. Detailed feedback of the consultation process GGW UP Regional Support Program is also available. Main points discussed are below:

- Comments and questions from Sudan, Niger, Mauritania, Mali, Chad, WFP, UNDP, OSS, OXFAM
- Subjects addressed were the geographical scope of the GGW, the knowledge management framework, existing monitoring and evaluation systems, digital transformation & innovation, the private sector engagement and success factors for the GCF GGW UP
- It was advised to consider the whole territories covered by the countries of the GGW because the geographic scope of the GGW goes beyond the extent of land to be restored from Dakar to Djibouti, to include environmental and socio-economic impacts through restoration actions affecting the entire Sahelo-Saharan region.
- The need for a cohesive knowledge management framework was expressed at national and regional levels for the collection, the processing and the dissemination of information, lessons learned and best practices
- Strengthening the national M&E system of desertification, supporting the technical, logistical and financial capabilities of the national GGW agencies to enable them to monitor, evaluate and disseminate knowledge about projects, web and mobile applications are activities identified to support the uptake of digital transformation and innovation in the GGW
- Capacity building needs (financial, material, resource and risk management) for barrier removal to foster private sector engagement. It was suggested to develop an interactive platform to create opportunities to match points of interest and foster broad dissemination of private sector commitments.

d. Consultation plan

Table 7: Consultation plan Regional support program

Consultations on draft 1		Specific focus
Meeting international AE	13 April 2021	Coordination role
Meeting DAE	15 April 2021	Need for support
Meeting CSOs (GGW implementing partners)	21 April 2021	M&, KM, exchange learning
Meeting GEF Secretariat/UNEP GEF8 GGW	29 April 2021	Alignment & complementarity with GEF8 IP
Meeting private sector (WEF, WBCSD)	9 April/14 April 2021	Private sector needs
Meeting GCF teams/Divisions	8 April 2021	M&E, KM, private sector
Meeting - Burkina Faso (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	15 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs

Meeting - Chad (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	12 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Djibouti (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	12 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Eritrea (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	Never responded to invite	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Ethiopia (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	Never responded to invite	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Mali (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	14 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Mauritania (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	14 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Niger (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	19 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Nigeria (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	12 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Senegal (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	16 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Sudan (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	12 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Consultation on draft 2		
Meeting - ENG Countries	27 May 2021	
Meeting - FRE Countries	27 May 2021	
Meeting AE	28 May 2021	
Meeting DAE	28 May 2021/1 June 2021	
Meeting CSOs (GGW implementing partners)	31 May 2021	
Meeting with the African Union	11 June 2021	
Meeting private sector	15 June 2021	

4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

a. Stakeholder engagement strategy

85. The purpose of the stakeholder engagement strategy is to ensure that key stakeholders are well informed, their concerns heard and addressed and their contributions considered and integrated. The processes and tools take into account the differences between stakeholder groups and are based on transparency, accountability, non-discrimination and “do no harm”.
86. The strategy is developed in the context of the Covid-19 health crisis, implying several limitations in terms of meeting with stakeholders in persons in the respect of social distancing and prevention measures still in place in all the countries. Virtual meetings have been considered as alternative,

however the access to and the reliability of the internet connexion are factors have also imposed their limits. IFAD and design team has made all the necessary efforts to ensure a comprehensive consultation process in spite of the said limitations.

87. Based on the Power/Interest grid, stakeholders have been organized in four groups.

- High interest and high influence group: to be managed closely and fully engaged with frequent updates about the implementation
- High interest and low power group: to be kept informed and consulted about details of the Programme and subprojects
- Low interest and high power group: to be kept satisfied, updates about the Programme do not need to be frequent with this group. They will be invited to milestones reviews (mid-term review, evaluation, ...)
- Low interest and low power group: to be monitored, they don't require excessive information

88. The methods to be employed for stakeholder engagement activities including consultations and information dissemination vary according to the countries, the characteristics of stakeholders (genre, age group, literacy/education, power/interest, culture/traditions/values and will be adapted accordingly.

Table 8: Strategy for information disclosure

Project stage	Target stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Methods and timing proposed
Preparation/Design	Sectorial Ministries, NDA, Farmers' organization, Rural communities, AgriBanks, GCF, Programme/Project Design Team (IFAD)	Project Concept Note Funding proposal with annexes (all stakeholders don't need to get access to all the annexes) Strategy and approaches selected	Virtual consultation meetings; Shared PowerPoint presentations and documents; Field visits while respecting social distancing measures: Virtual workshops
Launch	General Public Media, Sectorial Ministries, NDA, Farmers' organization, Rural communities, AgriBanks, GCF	Programme description Stakeholder Engagement Plan SECAP/ESMF Funding approval	Official correspondence Press releases Information leaflets Radio, television, newspaper and social media announcements Toll-free hotline for information about the Programme Outreach activities in remote areas (community meetings...)
Implementation	Direct beneficiaries Sectorial Ministries GCF AgriBanks	Programme Implementation Manual Monitoring reports Key Milestones Success stories Formation/Training content	Official website/Social media Virtual consultation meetings Field visits

Closure	Sectorial Ministries NDA Farmers' organization Rural communities AgriBanks GCF General public Medias	Progress and evaluation reports Success stories	Official website/Social media Press release Official correspondence
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89. The programme targets smallholder farmers, farmers' organizations, cooperatives and micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs), in particular women and young people. It will also have an impact on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups living within the communities such as:

- Elderly
- People with disabilities
- People living in remote or inaccessible areas
- Internal displaced persons living in and/or out camps
- Refugees living in and out camps
- Female headed households

90. They will be engaged according to their interest in the Programme by taking into consideration the characteristics of their vulnerability.

91. As outlined in Table 8, specific engagement activities are being implemented in order to inform/train stakeholders, collect their opinions and feedbacks at every stage.

Table 8: Stakeholders consultation strategy

Consultation Methods	Targeted stakeholders	Frequency	Responsible
Focus groups discussion	Smallholder farmers, rural communities	Design phase, supervision missions	Country Teams Programme Management Unit
Workshops/meetings	Sectorial ministries, agricultural banks, governance committees	At the beginning of all major phases	Programme Design Teams, Management Unit
Official correspondence	Sectorial ministries, agricultural banks, Regional institutions	When necessary, before workshops, major meetings	Programme Management Unit
Website, social media	General public	To announce major milestones or keep the public informed about the implementation	Communication team Programme Management Unit
Newspapers, posters, radio, television	General public Rural communities	To announce major milestones or keep the public informed about the implementation	Communication team Programme Management Unit
Brochures, leaflet, posters	General public Rural communities	To share information about the programme according to the frequency suggested in the communication plan	Communication team Programme Management Unit

92. During the implementation stage, stakeholders' feedbacks and complete participation is necessary not only to ensure that activities respond to their needs, but also to facilitate the ownership of results obtained. They will also be able to raise issues and grievances through a complaints management mechanism (see Annex c for more details).

93. This strategy will be followed at all stages to ensure inclusive and effective engagement with all stakeholders. Women, youth and all vulnerable groups that will be directly and indirectly impacted by the programme will be involved using reliable means of communication adapted to the culture and characteristics of the stakeholders group.
94. Engagement can take different forms including active participation in key components of the project (see Table 10), involvement in programme monitoring and evaluation and or involvement in the governance structure. The involvement should be tailored to suit the stakeholders' needs, capacity and interests. The RCU and PMU team will ensure that stakeholders are aware of project work and will listen and learn from stakeholders particularly the vulnerable poor, indigenous people and women – in the process of fine-tuning the project activities, selecting the subprojects and making decisions about their detailed design. Overall, the engagement should ensure that the programme does not lead to increased inequalities and marginalisation rather contributes to their reduction. It also ensures that the decisions are adapted to the local environmental, social and cultural setting of the programme intervention areas.
95. The engagement strategy will depend on level of interest and influence of each stakeholder group as detailed in the stakeholder analysis. A Stakeholder Analysis is conducted to identify all actors who directly or indirectly may affect or be affected by a project and their varying interests. The analysis helps the programme team in deciding which stakeholders to continue engaging during implementation and the best form of engagement.

b. Key standards and legislation

Table 9: Policies and regulatory frameworks related to stakeholder engagement in each targeted country

Country	Policies and regulatory frameworks related to stakeholder engagement
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the forestry code²⁸, law 006/97/ADP defines principles relating to the conservation and management of natural resources. One of the orientations highlights the need for stakeholder engagement in resource management - Rural development strategy for 2016-2025²⁹ where stakeholder engagement and ownership is one of the guiding principles - The State has put in place a regulatory and legislative framework³⁰ governing both investment in general and agricultural investment in particular. The mechanisms to ensure the transparency, readability and accessibility of this framework regulatory and legislative are based on the participation of several actors - the state, the sector private sector, civil society, TFPs and farmers' organizations, etc.)

²⁸ https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/6a.%20Burkina%20Faso_Agriculture%20and%20Food%20Security%20Strategy.pdf

²⁹ https://www.gafspfund.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/6a.%20Burkina%20Faso_Agriculture%20and%20Food%20Security%20Strategy.pdf

³⁰ <https://www.oecd.org/fr/pays/burkinafaso/47860248.pdf>

Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the National agricultural investment programme (2017-2025)³¹, national consultation frameworks are set up to ensure the participation of various stakeholders in the management of the sector and in the alignment of interventions between these parties.
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 21(1) (f) of Ghana's 1992 Constitution³² recognizes the freedom to information as a fundamental human right of all citizens. When the public is effectively engaged in the processes and procedures of public institutions, this right will be fully realized. - As part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) procedures, the Ghana Environmental Assessment Regulation LI 1652 (1999) mandates effective public consultation and engagement. By law, project proponents must involve potential project affected persons, communities, and other stakeholders effectively and consistently to ensure that matters of concern to them are addressed in project design and implementation. - Citizens have the right to be informed about any development project carried out by commercial or public entities, according to the Environmental Protection Act of 1994 (Act 490). At an early point in the project, project proponents must engage numerous stakeholders, including possibly affected communities, relevant national and local authorities, NGOs, CSOs, and other groups.
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articles 68 and 117 of the Agricultural Orientation Law³³ highlight stakeholder engagement at all stages and in all aspects of agricultural projects
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder engagement is one of the pillars of the strategic approach for the Agricultural Investment National Programme for Food Security and Nutrition (PNIASAN)³⁴ 2018 – 2022

c. Covid-19 implications and considerations for stakeholder engagements

96. The 5 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

³¹ <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/IVC176030.pdf>

³² https://www.mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/reports/economic/Stakeholder_Engagement_Plan.pdf

³³ <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mli67609.pdf>

³⁴ <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/Sen188348.pdf>

spread within countries. These measures impact the ability to undertake stakeholder engagement activities in the manner originally envisaged under the programme. Indeed most of the consultations conducted with key stakeholders until now were virtual, what limited the access to a number of beneficiaries in more remote areas. This SCEP 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 SCEP will be revised accordingly and will be resubmitted to IFAD for validation.

Table 10: 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, SCEParate 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	SCEParate 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/workshops 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/workshops 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

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	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/workshops 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, Mass/Social Media, website	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
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						

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
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
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 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

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	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 community meetings	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
	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,

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/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
	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

5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN AT IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

a. Objectives of the SCEP

97. IGREENFIN 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 issues.
98. The IGREENFIN Programme is well aligned on countries national and regional priorities, as it will contribute to addressing the following root causes and barriers:
- financial barriers (low climate finance and concessional agricultural lending in the target countries due to several factors such as Banks' lack of technical knowledge on agricultural risks, or the barriers to access to financial services for women and youth specifically);
 - policy and regulatory barriers (financial institution and central banks not yet embracing the Paris Agreement and countries' NDCs; policy, regulatory and capacity constraints to adopting renewable energy in the agricultural sector; lack of fiscal incentives for existing RET suppliers)
 - capacity barriers (limited knowledge of climate change impacts on smallholder agricultural value chains and landscapes and effective adaptation interventions especially in hotspot and natural disasters prone areas; limited capacity of central and local government to accompany the financial sector in developing the right governance system for green financing)
 - Institutional barriers (limited technical and institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms in the government and local communities on implementing ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) practices and climate-resilient and low emission agriculture).
99. Consistent with GCF's guidance and practices (*Sustainability Guidance Note: Designing and ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement on GCF-financed projects, April 2019*), this SCEP is developed based on the principles of transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, non-discrimination and "do no harm". By integrating the voices of primary, secondary and key stakeholders throughout all the phases of the Programme, it enhances the socio-economic and environmental outcomes of the activities, in addition to the primary climate outcomes aiming ensuring vulnerable populations and ecosystems are better prepared against all adverse impacts from current and projected climate change.
100. The SCEP is a tool for managing the dialogue between the Programme and its stakeholders. It includes a mechanism through which people can express their concerns, give feedback or make complaints about the Programme's activities. The participation of the populations (direct beneficiaries) is essential to the success of the programme, in order to ensure harmonious collaboration between project staff (at country level) and local communities, and to minimise/mitigate the environmental (biophysical environment) and social (human environment) risks associated with the proposed project activities.
101. The SCEP will be implemented for the whole duration of the IGREENFIN Programme. It is designed as a living and iterative document that will require future adjustments, as the programme implementation will strive to adapt to the context and the current interests of the stakeholders through adaptive management.
102. The SCEP is developed in such a way that the participation of the stakeholders:
- Is free, prior and informed
 - Ensures that the views expressed are taken into account;
 - Is conducted on the basis of accessible, understandable, relevant and timely information;

- Is undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner;
- Includes all those interested in or affected by the project, including women and young people and vulnerable groups who may be excluded or marginalised in the consultation process; Includes explicit mechanisms for receiving, documenting and responding to requests, comments received and concerns expressed by stakeholders.

The plan will need to be updated once the specific subprojects for field interventions have been decided and the exact on-the ground interventions are known. Each revision of the SCEP requires further disclosure to stakeholders. The implementation of the plan will be monitored by the RCU and submitted to the GCF as part of the Annual Performance.

103. The proposed stakeholder engagement plan outlines the engagement strategy for all key stakeholders at all stages. The table 11 presents the stages of engagement and all essential engagement activities with the associated stakeholders. It will have to be adapted to each country context, following the planned additional consultations, and take into account the sanitary restrictions due to COVID-19. It follows all essential principles to ensure the complement involvement of all stakeholders, and above all the most vulnerable.

Table 11: Engagement plan

Objective	Engagement activities	Stakeholders	Method(s) of engagement	Frequency and location	Stakeholder feedback opportunity	Responsibilities
Project phase: Implementation						
Inform stakeholders about the official start of the programme	Programme Launch where the approved Programme will be presented	All key stakeholders including local communities, local municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Project information sheets *PowerPoint presentations *Social media (Even broadcasted on Facebook live and live-tweet) *Programme website 	One launch per country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Questions during the launch *Feedbacks received through the website and social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Programme Design team *Programme team *IFAD
Provide regular updates on sub projects activities	Updates on the implementation, key milestones, changes in programme design	Beneficiaries Implementing partners Sectorial Ministries Governance committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Implementation reports *Monitoring reports *Programme website *Media *Social media 	Once per trimester or when required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Feedback received through the Programme website *Programme telephone line *Interactive radio programs 	*Programme team
Measure the performance of the programme	Monitoring activities to confirm if the programme is reaching its objectives, define solutions for bottlenecks and share best practices	Beneficiaries Implementing partners Sectorial Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Mid-term review *Spot-checks *Supervision missions *Public consultations *Supervision reports 	At least two supervision missions per year, and one mid-term review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Feedback received during monitoring activities *Meeting minutes and meeting feedback forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Programme team *External consultants

Present best practices and facilitate lesson learning between countries	Workshop to promote interaction between participating countries in order to share best practices	All stakeholders key	*Virtual meeting *Capacity-building workshops	At least twice throughout the whole length of the programme	*Survey after each activities *Workshop report	*Programme team from all countries *External consultants *Sectorial ministries *GCF
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6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

104. The monitoring plan allows to understand not only how well engagement activities are working and why, but also to respond to unplanned events. Indicators defined will measure stakeholders understanding of the Programme, their participation at every stage and their satisfaction with the initiative. The SCEP implementation progress review will be conducted twice a year during the implementation phase, once before the launch of the programme, and another time at the closure. Stakeholders will be asked to give feedbacks about the engagement activities and the consultation process to make it more effective. Other monitoring activities include:

- A survey at the end of each major engagement activity (Programme Launch ceremony for instance) to obtain participants feedbacks about the content and the format
- Toll-free phone line opened for beneficiaries feedbacks about the Programme or a subproject
- Monitoring activities as part of the initiative (Spot-check visits) during which feedbacks about the engagement plan is requested

105. Evaluation of the SCEP will be conducted as part of the Programme evaluation. The results from all these performance-monitoring activities will be presented in reports shared with stakeholders for their information and feedbacks. They will also be available online on the Programme official website for public use.

7. ESTIMATED BUDGET

106. A tentative budget for implementing activities related to Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SCEP) over the period of six years that covers the planning and preparation, and project implementation phases is provided in the table given below. The budget is included in the regular implementation of activities as well and shall be updated every six months. The estimates are based on a review of similar budget allocations and activities submitted to IFAD.

Table 12: Budget

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Remarks
Stakeholder consultations	18	700	12,600	On average once a quarter for 6 years
Travel and logistics expenses	65	2000	130,000	On average once a month for 5 years
Training of PMU (stakeholder engagement, grievance mechanisms, disclosure policy, communication)	4	3000	12,000	Once for each topic
Project websites, social media, printing reporting	6	2000	12,000	Project website, social media, and printings updates and upgrades.
Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the SCEP	12	1000	12000	Half yearly reporting

TOTAL			178,600 X 5 (countries)	893,000
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Annex 1-a: Lists of participants – PAFA (Burkina Faso)













List of attendance in Ouadagoudou

Name	Role
Adama Touré	Directeur de la formulation des politiques à la Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles (DGESS) du MAAH
Agnès Dao Compaoré	Chargée de Programme à la Direction Générale de la Coopération (DGCOOP), Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Développement
Aguiaratou Kabore	DGEP/MINEFED
Salfo Yameogo	DGCOOP/MINEFED
Amos Congo G.	SG/MAAH, representing
Lamine Nanan	DEGESS/MAAH
Issaka Tingri	Programme budgétaire 077 "économie agricole"
Valentine Achanchou	IFAD country Director
Ann Turinayo	IFAD country Director
Sébastien Subsol	Expert Environnement and Climate Change - IFAD
Cheickna Diawara	Expert Finance - IFAD
Cédrick Boula	Expert Monitoring and Evaluation - IFAD
Anne Kuhnen	Expert Knowledge Management and Communication - IFAD
Timothée Tabapssi	Expert in social inclusion (gender, nutrition, youth) – IFAD
Guy Augustin Kemstop	Expert in rural infrastructures - IFAD
Dieudonné Belle	Value chains specialist - IFAD
Koffi Pierre	Expert in procurement - IFAD
Jonathan Agwe Nda	Expert in rural finance - IFAD
Paul Picot	Expert in rural finance - IFAD
Sié Salif Stéphan Kambou	Coordinator PAPFA Project
Ludovic Pascal Conditamdé	IFAD country program officer

List of attendance on the field: Hauts-Bassins, Boucle du Mouhoun and Sud-Ouest regions

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	PROFESSION	STRUCTURE REPRESENTEE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE / EMPREINTE
01	BOKUUN Bourkima	1 ^{er} Adjoint	Nainie / Dori	70 25 38 50	
01	Goro Boubacar Ousmane yero	PCNTA	1, 1	70 24 77 16	
03	Polidaly Elvis Shouklo	Ce / Police	CRS / Dori	71 40 42 3	
04	Liciko Amadou Harouna	conseiller		77 75 34 64	
05	Liallo Mouna Abdouramane	conseiller		75 77 75 56	
06	Liciko Hamidou Ousmane	cultivateur		67 59 86 73	
07	Liciko Oumarou	cultivateur			
08	ACKO Hama Bourama	PCAGS	Nainie	70 28 91 21	
09	Carre Amadou Hama	cultivateur		76 95 98 22	
10	Liallo Hama Amadou	cultivateur		75 88 50 66	
11	Liallo Bourkima Amadou	cultivateur		75 56 39 35	
12	Liciko Hamidou Hama	Cultivateur		76 67 69 36	

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	PROFESSION	STRUCTURE REPRESENTEE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE / EMPREINTE
01	KABORE Sieme	T.S.A F	DRUH / SHL	78 82 86 26 71 29 21 98	
01	Goro Boubacar O yero	PCNTA	Ibassi Dori	70 24 77 16	
03	Liciko Amadou Harouna	conseiller		77 75 34 64	
04	Liallo Mouna Abdouramane	conseiller		75 77 75 56	
05	Liciko Abdoulaye Hama	chef du village		75 74 94 16	
06	Liallo Bourkima Amadou	cultivateur		75 56 39 35	
07	Liciko Abdoulaye Amadou	cultivateur			
08	Liciko Hamidou Amadou	cultivateur		76 67 69 36	
09	Liallo Amadou Mamouda	cultivateur		62 71 06 66	
10	Liallo Hama Ousmane	cultivateur		73 63 26 58	
11	Liallo Hamadou Amadou	Cultivateur		75 88 50 69	
12	Liciko Bourkima	cultivateur			

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	PROFESSION	STRUCTURE REPRESENTEE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE / EMPREINTE
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02	Leitcho Hama Bourouma	Cultivateur		52973813	
03	Leitcho Bourouma Abdoulaye	Cultivateur		62661367	
04	Leitcho Hama Hamidou	Cultivateur		63900525	
05	Diallo Hamidou Hamadou	Cultivateur		51583672	
06	Leitcho Amadou Hamidou	Cultivateur		72455731	
07	Diallo Hamidou Hama	Cultivateur		63724731	
08	Gissé Amadou	Cultivateur		73779950	
09	Gissé Hamidou Hama	Cultivateur		60340173	
10	Diallo Hamidou Hama	Cultivateur		74537355	
11	Gissé Momoudou	Cultivateur		51378174	
12	Gissé Amadou	Cultivateur		52899138	

Annex 1-b: Lists of participants – AESP (Cote d'Ivoire)

Liste de Présence Générale

Date : Mardi 04 Aout 2020
Lieu : Hôtel La Rose Blanche
Heure : 08h00-17h

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	GENRE (F/M)	STRUCTURE	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACTS	EMARGEMENT
1	François Kouablan	M	MINEDD	Directeur de Cabinet	Abidjan	Cel: 05 05 84 11 E-mail: mounir.adi@p.minefi.ci	
2	Thomson Tofa	M	Primaire	Conseiller	Abidjan	Cel: 08 80 81 46 E-mail: m.sanogo24@gmail.com	
3	Philippe KOFFI	M	Primaire	CT	Abidjan	Cel: 08-61-76-64 E-mail: philippe_koffi@yahoo.fr	

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

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12	TA BI ZAKIA ABELI	M	Ministère	Assistance Technique	Abidjan	Cel: 44 29 48 57 E-mail: zawnagbolinaire@gmail.com	
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MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

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16	BAHIRE epse KONE Saromelou	F	MH	Directeur	Abidjan	Cel: 01 96 54 43 E-mail: obahire@yahoo.com	
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42	GNOKO FLORE	F			Abidjan	Cel: 08329209 E-mail: flore.gnoko2102@gmail.com	
43	Amah Rith SENE	M	FIDA	chef FIDA	Abidjan	Cel: 09136243 E-mail: amath_sene@fida.j	

Pictures of Field Survey and Consultation Participants – AESP Côte d'Ivoire



Key local representatives and farmers in the study area of Bandama Basin (Top to bottom Toumbokro, N'Vlankro, Golykpangbassou and N'Guessan Pokoukro (February 4 – 8, 2020).

National validation Workshop: 4-5 August 2020



Annex 1-c: Lists of participants – AFFORD (Ghana)

Stakeholder name	Interest/Role in the project
Ministry of Finance (MOF)	Executing Agency Member of the Programme Oversight Committee
Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOA)	Member of the Programme Oversight Committee Member of the ad hoc Technical Evaluation Committee
Ministry of Land and Natural Resources	Member of the Programme Oversight Committee
Ghana Environmental Protection Agency	Member of the Programme Oversight Committee Member of the ad hoc Technical Evaluation Committee
Project participants (beneficiaries)	75,000 households with approximately 500,000 farmers of which 50% are women, 40% youth, from about 10 villages in the Northern and Ashanti Regions of Ghana
University of Development Studies and Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology and University of Ghana	Academic partners, supporting Research and Development and capacity building
Producer Organizations	Organizational groups supporting project participants
Non-governmental organizations	Services suppliers and organizational development opportunities

Annex 1-d: Lists of participants – AGRI JEUNES (Senegal)

Name	Structure
Abdoulaye Didi Diouf	Chargé de Programme/DCFE, Ministère de l'Économie, du Plan et de la Coopération
Adama Diop	Économiste Planificateur, Chargé de Programme, Direction Générale de la Planification des Politiques Économiques/DGPPE Ministère de l'Économie, du Plan et de la Coopération
Tanor Meissa Dieng	Conseillet Technique Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Équipement Rural
Cheikh Ndiaye	Chargé de Programmes Ministère de la Jeunesse
Ibrahima Diouf	Chargé de Programme Direction de l'Ordonnancement des Dépenses Publiques Ministère des Finances et du Budget
Aminata Ndiaye-Sako	Division des Conventions de Financement Direction de la Dette Publique Ministère des Finances et du Budget
Boubacar Diallo	Chargé de Programmes Direction de la Programmation Budgétaire Ministère des Finances et du Budget
Cheikh Ndiaye	Agence Nationale pour la promotion de l'emploi des jeunes (ANPEJ)
Tanor Meissa Dieng	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Équipement Rural (MAER)
Saliou Fall	MAER Agriculture Branch
Mouhamadou Sene	Ministry of Youth, Employment and Citizen Construction
Métaké Sagna	National Planning Directorate / DGPPE
Boubacar Diallo	Budget Programming Branch
Abdoulaye Diouf	Directorate for Cooperation and External Financing
Seyni Dio	
Babacar Ndiaye	Agence Nationale d'Insertion et de Développement Agricole (ANIDA)
Khady Drama	Direction de l'Analyse, de la Prévention et des Statistiques Agricoles (DAPSA)
Alioune Babacar Dion gue	Youth Council /Conseil National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux (CNCR)
Dr. Abba Leye	Livestock Directorate
Other stakeholders met and consultation/engagement activities	
Inter-professional organizations (National inter-professional committee for peanuts, the inter-professional committee for rice...)	Awareness, targeting, training, capacity building, feedbacks
Youth organizations (Senegalese National Youth Council, National Council for Consultation and Cooperation of Rural People...)	Awareness, targeting, training, capacity building, feedbacks
Training centers	Awareness, targeting, training, capacity building, feedbacks
Financial institutions (in rural areas)	Discussions about partnership opportunities, advisory support
Private economic operators	Discussions about partnership opportunities, advisory support
NGOs	Targeting, trainings, lessons learned sharing

Local communities

Awareness, targeting, training, capacity building, feedbacks



Field mission and focus groups with beneficiaries

Annex 2 - Grievance Redress Mechanism

1. Whenever a project causes negative environmental or social impacts there will be grievances (complaints) from people who are affected. "Having a good overall community engagement process in place and providing access to information on a regular basis can substantially help to prevent grievances from arising in the first place, or from escalating to a level that can potentially undermine project performance³⁵. In order to reduce conflicts, a robust grievance / complaints mechanism that meets at least the following 'effectiveness' criteria should be instituted³⁶:
 - a) *Legitimate*: enabling trust from the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and being accountable for the fair conduct of grievance processes;
 - b) *Accessible*: being known to all stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended, and providing adequate assistance for those who may face particular barriers to access;
 - c) *Predictable*: providing a clear and known procedure with an indicative time frame for each stage, and clarity on the types of process and outcome available and means of monitoring implementation;
 - d) *Equitable*: seeking to ensure that aggrieved parties have reasonable access to sources of information, advice and expertise necessary to engage in a grievance process on fair, informed and respectful terms;
 - e) *Transparent*: keeping parties to a grievance informed about its progress, and providing sufficient information about the mechanism's performance to build confidence in its effectiveness and meet any public interest at stake;
 - f) *Rights-compatible*: ensuring that outcomes and remedies accord with internationally recognized human rights;
 - g) A source of *continuous learning*: drawing on relevant measures to identify lessons for improving the mechanism and preventing future grievances and harms;
 - h) Based on *engagement and dialogue*: consulting the stakeholder groups for whose use they are intended on their design and performance, and focusing on dialogue as the means to address and resolve grievances.
2. IFAD has established a Complaints Procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and complaints with respect to alleged non-compliance of its environmental and social policies and the mandatory aspects of its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures in the context of IFAD-supported projects. The procedure allows affected complainants to have their concerns resolved in a fair and timely manner through an independent process. Although IFAD normally addresses potential risks primarily through its enhanced QE/QA process and by means of project implementation support, it remains committed to: (i) working proactively with the affected parties to resolve complaints; (ii) ensuring that the complaints procedure is responsive and operates effectively; and (iii) maintaining records of all complaints and their resolutions³⁷.
3. The IGREENFIN Programme will as much as possible utilize every available grievances redress mechanisms including: stakeholders (conflict resolution and management committees), associations (including farmers' associations/organizations) traditional/local authorities, community square engagement (consisting of representatives of men, women and social groups), community general assembly, the project PSU, etc.
4. The GRM specific to the Programme will be developed at the beginning of implementation, taking into account GRM at every baseline projects level, and the mechanism requirements at the Regional level.

³⁵ IFC (2007) *Stakeholder Engagement*, p.69 and p.72

³⁶ Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) (2011), *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights* (OHCHR: Geneva), pp.33-34

³⁷ IFAD (2016) *Managing Risks to Create Opportunities. IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)* (IFAD: Rome), p.12

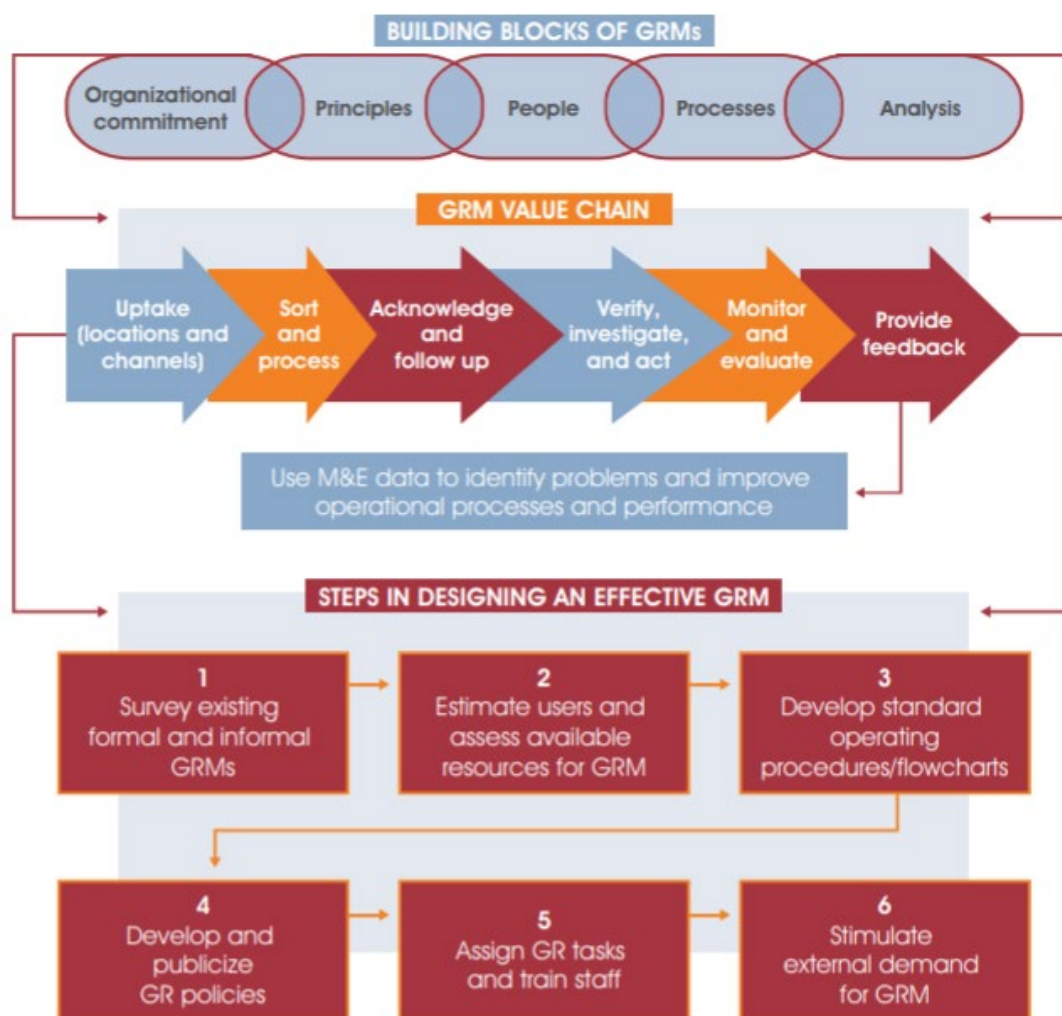


Figure 5: Grievance Redress Mechanisms: A Framework

Source: Designing Effective Grievance Redress Mechanisms for Bank-Financed Project – The practice of Grievance Redress³⁸

³⁸<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/658351468316439488/pdf/639100v20BRI0F00Box0361531B0PUBLIC0.pdf>

