

ANNEX 7

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Version 4



2024

RE-GAIN: Scaling Solutions for Food Loss in Africa

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1 Introduction

1.1 PROGRAMME BACKGROUND

A great deal of attention has been paid in recent decades to the impacts of climate change on crop production, i.e., on growing risks to agricultural productivity. Scholarly investigations and public and private research have invested heavily in identifying and – where feasible – quantifying the ramifications of climate change on crop yields, yield stability over seasons, and in exploring plausible management options for the emerging challenges (CGIAR, 2023). As governments and societies look at how to minimize the risks of climate change, the impact of these changes on food production is increasing, fuelling concerns about food security and livelihoods for current and future generations.

Food security, however, is affected not only by changes in crop production but by changes occurring throughout the crop value chain, including during post-harvest phases (Akoth, 2020). It is therefore crucial to examine the impacts of climate change on a crop's value chain, including production, aggregation, storage, transportation, processing, and distribution. Each stage comprises several sub-processes, and climate change may plausibly affect many or all of the sub-processes too.

With the lion's share of research and resources for resilience interventions in the agricultural sector having been focused on production, the RE-GAIN project is an effort to give dedicated focus to harvest and post-harvest stages of the value chain – specifically, harvesting, post-harvesting handling and storage, processing, transportation, and logistics. As summarized in

Table 1-1, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) report highlights a range of climate change concerns in the post-production stages of value chains and potential adaptation interventions that could increase resilience against such climate change concerns (IFAD, 2015).

Table 1-1 - Illustrative climate change risks and climate change risk management interventions in post-production value chain processes (adapted from IFAD, 2015)

Value Chain Components	Climate Risk Issues	Risk Management Interventions
Post-harvest management	Rising losses in harvest volume; declining safety, market quality and nutritional value due to increasing temperatures, humidity, pests and diseases.	Improve knowledge sharing on harvesting techniques to reduce losses. incentivize waste reduction measures and value addition for by-products; provide renewable energy sources to cover changing requirements for cooling, drying, milling, and threshing.
Siting of processing facilities	Extreme climate events (such as, floods, heatwaves, and storms) may damage processing facilities; shifting climatic conditions may render some sites redundant or increase transportation costs. It could create sustainable environment to pests and diseases, affecting both product quality and its suitability for consumption	Use hazard exposure and crop suitability maps to inform the siting of processing facilities; retrofit processing facilities with protective features; insure processing facilities against extreme climate events.
Energy in processing	High dependence on local bioenergy (wood, charcoal, dung, crop residues) has trade-offs with better soil management; rising temperatures require more energy for cooling.	Provide renewable energy sources (such as solar photovoltaic panels for cooling/drying/milling/heating, wind, biogas); equip processing facilities with energy-saving appliances (e.g., solar lighting, solar charging, efficient cook stoves); adopt pollution control measures.
Water in processing	Declining and more irregular water supplies; growing competition with other domestic or industrial users.	Re-site facilities closer to more suitable water sources; increase water storage and distribution capacity (water harvesting, communal ponds, groundwater recharge); introduce demand-side

Value Chain Components	Climate Risk Issues	Risk Management Interventions
		water efficiency measures; support conflict resolution for different water users (e.g., water user groups).
Packaging materials and methods	Rising temperatures and humidity may increase or decrease post-harvest losses and waste, as well as impact food safety, particularly if current packaging materials are impacted by high temperatures leading to produce damage or poor quality.	Design suitable packaging materials in parallel with waste and storage management strategies.
Processing infrastructure	Buildings and roads are exposed to higher peak rainfall, winds, and heat stress.	Introduce protective features and reinforcements into the design of critical infrastructure to handle run-off and higher temperatures; improve ventilation in buildings; harvest surplus water and energy from rooftops and appliances; use early warning systems.
Transport hubs and routes	Routes may become seasonally or permanently impassable (or open up); extreme events will disrupt logistics.	Re-site hubs; develop contingency plans for road, rail, water, and air transport; co-design value addition, storage, and transport components to avoid high-risk transport routes and seasons; upgrade docks, jetties, roads, and railways.
Refrigeration and cold chains	Temperature rises increase requirements for and costs of refrigeration; rising energy requirements increase greenhouse gas emissions.	Conduct cost-benefit analyses of dependency on refrigerated cold chains to assess best routes; introduce renewable energy sources for cooling and ventilation; optimize storage and transport management.
Just-in-time logistics	Extreme climate events (floods, storms, heatwaves) can make it impossible to comply with “just-in time” requirements.	Develop contingency plans for climate shocks and extreme events; create contingency storage opportunities; link into regional markets to avoid over-dependence on high-value export markets.
Demand from retail and consumers	Shifts in quantity and quality requirements and seasonality with climatic trends; disruptions in demand with climate variability, hence higher price fluctuations.	Assess market risks and opportunities before value chain implementation, including likely climatic impacts on high-value markets; strengthen and diversify storage to buffer price fluctuations; diversify into “off- season” crops.
Commodity labelling and certification	Increased consumer awareness as climate change may create new markets for sustainably produced and processed commodities with a low carbon footprint.	Explore opportunities for sustainable procurement, green labelling, and certification.

AGRA is a continental institution working in 15 African countries addressing food systems focussing on smallholder farmers’ production, marketing and nutrition. In the countries where AGRA operates, which are highly diverse in terms of climate, soils, crop choices and institutional capacity, neither all of these climate-related concerns may be applicable, nor all of these potential interventions possible. **Even within the range of what may be applicable, this programme is likely to look at a subset of risks that may be viable to address, and – given resource constraints – only a limited number of high-priority resilience interventions may be feasible to design and deploy.** RE-GAIN is an effort to identify the most salient risks, select the most impactful solutions, and implement the priority interventions through a well-structured, strategic, multi-country programme.

1.2 BRIEF PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

There is a clear gap in knowledge, data and interventions designed to target the impacts of climate change at the harvest and post-harvest stages of the value chain, despite the mounting evidence of the ramifications on food loss and the impact

this has on land use changes and associated climate change mitigation. The majority of the current programmes designed to tackle climate-induced food loss focus on the pre-harvest stages of the value chain.

To address the pressing need for broader implementation of solutions aimed at reducing climate-related harvest and post-harvest food loss, the proposed programme is designed to raise awareness and build capacity to promote the adoption of Food Loss Reduction Solutions (FL-RS). It will do this by creating institutional capacity, facilitating the uptake of FL-RS by end users and service providers, increasing options of solutions' availability, and enabling practical application through policy interventions. This will include enhanced financial access for farmers and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), empowering them to invest in climate-friendly FL-RS and incentivising vendors, manufacturers, and suppliers of climate-adapted FL-RS, fostering a robust market ecosystem.

A key focus is on strengthening the capabilities of countries to develop climate-resilient post-harvest infrastructure, both through providing physical solutions alongside capacity building along the value chains. This includes investing in strategic frameworks and implementation plans, including a regulated quality-based pricing system and tax exemptions on imports, for reducing food loss. By enhancing access to markets, the programme will encourage farmers to adopt FL-RS products and services, thereby boosting their climate and economic resilience.

1.2.1 Target Countries Overview

During the 2023–2027 period, AGRA plans to target 28 million farmers across 15 Sub-Saharan African countries, 40% of which will be women. The RE-GAIN Programme focuses on AGRA's activities in seven target countries, as shown in Figure 1-1 below. The RE-GAIN Programme is designed to combat food loss during the post-harvest stages and to boost climate resilience by fostering awareness and by building capacity for the adoption of Food Loss Reduction solutions (FL-RS). The programme aims to transfer these solutions to end users and service providers for practical application while facilitating financial access to farmers and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to invest in climate-resilient FL-RS. The programme plans to incentivize vendors, manufacturers, and suppliers to adopt these solutions and enhance the capacity of countries to develop climate-resilient post-harvest food handling infrastructure.

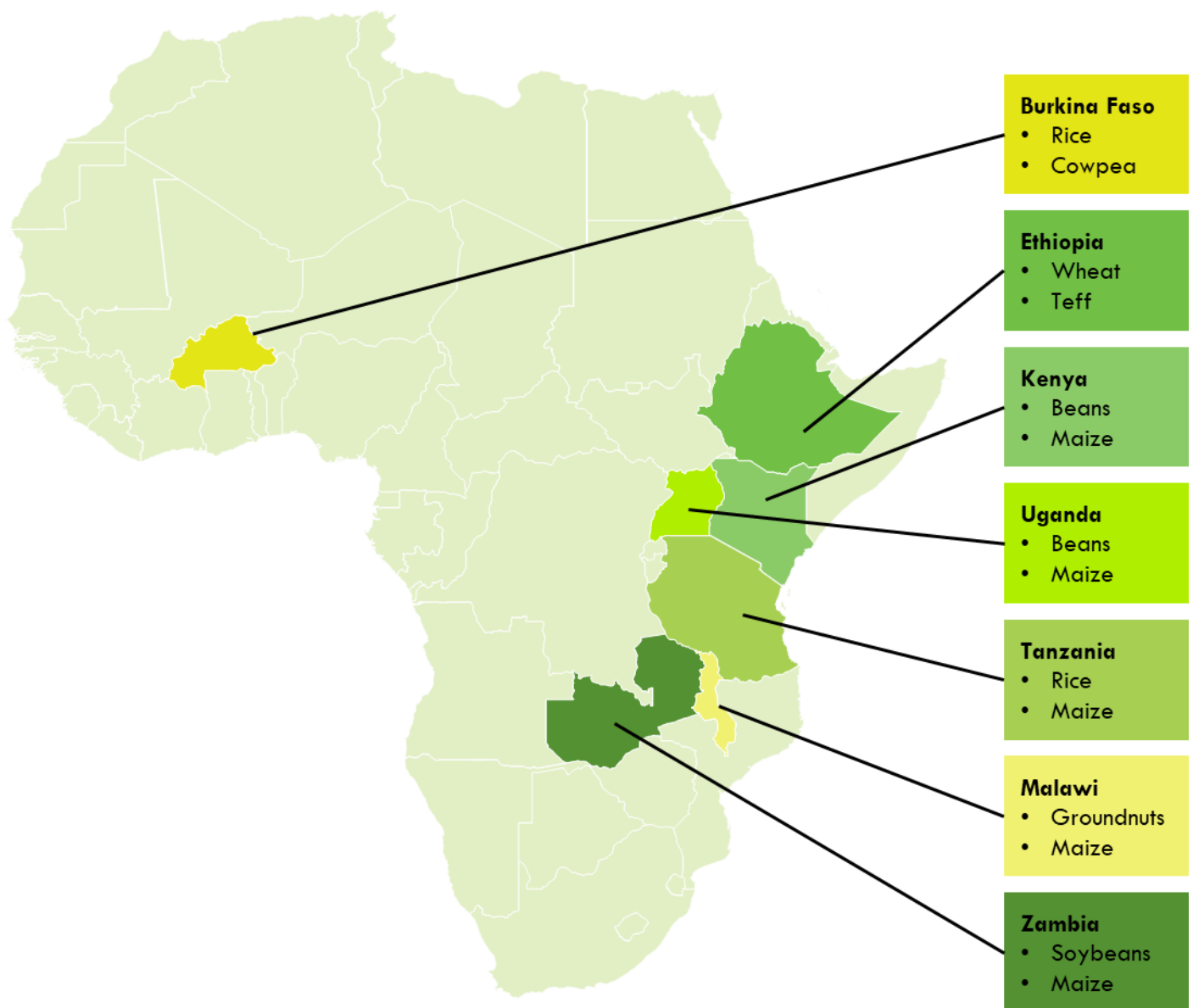


Figure 1-1 Focus Geographies for AGRA (2023-2027)

1.2.2 Crop selection

Key crops were identified by major stakeholders in the respective countries and expert assessments, supported by AGRA and the National Designated Authority (NDA) of each target country. Two major crops per target country were selected, based on area coverage, importance for food security and income, and climate vulnerability, to ensure that sufficient resources would be available for the crafting and execution of targeted solutions. Selected crops are representative of the agricultural dynamics of each country and aligned with the specific needs and strategic agricultural goals of the nation. In addition, these crops hold substantial importance to the country's food security and/or experience particularly high rates of loss within the value chain. Finally, these crops are produced in large parts of the respective countries by a significant number of smallholder farmers. The key crops, therefore, reflect the agronomic and economic realities of each country and provide opportunities for targeted enhancement of food security and sustainable agricultural practices. Additionally, the improved management of these crops is also expected to significantly reduction of GHG emissions contributing to the NDC targets of the countries involved. Figure 1-2 highlights the key crops selected for each of the countries within the programme.

1.2.3 Harvesting and Post Harvesting Definition

For the RE-GAIN programme, the key value chain stages considered are shown in Figure 1-2.



Figure 1-2 Strategic value chain stages included in the RE-GAIN Programme

The harvesting process within this RE-GAIN Programme proposal is defined as the interval between the culmination of agricultural production, marked by the crop reaching its maturity, and the initiation of post-harvest treatment. This process encompasses the identification of the optimal harvesting time and is further delineated into four distinct stages:

1. Removal of contaminated seeds, heads or cobs of matured crops at harvest
2. Reaping, which involves cutting, pulling, or gathering the mature crops.
3. Threshing, the process of separating the grain from the rest of the plant.
4. Cleaning, such as winnowing, to remove chaff and other impurities.
5. Hauling, which entails the transportation of the harvested produce to storage or processing facilities.

The post-harvest handling and storage stage commences once the crop exits the field and is typically conducted on the farm¹.

This stage encompasses several key operations, including:

1. Threshing, which can be performed manually or with mechanical threshing machines.
2. Drying, utilizing cribs, tarpaulins, and similar methods.
3. Cleaning and sorting, such as through winnowing, to remove impurities.
4. On-farm storage, which includes the use of granaries, hermetic bags, ordinary bags, stacks, metal silos, and plastic silos.
5. In some instances, primary processing activities, such as grinding, hulling, pounding, milling, drying, and sieving, are also conducted during this stage.

The processing, transportation, and logistics stage involves farmers selling their harvested crops either directly to traders, who collect the produce from the farm, or to collection centres and processors. These market participants then undertake the tasks of product accumulation, initial processing, quality control, grading, packaging, and transportation to wholesale buyers.

¹ In this instance, a field is where the crops are grown, and a farm consists of the whole small holding including the small aggregation site.

1.3 REASONING FOR REQUESTED FUNDING

Africa's food insecurity challenge has been exacerbated by climate change. Sub-Saharan Africa stands at a crossroads with an unprecedented opportunity for food systems transformation, driven by the demands of a rapidly growing population of 1.5 billion and the pressures of a changing climate (World Bank, 2023) (Worldometer, n.d.). The continent faces significant development challenges including food insecurity, resource degradation, poverty, gender inequality, and social exclusion. The vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation in Africa is evident in low crop productivity, deforestation, land degradation, conflict, migration, and vulnerability to climate shocks, which perpetuate persistent food insecurity and poverty. The effects of climate change are expected to be severe in Africa, where the capacity to adapt and respond to a changing climate is weak.

The impacts of climate change have increased over the past decades in Africa, manifesting in more frequent, intense, and prolonged extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, locust outbreaks, desertification, and sandstorms. These extreme weather events have resulted in increased temperatures and humidity, shifts in precipitation patterns, water stress, and soil erosion. Most African countries already face recurrent droughts that affect growing seasons, often leading to short growing periods reducing the viability of farming in marginal agricultural areas. Projected reductions in crop yields in some countries could reach as much as 50% by 2030, and crop net revenues may fall by up to 90% by 2100, with smallholder farmers being the most affected (IPCC, 2018).

Therefore, the RE-GAIN programme aims to enhance the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of smallholders by promoting the widespread adoption of FL-RS in seven African countries. According to the World Bank estimates, a one percent reduction in post-harvest losses in Sub-Saharan Africa could lead to economic gains of \$40 million each year, and most of the benefits would go directly to smallholder farmers (World Bank, 2011). Moreover, food loss and waste are the result of an extremely inefficient use of resources and account for about 3.3 gigatonnes of greenhouse gas emissions globally (FAO, 2013). Large amounts of water and fertilizer also go into the production of food that never reaches human mouths. Recovering the food that is lost during harvest and post-harvest handling some can help close that calorie gap in Africa while strengthening livelihoods and improving food security— without imposing any additional environmental cost. Therefore, facilitated by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) investment, RE-GAIN will roll out a suite of physical interventions alongside capacity building and enhanced financial and market access. Not only will this benefit the respective countries as whole, but it also has the potential to benefit the region and the wider planet.

1.4 PROGRAMME GOAL STATEMENT

IF the capacity of the target countries and communities to respond to climate-triggered food losses is strengthened through improved and inclusive access to financing, promotion of context-specific and gender-responsive innovations to reduce food losses, and better enabling conditions for public and private investments, **THEN** smallholder farmers will have enhanced food security and livelihood resilience, **BECAUSE** the widespread use of food loss-reduction technologies will reduce food loss and reduce the carbon footprint of food systems, while increasing household income and building the resilience of smallholder farmers, MSMEs and rural communities to climate shocks.

1.5 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan is a requirement of the GCF Application and provides details showcasing previous and future engagements to ensure that the assignment is transparent, inclusive and continuous.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is set out as follows:

- Section 2 outlines the stakeholder mapping process and the stakeholder strategic plan;
- Section 3 outlines the stakeholder engagements to date;
- Section 4 outlines the approach for future stakeholder engagements, including the grievance mechanisms for this assignment;
- Section 5 outlines the conclusions of this Annex.

1.6 OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

A clear and concise stakeholder engagement plan is the foundation for achieving stakeholder buy-in for the achievement of a successful funding proposal to the GCF and for the effective implementation of the assignment. To this end, the SEP aims to be transparent, participatory, inclusive and include good practices, and outlines the stakeholder process to be followed. Several key stakeholders are currently involved or are forecast to be involved; thus, this plan provides an outline of the stakeholder engagement process to be followed. This plan also outlines the following:

- The identification of stakeholders who should be engaged, their associated level of interest and influence;
- The frequency and level of engagement with each stakeholder through the Assignment-life (and beyond); and
- A programme of general engagements and key engagements both to enable the AGRA to achieve its mandate and enhance the chance of a successful funding proposal to the GCF for the implementation of the assignment.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed in line with best practice principles, which dictate that a stakeholder engagement plan should *'identify the strategies and actions required to promote productive involvement of stakeholders in decision making and execution'*. In addition, the development of this SEP was closely aligned with the guidance provided in the GCF's *Sustainability Guidance Note: Designing and ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement on GCF-financed activities* and AGRA's own E&S Risk Assessment Toolkit.

2 Stakeholder Mapping Process and Stakeholder Engagement Process

2.1 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING PROCESS

A stakeholder mapping exercise may use any number of categories to organize the entities that AGRA wishes to consult with throughout the lifetime of the assignment. Typologies, i.e. classifications according to general type, are useful to understand – especially at a glance – the range of a spectrum, the diversity within it, and the broad distinctions between the units included. In the case of stakeholder mapping for the AGRA and relevant institutions, the following considerations were noted:

- **By institutional mandate or role:** planning and policy formulation; advocacy and awareness building; research and knowledge-generation (academic institutions and think tanks); institutional and governance capacity-building; project preparation and; overarching engagement in the harvesting and post-harvesting stages for the relevant value chains
- **By thematic focus:** climate resilience; harvest and post-harvest activities; agriculture expertise and knowledge; food security expertise; and stakeholder consultation and public participation
- **By relevance:** in the agriculture sector, possible involvement or implementation in the activities of the programme, including the manufacturing of harvest and post-harvest solutions, sale of those solutions or financial sector; possible accredited entities or project implementers or partners across the different geographies.
- **By scale of influence,** addressing the issue at community, county, national, and regional scale

AGRA has adopted a preliminary framework that encompasses several of the typologies noted above. The mapping framework plots stakeholders against their mandate or role, at a local and national level across the different countries in scope, cross-referenced against where they may align with the different harvest and post-harvest solutions that are the focus of the RE-GAIN engagement.

While this framework is subject to revision throughout the journey, for this initial mapping exercise the suggested framework is a useful starting point. Once the institutions identified are contacted, engaged with in-depth, and brought into consultations regarding their potential role in AGRA, the framework may be revisited, as may be the place of an institution within the framework.

2.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The manner of engagement was largely held through in-person engagements within the seven countries in scope of the RE-GAIN Programme: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia, engaging with both national and regional audiences to ground truth both the key climate risks impacting the harvest and post-harvest value chains that are priority in each of the countries, as well as identifying the most suitable Indigenous and improved solutions for local contexts for these challenges. Finally, the stakeholder engagements are pivotal to understanding the environmental, social, and policy challenges of the implementation of these solutions, including the key actions that can be undertaken to guarantee that women, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), and other vulnerable groups are actively involved in the engagement.

All stakeholder engagements will be based upon the following key principles, as outlined below and taking into consideration the GCF's Sustainability Guidance Note: *Designing and ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement on GCF-financed activities* and AGRA's E&S Risk Assessment Toolkit.

Table 2-1 Principles for Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility: Any engagements should have a member of the AGRA team present and facilitate the discussion to garner the most relevant information or commitment. • Timing: All engagements will be arranged to be at least 2 weeks in advance. • Attendance: Meetings to include the relevant experts to assist with driving the discussion and addressing questions or comments related to the purpose of the meeting. • Gender, social, and vulnerable groups inclusion: Ensuring that consultations are gender-inclusive (i.e., equal representation of both women and men); are culturally appropriate; ensuring that they are mindful of vulnerable groups (including IPs), and that they are adequately represented.
Manner of stakeholder engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mix of in-person and telephonic or video conferencing platforms (such as Microsoft Teams, Zoom or similar). The engagement platform will be dependent on the stakeholders invited. • In-person engagements are held in locations that are easily accessible to the target audiences for each of the stakeholder engagements, including in localities that represent specific regions that were selected within the scope of the engagement <p>Access to engagement processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In-person engagements take into account the appropriate time(s) in which stakeholders such as IPs and women are available for engagements, taking into account the nomadic nature of some IPs, and the domestic and other responsibilities of women. ○ Engagements align with the culturally appropriate decision-making processes at the community level, and the timelines within which feedback can be provided by stakeholders such as IPs. ○ In-person meetings include group-specific engagements such as women-only meetings, or IPs specific meetings where relevant. • Language of engagements: The language of engagement will primarily be English or French, depending on the official language of the country. During stakeholder mapping, the language needs of different groups will be assessed and any vernacular language support requirements will be catered for in the design of the stakeholder engagement process, e.g. through provision of translation. • Structure of engagements: All engagements will have an agenda, prepared by AGRA, to guide the discussion, and meeting notes with a high-level record of discussions and actions. • Level and detail of engagement with stakeholders: Noting the range of stakeholders that will be engaged during the life of the assignment, it may be necessary to

ascertain the level of engagement required for the various types of stakeholders as not all stakeholders can contribute equally and effectively to the RE-GAIN concept.

Access to and sharing of the requisite information

- Ensuring that stakeholders have access to information that will support their engagement will enhance the discussion. Various ways of disseminating information can be used, such as via a dedicated website, email communication, periodic feedback reports and information presented at meetings/workshops. The intended audience is to guide how and when information is to be disseminated to ensure it is clear, easy to understand, and accessible to all affected stakeholders.
- During stakeholder mapping, the information needs of different groups (including low literacy) will be assessed and any visual or non-verbal communication support requirements will be catered for in the design of the stakeholder engagement process.
- If required, non-disclosure agreements and other confidentiality provisions entered into between relevant parties during the life of the assignment will be maintained, in line with the provisions of such applicable agreements.

Stakeholder Engagements

Broadly, there are three distinct types of engagement, which help to guide the detail, frequency and applicability of the engagement, depending on the plotting of the different types of stakeholders, as described below in section 2.3:

Type of Engagement	Frequency	Examples
Engage: High-priority “key” stakeholders likely to be impacted – stakeholders are regular participants in the dialogue, meetings, discussions, partnerships, etc.	Quarterly and more frequent, as required	Feedback meetings focus groups, workshops
Communicate: High degree of interest and a willingness to engage but are not necessarily directly impacted as a “key” stakeholder. Communication involves providing updates via social media, emails, surveys or invitations to specific meetings or activities.	Quarterly	Feedback meetings, open days, email
Inform: This stakeholder group is less interested and may only want to receive updates on the project or activity as it proceeds.	As and when further details or information arise that may affect this type of stakeholder.	Flyers, posters, summary details (emailed), community/cooperative’s communications

Indigenous Peoples: Special Consideration

Where vulnerable groups are mapped or identified in the area as having specific information or communication needs, a more tailored and sensitive approach to engagement may be required for the programme to adopt. For example, this may be an approach that caters for pastoralist or nomadic communities that are unlikely to be able to attend workshops or

meetings in fixed locations or may be excluded from information sharing by virtue of their temporary presence in a given location.

It is important to note that if IPs are mapped in a specific project location and will be impacted by the activities of the programme, as per the requirements of IFC PS7 this may trigger the requirement for an Indigenous People's Plan, which must include a very specific set of steps that will be taken to seek and ensure Free Prior Informed Consent of IP groups. This will be done through culturally appropriate, and context specific consultations with IP representatives, conducted in a language and format most appropriate for the given context. Further details can be found in Annex 6 Appendix 1 section C.4.

The stakeholder consultation requirements of IFC PS 7 are summarised in Annex 6.

2.3 STAKEHOLDER STRATEGIC PLAN

2.3.1 Stakeholder Process

A stakeholder mapping and engagement plan should be developed to identify, classify, prioritise and structure engagements appropriately with key stakeholder groups throughout the lifecycle of the RE-GAIN programme's journey. The process to do so is outlined below.

2.3.2 Stakeholder Identification

A stakeholder "map" is a visual representation of stakeholder analysis and is critical to the success of any engagement plan. It helps organise people and interest groups according to specific criteria related to the activity. AGRA will begin by compiling a list of key stakeholders to engage with based on the role or multiple roles that may play in the assignment. These roles may encompass funding-related, policy-related, regulatory-related, implementation-related or service delivery-related relevance. An example of a list of stakeholders is as follows:

Table 2-2 Stakeholder Mapping

Institution	Non-exhaustive list of anticipated topics for feedback	Example of institutions
National government entities across the seven countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocktake of the current climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives in the country, including the Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans (if any) • Speak with the National Designated Authority to understand how the programme meets the country's requirements • Provide an overview of the food-loss reduction initiatives and how this programme fits the broader country priorities • To explore the impact of the different solutions on programming focused on development for • To validate and ground truth the key understanding of climate risk and the potential solutions, as well as the barriers to adoption • To make an inventory of current investments in managing climate-triggered food loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Gender • Bureau of Land Management • Ministry of Environment
Private Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore the current understanding of climate impacts and risks in the harvest and post-harvest spaces • To discuss the current supply of food loss reduction solutions and challenges to meet the market demand, if applicable • To discuss the current demand for food loss reduction solutions and what are the barriers to adoption across different audiences • To assess market opportunities for food loss reduction solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppliers of the food-loss reduction solutions • Agrodealers or sellers of agricultural products • Millers or agricultural production aggregators • Value-addition production activities
Financial Sector Players	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the current financial products available for smallholder farmers • To discuss potential ways to reach a broader market of smallholder farmers • To explore barriers to expanding current agricultural-focused financial products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Banks • Development banks • Regional Banks • Rural banks • Microfinance Institutions • Insurance Providers • Microcredit cooperatives • Leasing agricultural solutions
Academia & Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore current local knowledge on the impact of climate change on harvest and post-harvest production on specific value chains • To discuss current understanding of post-harvest food loss management strategies • To assess the available proven technologies and practices for food loss reduction • To identify key knowledge gaps that would need research attention • To discuss successful knowledge-sharing initiatives on climate mainstreaming, food loss reduction prevention and key implementation strategies when engaging with local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local universities • Agricultural Research Organisations or Departments • CGIAR centres
Development Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess the current understanding of the climate impacts on harvest and post-harvest on specific value chains • To discuss current programming for food loss reduction initiatives and key lessons learned • To explore the additionality of the RE-GAIN programme to other initiatives present in the country • To leverage from past and existing investments on food loss of targeted value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Agencies such as: FAO, WFP, UNDP • World Bank • USAID, FCDO, GIZ and other country-specific donor agencies • Country-specific development organisations

Third-Sector Organisations (Non-Governmental Organisations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore current programming on the impact of climate change on harvest and post-harvest production on specific value chains • To discuss current understanding of post-harvest food loss management strategies • To leverage from past and existing investments on food loss of targeted value chains • To discuss successful knowledge-sharing initiatives on climate mainstreaming, food loss reduction prevention, and key implementation strategies when engaging with local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Children • Farm Africa • International NGOs with programming in the seven countries in scope • Local NGOs working with smallholder farmers and agriculture
Local Government Organisations in the Priority Regions in each of the seven countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish and or validate demand for climate-triggered food loss solutions • To ground-truth the climate risks identified and climate mitigation potential • To explore locally-led initiatives to reduce food loss during the harvest and post-harvest stages • To discuss the potential food loss reductions and barriers to adoption among communities • To explore potential implementation pathways with local stakeholders and local initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and Regional government organisations, including Agriculture Bureau, Environment Protection Bureau, and other similar entities
Civil Society Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ground-truth the climate risks identified and its impact on the harvest and post-harvest value chains of selected crops • To ground-truth the demand and relevance of solutions associated with reducing food losses in the harvest and post-harvest stages • To discuss the key barriers and opportunities for uptake of the different solutions • To ensure the equitable access to the different programme's components, including the key activities • To ensure equitable access to the programme with women, youth and other vulnerable groups • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers Associations • Farmers Cooperatives • Women Associations •
Indigenous People Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore targeted ways in which the proposed solutions may be implemented among distinct groups such as IPs, where required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ This includes cultural and communication considerations • To ensure equitable access to the programme with indigenous people and other vulnerable groups • To identify and align with local realities and needs • To ground-truth the demand and relevance of solutions associated with reducing food losses in the harvest and post-harvest stages • To discuss the key barriers and opportunities for uptake of the different solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous People Representative Body (for example Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee) • Indigenous Community representatives

2.3.2.1 Potential influence and alignment

Once several relevant stakeholders have been identified and their current and anticipated capacities, as well as mandates, are comprehensively understood, it may be useful to narrow down the universe of stakeholders that could play a pivotal role in RE-GAIN. The rubric of influence and interest, used to identify a true “partner” within a crowded field of institutions, may be one possible filter to distil the group. Alternately, the rubric of alignment and interest may also be salient, yielding the same hierarchy. These matrices are presented below.

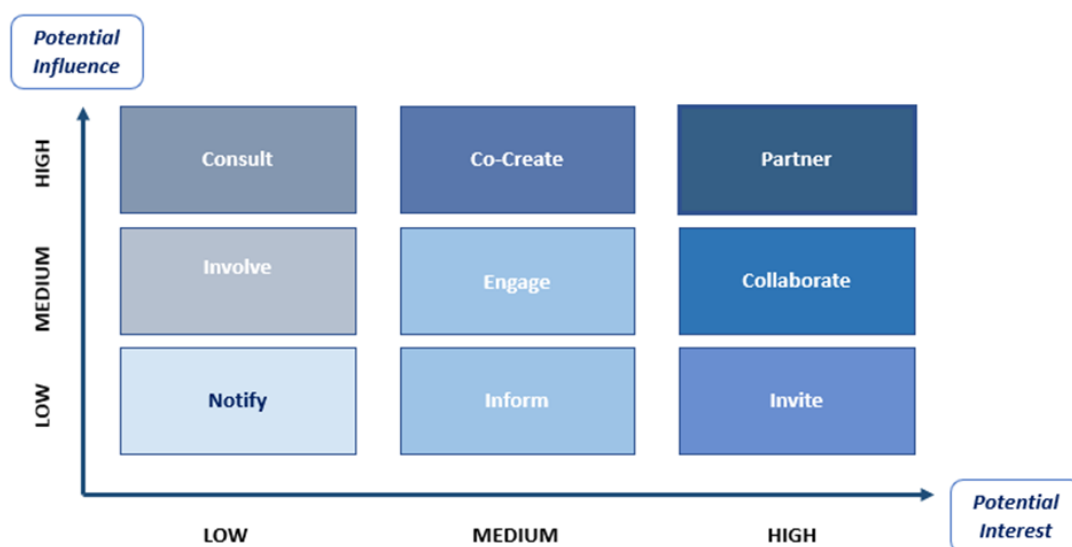


Figure 2-1 Potential Influence

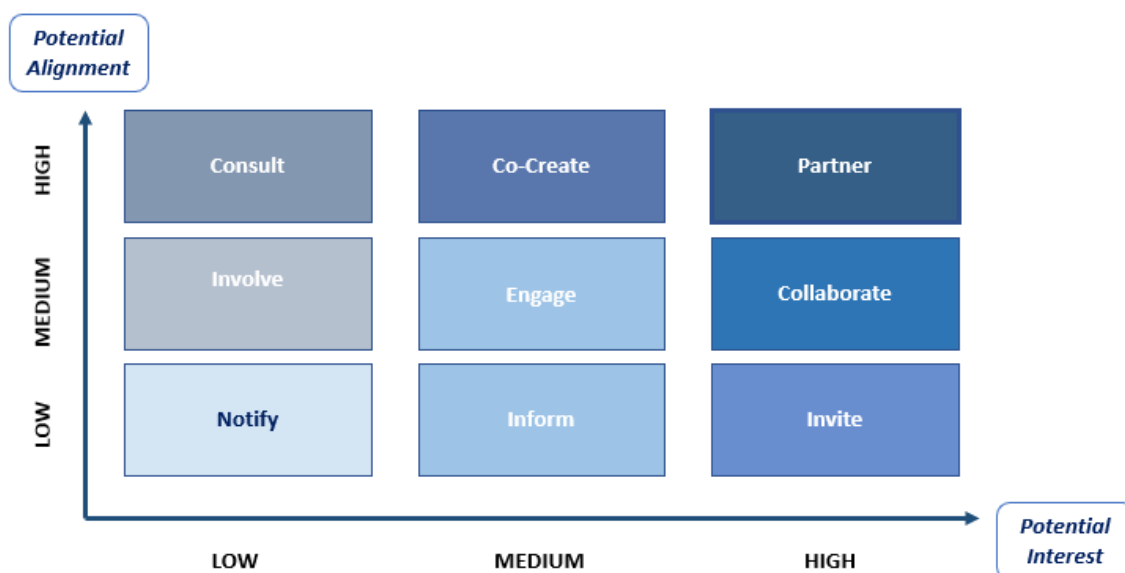


Figure 2-2 Potential Alignment

2.3.2.2 Plotting the stakeholders

Using the framework described above, the stakeholders can be plotted against the various categories to determine where potential alignment and influence is met by the stakeholder. Of these, the most significant overlap between the two matrices, AGRA can design a phased stakeholder engagement plan to determine when and why to contact certain

stakeholders in their ecosystem. An analysis of the plotted stakeholders against the matrices will be documented. AGRA will then consider:

- What stakeholders can provide meaningful feedback on the RE-GAIN programme design?
- Which stakeholders' buy-in is key to guarantee a successful potential implementation of the programme?
- Are there stakeholder groups whose opposition to AGRA's approaches could be detrimental to its success?
- Which stakeholder groups outside the main area of influence may potentially be impacted?

Thereafter, a carefully crafted prioritised stakeholder list and possible concerns will be listed that will change over time as more consultants occur and more refinement of the AGRA's needs arise.

2.3.3 Engagement with Stakeholders

The next step is scheduling, arranging and hosting the various stakeholders based on the priority area. This involves reaching out to the people and groups identified above, during the mapping process, to test assumptions about what is most important to people. These "pre-consultations" also help deepen an understanding of people's expectations, interests and motivations. In addition, these initial conversations provide an opportunity to share detailed information about the activity, gather ideas about the most appropriate approaches to communication and engagement, and generally refine the stakeholder map and engagement strategy. It is crucial to meet with all the stakeholders identified in the mapping exercise. Once engagement activities are underway, multiple tactics will likely be necessary for engaging these different stakeholder groups.

Several additional considerations and good practices when engaging with stakeholders include:

- Choosing meeting locations or venues where stakeholders feel most comfortable;
- Providing information about the GCF-financed activity that responds directly to the expectations and interests (not only internal objectives and activities); provided in a reasonable period that allows the opportunity for the stakeholders to understand the RE-GAIN programme before consultations; and information that is understandable and contextualised for different stakeholder capacities and languages, including information and consultations;
- Listening; acknowledging people's concerns; summarising common ground and areas of disagreement; and being prepared to negotiate, change plans, and explore alternatives;
- Offering multiple opportunities for consultation and engagement (for example, one-on-one meetings, surveys, workshops, focus groups, participatory events, etc.).

Specific considerations for Indigenous Peoples:

- Involving IP's representative body or organisations and members of the affected IP communities;
- Allowing for adequate time for decision making and to receive feedback from IPs;
- Aligning engagements with IPs with appropriate seasons/times of availability;
- Integrating indigenous IP solutions into planning and implementation and
- Learning and following appropriate cultural protocol for engaging with IPs.

2.3.4 Incorporation of views of vulnerable groups and communities

Vulnerable and marginalised groups and individuals including Indigenous Peoples where relevant, will be consulted in a manner that facilitates the inclusion of local knowledge in the design of the RE-GAIN programme, provides them with

opportunities to express their views on risks, impacts and mitigation measures related to the assignment and allows the AGRA to consider and respond to any concerns raised.

To ensure meaningful and effective consultation and participation of affected communities and vulnerable populations, AGRA will make all relevant documentation publicly available.

AGRA will ensure that consultations will be culturally appropriate, undertaken throughout the life cycle of the assignment, that information is presented in an understandable format, is gender inclusive, free from coercion and will incorporate the views of all stakeholders in the decision-making process.

In addition, a Gender Framework (see Annex 8) has been compiled, providing a gender analysis focusing on the harvest and post-harvest in the specific value chains per country. The framework concludes with recommendations on mainstream approaches and operationalizes gender throughout the life cycle of the project.

An environmental and social management system (ESMS) has also been developed (see Annex 6) for the RE-GAIN programme, which will allow the financial institutions to identify, analyse, control and reduce the environmental and social impacts of its activities, consistently and to improve performance in this regard over time. Part of this system is a set of guiding principles to safeguard vulnerable groups and communities.

2.3.5 Monitoring, Reporting and Iterative Refinement of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This stage is critical to ensuring that the outcomes from all engagements are suitable. AGRA will also monitor engagement with various stakeholders over the lifetime of the assignment to determine which aspects of the engagement process are contributing to the success of the assignment and those that require improvement. To ensure the goal is being met, AGRA will consider factors such as:

- Number and diversity of stakeholders participating in various engagements and at what levels;
- Feedback from stakeholders on the effectiveness of the plan, level of trust generated, satisfaction with the level of engagement and outputs, and disclosure and provision of information about the activity;
- Completion of agreements and commitments; and
- The extent of involvement of women, vulnerable or minority groups, and other more traditionally under-represented stakeholders.

The Stakeholder Engagement Lead at AGRA is responsible for ensuring this reporting process is rigorous and will work closely with stakeholders to feedback meeting outcomes to the rest of the organisation. In addition, as learnings emerge on the most effective means of engaging with key stakeholder groups, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be iteratively updated and refined to ensure engagements remain targeted and aligned to AGRA's expectations and the RE-GAIN programme design.

3 Stakeholder Engagements to Date

Engagement is essential to understand the views and interests of different stakeholders on issues related to the project, establish demand for Food-Loss Reduction Solutions, point out gaps and opportunities, establish a constructive relationship or project roles with relevant parties, and allow stakeholders to take ownership of the project; it is also a vital element in promoting transparency and accountability, effective participation and inclusion. In practical terms, stakeholder engagement can be understood as an umbrella term that encompasses a range of activities and interactions with stakeholders throughout the project cycle; the definition and execution of these activities and interactions reflect an essential aspect of good project management.

To guide the formulation of the RE-GAIN Funding Proposal, an extensive consultation process was held, which included four all-day meetings in each of the countries in scope, engaging with national and local stakeholders. In the local engagements, local communities were present in all engagements and in some countries, IP representatives were also present. More detailed information on the different stakeholder engagements is outlined below, with a summary of key findings for the national and local stakeholder engagements:

3.1 NATIONAL AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES 1

The key objectives of the first set of stakeholder engagements were to:

- To establish demand for climate triggered food loss solutions
- To confirm and prioritize the climate risks facing the countries in scope;
- To develop/validate the project theory of change and climate rationale;
- To establish/validate the impacts of climate risks (hazards and vulnerabilities) on agriculture and post-harvest food loss/handling;
- To distinguish the climate/weather-related causes of harvest and post-harvest losses from the non-climate/weather-related causes;
- To identify and prioritize key areas for climate adaptation and mitigation solutions as they relate to post-harvest food loss;
- To confirm the mapping of differing types of key stakeholders across scales and interest groups.

To accomplish these objectives, a highly interactive all-day workshop was conducted across the seven countries within scope of the programme, both for national stakeholders as well as with local stakeholders (an example of the Agenda for these engagements and of one of the exercises held during the engagement is presented on Appendix A). The first national stakeholder engagement was conducted in the capital or key city in each of the countries, while the first local stakeholder engagement was conducted in a central location in one of the programme’s priority regions in each country, as outlined in the Table 3-1 below.

Table 3-1 National and Local Stakeholder Engagement 1 Locations

Country	Location of National Stakeholder Engagement 1	National Engagements 1 Dates	Location of Local Stakeholder Engagement 1	Local Engagements 1 Dates
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	04 June 2024	Bobo Dioulasso	06 June 2024
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	11 June 2024	Addis Ababa	12 June 2024
Kenya	Nairobi	21 May 2024	Embu	23 May 2024

Malawi	Lilongwe	06 June 2024	Nathenje-Lilongwe	07 June 2024
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	13 June 2024	Morogoro	11 June 2024
Uganda	Kampala	13 June 2024	Mbale	11 June 2024
Zambia	Lusaka	04 June 2024	Chipata	06 June 2024

3.1.1 Summary of the key findings from the first set of stakeholder engagements

- The stakeholder engagements validated the key climate risks previously identified through data analysis that the countries within the programme scope are currently experiencing, considering the selected value chains in each of the countries, as well as the harvest and post-harvest stages that are the focus of the programme. These key climate risks are per country as outlined below:
 - **Burkina Faso:** Rainfall variability, drought, flooding, increase in average temperatures and wildfires;
 - **Ethiopia:** Increase in temperature, rainfall variability, drought, floods and pests;
 - **Kenya:** Rainfall variability, flooding, drought (particularly for beans), and increase in temperatures;
 - **Malawi:** Rainfall variability, flooding, extreme temperatures, strong winds, erratic rainfall and droughts;
 - **Tanzania:** Strong winds, prolonged heavy rainfall, unpredictable rainfall, drought and high temperatures;
 - **Uganda:** Excessive rainfall, flooding, extreme temperatures, strong winds, land slides;
 - **Zambia:** Rainfall variability, drought, flooding, wildfires and rising/extreme temperatures.
- The stakeholder engagements also explored in detail potential solutions to the most salient climate risks identified in each country, and involved a deep-dive on the limitations on the uptake of food-loss reduction solutions, particularly focusing initially on physical solutions. The most prevalent barriers identified across the countries by national and local stakeholders are:
 - Cost of acquiring solutions or maintenance is prohibitively high;
 - Poor availability and/or quality of solutions;
 - Lack of awareness and knowledge of how to best use solutions;
 - In some countries, insecurity and the risk of theft of stored productions create a challenge;
 - Limited access to climate change knowledge and extension services;
- The need for cooperation across small holder farmers and better linkages with the market means that farmers don't have the incentives to invest in FL-RS solutions.

3.2 NATIONAL AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES 2

The key objectives of the second set of stakeholder engagements were to:

- To discuss in detail the proposed solutions to the climate risks previously identified in workshop 1;
- To unpack the potential for capacity-building programmes in the harvest and post-harvest food spaces;
- To explore current financial solutions in the market to increase the accessibility of solutions;
- To explore the Environmental and Social risks and impacts of the implementation of solutions;
- To discuss potential gender-specific barriers that may impact women's adoption of solutions around the market and identify opportunities to overcome these.

To accomplish these objectives, a highly interactive all-day workshop was conducted across the seven countries within scope of the programme, both for national stakeholders as well as with local stakeholders (an example of the Agenda for these engagements and of one of the exercises held during the engagement is presented on Appendix B). The second national stakeholder engagement was conducted in the capital or key city in each of the countries, while the second local stakeholder engagement was conducted in a central location in one of the programme's priority regions in each country. For the local workshops, priority was given to visit a priority region different from the first local stakeholder engagement where possible. The locations on where the stakeholder engagements were held is outlined in the Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2 National and Local Stakeholder Engagement 2 Locations

Country	Location of National Stakeholder Engagement 2	National Engagements 2 Dates	Location of Local Stakeholder Engagement 2	Local Engagements 2 Dates
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	02 July 2024	Bobo Diolasso	04 July 2024
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	02 July 2024	Addis Ababa	03 July 2024
Kenya	Nairobi	18 June 2024	Kitui	20 June 2024
Malawi	Lilongwe	25 June 2024	Salima	27 June 2024
Tanzania	Dodoma	09 July 2024	Mbeya	11 July 2024
Uganda	Kampala	04 July 2024	Mbale	02 July 2024
Zambia	Lusaka	09 July 2024	Choma	11 July 2024

3.2.1 Summary of the key findings from the second set of stakeholder engagements

- There is a strong need for capacity building, and often the key points of discussion go beyond the stages of the value chain in scope for this programme; there's an opportunity to build further capacity building training on climate resilience across countries;
- Sustainable disposal of the different solutions will be a challenge in most countries; it will be important to define best practices across the countries to mitigate this risk;
- Stakeholders across all countries speak about the importance of working with the private sector on financial accessibility's solutions; initiatives need to go beyond government-led initiatives and development banks activities;
- Limited access to context-specific climate knowledge and its impact on harvest and post-harvest stages, and extension services related to food loss reduction activities. Overarching, stakeholders see the RE-GAIN programme having positive impacts in the environment and social contexts, but it will require some mitigation action particularly on land degradation, incentives to diversification, air quality and water availability, as well as making sure child labour is not engaged in the programme;
- Women play a key role in the harvesting and post-harvesting of the value chains, and for the programme's success it will be key to engage with them in a meaningful way and make sure they are involved in all stages of the programme activities

3.3 DETAILED KEY FINDINGS FROM NATIONAL AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS

More detail is below, indicating the key learnings from the stakeholder engagements across the different countries in scope. Appendix C provides a list of the different organizations present across the different stakeholder engagements.

Table 3-3 Detailed Findings from the Different Stakeholder Engagements

Country	Engagement	Location	Key Findings
Burkina Faso	National Stakeholder Engagement 1	Ouagadougou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key climate risks identified include recurrent drought, flooding, excessive, erratic, or highly variable rainfall and high temperatures and extreme heat Key vulnerability aspects include the lack of or limited access to technology or infrastructure, limited access to knowledge and skills, and lack of / limited access to climate information or market information Stakeholders see particularly the challenge of accessibility to drying structure and storage and packaging structures Stakeholders have identified the same climate risks and vulnerabilities for cowpeas and rice, the selected crops in the country When thinking about the potential physical solutions to reduce food losses, stakeholders speak about the importance of mechanisation tools (such as harvesting machinery and mechanical multi-crop threshers and shellers), improved storage structures as well as tools to support the adequate drying of the crops, including moisture meters
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 1	Bobo Dioulasso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key climate risks identified include recurrent drought, flooding, excessive, erratic, or highly variable rainfall and high temperatures, and extreme heat Stakeholders see particularly the challenge of accessing threshing technology and drying/removing moisture techniques Stakeholders have identified the same climate risks and vulnerabilities for cowpeas and rice, the selected crops in the country When thinking about the potential physical solutions to reduce food losses, stakeholders speak about the importance of mechanisation tools (such as harvesting machinery and mechanical multi-crop threshers and shellers), improved storage structures as well as tools to support the adequate drying of the crops, including moisture meters
	National Stakeholder Engagement 2	Ouagadougou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders discuss the importance of knowledge sharing on climate risks and impact, capacity building focusing on the adequate harvesting techniques and timings, the importance of leveraging threshers to conserve more of the crops, and the importance of adequate loading of the crops One of the key barriers identified in the adoption of food-loss reduction is the quality of the

			<p>solutions (particularly hermetic bags), and the importance of adapting the solutions to household-level production, particularly for storage structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another key barrier to the adoption of food-loss solutions is the need for extension services and training the smallholder farmers on the maintenance of these solutions • Given the challenges to accessing finance, stakeholders discuss the importance of working with current national government policies to increase the ceilings for micro-credit resources provided to smallholder farmers and the importance of organizing producers in cooperatives to strengthen their buying power • When exploring different environmental challenges, water availability is key in the country, particularly when thinking about the Sahel region. Soil fertility is also described as a key challenge, but there are different local initiatives to solve some of these challenges • Stakeholders did not indicate knowledge about forced labour in the country, and there are significant activities from development organisations to combat child labour • Stakeholders have identified all of the proposed solutions as being relevant for women, except for harvesting machinery. They mention that there are no specific barriers to women's adoption except the cost of those tools, which women-focussed financial solutions can support overcome
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 2	Bobo Diolasso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key capacity building areas are to train farmers on good harvesting practices and the potential for mechanizations, while also discussing the importance of exploring early warning systems; there is also a need to train farmers on the correct storage tools, and the best practices for transportation of the different crops • Stakeholders highlighted the importance of making sure that the physical solutions are appropriate to the size of smallholder farmers' production, and the importance of keeping in mind maintenance and operational costs of machinery (ie, cost of fuel) • Stakeholders highlight the importance of collaboration among farmers and the promotion of business models that can strengthen the update of mechanization tools • Current known initiatives to improve financial access are often led by the country's Ministry of Agriculture, and there is an opportunity to leverage organized groups of producers to strengthen access to finance, as well as the

			<p>promotion of village-led savings and loans associations to strengthen the access to finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land degradation is often impacted by poor farming practices, which also has a significant impact on soil fertility • Drought and water availability also emerge as a key challenge in the country, particularly in the Sahel, North and Centre-South regions • Stakeholders do not share any knowledge about forced labour, and if that exists, it's indicative to be related to a lack of formal education; child labour is perceived to be an opportunity for an apprenticeship during the school holidays • Stakeholders highlight how the different solutions discussed are relevant to women, with the high cost of the solutions indicated as the main challenge for its adoption. Harvesting machines are perceived to not be appropriate for women
Ethiopia	National Stakeholder Engagement 1	Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key climate risks identified are heavy or variable rainfall impacting harvesting (including shattering and losses of production in storage), recurrent drought, flooding, and high temperatures, which have significant impact, including the incidence of diseases and impacting product quality • The main vulnerabilities identified in the teff value chain are the limited knowledge and access to mechanical and modern harvesting and threshing technologies, the high labour requirement, and the challenges with contamination using traditional threshing and harvesting techniques. Additional challenges include the limited access to drying machinery and storage that impact the product quality. Limited information on market access and access to finance lead to significant vulnerabilities throughout the value chain • Similar climate risks have been identified across the teff and wheat value chains • Participants discuss the importance of solutions focussing on the mechanization across the value chain, and the importance of access to accurate weather information, as well as the access to financial products that allow for the protection of the stakeholders' production, including access to insurance. • Among physical solutions, there is a need to increase access to mechanizations machinery (harvesting and threshing machinery), as well as improved access to storage solutions – including hermetic bags and appropriate storage facilities
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 1	Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key climate risks identified are heavy or variable rainfall, drought, flooding, and high-temperature • The main vulnerabilities identified are limited knowledge from smallholder farmers, and the

			<p>reliance on manual (rather than mechanized) techniques. Limited access to market information and credit is also highlighted as key vulnerabilities in the market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar climate risks have been identified across the teff and wheat value chains • Stakeholders discuss the importance of leveraging mechanization solutions, as well as the importance of combining these physical solutions with capacity building to strengthen the uptake of these solutions. Other physical solutions highlighted are the access to modern storage facilities, including hermetic bags but also metal and plastic silos
	National Stakeholder Engagement 2	Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension services, increased knowledge access to climate information, and capacity building were seen as key components, particularly when considering its importance to strengthen the adoption of mechanisation solutions; there is an opportunity to also train smallholder farmers on the maintenance for these solutions to ensure the sustainability of the programme. This also includes a conversation with smallholder farmers and a change of mindset, as there is a need to strengthen their understanding of the importance of mechanisation and the different opportunities in terms of business models for their engagement • Access to finance is limited, but there are initiatives largely led by the Ministry of Agriculture looking to solve some of these challenges the key limitation here are the limited resources. Moreover, there is a challenge to diversify and strengthen the private sector to act on these different areas, and the overarching need to better organise producers to strengthen their market access, including the exploration of new value-added and agro-processing activities • Water availability and expanding land degradation are key environmental issues in Ethiopia, although the federal government has been pushing for conservation activities through the Green Legacy Initiative afforestation activities. Wheat production is also undergoing a change in the country with a push for irrigation-led wheat production • Child labour is also seen as a challenge in the country, but mechanisation efforts can reduce labour demands and likely reduce this type of labour dynamics • Women are actively involved in the harvesting and post-harvesting activities across the teff and wheat value chain, being key participants in the programme. Key challenges are to build a programme in a way that women will continue to be involved as mechanisation enters the market, as well as the need to leverage gender

			mainstreaming techniques to guarantee that capacity building activities are also inclusive to women, including initiatives such as couples training, training schedule that reduces nights away from home, and overarching child care provision to guarantee women's participation
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 2	Addis Ababa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of a holistic RE-GAIN programme was further highlighted with the diversity of topics discussed for capacity building, with potential topics ranging from key harvesting techniques, optimal usage of physical solutions, as well as key information on financial access and market access • Limited access to finance is a key issue, as well as challenging accessing climate information across the country; so there is a need to be able to build a programme that can work through the remoteness of some of the areas for implementation • There is a need to build a more skilled workforce, including the importance of building maintenance and access to spare pieces • Given the challenges to accessing finance, stakeholders highlighted the variety of players in the market, but their limited resources as well as limited knowledge about potential financing programmes and solutions. There is also a need to influence policy on credit access and facilitate its access to smallholder farmers • Water availability, land degradation, and soil fertility decline are some of the key environmental challenges that Ethiopia is facing. Key actions include increasing access to irrigation, as well as sharing knowledge – particularly of traditional agricultural practices – that can support soil fertility and reduce land degradation. • Stakeholders acknowledge the challenge of child labour in the country, but they have highlighted activities to raise awareness on these topics as well as mechanization can support avoiding these challenges • Women play a vital role in harvesting and post-harvest, although they are often not involved in the decisions associated with it. Moreover, stakeholders highlighted the challenges with time for women given their multiple responsibilities in agricultural production and in the household, as well as their key role in making sure that agricultural production provides food for them. Stakeholders highlighted the importance of any solutions that can be time-saving for women, as well as the importance of making sure they have access to it due to gender mainstreaming initiatives and creating ambassadors of the

			programme from both genders that influence the community to strengthen women's engagement.
Kenya	National Stakeholder Engagement 1	Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key climate hazards identified are excessive and erratic rainfall, flooding and drought, and the impact of these changes in humidity on pests and diseases. Extreme temperature is seen to impact primarily the processing, transportation, and logistics of the crops. • Although both crops face the same climate hazards, drought, and water scarcity are identified as more of a challenge for the production of beans • Key vulnerabilities identified are the lack or limited access to technology and other resources; lack or limited knowledge and skills; and the lack of limited access to credit and financial resources • The key physical solutions identified to be relevant for the maize and beans value chain are moisture meters, storage structures (including hermetic bags), mechanical threshers and shellers, and storage protectants. • When thinking about the potential barriers to accessing these physical solutions, the key factors identified are the high costs of the different solutions, lack of knowledge on how to operate them (particularly for mechanized solutions and moisture meters), and the inappropriate usage that limits the uptake of these solutions.
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 1	Embu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key climate hazards identified are excessive and erratic rainfall, flooding, pests and diseases associated with excessive humidity, and extreme heat and high temperatures • The climate risks are consistent across both maize and beans. Drought/water scarcity is seen as a climate hazard particularly impacting the processing, and transportation of locations for beans • Key vulnerabilities identified are the lack or limited access to knowledge and skills, lack or poor understanding of early warning systems and climate information; and the lack of or limited access to technology, equipment, facilities, and infrastructure; and limited access to information about the market • The key physical solutions identified to be relevant for the maize and beans value chain are moisture meters, storage structures (including hermetic bags), mechanical threshers and shellers, and storage protectants • When thinking about the potential barriers to accessing these physical solutions, the key factors identified are the high costs of the different solutions, lack of knowledge on how to operate them (particularly for mechanized solutions and moisture meters), and the inappropriate usage

			that limits the uptake of these solutions. Finally, when discussing the use of storage structures, there was a discussion about the uptake considering the production volume of smallholder farmers vs. the size of some of the storage units and the security challenges of the harvest when using communal storage structures, with theft being often presented as a key barrier for usage
	National Stakeholder Engagement 2	Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key emerging topics for capacity building include proper harvesting techniques, the importance of raising awareness on how aflatoxin (particularly for maize) develops and its impact on the crop quality, and the best usage of the equipment being explored. Additional topics raised include the awareness raising of different potential financial instruments to increase access to rural credit • There are a number of development-bank-led or government-led initiatives to increase access to finance in the market. However, there is an overarching lack of knowledge about these solutions, as well as often with high costs of entry, it requires stakeholders to organise themselves in groups, which provides additional barriers given the challenge of managing these cooperatives. • Environmental challenges the country is currently facing include soil fertility, land degradation, and challenges with water availability and quality – particularly with increasing erratic rainfall. Particularly on improving soil fertility and land degradation, there are a number of different activities from NGOs (such as AGRA and partners) and the government that can be better aligned to improve the impact • Forced labour and child labour are seen as limited in the country and on the value chains discussed, and if present, tend to be in the case of low-income families, or when there is an unexpected urgency on the production of the crops – such as harvesting to not lose the food • Women are quite active in the harvesting and post-harvest of maize and beans, and they are more focussed on the nutrition of the household, which makes them an important ally in food security and increased nutrition aspects. This means that women can be key beneficiaries of the programme, but there is a need to involve them in the decision-making process, as they don't often have access to land and don't necessarily have their legal rights practiced. Improved access to financial solutions particularly for women is seen as a key action to improve the involvement of women in the RE-GAIN programme. Moreover, there is a need to make sure that capacity building and training are designed to be inclusive and accessible to women.

	Local Stakeholder Engagement 2	Kitui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building is seen as a key missing aspect in the harvesting and post-harvesting space, including the importance of training farmers on the proper harvesting and threshing/shelling, drying and storage techniques. Particularly on harvesting, support farmers in identifying the right time for harvesting considering the more erratic climate was identified as a key area • The impact of moisture and humidity and how to mitigate that with physical solutions, to therefore reduce the occurrence of aflatoxin on the maize value chain is also seen as a key topic for training, and key to reducing food losses • Affordability of solutions is a key challenge, and there is a need to improve access to resources – this includes supporting farmers in activities to cooperate, as well as increasing the engagement with private sector players and stimulating local innovation, creating businesses that leverage mechanisation as a potential business • The key environmental concerns identified include air quality considering the growth of urban centres, soil fertility, and land degradation – with cases of soil acidification identified in rural areas around Kitui. Land degradation is seen as primarily driven by timber and charcoal production, with an impact on the overarching fertility of agricultural production. Water availability is also an issue, but selected parts of the country are more impacted by erratic rain seasons • Child labour and forced labour are often interlinked, and there is a challenge in terms of working with cultural beliefs to improve access to resources to reduce the existence of these types of labour dynamics, as it is also closely linked with poverty. There is a belief that programmes like RE-GAIN can increase food security and reduce poverty, which ultimately will reduce the presence of these types of labour dynamics • Women tend to be actively involved in the harvesting and post-harvesting contexts, and they are also actively engaged in farmers' groups, which means that they are likely to be active players in the implementation of the RE-GAIN programme. Women also are perceived to be more interested in attending training, accepting advice and seeking services, if compared to men. Finally, all of the solutions discussed appear to be relevant for women, but it will be important to make sure that they have the correct access to finance (particularly given very high interest rates for credit), as well as adequate training. Women have limited access to land, so it will be important to engage them despite this challenge and make sure that the programme works with farmers that
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			are not land-owners to ensure women's participation.
Malawi	National Stakeholder Engagement 1	Lilongwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key climate risks identified are: excessive and erratic rainfall, recurrent drought, flooding, and high temperatures/extreme heat. These are seen to be quite relevant across maize and groundnuts, with dry spells/drought being particularly relevant for the groundnut production • Key vulnerabilities identified are the lack or limited access to the technology and infrastructure in harvesting, threshing and drying, and transportation. There is also a lack or limited knowledge and skills, particularly when thinking about the best ways to store and control pests. Finally, the production of maize is particularly reliant on traditional, manual techniques that also make it more vulnerable to climate challenges. Finally, there is limited access to more reliable markets. • Particularly for groundnuts, the high incidence of aflatoxins affecting markets options and affecting markets the limited income levels create a challenge in the processing, transportation and logistics. • When looking at solutions, there is an overarching push to increase the mechanisation of the production of maize and groundnuts, with harvesting machinery being considered a key solution. Additionally, better access to storage structures and hermetic bags, as well as better drying solutions • When considering the key challenges for the adoption of these solutions, the high costs, limited access to the solutions and materials to build them, as well as key challenges related to the security of some of the solutions, particularly storage ones that can be susceptible to theft
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 1	Nathenje-Lilongwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key climate risks identified are: excessive and erratic rainfall, flooding, and high temperatures/extreme heat. These are seen to be quite relevant across maize and groundnuts, with dry spells/drought being particularly relevant for the groundnut production • Key vulnerabilities identified are the lack or limited access to the technology and infrastructure in harvesting, threshing and drying, and transportation. There is also a lack or limited knowledge and skills, particularly when thinking about the best ways to store and control pests. Finally, the production of maize is particularly reliant on traditional, manual techniques that also make it more vulnerable to climate challenges. Finally, the high costs and limited affordability of

			<p>appropriate storage and transport is seen as particularly harmful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly for groundnuts, high risk of aflatoxins and the limited income levels create a challenge in the processing, transportation and logistics. • When looking at solutions, there is an overarching push to increase the mechanisation of the production of maize and groundnuts, with harvesting machinery being considered a key solution. Additionally, better access to storage structures and hermetic bags, as well as better drying solutions. • When considering the key challenges for the adoption of these solutions, the high costs, limited access to the solutions and materials to build them, as well as key challenges related to the security of some of the solutions, particularly storage ones that can be susceptible to theft.
	National Stakeholder Engagement 2	Lilongwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension services and capacity building are key components of the programme, with a focus on training and awareness of the use of machinery in the harvesting and post-harvesting processes of the maize and groundnuts. The need for training and advisory also extends to the best use of pesticides and other chemical protectives, and how to avoid pests such as aflatoxins on maize production. Additionally, there is a need for awareness and increased access to weather information and how it can impact harvesting and post-harvest processes. Finally, there is a need for capacity building associated with the best understanding of the market demands for farmers and the quality requirements that can strengthen access to markets. Finally, there is a need to engage in financial literacy to strengthen access to financial products that can allow farmers to invest in some of these solutions. • The challenge of timely harvesting due to constant changes in climate as well as the risk of theft is a key challenge, as well as the need to be closer to storage structures to best access those. Moreover, there is also a need to strengthen the access to processing capabilities, and how these can increase the access to different markets. In the latter point, there is a particular opportunity to engage with governmental initiatives that are strengthening access to the market. • There is an ongoing need to inform farmers better and build more opportunities for farmers to engage with solutions that are fit to their purposes and needs, building a stronger enabling environment to reduce food losses. • The key environmental impacts experienced in Malawi are air quality and water quality and availability, primarily in the Southern parts of the

			<p>country due to industrialisation and waste disposal. In regards to land degradation, soil erosion, and soil fertility there is a key challenge associated with deforestation associated with charcoal production, with deteriorating soil erosion and soil fertility due to soil acidification in the last 10 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are actively engaged in agricultural production as part of their chores within the household, and this is often seen to be part of their training for independence in the future, this is primarily done over the weekend and after school, which means that it is not perceived as inappropriate. On the matter of forced labour is not seen as a common practice in Malawi. • Women are seen to be carrying the burden of food productivity and food security in the household, which means that they are actively involved in the production of food, although they are more present in the production of groundnuts as it is seen more as a 'women's crop'. The key solutions in the discussion were seen as quite relevant for women, but the challenges include the issues with affordability, lack of awareness, and availability of solutions in determining the engagement of women with these solutions.
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 2	Salima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders see how extension services and capacity building are likely to significantly improve the post-harvest handling techniques. Key topics for training consideration highlighted are: proper drying techniques, effective storage methods, and pest control strategies. There is also a clear need for further training on climate-related information, with the importance of training on how to best determine moisture content and what means to have a dry enough crop that can be stored. • Key barriers identified for the implementation of the different solutions are the lack of awareness within the farmers community of the solutions, and how to best use and maintain them. Additional concerns involve cultural norms that may discourage the adoption of new technologies, which require the use of demonstrations to raise awareness and maintenance training to improve sustainability on the adoption of the different solutions. • The key environmental impacts identified include the water availability and quality in Malawi, particularly in the Southern regions of the country, as well as worsening land degradation due to mono-cropping and ridging along slopes, with a significant impact on the soil fertility. Air pollution is seen as a growing concern. • The definition of child labour at the household level is not uniform, and most households leverage child labour as a source of manual

			<p>labour to contribute toward food security and see it as an opportunity to train the children to become self-reliant in the future. Forcible labour is strongly combated by the government and different initiatives to provide victim support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender is seen to be significantly influencing the agricultural sector, with a clear division of labour in which women have limited participation in income-generating activities, and where is an unequal distribution of knowledge and training opportunities for women, requiring specific activities to engage women in the broader programme.
Tanzania	National Stakeholder Engagement 1	Dar es Salaam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key climate risks identified are: heavy, excessive, or erratic rainfall which damages crops; drought; high temperatures/extreme heat which can lead to the spoilage of grains; and strong winds which damage the crop. Heavy rainfall also leads to flooding which has some particular impact on the processing, transportation and logistics of the crops • The key vulnerabilities identified include lack of or limited access to technology, equipment and infrastructure; outdated technology and tools; limited access to climate information services; limited access to knowledge and skills for best storage practices; and limited access to market and market information, including limited knowledge of quality control. Additional challenges are present with challenges with road infrastructure • When looking at potential physical solutions, there is an interest in driving mechanisation of the harvest and post-harvest processes, as well as improving access to storage solutions such as metal and plastic silos or wooden and metal cribs, including hermetic bags • The key challenges for the adoption of some of these physical solutions are the high cost of the interventions or high costs to operate them (with high fuel costs), as well as the challenges related to maintenance. Finally, there is a need to work on these solutions accounting for the fact that they are not necessarily designed for usage by smallholder farmers. There is also a lack of proper knowledge on how to best deploy some of these solutions
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 1	Morogoro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key climate risks identified are: heavy, excessive, or erratic rainfall which damages crops; drought that impacts the timings of harvesting; high temperatures/extreme heat, and flooding. The increase in humidity and moisture is identified as a key challenge that leads to pest and aflatoxin contamination

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key vulnerabilities identified include: limited access to knowledge and skills, food insecurity and poverty; limited access to climate information services; lack or limited access to technology and equipment (particularly for drying and the importance of moisture control); lack or limited access to markets and market information; and infrastructure challenges (especially roads) • When looking at potential physical solutions, there is an interest in driving mechanisation of the harvest and post-harvest processes, as well as improving access to storage solutions such as metal and plastic silos or wooden and metal cribs, including hermetic bags • The key challenges for the adoption of some of these physical solutions are the high cost of the interventions or high costs to operate them (with high fuel costs), as well as the challenges related to maintenance. Finally, there is a need to work on these solutions accounting for the fact that they are not necessarily designed for usage by smallholder farmers. There is also a lack of proper knowledge on how to best deploy some of these solutions
	National Stakeholder Engagement 2	Dodoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the capacity building space, key points raised include the training of smallholder farmers on the proper timings for harvesting and the impacts of climate change on these processes, best practices and facilities for effective post-harvest management, proper handling and cleaning of crops, as well as best ways to avoid contamination of aflatoxins, particularly on the maize harvest and post-harvest stages. Finally, stakeholders discussed the importance of leveraging the creation of small farmer groups to support access to processing facilities, cost sharing of transportation, and improving market access, including the access to financial resources • Particularly when considering activities that would drive mechanisation forward, one of the key topics discussed was the need to build maintenance knowledge, as well as how to improve the skills of operators • When looking at key access to finance, microfinance was particularly seen as a key path for rural communities, with some initiatives working to provide tax exemptions for some of the inputs. Another key potential programme involved the use of warehouse receipt systems to act as collateral. The key challenge for adoption of these solutions is the lack of adequate information, and the limited policies supporting smallholder farmers

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When looking at different environmental challenges, Tanzania has specific regions that face mainly water challenges (Manyara, Tabora and Katavi), which is often impacted by seasonal variability of the rains influencing water availability. Land degradation, land erosion, and soil fertility are all also worsening in the country, impacted by deforestation, overgrazing, and bad agricultural practices. Some traditional agricultural practices for production have the opportunity to mitigate and improve some of these challenges, with different NGOs, FAO and government activities acting to solve some of these challenges. Forced labour is not perceived to be a problem in Tanzania; child labour is seen as more present, dependent on poverty and traditional practices to engage children in agricultural production and seen as a learning opportunity. These responsibilities are seen as having limited impact on children's school attendance, and there are active initiatives to mitigate it – maize and rice value chains are not seen to be crops that have significant child labour in their activities Women are actively involved in the labour-intensive activities involved in the harvesting and post-harvest management of rice and beans and are working often unpaid in those roles (particularly in the post-harvest space). Women are seen as caretakers of the household justify their engagement with harvesting and post-harvest activities, This indicates that women will be a key audience in the RE-GAIN programme.
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 2	Mbeya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key capacity-building topics include an understanding of weather conditions and their impact on harvesting, as well as the key technologies and techniques that can support this process, integrated and proper storage, drying, and pest management initiatives, with a particular focus on the best usage of moisture meters, and the importance of best understanding the expected quality and food hygiene standards that influence market access. Particularly with maize production, there is a focus on aflatoxin management, as well as the importance of rice on drying technologies and adequate use of moisture meters. Considering the challenges regarding financial access to solutions, there is a need to strengthen farmer groups. Moreover, there is a need to continue to increase awareness of government-led initiatives to increase access to finance of different solutions, particularly for mechanisation-focused ones including threshers and harvesting machinery

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When looking at some of the key environmental risks currently being experienced in Tanzania, there are ongoing concerns over water availability, land degradation, soil erosion, and soil fertility decline. One of the key factors impacting across is poor agricultural practices and the challenges of deforestation. Mbeya particularly has some key challenges with soil erosion and landslides given worsening soil conditions. Afforestation appears to be picking up in the country, including some other traditional agriculture production techniques that are primarily driven by the government. • Children are engaged in some activities in harvesting and post-harvesting, and is seen as a cultural norm for children to participate in these activities, and are seen as a way to teach children, although this can also impact their consistent engagement with traditional education. Child labour is seen to be a quite present activity, although forced labour is not seen to be a concern in the country. • Women are heavily involved in post-harvest activities, and it will be key for them to attend training and have adequate access to the technology, although it can be challenging for them to engage with financial opportunities given the overarching challenges for women to access finances. Men are seen to be more actively engaged in mechanised harvest and post-harvest processes than women, reducing the potential for women to increase their access to economic empowerment activities
Uganda	National Stakeholder Engagement 1	Kampala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key climate hazards identified are: excessive rainfall, flooding, and high temperatures which impact infrastructure, and can lead to an increase in humidity and moisture that impact the grain's quality and shelf life. These challenges are present for both the production of maize and beans • Key vulnerabilities identified are: limited access to technology and equipment, reliance on traditional methods – particularly for harvesting and threshers; limited access to climate information and weather alerts; limited knowledge about optimal storage techniques and packaging tools; limited access to climate-robust storage; and poorly maintained roads and transport infrastructure; • The key physical solutions identified are related to mechanisation of the threshing and sheller process, as well as improved access to storage structures, including hermetic bags and silos, as well as different technologies for drying, particularly tarpaulins

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key barriers to the adoption of these physical solutions include the high acquisition costs and costs of maintenance of some of these solutions, as well as some challenges associated with shifting the mindset of farmers to mechanise parts of the production. There is also a need to strengthen the training and skills development to most effectively use some of these key solutions.
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 1	Mbale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key climate hazards identified are: excessive rainfall, flooding, and contamination by pests and diseases, with the impact of high temperatures on the shelf life of the products. These challenges are present for both the production of maize and beans Key vulnerability challenges include limited access to technology and equipment, limited access to climate information and early warning systems; reliance on manual harvesting and threshing methods; limited knowledge and availability of best sorting and storage methods, and poorly maintained roads and infrastructure The key physical solutions identified are related to mechanisation of the threshing and sheller process, as well as improved access to storage structures, including hermetic bags and silos, as well as different technologies for drying, particularly tarpaulins. There is also an interest of using drying mechanisms like cement areas that can serve as communal areas for drying the different crops Key barriers to the adoption of these physical solutions include the high acquisition costs and costs for maintenance of some of these solutions, as well as some challenges associated with shifting the mindset of farmers to mechanise parts of the production. There is also a need to strengthen the training and skills development to most effectively use some of these key solutions.
	National Stakeholder Engagement 2	Kampala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key capacity-building topics discussed are: access to climate knowledge and information and its impact on timely harvesting and the impact of climate change on this; understanding the right equipment and method for harvesting as well as storage for both usage as well as maintenance; training on the accurate weather information, as well as the best ways to avoid contamination and the importance of managing moisture and the impact on crops, including pest exposure. On the latter point, there is also a key discussion about how to best maintain quality standards, which have an impact on market access and potential for value addition. As finance access and finance availability are key challenges for the deployment of harvest and post-harvest solutions, there is a need to increase

			<p>the awareness and access to programmes that are currently being deployed by the government as well as other microfinance initiatives to increase access to different solutions. The access to these resources is also associated with the need for increased training on these topics, as well as strengthening the partnerships across partners and the opportunity for public-private partnerships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When looking at the environmental impacts that Uganda currently faces, deforestation, soil erosion, and soil fertility decline are particularly telling in the areas that the programme is focusing on. Particularly in the mountains, there is a concern over landslides and how overgrazing, deforestation, unsustainable farming practices, and monoculture are impacting these dynamics. The government has been leading some initiatives to solve for these challenges, but there is a need to further expand awareness and the discussion of these topics across smallholder farmers. Air quality is also a growing challenge in Jinja and it's often related to deforestation and clearing forests to produce maize and beans. • Children are expected to be engaged in agricultural activities with their families and is often engaged with high poverty levels. There are programs from both the ILO and well as National government initiatives to mitigate these initiatives. Forced labour is also part of the agricultural sector, and it's involved in primarily imprisonment contexts and as a punishment on school-led farming projects. There is particularly quite low awareness on forced labour and how to mitigate those initiatives. • Women and men participate equally in agricultural activities, particularly on harvest and post-harvest activities. The challenge, however, is that women don't often own land, tend to not have time to go on meeting or trainings due to household responsibilities, and often are not involved in decision-making – particularly in regards to decisions related to money expenditure. With this in mind, conscious efforts need to be done to engage women in the programme, working with men to create opportunities for women to be more involved on the trainings
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 2	Mbale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key capacity building and extension topics include: timely harvesting, trainings on the key harvesting, drying and storing techniques, quality standards for the harvesting, cleaning, grading, and storage of the agricultural production, including initiatives to drive quality control of the crops. This should be linked with awareness raising on the impact of climate change on the production of these crops, as well as the

			<p>importance of quality and to avoid pests/aflatoxins for health purposes as well as value-added access. Aflatoxin is a topic particularly discussed in the maize value chain, while better trashing techniques and solutions in the beans value chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As there are concerns over access to finance and ability to different business models that can drive mechanisation, there is a need to work in partnership with initiatives driven by the government to drive uptake of food loss reduction solutions, as well as reforms on the system mechanism including the reduction of interest rates, as well as increasing awareness of potential financial solutions. There is also a need to expand cooperation with financial resources, including the revival of cooperative banks. • Looking at the key environmental risks faced in Eastern Uganda, there are key concerns related to landslides, a consequence of land degradation and soil erosion. Beyond these challenges, soil fertility has declined in the region with an impact on crop yields, with programmes under the Agriculture extension services to mainstream integrated land management strategies. • Child labour is part of the social norms in agricultural productions, with activities often at the family level, but less present in the maize and beans value chains in the country. Forced labour challenges are also associated with child labour, particularly in a poor family and with early marriage situations. There are growing law enforcement activities to reduce forced labour and activities to sensitise communities on the issue. • Although women have an active role in the harvesting and post-harvesting, they are less involved in threshing as well as processing, given the mechanisation of these processes. Moreover, although the RE-GAIN programme's solutions are likely to heavily influence women, they are less likely to be involved in training activities, and women have less decision power on the sale of the crops, although are more involved in the household production to increase household-level food security. There is also a need to build more opportunities for women to gain access to financial services that can increase their access to financial solutions in discussion.
Zambia	National Stakeholder Engagement 1	Lusaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key climate hazards identified are rainfall variability which is linked to flooding in low-lying areas, drought, and rising temperatures/extreme heat. This is the case for both of the crops, with high moisture from rainfall variability impacting primarily soybeans.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key vulnerabilities identified are: lack or limited access to technology and infrastructure; particularly for storage; lack or limited access to knowledge and skills; lack or limited access to markets and market information; lack or poor access to climate information systems, particularly when looking at the production of soybeans • When looking at key physical solutions, there is a specific focus on the mechanisation, particularly leveraging threshers and shellers, as well as access to storage structures and moisture meters • Key barriers to the uptake of the physical solutions include high costs of the solutions for smallholder farmers and limited knowledge on how to best use those solutions, as well as the challenges of not being able to access some of the solutions, particularly mechanisations ones.
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 1	Chipata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key climate hazards identified are rainfall variability which is linked to flooding in low-lying areas, drought, and rising temperatures/extreme heat. This is the case for both of the crops, with high moisture from rainfall variability impacting primarily soybeans. • Key vulnerabilities identified are: lack or limited access to knowledge and skills; lack or limited access to technology and equipment, particularly on storage and processing, with the latter being particularly relevant for soybeans; and lack or poor access to climate information services. There is also a key concern over access to a good road network. • When looking at key physical solutions, there is a specific focus on the mechanisation, particularly leveraging threshers and shellers, as well as access to storage structures and moisture meters • Key barriers to the uptake of the physical solutions include: high costs of the solutions for smallholder farmers and limited knowledge on how to best use those solutions, as well as the challenges of not being able to access some of the solutions, particularly mechanisations ones.
	National Stakeholder Engagement 2	Lusaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Capacity Building and extension topics discussed include: training on the key timings for harvesting, including education on the changing weather patterns and the impact it has on the harvesting and post-harvesting of maize and beans; the most recommended use of mechanised tools (particularly for harvesting and threshing); key use of storage equipment; key value addition activities for maize and beans; and key packaging initiatives that can improve the shelf-life and quality of the produce going to market. There is also ongoing training required on the best ways to aggregate production for market

			<p>access, and how to best manage moisture, particularly on maize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the challenges with financial access and the high cost of post-harvest food loss solutions, stakeholders discussed the different government and foreign-aid initiatives that exist to improve access to different harvest and post-harvest equipment, and how some of the key challenges on previous access to financing in these programmes are limited resources, as well as limited knowledge and awareness by smallholder farmers on the options presented. There are also key challenges associated with high interest rates, and the need to provide credit guarantees given the limited access to assets in the country • Considering the key environmental risks in Zambia, water availability and particularly drought have been discussed as a key factors impacting the current agricultural production for maize and soya beans. Moreover, deforestation, unsustainable land uses, and monocropping have had a significant impact on land degradation, land erosion, and declining soil fertility. There are a number of NGO-led initiatives looking to solve some of these key challenges, including the use of more traditional farming practices such as intercropping, residue retention, contour ridges and crop rotation to solve for some of these challenges. • Child labour is perceived in the country as a way of training, and it's primarily used in the harvesting process which can be labour intensive. Mechanization processes can reduce the demand for labour, and create an opportunity to reduce the use of child labour. Forced labour is seen to occur within families, not with external people. • Women are seen to be involved in the production of more 'female-oriented' crops, and are active participants in the harvesting process, except when there are more mechanisation-led initiatives. Women's perceived gender roles are rooted in the culture, and there is a limitation for women to participate in group activities, and tend to not have their own financial resources to invest in different initiatives. In this context, solutions that provide financial empowerment to women can strengthen their engagement with the broader programme.
	Local Stakeholder Engagement 2	Choma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key capacity building and extension topics raised include: efficient harvesting practices and timing; quality control and identification, including pest control and preservation of the grain with proper shelling methods; there is also a need to upskill smallholder farmers on moisture reading and the importance of monitoring moisture, particularly in

the maize value chain, while appropriate use of shelling equipment is key for beans value chain

- Given the key constraint that financial access plays on the optimal usage and accessibility to food loss reduction solutions, it's important to work closely with initiatives currently in place in the country to increase access to those solutions. At the moment, stakeholders indicated the presence of activities from the World Food Programme, National Government and Local Government to drive access to capital in the agriculture space, but those have limited beneficiaries, as well as limited awareness of the potential access to these resource
- Considering the current environmentally impacted areas in Zambia, there are significant concerns over the occurrence of drought and floods in the country, with particular concern in the Southern Province, with poor management of the current water availability. Beyond water challenges, land degradation, soil erosion and deteriorating soil fertility are also topics of concern, with the main causes identified being wildfires, deforestation, over ploughing, overgrazing and monocropping. There are different NGO-based initiatives to mitigate these environmental challenges.
- Child labour is seen as part of the educational growth of children in the country, and has a limited impact on children's access to formal education, as they are often working with children. Forced labour is not perceived to be a challenge in Zambia.
- Women are often engaged in more social activities involved in the harvesting and post-harvesting processes, including weeding. Women are often seen as more open to using new technology practices and engaging in saving groups, although they tend to be less likely to attend meetings or trainings. Women are likely to be beneficiaries of the programme, but there is a need to train and share knowledge with these audiences, including initiatives like rent to own' equipment.

4 Future Engagement Approach

The assignment will include various activity sets, the specifics of which will guide the nature and level of stakeholder engagement required, as outlined in Table 4-1.

Figure 4-1 Types of stakeholder engagement

Programme / Project	Example	Type of engagement
Establishment of the RE-GAIN (Phase 1)	Setting up the programme and the key design of the different activities	Stakeholder engagement to follow the requirements outlined in this document, assuring full participation at different levels
Single activity under a component²	Setting up the curriculum for mainstreaming climate resilience and better understanding of weather information with smallholder farmers	Stakeholder engagement would be undertaken during the establishment of the overarching programme, which would include identifying beneficiaries, laying out the approach, validating the solutions etc. However, once this has been set up, the roll-out will be uniform and no further stakeholder engagement is envisaged. Similarly, where a programme has several similar initiatives and it can be reasonably assumed that the initial engagements cover all stakeholders, then no further engagement would be necessary for this instance. These engagements can occur within one specific country or drive knowledge sharing activities among stakeholders across AGRA target countries
Multiple activities under a component³	Organizing different initiatives to strengthen country-specific enabling environment	In addition to the stakeholder engagement to be undertaken during the establishment of the programme, each activities would require additional engagements as it is rolled out, accounting for different geographical areas, beneficiary groups and local authorities in each area.

Stakeholder engagements will be based upon a set of key principles as outlined on Chapter 2, which are key for the design of the future engagements as outlined in sections 4.1 and 4.2.

The present Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed based on consultations held to date and the team's experience in developing a plan that will ensure ongoing interactions with existing and new stakeholders. However, it is reiterated that this should be viewed as dynamic and be updated and revised, as and when needed and in line with stakeholder requirements.

All stakeholder engagements will be managed and coordinated by the AGRA's Environmental and Social (E&S) specialist.

4.1 MINIMUM STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

The following stakeholder groups will be consulted by AGRA and depending on the type of stakeholder (i.e., key/interested or general stakeholder) will determine the frequency and the type of engagements to be undertaken:

- Affected groups and communities, including indigenous people, women, youth and other vulnerable groups, and those groups/individuals who could benefit from the assignment, must be allowed to participate in the discussion or be made aware of the RE-GAIN programme and different activities;
- The communities and or local representatives who are affected directly or indirectly by the programme;

² can include multiple sub-projects under a single programme with similar/overlapping objectives.

³ Where sub-projects cover distinctly different geographic areas of beneficiaries.

- Local policymakers and representatives of local and national authorities, within the agriculture, climate change, finance and environmental sectors, at a minimum;
- National government officials or national coordinating bodies responsible for the programme in the country;
- Local non-governmental organisations, marginalized communities and civil society organisations;
- Private sector, including MSMEs that may be interested in providing the services or physical solutions for the implementation of the RE-GAIN programme; and
- Relevant international and national financial institutions and commercial lenders involved in the financing of the different physical solutions.

AGRA will be required to provide evidence of all meetings and communications undertaken during the assignment.

4.2 PROCESS TO CONDUCT CONSULTATIONS

All engagements and consultants should consider the following elements:

1. Information provided:

- AGRA will provide project information to the stakeholders in their local language (English, French or other local languages). This information will include any possible gender and E&S impacts that they must be aware of before the assignment is undertaken.
- Contact details of the AGRA team are to be provided, as well as a method for further contact should any issues or questions arise during or from the meetings, including details outlining the process and contact information of the grievance mechanism.

2. Modes of consultation:

- The meetings can consist of virtual or in-person meetings or workshops or open days.
- The programme will encourage equal and effective participation of men and women in the stakeholder consultation (this also includes the appropriateness of the place and time of the consultation(s)).
- Where relevant, the programme will include the participation of IPs in stakeholder consultation, with consideration of culturally appropriate decision-making processes in accordance with the IPPF. Free, Prior and Informed Consent will be obtained, and documented, before engagement (In line with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy (2018, Section 7.2)), and participants will be made aware that they can withdraw consent at any time.
- Particular attention should be paid to the fact that the assignment should consider stakeholder feedback in setting up the programme designed (first phase), followed by the establishment of various activities (second phase) when wanting to engage with the programme implementation, where reasonable.
- Establish a formal input, feedback and grievance mechanism to provide stakeholders with the opportunity to submit any feedback or grievances throughout the life of the assignment.

3. Notes created during the process:

- AGRA to review the comments submitted by stakeholders and report on how these comments have been considered. It may also involve changes to the design of the programme, where appropriate. The AGRA will present justifications when the observations have not been incorporated or addressed.

- b. AGRA will ensure that all comments/input is adequately captured by vulnerable groups.

4. Reporting on progress:

- a. AGRA will store the information collated and provide key details during the programme implementation timeframe.
- b. During each stakeholder engagement for the respective activity within the programme, periodic reports will be compiled for affected communities. Such reports will outline progress with the implementation of the project E&S Action Plans on issues that involve ongoing risks or impacts to affected communities and on issues that the consultation process or grievance mechanism have identified as a concern to those communities. The manner in which such reports are to be distributed will be agreed upon at the start of the process with the relevant affected communities.

4.3 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

AGRA, under the RE-GAIN programme, will establish a grievance mechanism to effectively identify, receive, register, screen and evaluate, track, and formally address complaints or feedback from internal and external stakeholders regarding the RE-GAIN programme activities. Such grievance mechanisms will be implemented and maintained at AGRA, financial intermediaries and at the subproject level.

For further details on the grievance mechanisms to be implemented, refer to Annex 6 for the ESMS.

5 Conclusion

Stakeholder engagement is an essential part of the process. As such the AGRA team commits to engaging as early as possible, and often, with internal and external stakeholders, intermediaries, and their partners and commits to the following:

- Develop and implement effective stakeholder engagement mechanisms to strengthen the programme, support a culture of transparency and accountability, learning, and continual improvement.
- Develop interactive and constructive processes to ensure that people are well informed, their ideas are advanced, and their concerns are heard and addressed.
- Ensure effective grievance mechanisms are in place to identify, receive, evaluate, and formally address complaints or feedback from stake.

APPENDIX A

A 1. AGENDA FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT 1

Although timings varied per country depending on starting times and timings for the breaks, the below is an example of an Agenda for one of the workshops conducted during the first round of national and local stakeholder engagements:

Sample Agenda for the National and Local Stakeholder Engagement 1

9:00-9:15: Welcome and Introduction to the RE-GAIN Programme

9:15–11:45: Session 1: Climate Risk Assessment

9:15–9:45: Presentation on National Climate Risk Assessment

9:45–10:30 Plenary brainstorming on Key Vulnerabilities and Hazards

15 minutes break

10:45–11:15: Interactive Mapping Activity: Exposure to Key Climate Hazards

11:15–11:45: Group Reporting on Key Lessons Learned on Climate Risks

11:45-12:45:Lunch break

12:45–15:15: Session 2: Identifying and Prioritizing Solution Areas

12:45–13:30: Exploring Climate Solutions

13:30-13:45: Leveraging Physical Solutions to Build Resilience Against Climate Risks

13:45-14:15: Plenary Brainstorming on the Key Opportunities and Barriers to Adoption of the Physical Solutions

15 minutes break

14:30-15:15: Small Group Exercise: Consolidating Solution Ideas and Prioritization of Physical Solutions

15:15 – 15:45: Closing of the Session, Next Steps and Feedback

A 1.1. Example of Exercise from National and Local Stakeholder Engagement 1

The sessions were designed to be highly interactive and involve different types of feedback, including prioritization and relative prioritization of different programme's aspects, leveraging prompted and unprompted responses.

An example of an exercise is presented below. After spending some time during the morning learning about climate risks and unpacking the climate hazards and vulnerabilities existing in the key crops selected in each country across the harvesting and post-harvest stages, participants were asked to vote on the relative exposure to the different value chains to different hazards.

Each participant was given 10 dots to vote on which of the key hazards they believed were impacting the production of specific crops the most in each country from a template considering the key hazards studied during the climate risk assessments conducted during the development of Annex 2, the Feasibility Study. These 'heat maps' were then used to validate the most prevalent climate risks identified for the different crops across countries in Annex 2 and included as part of the country-specific Appendix in Annex 2. The images below indicate an example of a template filled out in one of the countries (Figure 1), participants engaging in the exercise (Figure 3), and one of the results from this exercise (Figure 2) in one of the countries in scope.

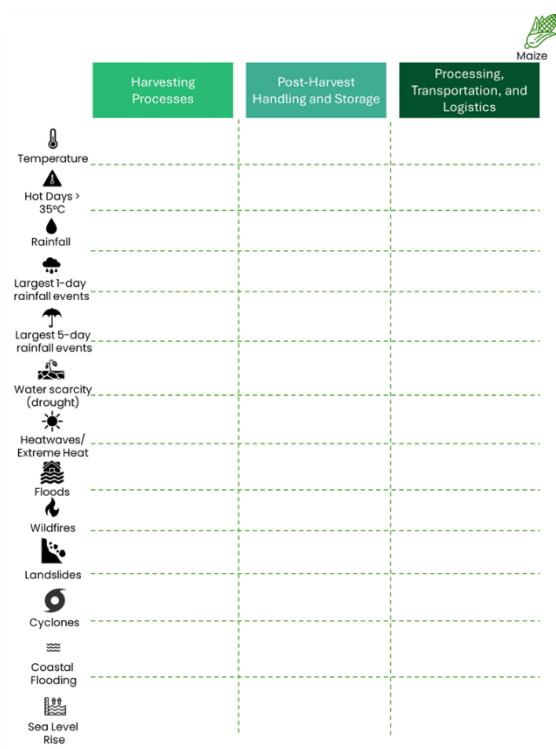


Figure 5-1 Template for Climate Hazard Exposure Exercise

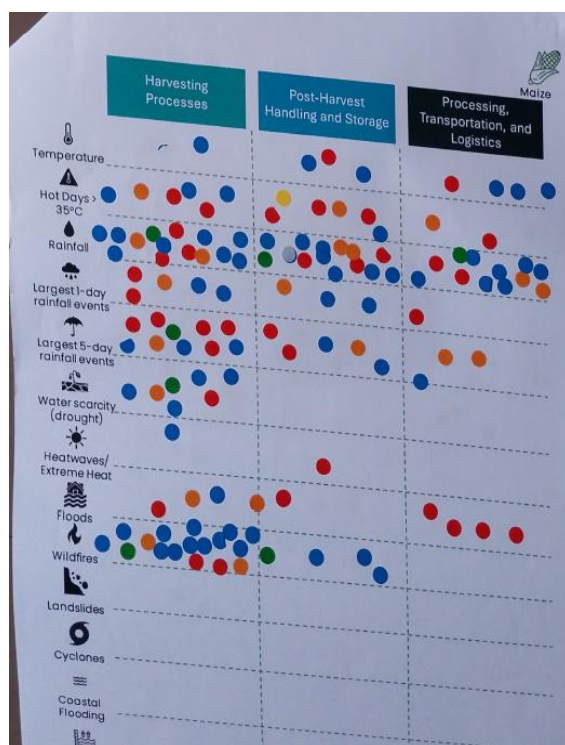


Figure 5-2 Picture of Results from National Engagement in Lusaka, Zambia



Figure 5-3 Participants Engaging with Climate Hazard Exposure Exercise in Embu, Kenya

APPENDIX B

B 1. AGENDA FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT 2

Although timings varied per country depending on starting times and timings for the breaks, the below is an example of an Agenda for one of the workshops conducted during the first round of national and local stakeholder engagements:

Sample Agenda for the National and Local Stakeholder Engagement 2

8:30 – 9:00: Introduction and recap on the previous workshop

Part 1: Deep Dive into the Solutions and Barriers to Access

9:00-9:30: Capacity Building Exercise

9:30-10:00: Physical Solutions and Barriers

10:00-10:30: Environmental Impacts of the Solutions

15 minutes Coffee Break

10:45- 11:15 Improving Access to Finance

11:15-11:30: Whole Grain Processing Benefits and Barriers

11:30-11:45: Closing of Solutions Discussion

Part 2: Understanding the Gender, Environment and Social Impacts of Our Solutions

11:45-1:00: Discussion over other Environmental and Social impacts of our solutions

1:00-1:45: Lunch Break

1:45-2:00: Exploring Community-Led Sustainable Farming

2:00-3:00: Gender and Agriculture: Roles, Responsibilities, and Key Barriers for Engagement

15 minutes Coffee Break

3:15-3:30: Goals for Women's Inclusion in the Programme

3:30-3:45: Closing of the Meeting

B 1.1. Example of Exercise from National and Local Stakeholder Engagement 2

Similar to the first set of stakeholder engagements, the sessions were designed to be highly interactive and involve different types of feedback, including prioritization and relative prioritization of the programme's different components, leveraging prompted and unprompted responses.

An example of an exercise is presented below. Considering the programme design with different components and leveraging different types of physical solutions, stakeholder engagement participants were asked to reflect on the challenges that women face when working in agriculture, and how these are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. After this brief introduction, participants were asked to reflect on the types of roles that women played in the harvest and post-harvest value chains for the selected crops in each of the countries, and whether these roles were more formal or informal forms of employment.

From this initial discussion, each of the groups were asked to discuss different types of topics related to the engagement of women with the agriculture and the RE-GAIN programme in general. Groups were divided to discuss a number of topics as indicated below:

- How gender relations play a role in practices and participation or knowledge, beliefs, and perceptions (some of which are norms) that affect women, men, and the youth
- How gender relations play a role in access to assets or legal rights and status that affect women, men, and the youth
- How gender relations play a role in gender roles, responsibilities, and time use and power and decision-making that affect women, men, and the youth
- What are some of the opportunities and barriers for the adoption of the RE-GAIN programmes solutions with men and solutions

After internal group work, each of the groups elected a participant to share the key lessons from their conversation with the broader group, which then led to a discussion on how the RE-GAIN programme could build its activities in a way to drive equal engagement between men and women in the programme. These discussions served as key input into the Annex 8, particularly when exploring the Gender Action Plan. The pictures below showcase the templates used in the exercises (Figure 4), groups in the process of completing and sharing these templates (Figure 5 and 6) and pictures of an example of the templates completed during the workshops (Figure 7).

What are the key gender relations inherent in each domain (the domains are listed below) that affect women, men and youth?

Practices and Participation

This domain refers to the types of knowledge that men and women possess. The culture's unique gender identities and behaviors and the different perceptions that people have regarding their roles depending on their gender identity.

Knowledge, beliefs, perceptions (some of which are norms)

This domain refers to the types of knowledge that men and women possess. The culture's unique gender identities and behaviors and the different perceptions that people have regarding their roles depending on their gender identity.

What are the key gender relations inherent in each domain (the domains are listed below) that affect women, men and youth?

Access to assets

This domain refers to a person's ability to use the necessary resources to be a fully active and productive participant in society, economically and socially. It includes access to resources, income, services, opportunities, information and assets.

Legal rights and status

This domain involves identifying how people are regarded and treated by society, which affects their legal status and rights. The domain encompasses legal recognition, such as identification, voting, registration, and property. This, in turn, affects the rights to education, employment, ownership of assets and other opportunities.

What are the key gender relations inherent in each domain (the domains are listed below) that affect women, men and youth?

Gender roles, responsibilities and time use

This domain recognizes gender differences in the allocation and utilization of time and resources across sectors. It considers the division of labor, production and reproduction, and the identification of how time is spent across the life cycle (child, youth, adult, elderly, retired, etc.). It also identifies the different roles and responsibilities of men and women across the life cycle, and the different roles and responsibilities of men and women across the life cycle.

Power and decision-making

This domain refers to the ability of people to access, control, and use resources and government power. It refers to the ability of people to access, control, and use resources and government power. It refers to the ability of people to access, control, and use resources and government power.

Solutions and Women's Access

Solution in the RE-GAIN Programme	Women's preference (high, medium, low)	Opportunities to adoption for Women	Barriers to adoption for Women	Support necessary to overcome barriers	Example of similar initiatives to overcome barriers

Figure 5-4 Templates for Gender Exercise



*Figure 5-6 Participants Engaging with Gender Exercise
in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*



Figure 5-5 Participants Engaging with Gender Exercise in Lusaka, Zambia

What are the key gender relations inherent in each domain (the domains are listed below) that affect women, men and youth?

Gender roles, responsibilities and time use

This domain recognizes gender differences in the availability and allocation of time and decisions about locations. It considers the division of both productive and reproductive labor, the identification of how time is spent during the day (and week, month, or year, and in different seasons), and determines how men and women each contribute to the welfare of the family, community and society. The objective of this domain is to determine how men and women spend their time and what implications their time commitments have for their availability for program activities.

	Women	Men	Youth
Productive Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seedling - Fertilizer app. - Weeding - Collecting the harvest - Milling - Transportation - Storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plowing / tilling the land - Seedling - Fertilizer application - Weeding - Collecting the harvest - Milling - Threshing - Winnowing - Transportation - Storage - Marketing (Cereals field) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Except for the day's production in the field - Youth chain based on their sex.
Reproductive Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Giving birth - Child care - Feeding - Lactating - Hygiene <p>(Take more time)</p>	- - -	- Feeding youth
Household of the family	(Inside at the home the housewife)	(Outside the home the housewife)	
Community Society	- A bit longer time of the household's death events (social affairs)	- participate in household's death events (social affairs)	- participate in household's death events (social affairs)

Power and decision-making

This domain pertains to the ability of people to decide, influence, control and enforce personal and governmental power. It refers to one's capacity to make decisions freely, and to exercise power over one's aspirations, within an individual's household, community, society and state. This domain also details the capacity of adults to make household and individual economic decisions, including about the use of household and individual economic resources and income, as well as choosing their employment.

	Women	Men	Youth
1. Household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No power on financial decision - No power on crop / livestock marketing - power on - Household - Cooking - cleaning - fetching water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make decision on finance - Marketing crops / livestock - Head of the household 	
2. Community Society	- Does not have power at this level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High investment in the community level. - meeting - farmers day - strong community leadership 	

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Solutions et accès des femmes

Solution dans le programme RE-GAIN	Préférence des femmes (élevée, moyenne, faible)	Possibilités d'adoption pour les femmes	Obstacles à l'adoption pour les femmes	Un soutien nécessaire pour surmonter les obstacles	Exemple d'initiatives similaires pour surmonter les obstacles
• Les sacs hermétiques	Elevée	Adopté avec faible accès	Accessibilité (coût élevé)	Subventionner et rendre disponible	PAPSA et INERA
• Bouteilles d'engrais	Elevée	Oui, par les groupements (SCoP)	Accessibilité (coût élevé)	Subventionner le groupement des femmes en SCoP. Type et qualité de la technologie.	PAPSA ONGA Numitox
• Bâches de séchage	Elevée	Oui	Le coût la durabilité	Réaliser les mini-aires de séchage.	-
• Nagassins/stockage	Elevée	Adopté mais pas accessible	L'accessibilité	-	-
• Stockage/Protéctions	Moyen	Appel aux services techniques	La non maîtrise du matériel, plus affecté aux hommes.	Sensibiliser sur l'utilisation et les bonnes pratiques de protection des produits agricoles.	-
• Machines	Faible	Pos d'attente	-	Formation sur les produits homologues	-

Figure 5-7 Completed Templates for the Gender Exercise in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

APPENDIX C

C 1. BURKINA FASO STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PARTICIPANTS LIST

C 1.1. National Engagement 1 - Ouagadougou

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
ANAM
SP/CPSA
SP/CNDD
BF1TV
DGEVCC/MEEA
SGPV
CN/IGMUSS
DGPER
SE-FVC/BF
UNPRB
SP/CONASUR
DGCOOP/MEFP
WEP-BF
CNA/SG
SP-IP
SONAGESS
OGADI
DCCI

C 1.2. Local Engagement 1 – Bobo Dioulasso

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
IHERA
UPPA-H
AGRODEN
URPS-AB
PAPFA
GRA/HBS
DPE/Houet
DRARAH-NBS
FECOPAO
DRE-HBS
UNER12
DAE-HBS
SE-FVC/BF
PROSOL - GIZ

C 1.3. National Engagement 2 - Ouagadougou

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
DGEVCC
BOU-BF
ECOBANK
SP/CONASUR
MARAH/DGPV
DGEVCC/MEEA
WEP-BF
SE-FVC/BF
CN-IGMVSS
SP/CASA
SP/CNDD

C 1.4. Local Engagement 2 – Bobo Dioulasso

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
FECOPA
DPE/Houet
DRARAH-HBS
DRE/SEVCC/HBS
AGRODEV
DRFIE-O
INERA
UPPA-H
cRA/HBS
DRE/HBS
URPS/HB
RAPA-4R
PROSOL

C 2. ETHIOPIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PARTICIPANTS LIST

C 2.1. National Engagement 1 – Addis Ababa

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
ECX
Shayashone
Soil & Move Ethiopia
KIFIYA
HARU
ATI
TNS
ASE
DashenBank
Oxfam
CIMMYT
MoE
FAO
ESPHM
WorldVeg
SAA
SELAM-TRIAE
EMA
Lersna
GIZ
GGGI
MoA
MOPD
FIA
PULA
BoA
EPOSPGA
Hello Tractor

C 2.2. Local Engagement 1 – Addis Ababa

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Amhara Research Institute
OATI
BOU
International Development Enterprise
ORBOA
Intar Aide France
Hassamaya University
CER BOA
OATC
Cordaid
Ksachemo University
Kembata Zone Agriculture
Alema Koudiis Feed Plc
Tsedey Bank

C 2.3. National Engagement 2 –

Addis Ababa

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
EPA
PULA
SAA
FOLU
HARU
USAID
Dashen Bank
Mol
ASE
SIS
HARU
Kifita
Alliance – CIAT
Oxfam
Soil and Move Ethiopia
ATI
AMEA
Lersha
BOU
IFAD
FA
FAO
MOA
Hello Tractor

C 2.4. Local Engagement 2 –

Addis Ababa

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Debremarkos University
Kachewu University
Kembata Zone Agriculture
later Aide France
BOU
WRU
BOA
ARARI
IDEA
ATI
OBOA
OARI
Alema Koudis
OARI

C 3. KENYA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PARTICIPANTS LIST

C 3.1. National Engagement 1 -Nairobi

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
SNV Netherlands
LDRI
AGMARK
WRSC
Kenyatta University
FWGA
CGA
WFP
ETC Consulting
Technoserve
ESCOSPA CORPORATION LTD
SAFIC
CABI
ECART Consultants
Strathmore Business School - SAFIC
KALRO Alupe
Trueways Enterprise Ltd.
AFAP
KEPHIS
Welthungerhile
JKUAT
LEAD -EKA
UON
Skyrokers/Resilience
AFRACA
FOLU-WRI
The Nature Conservancy
UNITAR
Farm Africa

C 3.2. Local Engagement 1 - Embu

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Farm Africa
KALRO
Skyrokers
Great Vision
Gatun North Kilimo Biashara
ECG – Env't
EABL
Farmers Climate Network
BBEAL
Mazaona Afya
Ministry of Agriculture
Irrigation Association
KKG Irrigation
Embu Irrigation
KTS Fertilizers
BioFreen
Kieru Ltd
Nelaka Agriculture Farmers
Agrodealer
Tegemo
ESCOSPA Ltd
Gariama Scheme

C 3.3. National Engagement 2 – Nairobi

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
WRSC
ESOK
CGA
Skyrockers
AGMARIL
FWGA
MOALD
LDRI
IDE
LEAD-EHA
KENAFF
NIA
KEPHIS
FIPS-AFRICA
FOLU-WRI
KALRO
JILUPT
ESCOSPA Corporation LTD
National Treasury
GKIT
G4C

C 3.4. Local Engagement 2- Kitui

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
CGA
NEMA
Ministry of Agriculture
Kamaki Farmers Cooperative Society
VBA
KEFRI
CGOKTI
Different Farmers Representatives
AC-GCA
KND-GoK

C 4. MALAWI STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PARTICIPANTS LIST

C 4.1. National Engagement 1 - Lilongwe

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
RUMARU
GTPA
VSADP
AICC
USAID
Lilies
AFAP
Ministry of Agriculture
Global Seeds
IITA
DCD (MSA)
LADD
CISANET
One Acre Fund
NFRA
ADAP
GIZ
FUM
NFRA
Growth Poles
Bayer
EAD
LL-DAO
LOL-CAT
Fortune Gardens
IFAD
STAM
DLRC
CPPS
Milele Agroprocessing
Agri Direct
Agro Dealer Association

C 4.2. Local Engagement 1

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Agric
Farmers from Chitsime
Farmers from Kaluzi
Farmers from Kaphala
Farmers from Gondwa
Farmers from Kangala
Mpenu EPA
Farmers from Dzundi
Farmers from Lundu
One Acre Fund
Mduwa
Ministry of Agriculture
Farmers from Khama
Farmers from Muzu
Farmers from Msundana
Farmers from Lemwe
Farmers from Matapila
Agriculture Direct
Bank Khonde
Mazengela EPA
AEDO

C 4.3. National Engagement 2 – Lilongwe

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Pula
CISANET
EAD
TLC
AFAP
Perisha
AICC
DARS
UNIMA
UNDP
MoA
ADMARC
Agrifrontier
FUM
LUANAR
NADA
CISON ECC
AFAP
LL-DC
AISC
NFRA
FSU
HARVESTPLUS
Agrodealer Association
FGI
Milele Agroprocessing
IITA
TRAP E program
OSSEDI
DDDCMS
OSSEDI

C 4.4. Local Engagement 2- Salima

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
ARET
Pyxus
SA-DC
NGORA-SA
Ministry of Agriculture
Malawi Mangoes
Solidorsided
Ministry of Fisheries
Mkundi Irrigation
Senga Hills Cooperative
Tithanndizani Youth Club
Nakondwa Youth Club
Manganga Youth
Gender- SADC
NEEF
SA-DAO
AG Care
AAEDC
AEDO

C 5. TANZANIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PARTICIPANTS LIST

C 5.1. National Engagement 1 – Dar es Salaam

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
TARI-UYOLE
VPO-DODOMA
Water Institute
MOH – DODOMA
FECE
MoA – Dodoma
CARE
MM Financial LTD
Loat Saccos LTD
IITA
Pho
SAGCOT
CAN- Tanzania
TCB
UDSM
ESRF
Stockholm Environment Institute
WFP
GAIN
AMDT
Kilimo Trust
Nizuze Finance
SAGCOT
NMB Foundation
FORUMCC
Bankable
ACT
TCECCI
SEI-Africa

C 5.2. Local Engagement 1 - Morogoro

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Morogoro RS
Morogoro MC
TOSCI
Sanavuta Company
ASA
TCRS Morogoro
Morogoro DC
SUHODE
Pelim Tanzania
RUCODIA
SAGCOT
Water Witness – Morogoro
SULTECO
IRA
IITA

C 5.3. National Engagement 2 – Dodoma

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
VPO
Water Institute
Go Plant T2
MANAD
IRDPA
AYF
Lead Foundation
Anue NGO
Donet
Tabedo
Green Integration Company LTD
MoA
Jitune Foundation
UDOM
Kindai
MIT
MLF (Livestok)
TFS
NFRA
PO-RALCT
TAKADITU
MoW
NEMC

C 5.4. Local Engagement 2- Mbeya

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
ADP-MBPEO
HSHELAB
Lilawa E Ltd
Mbeya RS
SCAAP
Azimio High Quality Rice
Wisage Enterprise
TARI-UYOLE
Rikolio Mbeya
Briten
Tari
GMT
MIICO
SAGCOT
LRBWB
Khebliandza Morritz Complanly Limited

C 6. UGANDA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PARTICIPANTS LIST

C 6.1. National Engagement 1 - Kampala

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
MAAIF
McFred
Agili Farms
Mayuge Farmer
MOFPED
NAROSEC
OWC
AFAP
TGCU
UNFFE
MUK
Pula Advisors
Young Farmer
F.A.P
ULOA
UNYFA
UBC

C 6.2. Local Engagement 1 - Mbale

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Mbale DLG
Jinja DLG
Kapchorwa DLG
Bulimangi S/C Maize Farmers Crop Society Ltd
Nambale ACE
Bukusu Yetana ACE
Manafwa DLG
Bulambuli Elgon
Kween DLG
Budaka DLG
Bulambuli DLG
Manafwa KIFACOS
Taabu ICSL
GodRich Millers LTD
Agroways (U) LTD
Sironko Produce Dealers SACO
Kadervna Coop. Sec
Bukwo Community Farmer Ass.
Byedde Foods Co-LTD
Iganga DLC

C 6.3. National Engagement 2 - Kampala

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
MAAIF
MOFPED
AFAP
Mayuge Farmer
NAROSEC
OWC
Almasi Africa Initiative
TGCU
UNFFE
MUK
Aponye (U) Ltd
Young Farmers
F.A.P
UBC
ULOA
UNYFA
UBC
OWC
UNFFE
Star TV
NARO-Post Harvest Res.
NAGOMU
SARD-NET
UNMA

C 6.4. Local Engagement 2 - Mbale

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Mbale DLG
Kapchorwa DLG
Bulimangi S/C Maize Farmers Crop Society Ltd
Nambale ACE
Bukusu Yetana ACE
Manafwa DLG
Bulambuli Elgon
Kween DLG
Budaka DLG
Bulambuli DLG
Manafwa KIFACOS
Agroways (U) LTD
Kadervna Coop. Sec
Jinja DLG
Byeffe Foods Co-LTD Mbale DLG
Iganga DLC

C 7. ZAMBIA STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS PARTICIPANTS LIST

C 7.1. National Engagement 1 - Lusaka

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
AIZ/CBU
S.I Africa
MoA
IITA
Nature Agro
DAPP
FRA
CIMMYT
DAPP
Cifor-kraf
DNDA-MGEE
ZAAB
SHA
CHITA WC & Volunteer Services
ZARI
NRDC
ZAFAS
ZAAB
SARO
Zambia Daily Mail
NUSFAZ
GART
GIZ
World Vision Zambia
SARO AGRO
WFP
AIZ/SCOPE ZM
MSMED
AFRISEED
MLGRD
MCTI
NASFA
CARE
Sustainability Institute
SEEDCO

C 7.2. Local Engagement 1 - Chipata

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Eastern Province Legume Seed Alliance
Farmers Out grower
NOKAMU AGRO
Share Africa Zambia
AFRISEED
Forestry Department
Food Reserve Agency
MSMED
MIRIKEN Creations
SEED.CO
Growmore Technologies
Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project
Ministry of Agriculture
Smooth FM
ZARI
CORTEVA
New Life Zambia
ZNFU
Workshop Hand

C 7.3. National Engagement 2 - Lusaka

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Vision Fund
MSMED
Musiika
ZAMACE
Nature Agro
DAPP
WFP
Africa Organic Foods
ZACCI
MOA
DNDA-MGEE
DAPP
Self Help Africa (SHA)
CARE
NASFA
NRDC
Min. SME Development
NATSAVE
SARO
ZAAB
AIZ/SCOPE ZM
AFRISEED
AGLEASECO

C 7.4. Local Engagement 2 - Choma

Organizations in attendance
AGRA
Nutriseed Limited
Correctional Services
FC/ADVISOR S. N. V
EYNS
MOA
Provincial Planning Unit
Forestry Department
YGFM
GIZ
EMAWAMA INNOVATIONS LTD
Choma Chamber of Commerce
ZARI
MFL
CKDFA/ZNFU
ZAMSEED
ZARI
Spyker