



Investing in rural people



**Inclusive Green Financing (IGREENFIN) Programme
Phase 1**

Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal

**Environmental and Social Management Framework
(ESMF)**

November 2021

IGREENFIN Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACLED	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project
AE	Accredited Entity
AFOLU	Agriculture Forestry and other Land Use
BaU	Business as usual
Covid-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
ECS	Environmental and Social
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EP	Equator Principles
ESG	Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance
ESHSS	Environmental, Social, Health, Safety and Security
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FO	Farmers Organisation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGW	Great Green Wall
GGW UP	Great Green Wall Umbrella Programme
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGREENFIN	Inclusive Green Finance Initiative
JNIM	Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin
KM	Knowledge Management
LPDB	Local Public Development Bank
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MoV	Means of Verification
MSME	Micro, small and medium enterprises
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OSAC	Overseas Security Advisory Council
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Performance Standard
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RET	Renewable Energy Technologies
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harrassment

SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

This Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) is for the Inclusive Green Financing (IGREENFIN) Programme (hereafter, the “Programme”) proposed to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as the Accredited Agency in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the Republic of Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal as the National Executing Entities. IFAD will enter into relevant subsidiary agreements with each of these entities, which in turn will sign a legal agreement with their respective banks¹ and the respective Ministries of Agriculture.

The Programme is the first official programme under the GCF Great Green Wall Umbrella Programme (GGWUP), which is the GCF’s contribution to the implementation of the Great Green Wall initiative (GGWI). The present ESMF has been prepared to support assessment and mitigation of the potential environmental and social impacts associated with the Programme.

This ESMF serves to anticipate and manage the main Environmental, Climate and Social (ECS) risks and impacts associated with the Programme when these risks and impacts cannot be determined until the programme details have been fully identified. The ESMF also aims to describe the mitigation measures to reduce and or offset adverse risks and impacts and estimates the costs of such measures. It includes institutional mechanisms including capacity building measures for IFAD, implementing partners and beneficiaries to be able to manage and monitor environmental and social concerns.

Specifically, the ESMF entails:

- Desktop review of key Programme information and relevant publicly available information.
- Definition of the Reference Framework of applicable standards, frameworks and guidelines relevant to the Programme.
- Development of environmental and socio-economic country baselines as well as a summary of key climate change projections.
- Analysis of the Programme activities and identification of potential ECS risks and impacts they may have.
- Development of recommendations for the avoidance and mitigation of the identified risks and impacts.
- Identification of appropriate indicators and monitoring arrangements to track the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures.
- Development of implementation guidelines.
- Development of a stakeholder engagement and community participation mechanism, which describes the form and scope of community consultations which need to be conducted as part of the Programme activities. This comprises arrangements to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from affected communities, wherever relevant.
- Development of a Programme-level Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which contains potential impacts, including mitigation measures, capacity and awareness building requirements, grievance mechanisms and monitoring arrangements.

Programme Context

The Programme countries are highly dependent on agriculture, which is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Over the last decades, droughts, floods, water stress and soil erosion have increased in frequency and intensity, leading to a decrease in agricultural productivity and food security. Climate change projections suggest that the length of the rainy season and water availability will continue to decrease, as temperatures

¹ Agricultural Bank of Burkina Faso, Agricultural Bank of Mali, National Investment Bank of Cote d’Ivoire, ARB Apex Bank Limited of Ghana

are expected to increase by between 1°C and 1.72°C for 2031-2050 compared to the reference period 1986-2005. Such climate change scenarios are projected to increase agricultural production by at least 20%, which will reduce food availability and incomes for smallholder farmers and pastoralists. This significantly increases the vulnerability of rural communities, 70% of whom depend directly on rainfed agriculture or herding. Such conditions also impact food security, poverty, and dependence on grain imports which has already been rising over the past three decades. Environmental degradation, the decrease of biodiversity and the increased occurrence of pests are further impacts of climate change.

Smallholders tend to have low adaptive capacity and limited financial resources to cope with climate change impacts. However, adaptation to the current and projected climatic changes is a pressing issue for the affected populations. Most locally appropriate adaptation measures require financial investments, and the populations' access to finance is often very limited. Due to a presumed high risk of credit default, financial institutions rarely invest into rural smallholders, which further limits their ability to respond to the projected changes. Relevant governmental support structures are often insufficiently developed. Increasing access to credit is seen as an important tool to support rural smallholders' climate change resilience. Increased access to credit is anticipated to improve farm productivity and climate change resilience, and create more jobs for youth and women.

The objective of the Programme is to support the building and scaling up of the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities and farmers' organizations by allowing beneficiaries to access credit lines for green agricultural investments. It will replicate and scale up the Simplified Approval Process (SAP) project in Niger titled Inclusive Green Financing for Low emission and Climate Resilient Agriculture project approved by the GCF in November 2019 ².

The Programme's focus will be on building the resilience of the smallholders' agricultural and water resource management practices to current and future climate risks in four critical agro-ecological zones of the Green Great Wall. Specifically, the Programme will contribute to:

- Increasing the resilience, health, well-being, food and water security of the most vulnerable communities
- Increasing the resilience of their ecosystems and ecosystem services
- Climate change mitigation through emission reductions from energy access and power generation and from forestry and land use
- Fostering ecosystem-based approaches for climate change adaptation along agricultural value chains and land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), in particular by women and young people
- Enhancing the adoption of low-carbon technologies, by removing financial and technical barriers faced by the private sector: financial institutions, smallholder farmers, farmers' organizations (FO), cooperatives, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) providers.

The Programme will support the Local Public Development Banks (LPDBs) in setting up green credit lines and aligning their entire portfolio towards NDC targets in the LULUCF sector. It will also build the capacities of all relevant actors along agricultural value chains to foster green finance and alignment of financing flows with NDCs' targets. The Programme will directly target 1,402,000 smallholder farmers and approximately 6,783,000 indirect beneficiaries (estimations for 5 countries) as well as contribute to avoiding 26,041,239t CO₂eq in emission, to contribute to the countries' INDC targets by 2030.

Environmental and Social Considerations

The Programme has been screened against GCF, IFAD, IFC and other safeguard policies on environmental and social management as well as against national regulations and policies of the participating countries. The ESMF development methodology involved a desktop review of scientific and grey literature as well as all available documentation associated with the Programme. An Environmental and Social Management Plan

² IFAD Project Code: SAP012

(ESMP) was developed, with recommendations for avoidance and mitigation of identified risks, stakeholder engagement plans, redress mechanisms as well as implementation and monitoring guidelines and arrangements for effective management of the risks and impacts.

The main potential risks identified relate to the expansion and intensification of the agricultural production methods including construction of new infrastructure through improved accessibility of financing to smallholders in agricultural value chains, FOs, women and youth organisations, cooperatives and MSMEs. The proposed adaptation measures, including irrigation, fertilising, improved water supply, fisheries, infrastructure and transport, have the potential to negatively impact surrounding ecosystems for instance through habitat fragmentation, overexploitation of natural resources, release of agrochemicals, reduction of genetic diversity or introduction of alien species. Similarly, conversion of carbon rich ecosystems into farmland or pasture has the potential to lead to decreased carbon sequestration capacity of the ecosystems. Irrigation and solar panels designed to mitigate the impacts of droughts may be vulnerable to exceptional heat waves, which in turn may increase the vulnerability of the target population.

Since the impacts of Programme activities differ between individual cases, they have to be evaluated further and separately during Programme implementation. The mitigation measures proposed in this ESMF include building technical and financial capacities among LPDBs and other financial institutions to offer green credit lines, which in turn benefit the cooperatives and farmers. Furthermore, the Programme will promote ecosystem-based approaches including water conservation measures, stress resistant breeds and crops, application and management of agrochemicals including organic fertilisers, among agricultural organisations. Moreover, a screening and mapping criteria to be applied before funding to ensure that there is no expansion into critical ecosystems has been proposed in the full proposal and this ESMF.

Social impacts and risks related to the programme are expected to be largely positive, since the Programme aims to increase the resilience of the rural smallholder farmers. However, the technical assistance and capacity building activities risk inadequate inclusion of vulnerable communities including women and the youth. There is a potential for resistance occurring against the Programme activities, especially those designed to include women and youth. The societies in which the Programme will be implemented are largely patriarchal and traditional and may resist such changes. These risks can be mitigated through active and targeted stakeholder engagement, and the obtention of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the beneficiaries before project implementation, as detailed in this ESMF. Similarly, advocating for fair representation of youth and women at decision making levels in financed institutions such as cooperatives will reduce the potential for conflicts. Moreover, a grievance mechanism has been included as part of this ESMF, which proposes appropriate resolution mechanisms.

Mitigation Measures

To mitigate against potential environmental, social and climate risks, the following general measures are proposed in the ESMF:

- All stakeholder groups should have active and regular access to the Programme's forums, resources, expertise and know-how in order to address technical, structural and administrative aspects. This is considered through a detailed structure specifying roles and responsibilities to ensure adequate reach and division of tasks, including experts that need to be brought on board.
- A stakeholder engagement process is defined so that no groups are marginalized and a grievance redress mechanism to allow consensus building and solutions to be identified where there are conflicting interests.
- Implementation and monitoring of the ESMF should be assessed against GCF and IFAD environmental and social safeguards throughout Programme implementation to ensure compliance with the highest standards.
- Ensure that activities are developed against local and national agricultural, social and climate targets, policies, and regulations. As the Programme aims to increase the policy dialogue through the provision of technical and institutional capacity, advocacy, training and knowledge management will support adequate representation.

- Conduct in-depth capacity building and training on environmental, social and climate risks, adaptation, and mitigation measures across the Programme team especially on the country level to ensure that these risks are adequately assessed and addressed before and after funding among the FO, cooperatives, RETS, MSMEs and all involved sub-contractors. This will ensure successful implementation of the environmental and social aspects of the Programme.

Furthermore, it is recommended that the preliminary findings of this ESMF be further reviewed based on the findings of the ESIA's, for which guidance on its preparation has been provided in Annex 5. This will lead to a more definitive ESMP for each of the programme components. As this is a Category B project, the ESIA's and the Environmental and Social Management Plan will be disclosed at least 30 days in advance of the approval decision. The safeguard reports will be available in English. The reports will be submitted to GCF and made available via electronic links on both IFAD'S and the GCF's website as well as in locations convenient to affected peoples in compliance with requirements of GCF Information Disclosure Policy.

The management measures will be overseen and led by the Regional Coordination Unit as well as national-level Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU, which will be hired against IFAD recruitment standards, will have demonstrated capabilities in climate change adaptation, low emission and climate resilient agriculture including ecosystem-based adaptation approaches. Inclusion of an environmental and social safeguards policy specialist in the management structure is also recommended to ensure adequate capacity across the teams, monitoring and evaluation of identified environmental and social safeguards.

It is estimated that a budget provision of about USD 916,000 will need to be made available for the full implementation of this ESMF, including monitoring over the project duration. Major cost items budgeted for include services related to preparation of ESIA's for identified activities, training and capacity building for relevant teams, stakeholder engagements, environmental monitoring and supervision and performance tracking of the ESMF and the ESIA's.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The present Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed for Phase 1 of the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) Inclusive Green Finance Initiative (IGREENFIN) Programme (hereafter, the "Programme"). It will be implemented across five countries of the Great Green Wall (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal) and is primarily funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The overall objective of this flagship regional programme is to build the resilience of agricultural and water resource management practices to current and future climate risks in the five target countries in the GGW by providing support to Local Public Development Banks (LPDBs), particularly agricultural banks, to create green credit lines and align their financial flows with the countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Unlike an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), which analyses the impacts of concrete planned activities, the ESMF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess all potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the Programme. It recommends mitigation and avoidance mechanisms, including institutional capacities, monitoring arrangements and approximate costs. It is designed to be flexible and applicable to Programme activities throughout the implementation period, even though the Programme activities may be subject to change.

For this purpose, the ESMF reviews all available Programme documentation, presents an overview of the reference framework, and develops an environmental and socio-economic baseline of the Programme countries. The potential Programme activities are identified, and their potential risks and impacts are analysed. Based on this analysis, adequate mitigation guidelines as well as performance indicators and monitoring arrangements are proposed.

1.2 Background

Over recent decades, climate change has increased droughts, water stress and soil erosion across much of West Africa, leading to a decrease in agricultural productivity and food security. Similarly, precipitation will continue to decrease, and temperatures are projected to increase by between 1 and 1.72°C for 2031-2050 compared to the reference period 1986-2005 (Climate Analytics, 2019). Under such climate scenarios, agricultural production is expected to drop by at least 20 percent, which will reduce food availability and income from agricultural products.

The climate models of the IFAD Climate Adaptation in Rural Development Assessment Tool (CARD) indicate that production in the targeted countries will decrease. On average, millet production is projected to decrease by 10 percent; groundnut production by 11 percent, and rice production by 7.8 percent over the next 20 years. This will have devastating impacts on the millions of people who already experience high levels of food insecurity in these countries.

Countries across the region are highly dependent on agriculture, which is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Most of the population are rural smallholders, with 70% depending directly on rainfed agriculture (crops, livestock and forestry), hence they are more vulnerable to climate risks such as drought, delayed rainy seasons and variable rainfall. These climate hazards directly affect producers most of whom operate at subsistence levels, increase food insecurity and poverty in general and increase dependence on grain imports. Moreover, environmental degradation, the destruction of biodiversity and the spread of pests are processes that will very probably become more marked as climate change progresses. The negative impacts of climate change are exacerbated when smallholders have low adaptive capacity and limited financial resources to withstand disasters and losses. Traditional and patriarchal structures dominate across the Sahel, leading to significant inequalities within societies. This concerns both the position and participation of youths, women and other vulnerable populations within society, and conflicts between ethnic groups, for example between sedentary farmers and populations on the one side, and nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists on the other

side. Large pastoralist groups of importance in the Sahel include the Touareg or the Fulani people, many of which still practice nomadic pastoralism nowadays. Their nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle also makes it harder for these populations to access governmental services, or to have their usage claim for natural resources officially recognised, or even obtain official tenure documents for their conventionally used resources. Their relationships with the majority society are diversified, but tensions are common, among others based on mistrust and competition for resources. Although armed conflicts in this context are rare, they occur occasionally, leading to further escalation of tensions.

The adaptation to the current and projected climatic changes is an urgent issue for the affected populations. However, climate change adaptation is difficult for populations since most locally appropriate adaptation measures require financial investments, and the population's access to finance is often very poorly developed. Due to a presumed high risk of credit default, financial institutions rarely invest into rural smallholders, which further limits their ability to respond to the projected changes, and governmental support structures are insufficiently developed³. The increasing strain on natural resources caused by climate change risks leading to further conflicts over access to natural resources.

One proposed solution to the challenge of climate change vulnerability as well as the southward expansion of the Sahara and the depletion of natural resources through soil erosion or other forms of degradation is the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI). The initiative, proposed by the African Union in 2007, aims to plant a continuous tree band of at least 15 km width across the Sahel, from the Atlantic Ocean in Senegal to the Red Sea in Djibouti. The concept aims to restore the productivity and vitality of the Sahel region, while 'growing solutions' to the continent's most urgent development challenges such as climate change, drought, famine, conflict and migration. By 2030, the ambition of the initiative is to restore 100 million hectares of currently degraded land, sequester 250 million tons of carbon and create 10 million green jobs⁴. Although the idea has gained a lot of support from a variety of actors, only 4% out of the objective of 100 million hectares of land restored by 2030 have been achieved to date, so there is much work left to be done in this respect⁵.

The GCF, a financial institution founded by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the context of the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP21), aims to support countries in achieving their NDCs by promoting investments into climate change adaptation and mitigation. For the GGWI countries specifically, it has launched the GGW Umbrella Programme (GGW UP), which aims to enhance synergies between individual GCF projects and increase their impact⁶. It is in this context that IFAD has launched the IGREENFIN Programme, the first phase of which targets five countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal) that are part of the GGWI⁷.

1.3 Programme Description

The main objective of IGREENFIN 1 and the Regional Support Programme (RSP) is to build and scale up the resilience and adaptive capacity of farmers' organizations (FOs), cooperatives and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal by removing barriers to access to financial and non-financial services to accelerate the creation of a green financing market to promote the uptake of green agriculture practices and technologies. For the purposes of this document, the term "green" refers to investments in the selected agricultural value chains that promote climate resilient, low carbon

³ Beck (2013): SMEs Finance in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities. In: EIB (2013): Banking in sub-Saharan Africa- Challenges and Opportunities.

⁴ <https://www.greatgreenwall.org/about-great-green-wall>

⁵ UNCCD (2020): The Great Green Wall - Implementation Status and Way Ahead to 2030. Available at: https://catalogue.unccd.int/1551_GGW_Report_ENG_Final_040920.pdf.

⁶ <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/igreenfin-project-and-gcf-umbrella-program-great-green-wall-initiative>

⁷ The countries in the Great Green Wall are Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan.

practices in line with the GGWI objectives and the target countries' climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda.

The Programme is financed mainly by the GCF as part of the GW UP, and replicates and scales up to the regional scale the experiences of the Simplified Approval Process "Inclusive Green Financing for Low Emission and Climate Resilient Agriculture Project" implemented in Niger by IFAD since 2019. The main objective is to support the building and scaling up of the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities and farmers' organisations by increasing beneficiaries' access to concessional credit lines for green (low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate resilient and sustainable) agricultural investments.

This proposal seeks US\$90 million in loans and US\$40 million in technical assistance grants from the Green Climate Fund. The additional co-financing is being mobilized from IFAD (US\$40 million), the Islamic Development Bank (US\$15 million); the African Development Bank (US\$18 million).

The proposed programme is structured under three components:

- **Component 1: A Green Financing Facility** will be established to provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices for the selected agricultural value chains in each target country (see Annex 26: market analysis). This facility will be operated by the selected local agricultural banks with an aim to finance green agricultural projects prepared by FOs, women and youth organizations, cooperatives and MSMEs (including agribusiness dealers, solar operators). The proposed investment criteria and list of specific eligible green agriculture projects are presented in Annexes 23 and 26. This component will contribute simultaneously to Pillar 1 (Investment in small and medium-sized farms and strengthening of value chains, local markets, organization of exports) and Pillar 4 (Favorable economic and institutional framework for effective governance, sustainability, stability and security) of the Great Green Wall Accelerator.
- **Component 2: Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)** will be created to address capacity, knowledge and policy gaps hindering the uptake of green agriculture projects in the selected countries. It will target agricultural banks, central banks and clients (FOs, MSMEs and Cooperatives), with a special emphasis on women and youth. The TAF will provide support specific technical Direct Access Entities as follows: i) the Agricultural Bank of Senegal to serve as a GCF accredited pilot NEE for the other targeted agricultural banks; ii) the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), a strategic IGREENFIN partner, so it is better perform the monitoring of land use and forest management activities in all selected countries, and iii) Attijarwafa Bank, (an accredited commercial bank) to crowd in additional financing as a strategic partner of the selected local agricultural banks. The TAF will provide necessary technical assistance, policy and regulatory support to the Central Bank of West Africa Economic and Monetary Union for Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal, and the Central Bank of Ghana to create an enabling environment for the uptake of green agriculture projects. This component will contribute to pillar 2 (Sustainable management of ecosystems and land restoration) and Pillar 3 (Climate resilient infrastructures and access to renewable energy) and Pillar 5 (Capacity building) of the Great Green Wall Accelerator of the Great Green Wall Accelerator.
- **Component 3: The Regional Support Program** specifically aims at increasing the collective climate impacts of the individual GCF projects and programs including IGREENFIN I and II through the following outputs: i) enhance knowledge management and exchange to accelerate the uptake of good practices and increase collective impact of GCF projects (focus on people, processes and platform) ii) consolidate reporting and monitoring of the impacts of GCF portfolio projects and programs in support of the GW initiative iii) foster pilot digital transformation technologies (focused mainly on information technologies) iv) Increase private sector engagement across the GW (focused mainly on business case and processes).

The loans will directly benefit 378,600 smallholder farmers organized around FOs, cooperatives, women and youth organization and MSMEs and indirectly, over 2,494,000 people, of which 50 per cent will be women, 50 per cent youth, by increasing their climate resilience through affordable, long-term loans.

This ESMF concentrates on the first Phase of the Programme. The total Programme budget is capped at USD 250 million of which USD 180 million is GCF funding and USD 70 million is co-financing., The GCF programme will be complementary to the overall IFAD baseline investment in the selected countries. Current contributions from IFAD in form of grants amount to USD 30 million. However, IFAD PMUs' contributions provided through input of human resources, office structures and technical input will be counted as co-financing. Other contributions are also expected including the IFC contributions of USD 20 million and the one from AfDB of USD 15 million.

1.4 ESMF Objectives

This ESMF serves to anticipate and manage the main Environmental, Climate and Social (ECS) risks and impacts associated with the Programme when these risks and impacts cannot be determined until the programme details have been fully identified. The ESMF also aims to describe the mitigation measures to reduce and or offset adverse risks and impacts and estimates the costs of such measures. It includes institutional mechanisms including capacity building measures for IFAD, implementing partners and beneficiaries to be able to manage and monitor environmental and social concerns.

Specifically, the ESMF entails:

- Desktop review of key Programme information and relevant publicly available information.
- Definition of the Reference Framework of applicable standards, frameworks and guidelines relevant to the Programme.
- Development of environmental and socio-economic country baselines as well as a summary of key climate change projections.
- Analysis of the Programme activities and identification of potential ECS risks and impacts they may have.
- Development of recommendations for the avoidance and mitigation of the identified risks and impacts.
- Identification of appropriate indicators and monitoring arrangements to track the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures.
- Development of implementation guidelines.
- Development of a stakeholder engagement and community participation mechanism, which describes the form and scope of community consultations which need to be conducted as part of the Programme activities. This comprises arrangements to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from affected communities, wherever relevant.
- Development of a Programme-level Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which contains potential impacts, including mitigation measures, capacity and awareness building requirements, grievance mechanisms and monitoring arrangements.

1.5 ESMF Methodology

This ESMF has been prepared in line with the relevant GCF and IFAD safeguard policies on environmental and social management, national regulations of the participating countries as well as other applicable standards further detailed in section 1.6.

The following approach was taken to prepare the ESMF, consisting of six main steps, as presented below. Note that some of which were done concurrently.

1. Consultation with the IFAD Project coordination team and preparation of the ESMF Template
2. Review of all relevant IFAD, GCF, national and international Environmental and Social safeguards, regulations and references
3. Stakeholder assessment and engagement to provide guidance on the type, relevance and level of consultations to be undertaken with the different stakeholders; Outputs of this stakeholder consultations are attached in Annex 10.
4. Development of a baseline of the biophysical and the socioeconomic conditions within the project areas to provide an overview of the environmental, social and economic conditions of the programme countries.

5. Review of the different options and scenarios and the external factors that may affect their performance thus informing decision-making.
6. Developing the ESMF including internal consultations.

These six steps entailed desk study literature review, stakeholder consultations, screening to determine Project categorisation (determined as B), analysis of potential environmental, social and economic impacts and development of mitigation measures.

1.6 Information Sources

The following sources have been consulted during the development of this document:

- GCF (2020): GCF Programming Manual
- GCF (2018): Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Screening of Activities
- GCF (2018): Environmental and Social Policy
- GCF (2016) Information Disclosure Policy
- GCF (2019) Procedures and Guidelines of the Independent Redress Mechanism
- IFAD (2020): Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN), Concept Note to GCF.
- IFAD (2021): Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN), Funding Proposal to GCF (preliminary version).
- IFAD (2020): Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure (SECAP).
- IFC (2012) Performance standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability
- External references sources, as cited in the document.

2. REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Overview and Justification

IGREENFIN needs to respect diverse national legislation as well as international standards, frameworks and guidelines in order to achieve its objectives.

The applicable “Reference Framework” comprises all relevant standards, framework and guidelines (including national legislation) applicable to the Programme and are listed in Table 1. More detail on the respective components of the Reference Framework is given in the following sub-sections.

Table 1: Overview of Reference Framework

Component	Justification
IFAD Environmental and Social Framework	Since IFAD is the accredited entity of IGREENFIN, its environmental and social policies need to be applied and considered throughout the Programme.
GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards requirements	Being the main donor of the Programme, the GCF’s environmental and social requirements and policies need to be applied throughout the Programme.
National policies, legislation and commitments	Both for cooperation with governmental actors and for implementation of other activities in the Programme countries, all relevant national policies, legislation and commitments need to be respected. This includes national laws, ratified international treaties, or development plans and commitments such as the respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
Equator Principles (EP) IV	The EP are a social and environmental financial industry benchmark. Their fourth edition was published in 2020. They are applied by financial institutions to guide responsible social and environmental management. Since the Programme involves diverse financial institutions, the EP need to be applied for all potential investments.
IFC Performance Standards (PS)	The eight PS concern diverse social and environmental risks and describe appropriate mitigation measures. The PS have been adopted by the GCF as its interim environmental and social standards ⁸ , and are also explicitly referred to in the EP.
World Bank Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines	The World Bank has published several guidelines as a reference for Good International Industry Practice concerning environmental, health and safety management of investments. Whereas none of the industry-specific guidelines are applicable to the Programme, the general EHS Guidelines contain relevant provisions.
International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards	Although many beneficiary organisations are composed of smallholders who will invest into improvements of their own agricultural practices, some of the beneficiaries will be MSMEs, who may create employment for others. For those cases, the ILO standards will need to be respected.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	The SDGs are considered the most important sustainability framework. All Programme countries have ratified the SDGs and committed to making efforts for their achievement, so Programme activities also need to be aligned with this framework.

⁸ See GCF (2018): Guidelines for the Environmental and Social Screening of Activities Proposed under the Simplified Approval Process, p. 4.

2.2 IFAD Environmental and Social Framework

2.2.1 IFAD Environmental and Social Safeguards

Since it acts as the accredited entity (AE) managing the implementation of the Programme, the IFAD's Environmental and Social Values and Principles need to be applied throughout the Programme⁹. The sixteen values and principles are:

- Not knowingly finance projects that would contravene national laws.
- Not knowingly finance, directly or indirectly, activities mentioned in the IFAD exclusion list.
- Identify vulnerable people or groups who may be disproportionately affected by its projects and implement relevant mitigation measures.
- Promote the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of natural resources and key ecosystems in an integrated manner.
- Recognize the importance of addressing both the causes and the consequences of climate change in the countries where IFAD operates.
- Minimize adverse social and environmental impact.
- Address gender-based violence and discrimination and promote gender equality.
- Ensure stakeholder feedback, with special emphasis on the participation of, and benefits to, women, youth, people with disabilities and site-specific targeted groups.
- Improve the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups.
- Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible.
- Promote sound agricultural and manufacturing processes.
- Undertake compliance monitoring.
- Ensure transparency and accountability throughout the life cycle of projects.
- Mainstream social inclusion and environmental and climate sustainability into IFAD's project cycle.
- Support borrowers/recipients/partners in achieving good international practices; and
- Focus on procurement processes to ensure that borrowers/recipients/partners require contractors to comply with SECAP.

2.2.2 Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure (SECAP)

Assessments of IFAD Programmes' impacts are governed by its 2020 SECAP¹⁰. This document contains minimum standards for the assessment of social, environmental and climate change risks to be applied in IFAD programmes and projects. The actions it requires per step of the Programme cycle, depending on the Programme categorisation (see Section 5.1) are visualised in Figure 1¹¹. This ESMF is developed as part of the requirements noted for Step 2: Early Design.

9 IFAD (ND): Environmental Management and Sustainable Development - IFAD's Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures, available at <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/131/docs/EB-2020-131-R-4.pdf?attach=1> P. 5.

10 Available at https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39563079/Social%2C+Environmental+and+Climate+Assessment+Procedures+%28SECAP%29_e.pdf/c3636b68-2f12-404e-b10b-3fc3cb18bc6e

11 Source: IFAD (2020): Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure, p. 23. Note that PDT = Project Delivery Team; OPR = (IFAD's) Operation Policy and Results Division.

	PROJECT STAGE	SECAP PROCEDURES	REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION BY PDT	COMPLIANCE REVIEW BY OPR
1	Concept (OSC)	Screening and categorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary SECAP Review Note with screening checklist, proposed risk categorization and required management plans (e.g. ESCMF) Draft stakeholder engagement plan Draft TORs for management plans (e.g. ESCMF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review documentation Validate preliminary social & environ. and climate risk categories Validate required assessments
2	Design (DBM)	Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Design Report (PDR) and Project Implementation Manual (PIM) containing targeting strategy, social, environ. and climate measures as well as risk mitigation measures SECAP Review Note with final risk categories Grievance redress mechanism Management plans (ESIA, ESCMF, ESCMP, stakeholder and other relevant plans) Disclose SECAP studies as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review documentation Validate final risk categories Review management plans and draft conditions for Financing Agreement Clear studies for disclosure Validate mainstreaming criteria Calculate climate finance
3	QAG desk review		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised PDR, PIM and management plans as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review revised PDR, PIM and Financing Agreement conditions
4	Loan negotiation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised documentation 	
5	Board approval		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final documentation 	
6	Implementation		Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision reports Supervision of implementation of management plans and modification as required Review of other planning documents (e.g. Gender Action Plan, capacity-building plans, ES audit reports, consent agreements) Anticipate/address complaints
7	Completion	Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project completion report (PCR) and possibly ex-post studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review PCR and ex-post studies

Participation and consultation, and knowledge management

Figure 1: Actions required by IFAD SECAP per step during Programme cycle.

2.2.3 IFAD Integrated Management System (IMS)

To shape the activities of the Programme, IFAD will develop an IMS in line with the Reference Framework, consisting of diverse policies, processes, procedures and other documents. The IMS will be designed to identify, analyse, avoid, minimise and mitigate adverse environmental, climate and social impacts and maximise benefits, as well as continuously improve performance. Among others, the IMS will address points such as:

- Resource efficiency
- Pollution prevention
- Community health, safety and security
- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
- Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources
- Respect of indigenous peoples
- Protection and preservation of cultural heritage
- Gender equality
- Labour and working conditions.

The IFAD IMS will be audited and accredited by the GCF accreditation panel for:

- Capacity

- Track record
- Ability to identify, assess and minimise adverse effects.
- Reinforce positive opportunities.

The financial intermediaries (banks) with IFAD support, will assume responsibility for environmental and social assessment, risk management and monitoring of their portfolios. The effectiveness of the bank's environmental and social risk management will be evaluated and monitored by the Regional coordination Unit on a continuous basis throughout the project cycle. IFAD and the Ministry of Finance in each country will collaborate with the banks to monitor performance of determined avoidance and mitigation measures.

2.3 GCF Requirements

The GCF's Environmental and Social Policy (2018)¹² lays out principles to identify, analyse, avoid, minimise and mitigate any potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the activities it funds, to maximize environmental and social benefits and to improve the environmental and social performance of GCF and its activities consistency over time.

Concretely, the policy gives the following objectives for the projects it supports:

- Avoid, and where avoidance is impossible, mitigate adverse impacts to people and the environment.
- Enhance equitable access to development benefits.
- Give due consideration to vulnerable and marginalised populations, groups, and individuals, local communities, indigenous peoples, and other marginalised groups of people and individuals that are affected or potentially affected by GCF-financed activities.
- The GCF requires IFAD as the accredited entity in the programme to establish a robust, systematic, accountable, inclusive, gender responsive, participatory and transparent system to manage risks and impacts from programme activities.
- At the subproject and activity level of the programme, due diligence should be conducted for all activities financed through the programme including through the banks regardless of the financial instruments used or whether they are solely supported by the GCF or co-financed by other institutions. A common approach between IFAD and other implementing approaches will be considered by the GCF as long as the approach is consistent with ESS standards and other GCF policies and practices and provide the highest level of social and environmental protection.
- Further, GCF requires the following general requirements for environmental and social risk management by the IFAD: Environmental and social management system; screening and risk categories; environmental and social due diligence and assessment, ESMP, Monitoring and Reporting, Information disclosure, stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism. Further IFAD will be required to notify GCF when there are major changes in the activity design, execution, policy and regulatory setting receiving environment and community, unanticipated environmental risks and any other circumstance that raise the risk category of any GCF funded activity.
- In order to achieve the given objectives, the policy describes the following guiding principles:
- Integration of environmental and social sustainability: GCF is committed to sustainable development hence the ESMS and GCF policies and governance frameworks provide an opportunity to incorporate environmental and social considerations. This is considered in GCF's accreditation, ESS application, monitoring and accountability, information disclosure, gender mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement, grievance and redress mechanisms.
- Transboundary risk and impact approach: GCF ensures that potential transboundary impacts in the programme are considered expert and stakeholder consultations, due diligence processes and prior notification of relevant stakeholders.
- Scaled risk-based approach: The ESS standards shall not be implemented in a one size fits all approach,

¹² Available at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/environment-social-policy.pdf>.

rather in a risk-based approach where environmental and social requirements are commensurate with the level of risk and meeting the relevant ESS standards.

- Fit for purpose approach: GCF enables entities to access various levels of support differentiated by their capacities in meeting fiduciary and environmental and social safeguards.
- Equity and non-discrimination: GCF ensure that financed activities where impacts are unavoidable, they do not fall disproportionately on vulnerable and marginalised groups and individuals that are affected or potentially affected by GCF financed activities.
- Mitigation hierarchy: CGF adheres to the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimize, mitigate, remedy and restoration.
- Coherence and links with relevant policies and practices of GCF: The ESS policy is the overarching policy of GCF on environmental and social safeguards. It aligns with those concerned with accreditation, monitoring, redress, disclosure, gender and others, including those policies yet to be developed.
- Continuous improvement and best practices: The ESMS will continually be updated in a transparent manner. It should align with international best practices and standards as well as lessons learnt by accredited entities and other relevant institutions.
- Stakeholder engagement and disclosure: GCF requires a broad range of stakeholder support and participation throughout the programme lifecycle of all its financed activities. The process should be inclusive, gender responsive, culturally aware and supported by relevant disclosures.
- Gender sensitive approach: GCF requires accredited entities to adequately assess the gender risks and impacts and link the corresponding management measures to the activity level gender action plans.
- Knowledge sharing: GCF will lead on sharing and integrating lessons learnt on implementing ESS across its capacity development, communications and outreach activities.
- Harmonised application of environmental and social requirements: To reduce multiple and overlapping requirements in the application of environmental and social safeguards, GCF will develop a common approach that considers the requirements of other co-financing institutions while providing the highest level of environmental and social protection.
- Compliance with applicable laws: GCF will not support activities that do not comply with applicable national laws and or obligations of the country directly applicable to the activities.
- Consistency with the United Nations Framework on Climate Change REDD+ safeguards: The environmental and social safeguards should be consistent with REDD+¹³ decisions under UNFCCC and existing highest standards for the operationalisation of these decisions.
- Labour and working conditions: All GCF financed activities will promote decent work, fair treatment and non-discrimination and equal opportunity for workers in compliance with ILO standards.
- Indigenous people: All GCF financed activities will comply with the mitigation hierarchy principle in working with indigenous people. The activities should aim to promote benefits and opportunities, respect and preserve indigenous culture. They should also align with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People, in particular the right to FPIC.
- Human Rights: All GCF activities will be designed and implemented in a manner that promote, protect and fulfil universal respect for and observance of human rights as recognised by the United Nations.
- Biodiversity: All GCF activities should aim to protect, conserve biodiversity and critical habitats, ensure environmental flow of water, maintain the benefits of ecosystem services and promote sustainable use and management of living natural resources.

2.4 National policies, legislation and commitments

Table 2 contains an overview of the most important national policies, regulatory instruments and governmental actors of relevance to the Programme, as well as the relevant GCF and IFAD documents.

13 REDD+ stands for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries. For the REDD+ Safeguards, see <https://redd.unfccc.int/fact-sheets/safeguards.html>.

Table 2: Overview of relevant legislative framework in the five Programme countries, with GCF and IFAD equivalents.

Country	Policy framework	Legislative and regulatory instruments	Corresponding GCF ES Standards	IFAD ES Standards	Institutional context
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCADD - Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy • PNDES - National Social and Economic Development Programme • NAPA - National Adaptation Programme of Action • CSLP - Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty • SDR - Rural Development Strategy • PAN/LCD - National Action Plan for Desertification Control • PAGIRE - Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management • PNSR - National Rural Sector Programme • NAP - National Climate Change Adaptation Plan • National Disaster Risk Management Strategy • PNIMT- National Medium-Term Investment Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAF- bill on agrarian and land reforms • Environmental Code • National Law on Water Management • Law Orienting Use and Access to Pastures • Orientation Law on Pastoralism • Water Management law • Decree to establish CONASUR • National Water Resources Strategy Law no. 012-2014/AN • Framework for the prevention and management of risks, humanitarian crises and disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts • Labour and working conditions • Resource efficiency and pollution prevention • Community health, safety and security • Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement • Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources • Indigenous peoples • Cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts • Labour and Working Conditions • Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management • Community Health and Safety • Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement • Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources • Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities • Cultural Heritage • Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGRE - Directorate General of Water Resources • CONASUR - National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation • CNEDD- National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development • CRPA- Regional Center for Agropastoral Promotion • ANB- National Biosafety Agency • DEE- Department of Environmental Assessments

Country	Policy framework	Legislative and regulatory instruments	Corresponding GCF ES Standards	IFAD ES Standards	Institutional context
Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNCC- National Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Climate Change Adaptation Program • PND- National Development Plan 2016-2020 • PNAE-CI- National Environmental Acton Plan • PNIA2- Second National Agricultural Investment Program 2017-2025 • SNCUDB- National Strategy for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity 2003-2025 • SNDD- National Sustainable Development Strategy • SNGRC- National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management & Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Code 1996 • National law on Water Code 1998 • Forestry Code 2014 • Agricultural Orientation Law 2015 • Guidance law on sustainable development 2014 • Law on the Biosecurity regime. • Agricultural sector revitalization and modernization program • Law on transhumance and movement of cattle 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts • Labour and working conditions. • Resource efficiency and pollution prevention • Community health, safety and security • Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement • Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources. • Indigenous peoples • Cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts • Labour and Working Conditions • Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management • Community Health and Safety • Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement • Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources • Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities • Cultural Heritage • Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNACI- National Chamber of Agriculture of Côte d'Ivoire • Ministry of, Environment and Sustainable Development, Côte d'Ivoire • DOPA- The Ministry pf Agriculture- Cooperative Department • DRSSFD- Department of Regulation and Supervision of Decentralized Financial Systems • ANDE- National Environment Agency • ANADER- National Rural Development Support Agency • CNDD- National Commission for Sustainable Development

Country	Policy framework	Legislative and regulatory instruments	Corresponding GCF ES Standards	IFAD ES Standards	Institutional context
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Policy 2013 • National Environment Policy, 2013 • National Energy Policy 2010 • National water Policy • Buffer zone Policy • Food and Agriculture sector development policy • Ghana Irrigation policy 2010 • Tree crops policy • Forest and Wildlife Policy 2012 • Cooperative Credit Union Regulations, 2015 • METASIP- Medium-Term Sector Investment Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resources Commission Act, 1996 • Ghana Investment promotion centre act 1994 • Environmental Assessment Regulations 1999 • Environmental Protection Agency Act • Forest Protect (Amendment Act 2002) • Land Use and Spatial Planning Bill, Draft 2011 • Constitution of Ghana 1992 (Article 258 Lands and Natural Resources and Article 36 Safeguarding the national environment for posterity) • Cooperatives Societies Act 1968 • Labour Act 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts • Labour and working conditions • Resource efficiency and pollution prevention • Community health, safety and security • Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement • Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources • Indigenous peoples • Cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts • Labour and Working Conditions • Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management • Community Health and Safety • Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement • Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources • Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities • Cultural Heritage • Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUA- Ghana Cooperative Credit Unions Association • RTSC- Rural Technology Service Center. • EPA- Environmental Protection Agency • Animal Production Directorate • AESD- Agricultural Services Directorate • APD- Animal Production Directorate • AMSEC- Agricultural Mechanization Services Centres • PPMED- Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food

Country	Policy framework	Legislative and regulatory instruments	Corresponding GCF ES Standards	IFAD ES Standards	Institutional context
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSCRP – Strategic Framework on Growth and Poverty Reduction • PNCC- National Climate Change Policy • NAPA - National Adaptation Programme of Action • National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction • SNPA- National Strategy and Action Plan for Biological Diversity • CSI-GDT- Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management • PNIP – SA- National Priority Investment Plan in The Agricultural Sector • PDA- Agricultural Development Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural orientation law • Decree on the creation, powers, organisation and functioning of the National Platform for the Prevention of Disasters and Disaster Risk Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts • Labour and working conditions. • Resource efficiency and pollution prevention • Community health, safety and security • Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement • Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources. • Indigenous peoples • Cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts • Labour and Working Conditions • Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management • Community Health and Safety • Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement • Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources • Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities • Cultural Heritage • Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGPC – Directorate General of Civil Defence • AEDD – Environment and Sustainable Development Agency • National Climate Change Committee • National Environment Council • API- Investment Promotion Agency • National Directorate of Water and Forests

Country	Policy framework	Legislative and regulatory instruments	Corresponding GCF ES Standards	IFAD ES Standards	Institutional context
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSE – Emerging Senegal Plan • PRACAS - Programme for Accelerated Agricultural Development in Senegal • PANA – National Climate Change Adaptation Action Programme • PAN - National Adaptation Plan • PNDD – National Sustainable Development Policy • PNAE – National Action Plan for the Environment • Senegal’s National Climate Change Strategy • National Programme for the Prevention and Reduction of Major Risks and the Natural Disaster Management • PNIA- National Agricultural Investment Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law n° 2001-01 from 15 January 2001 on the Environment Code • Law n° 2004-16 from 4 June 2004 on the agro-silvo-pastoral orientation act • Law n° 96-06 from 22 March 1996 on the Local Community Code • Law n° 96-07 from 22 March 1996 on the transfer of environmental powers to local communities and Decree n° 96-1134 from 27 December 1996 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts • Labour and working conditions. • Resource efficiency and pollution prevention • Community health, safety and security • Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement • Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources. • Indigenous peoples • Cultural heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts • Labour and Working Conditions • Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management • Community Health and Safety • Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement • Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources • Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities • Cultural Heritage • Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNAAS - National Agricultural Insurance Company of Senegal • ISRA - Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute • CSE – Ecological Monitoring Centre • DEEC - Directorate of the Environment and Classified Establishment • CRCA - Regional Commission for Insurance Supervision • Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment • COMNACC - National Committee on Climate Change • COMRECC - Regional Committees on Climate Change • DGPRES - Directorate of Water Resource Management and Planning • DAPSA- Directorate of Analysis, Forecasting, and Agricultural Statistics

2.5 ESG Standards, Frameworks and Guidelines

2.5.1 Introduction

The ESG reference framework consists of multiple standards to which financial institutions have committed. This means that in order to keep their certification or compliance status, they must ensure application of the reference framework throughout their investments. Project owners need to ensure that the requirements of the reference framework are followed throughout the project lifecycle, integrated into their management systems, and appropriately monitored and reported to stakeholders. Therefore, the reference framework has relevance both for credit recipients, in that they must receive training and support in applying these principles, and for financial institutions, in that they need to ensure compliance of their investments. Assuming that rural smallholders possess no background knowledge on the ESG reference framework and based on the observation that national banks – even banks which have committed to their application – often possess inadequate capacities in applying this framework, the reference framework is assumed to constitute an important element of the required capacity building activities. The following sub-sections provide an overview over the most important elements of the reference framework.

2.5.2 Equator Principles IV

The 2020 EP IV are a financial industry benchmark for taking social responsibilities and environmental management into account, published by the World Bank. The ten basic principles are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: The Equator Principles IV (2020)

Principle	Description
Principle 1 – Review and categorisation	The Equator Principles Financial Institution (EPFI) must categorize the project based on the magnitude of its potential risks and impacts. Such screening is based on the environmental and social criteria of the IFC.
Principle 2 – Environmental and social assessment	The EPFI must require the client to conduct an assessment of the environmental and social impacts and to propose relevant management and mitigation measures for reducing the impacts to an acceptable level.
Principle 3 – Applicable environmental and social standards	Social and environmental performance must be evaluated according to the IFC Performance Standards and the WB EHS Guidelines, as well as the host country laws.
Principle 4 – Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan	The client must develop and/or maintain an Environmental and Social Management System and an Environmental and Social Management Plan for all Category A and applicable Category B projects. Where gaps are identified, the client and EPFI will agree an action plan outlining gaps and commitments to meet applicable standards.
Principle 5 – Stakeholder engagement	For all Category A and B projects, the client is required to demonstrate effective stakeholder engagement with affected communities, workers and other stakeholders. The client must conduct an informed consultation and participation process beforehand, facilitate the communities' informed participation, and make the assessment documents and action plan publicly available in a culturally appropriate manner. For Indigenous Peoples, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as per IFC PS7 should be undertaken. Further, a qualified independent consultant (i.e. see Principle 7) must evaluate the Indigenous Peoples consultation process and outcomes.
Principle 6 – Grievance mechanism	As part of the Environmental and Social Management System, the client must establish a grievance mechanism and inform the affected communities about it.

Principle	Description
Principle 7 – Independent review	An Independent Environmental and Social Consultant (IESC) must carry out a review of the assessment, action plan and stakeholder engagement process in order to assess Equator Principles compliance.
Principle 8 – Covenants	The client must covenant, in the financing documentation, to comply with the host country requirements, to implement the action plan, to provide periodic reports on the project's social and environmental performance, and to decommission and dismantle the facilities where applicable.
Principle 9 – Independent monitoring and reporting	For all Category A and applicable Category B projects, projects will be required to have independent monitoring and reporting (i.e. by the IESC).
Principle 10 – Reporting and transparency	<p>For all Category A and applicable Category B projects, the client will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that, at a minimum, a summary of the ESIA is accessible and available online and that it includes a summary of Human Rights and climate change risks and impacts when relevant. • Report publicly, on an annual basis, GHG emission levels (combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions, and, if appropriate, the GHG efficiency ratio) during the operational phase for Projects emitting over 100,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent annually. <p>The EPFI will encourage the client to share commercially non-sensitive Project-specific biodiversity data with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and relevant national and global data repositories, using formats and conditions to enable such data to be accessed and re-used in future decisions and research applications.</p> <p>EPFIs must report annually on their Equator Principles implementation processes and experience.</p>

2.5.3 IFC Performance Standards (PS)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) requires certified banks to apply the PS to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced (see Table 4). It is also specifically referred to within the EP.

Table 4: The IFC Performance Standards (2012)

Principle	Description
PS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and evaluate the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project. • Adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment. • Promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems. • Ensure that grievances from Affected Communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately. • Promote and provide means for adequate engagement with Affected Communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated.
PS2: Labour and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers. • Establish, maintain, and improve the worker-management relationship. • Promote compliance with national employment and labour laws.

Principle	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect workers, including vulnerable categories of workers such as children, migrant workers, workers engaged by third parties, and workers in the client's supply chain. • Promote safe and healthy working conditions, and the health of workers. • Avoid the use of forced labour.
PS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. • Promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water. • Reduce project related GHG emissions.
PS4: Community Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances. • Ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities.
PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid, and when not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs. • Avoid forced eviction. • Anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. • Improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons. • Improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.
PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and conserve biodiversity. • Maintain the benefits from ecosystem services. • Promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrates conservation needs and development priorities.
PS7: Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples. • Anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize and/or compensate for such impacts. • Promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner. • Establish and maintain an on-going relationship based on Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life cycle. • Ensure the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples when the circumstances described in this Performance Standard are present. • Respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples.
PS8: Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. • Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

2.5.4 World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

The World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (hereafter WB EHS Guidelines) are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), as defined in IFC PS3.

The WB EHS Guidelines are used as a technical source of information during financial institution project appraisal activities, as well as by project proponents in applying GIIP in their activities. The most applicable guidelines to the Programme are the General EHS Guidelines of 2007, but there are also sector-specific guidelines.

Project owners need to ensure that the requirements of the applicable WB EHS are integrated into project design and their management systems, and appropriately monitored throughout the Project lifecycle. Therefore, financial institutions need to apply the WB EHS Guidelines as well, and the Programme has to integrate it into the capacity building it provides.

2.5.5 International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions

International labour standards are legal instruments drawn up by the ILO's constituents (governments, employers and workers) which set out basic principles and rights at work. The standards are either Conventions (also called Protocols), which are legally binding international treaties that may be ratified by member states, or Recommendations, which serve as non-binding guidelines.

The ILO Governing Body has identified eight “fundamental” Conventions. The conventions are as follows:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (and its 2014 Protocol)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111).

Project owners need to ensure that the requirements of the ILO Conventions are followed throughout the project lifecycle, integrated into their management systems, and appropriately monitored and reported on to stakeholders.

2.6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The SDGs are 17 goals, sub-divided into a total of 169 targets, which describe minimum objectives for sustainability to be implemented by the international community by 2030 (see Figure 2). The SDGs were adopted by the United Nations in September 2015 as a follow-up framework for the previous Millennium Development Goals. Achieving the SDGs is expected to require contributions by all sectors and stakeholders, hence the Programme’s activities should be aligned with the provisions it contains as well.



Figure 2: The SDGs

3. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

3.1 Programme Level Alternatives

The proposed Programme is deemed to be best suited to achieve its objectives (see above) by use of the required resources. This becomes clear by comparing the Programme activities against the following alternatives:

“No Programme” Case: Without the interventions undertaken by the Programme, the following status quo aspects will persist:

- Insufficient access to financial services and to RETs for rural smallholders across the region.
- Low representation of women and youths in cooperatives, farmer organisations and MSMEs.
- Low level of institutionalised incentives for rural smallholders to invest into climate-resilient agricultural development and RETs, since the perceived risk of falling into debt outweighs the perceived benefits.
- Insufficient capacities among financial institutions across the region concerning financial services tailored to the needs of rural smallholders.
- Inadequate green/climate financing legislative frameworks, low institutional capacities and insufficient coordination across countries and governmental actors.
- Increasing food and water insecurity due to climate change impacts and reduced adaptive capacity of the region.

The no Programme case is not suited to relieve the given challenges, so cancelling the Programme does not appear to be a feasible alternative as there is no other way in which the above aspects will be addressed in a time and spatial scale comparable to that of the programme.

Alternative Programme designs: The Programme, as presented in the full proposal and summarised above, is designed to achieve the highest possible efficiency of the financial means invested. The individual components are complementary to each other and reinforce each other’s outputs. In addition, the Programme is designed to complement and support other GCF projects and programmes across the Sahel and GGWI region. Since the Programme constitutes a scale up of a pilot project in Niger, the lessons learnt are integrated into the Programme design. Furthermore, the experiences from the first Programme Phase will be integrated into the design of Programme Phase 2 in seven more Sahelian countries.

In conclusion, the Programme plays an important role in providing attractive credit lines and incentives and developing capacities across the Programme countries, while also having diverse important connections with

the wider landscape of current and future GCF projects across the GGW. Alternative Programme designs are unlikely to achieve the same objectives with the same degree of efficiency concerning the use of the financial means invested.

3.2 Screening for Alternatives on Activity Level

Throughout Programme implementation, the following aspects will be considered by national Programme staff before the final decision to support any beneficiary activity is taken:

- “No Activity” Case: Consideration of potential benefits and impacts if the proposed activity is not undertaken.
- Alternative options: A quick screening of the suitability of the proposed site, commodity and production methods as well as social aspects is undertaken to evaluate if the activity benefits align with the Programme objectives, or if the activity is in any way unsuitable for the local conditions. The Screening Form developed for this purpose is attached in Annex 2.

For activities which are found to either have similar environmental, social and climate impacts as the No Activity Scenario, or which are found to be poorly adapted to local circumstances, capacities or social and environmental conditions, alternative activities which are better suited for the respective conditions will be elaborated in cooperation with the beneficiaries.

4. BASELINES

4.1 Environmental and Social Baselines

In managing environmental, social and climate risks, it is important to understand the underlying capacities of the intended beneficiaries to manage these risks. The West African countries (including the Programme countries Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Senegal) in the GGWI are among the world's least resilient countries to climate change and least ready to mobilize investments and convert them to adaptation actions. These countries experience high demographic growth (2.4%/year), high youth unemployment rates (9.8%) and low per capita GDP.

The five countries are each responsible for less than 0,1% of total global emissions. However, a closer look at these countries' emissions pathways shows that increasingly GHG emissions increase, is driven by the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Energy sectors, which also are the fastest growing emissions sectors.

Table 5 and Table 6 present the environmental, social and economic baselines for each of the Programme countries, as well as a comparison with the latest available data to provide an impression of recent trends for each indicator. Furthermore, Annex 15 presents an overview of the security situation in each of the Programme countries, and an estimate to what degree security may pose a threat to the implementation of the Programme. During Programme implementation, due consideration must be given to security issues to avoid any threat to Programme participants and minimise risks to Programme implementation related to security threats.

Table 5: Environmental and Social Baselines for Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire.

Indicator (unit)	Burkina Faso					Côte d'Ivoire				
	Last value	Year	Previous Data	Year	Evolution	Last value	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution
Environmental baselines										
Energy/ climate										
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions (kt)	3,417.64	2016	3,329.64	2015	2.6%	9,673.55	2016	10,960.55	2015	-13.3%
Total greenhouse gas emission (kt of CO ₂ equivalent)	43,910.40	2012	43,660.15	2011	0.6%	33,502.16	2012	33,027.48	2011	1.4%
Renewable electricity output (% total electricity output)	9.354	2015	10.40	2014	-11.2%	16.73	2015	23.93	2014	43.1%
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	No data	-	No data	-	-	26.492	2014	26.658	2013	-0.6%
Land										
Arable Land (hectares)	6,000,000	2016	6,000,000	2015	0.0%	2,900,000	2016	2,900,000	2015	0.0%
Forest area (% of land area)	19.336	2016	22.399	2002	-15.8%	32.706	2016	32.575	2002	0.4%
Agricultural land (% of land area)	44.225	2016	44.225	2015	0.0%	64.78	2016	64.78	2015	0.0%
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	21.774	2016	0.428	2002	98.0%	51.683	2016	31.019	2002	40.0%
Biodiversity										
Bird species threatened	12	2018	No data	-	-	25	2018	No data	-	-
Fish species threatened	4	2018	No data	-	-	59	2018	No data	-	-
Mammal species threatened	9	2018	No data	-	-	31	2018	No data	-	-
Plant species (higher) threatened	4	2018	No data	-	-	118	2018	No data	-	-
Socio-economic baselines										
Population, total	21,497,096	2021	20,886,578	2020	2.8%	26,824,609	2021	26,379,320	2020	1.7%
Economy										

Indicator (unit)	Burkina Faso					Côte d'Ivoire				
	Last value	Year	Previous Data	Year	Evolution	Last value	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution
GDP per capita (current USD)	796.90	2019	813.10	2018	-2.0%	2,279.33	2019	2314.05	2018	-1.5%
External balance on G&S (current USD)	957,392,762	2019	649,567,4223	2018	32.2%	674,163,823.52	2019	(456,040,329.72)	2018	167.6%
Foreign direct investment, net (BoP current USD)	(200,701,559)	2018	7,696,130	2017	103.8%	(475,678,494)	2018	(298,983,970)	2018	37.1%
Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	28.42	2019	26.86	2018	5.5%	19.65	2019	19.45	2018	1.0%
Agriculture										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	20.174	2019	23.07	2018	-14.4%	20.67	2019	20.55	2018	0.6%
Employment in agriculture, (% of female employment – ILO)	21.41	2019	22.52	2018	-5.2%	31.04	2019	31.95	2018	-2.9%
Employment in agriculture, (% of male employment – ILO)	30.07	2019	30.78	2018	-2.4%	46.62	2019	47.41	2018	-1.7%
Food production index (2004-2006 = 100)	127.42	2016	122.18	2015	4.1%	129.74	2016	131.65	2015	-1.5%
Livestock production index (2004-2006 = 100)	84.19	2016	84.44	2105	-0.3%	133.23	2016	131.92	2015	1.0%
Cereal production (metric tons)	4,063,197	2017	3,119,050	2002	23.2%	3,290,000	2017	1,330,096	2002	59.6%
Development										
Poverty gap at 5,50USD a day (2011 PPP) (%)	55	2014	61	2009	-10.9%	44.8	2008	45	2015	-0.4%
Level of water stress ¹⁴	9.49	2014	No data	-	-	2.71	2014	No data	-	-
Access to electricity (% of population)	14.4	2018	17.51	2017	-21.6%	66.99	2018	65.5	2017	2.2%
Women participating in three decisions ¹⁵	12	2010	10.2	2003	15.0%	No data	-	No data	-	-

14 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

15 Women participating in the three decisions (own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family) (% of women age 15-49)

Indicator (unit)	Burkina Faso					Côte d'Ivoire				
	Last value	Year	Previous Data	Year	Evolution	Last value	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution
Education										
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	41.22	2018	34.60	2014	16.1%	47.17	2018	43.91	2014	6.9%
Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	32.69	2018	26.22	2014	19.8%	40.50	2018	36.78	2014	9.2%
Government expenditure on education (% of gov expenditure)	22.7	2018	21.4	2017	5.7%	18.33	2018	22.52	2017	-22.8%
Labour force										
Unemployment (% of total labour force) (modelled ILO est.)	4.96	2020	4.62	2019	6.9%	3.5	2020	3.17	2019	9.4%
Unemployment youth (% of total labour force ages 15-24) (ILO)	7.64	2019	7.75	2018	-1.4%	5.21	2019	5.28	2018	-1.3%
Labour force participation (% of total ages 15-64) (ILO)	67.79	2019	67.85	2018	-0.1%	54.56	2019	54.59	2018	-0.1%
Labour force participation for ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO)	44.05	2019	44.31	2018	-0.6%	26.2	2019	26.32	2018	-0.5%

Table 6: Environmental and Social Baselines for Ghana, Mali and Senegal.

Indicator unit	Ghana					Mali					Senegal				
	Last Data	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution	Last Data	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution	Last value	Year	Previous Data	Year	Evolution
Environmental baselines															
Energies															
Carbon (CO ₂) emissions (Kt)	16,670.18	2016	16,552.84	2015	0.7%	3,179.29	2016	3,168.3	2015	0.3%	10,901.99	2016	10,637.97	2015	2.4%
Total greenhouse gas emission (Kt of CO ₂ equivalent)	107,784	2012	107,126	2011	0.6%	77,438	2012	77,134	2011	0.4%	54,185	2012	53,810	2011	0.7%
Renewable electricity output (% total electricity output)	50.89	2015	64.73	2014	27.2%	43.52	2015	42.87	2014	1.5%	10.42	2015	10.42	2014	0.0%
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	52.543	2014	52.498	2013	0.1%	No data		No data	-	-	53.909	2014	52.173	2013	3.2%
Lands															
Arable Land (hectares)	4,700,000	2016	4,700,000	2015	0.0%	6,411,000	2016	6,411,000	2015	0.0%	3,200,000	2016	3,200,000	2015	0.0%
Forest area (% of land area)	41.159	2016	39.407	2002	4.3%	3.799	2016	4.706	2002	-23.9%	42.762	2016	45.749	2002	-7.0%
Agricultural land (% of land area)	68.999	2016	68.999	2015	0.0%	33.766	2016	33.766	2015	0.0%	46.06	2016	46.06	2015	0.0%
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	20.877	2016	3.746	2002	82.1%	44.235	2016	52.042	2002	-17.6%	16.409	2016	11.794	2002	28.1%
Biodiversity															
Bird species threatened	23	2018	No data	-	-	17	2018	No data	-	-	19	2018	No data	-	-
Fish species threatened	58	2018	No data	-	-	2	2018	No data	-	-	58	2018	No data	-	-
Mammal species threatened	21	2018	No data	-	-	14	2018	No data	-	-	19	2018	No data	-	-

Indicator unit	Ghana					Mali					Senegal				
	Last Data	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution	Last Data	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution	Last value	Year	Previous Data	Year	Evolution
Plant species (higher) threatened	119	2018	No data	-	-	12	2018	No data	-	-	14	2018	No data	-	-
Socio-economic baselines															
Population, total	31,732,129	2021	31,059,408	2020	2.1%	20,855,735	2021	20,232,146	2020	3.0%	17,196,301	2021	16,732,001	2020	2.7%
Economy															
GDP per capita (current USD)	2,202.12	2019	2,202.31	2018	0.0%	879.01	2019	894.80	2018	-1.8%	1,446.83	2019	1,465.59	2018	-1.3%
External balance on G&S (current USD)	385,406,332.66	2019	(753,565,524.61)	2018	295.5%	(1,953,617.03)	2019	(1,894,860.02)	2018	3.0%	(3,518,121.37)	2019	(3,366,005.55)	2018	4.3%
Foreign direct investment, net (BoP current USD)	(3,239,080)	2017	(3,470,668.37)	2016	-7.1%	(466,777,843.00)	2018	(546,884,179.00)	2017	-17.2%	(795,033,245)	2018	(505,877,698)	2017	36.4%
Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	12.39	2019	11.7	2018	5.5%	24.499	2019	25.59	2018	-4.5%	29.3	2019	29.4	2018	-0.3%
Agriculture															
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	17.31	2019	18.27	2018	-5.6%	37.321	2019	37.61	2018	-0.8%	14.792	2019	15.02	2018	-1.5%
Employment in agriculture, (% of female employment – ILO)	21.1	2019	23.45	2018	11.1%	62.58	2019	63.48	2018	-1.4%	24.75	2019	25.59	2018	-3.4%
Employment in agriculture, (% of male employment – ILO)	36.38	2019	37.65	2018	-3.5%	62.63	2019	62.64	2018	0.0%	33.7	2019	34.35	2018	-1.9%

Indicator unit	Ghana					Mali					Senegal				
	Last Data	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution	Last Data	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution	Last value	Year	Previous Data	Year	Evolution
Food production index (2004-2006 = 100)	153.14	2016	151.03	2015	1.4%	175.83	2016	159.53	2015	9.3%	148.46	2016	163.8	2015	-10.3%
Livestock production index (2004-2006 = 100)	134.68	2016	134.18	2015	0.4%	134.92	2016	132.82	2015	1.6%	125.22	2016	124.76	2015	0.4%
Cereal production (metric tons)	3,083,453	2017	2,155,214	2002	30.1%	8,866,592	2017	2,518,354	2002	71.6%	1,692,684	2017	785,396	2002	53.6%
Development															
Poverty gap at 5,50USD a day (2011 PPP) (%)	25	2012	26	2012	-4.0%	59	2009	58	2006	1.7%	51	2011	51	2005	0.0%
Level of water stress ¹⁶	2.79	2014	No data	-	-	5.82	2014	No data	-	-	7.23	2014	No data	-	-
Access to electricity (% of population)	82.395	2018	79	2017	4.1%	50.9	2018	43.1	2017	15.3%	66.959	2018	61.7	2017	7.9%
Women participating in three decisions ¹⁷	61.6	2014	49.2	2008	20.1%	10.4	2018	8.9	2013	14.4%	14.1	2017	6.3	2016	55.3%
Education															
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	79.04	2018	71.50	2010	9.5%	35.47	2018	33.07	2015	6.8%	51.9	2017	43.54	2013	16.1%
Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	74.47	2018	65.30	2010	12.3%	25.74	2018	22.20	2015	13.8%	40	2017	33.76	2013	15.6%
Government expenditure on education (% of gov expenditure)	18.60	2018	20.10	2017	-8.1%	16.53	2017	13.90	2016	15.9%	21.53	2018	20.05	2017	6.9%

¹⁶ Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

¹⁷ Women participating in the three decisions (own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family) (% of women age 15-49)

Indicator unit	Ghana					Mali					Senegal				
	Last Data	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution	Last Data	Year	Previous data	Year	Evolution	Last value	Year	Previous Data	Year	Evolution
Labour force															
Unemployment (% of total labour force) (modelled ILO est.)	4.53	2020	4.12	2019	9.1%	7.5	2020	7.24	2019	3.5%	7.1	2020	6.47	2019	8.9%
Unemployment youth (% of total labour force ages 15-24) (ILO)	8.72	2019	8.78	2018	-0.7%	16.66	2019	16.83	2018	-1.0%	7.66	2019	7.74	2018	-1.0%
Labour force participation (% of total ages 15-64) (ILO)	69.21	2019	69.27	2018	-0.1%	71.33	2019	71.47	2018	-0.2%	47.14	2019	47.13	2018	0.0%
Labour force participation for ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO)	38.54	2019	38.74	2018	-0.5%	52.75	2019	53.11	2018	-0.7%	22.5	2019	22.7	2018	-0.9%

4.2 Climate Change Projections

4.2.1 Historical climate trends¹⁸

Data from the last 50 years show drier and hotter temperatures in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire. The average temperature increase has been between 0.6-0.8°C, which is slightly higher than the global average increase. A reduction in cumulative rainfall in the western Sahel (primarily Burkina Faso, Mali, and Mauritania) has been observed. Between 1970s and 1980s, the region experienced one of the most severe multi-year droughts in the last hundred years with a 30 percent decrease in rainfall. Since the 1980s, rainfall has not returned to pre-1960s levels and droughts have become a reoccurring event. The lengthening of the dry season combined with less frequent and more intense rainfall over shorter wet seasons have affected the balance of the water cycle, resulting in a greater frequency of extreme rainfall events and severe flooding events. According to UNFCCC, erratic rainfall, the shift of isohyets to the south and increased occurrences of dry spells have led to severe multi-year droughts, such as the droughts in 1972-1990 and the more recent droughts over the last ten years. It is estimated that over the past 30 years, over 75 percent of the West African population has been affected at least once every two years by extreme weather phenomena such as floods, sandstorms or drought.

These frequent natural disasters (droughts, floods, intense rains, wildfires), soil erosion, increases in water stress, diseases and locust outbreaks have reduced agricultural yield production. For instance, four major drought-related emergencies have been reported in less than ten years in Burkina and Mali, causing average harvest decreases of 25 percent and staple crop price decreases of up to 50 percent. Many pastoral communities have been forced to become semi-agricultural because of prolonged droughts, thus losing their way of life. According to USAID (2017), poor yields and rapid population growth could increase food insecurity further.

4.2.2 Climate change projections¹⁹

Most climate change scenarios and circulation models project the average temperature rise against the late 20th century baseline across Africa to be higher than the global average, with between 3 and 6°C by the end of this century. Frequency, intensity and duration of heatwaves are also projected to increase. Particularly the western Sahel and northern parts of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are projected to become hotter and drier with more frequent extreme climatic events.

The rainy season is projected to generally decrease in length across the Sahel. Simultaneously, though, intense rainfall events are projected to increase in frequency particularly between May and July, so the development of the total annual rainfall quantity is uncertain. Strong precipitation events on dry soils tend to cause flooding and erosion, though, so an increase in these events is also expected.

4.2.3 Projected climate change impacts on livelihoods

The average temperature increases are expected to directly affect soils and ecosystems due to a higher level of evapotranspiration and decreasing availability of water. This is projected to also affect most major crops. A decrease in the length of the rainy season as well as an increase in the length of dry spells and in heatwave frequency and intensity highlight the challenges for agricultural activities, especially drought prone crops in rain-fed production systems. Intense rainfalls and floods also lead to

¹⁸ Unless otherwise noted, this section is primarily based on: <https://agrhyet.cilss.int/>

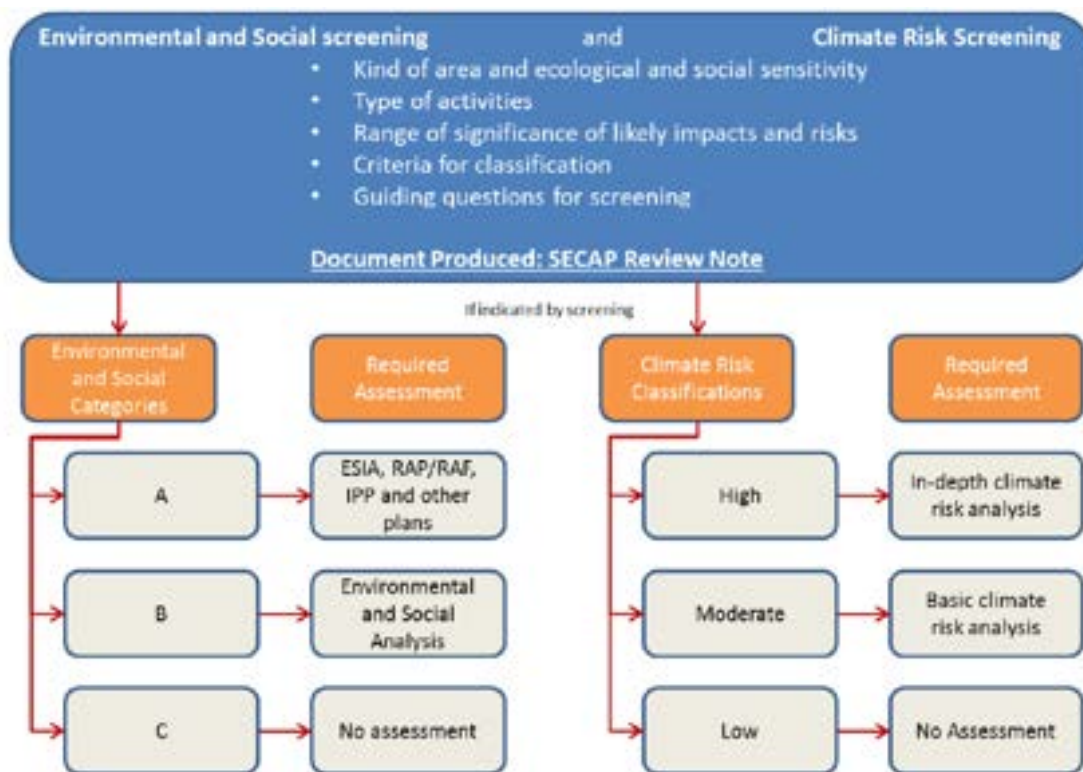
¹⁹ This entire section is primarily based on: Niang et al. (2014): Africa. In: Climate Change 2014 - Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge and New York, pp. 1199-1265.

erosion and crop destruction. Indirect impacts such as increased pest and disease pressure on crops caused by warmer temperatures and changes in ecosystem composition further aggravate the situation. Decreased productivity and reliability of harvests as well as rising global food prices could considerably decrease the ability of the poor across Africa to purchase food. Warmer and more humid conditions, as projected, also pose additional challenges to spoilage of fresh food and pest and pathogen damage to stored foods, which reduce food availability and quality. Severe impacts are projected particularly for cereal crops such as wheat or rice, with less severe impacts for cassava or other crops. All described problems affecting agricultural crops tend to also affect livestock herding due to decreased availability of fodder and water.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1 Programme Categorisation

As noted in the Concept Note, the Programme is designed to be in the environmental and social risk category B. However, based on the Screening Procedure given in Annex 3 of IFAD’s 2020 SECAP²⁰, there is a possibility that individual activities may be funded or supported which would cause the categorisation to be A²¹. Therefore, an Exclusion List has been developed which lists activities which are ineligible for support by the Programme. The Exclusion List is given in Annex 5 and needs to be adequately integrated into the Programme design. Due to the Programme focus on strengthening climate change resilience through diverse pathways, the climate risk of the Programme is assessed to be high²². The aspects considered for the purpose of this categorisation as well as the studies and actions required for the S&E and climate risk categories are visualised in Figure 3²³. It should be noted that unlike the IFC and the previous SECAP 2017, the updated SECAP 2020 uses the high, substantial, moderate and low risk categorisation. However, with the SECAP 2020 not yet being fully applied, this Programme still employs the IFC’s categorisation, in line with SECAP 2017.



Note: ESIA: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment; IPP: Indigenous Peoples Plan; RAF: Resettlement Action Framework; RAP: Resettlement Action Plan.

Figure 3: Environmental and Social and Climate Risk Categorisation applied by IFAD

20 IFAD (2020): Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure. Available at <https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/131/docs/EB-2020-131-R-4.pdf?attach=1>.

21 See IFAD (2017): Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure, pp. 28ff.

22 See IFAD (2017): Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure, pp. 31f.

23 Source: IFAD (2017): Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedure, p. 26.

5.2 Potential direct impacts

5.2.1 Environmental impacts

The environmental impacts of the Programme are expected to be varied and case specific. Increasing the availability of financial services (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2) to rural smallholder organisations and providing them with capacity building to increase their climate change resilience will lead to an expansion and intensification of their agricultural production methods, including the construction of new infrastructure. Certain promoted adaptation options, described as ecosystem-based adaptation and including agroforestry or low-emission agriculture (Outputs 2.2 and 3.2), are expected to generally benefit ecosystem health and contribute to maintaining or improving the state of natural resources. Other agricultural adaptation options have the potential to negatively impact surrounding ecosystems, for instance through habitat fragmentation, release of agrochemicals, reduction of genetic diversity on plots or introduction of alien and invasive species. The type of impact, its spatial and time scale, as well as adequate mitigation measures are strongly case-dependent and have to be evaluated separately.

5.2.2 Climate impacts

5.2.2.1 Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation is intended to be achieved mainly by replacing fossil fuel-powered generators with RETs, as well as the promotion of low-emission agricultural techniques (Output 2.2). Examples include the use of “dry rice” cultivars or improved rice production techniques such as the System of Rice Intensification (SRI), which leads to reduced methane emissions in comparison with traditional rice production in flooded paddies, or the protection of carbon sinks in soil and biomass in agroforestry production schemes.

Other activities, for instance the conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems into farmland or pasture (Outputs 1.3 and 2.1), is expected to lead to a decrease in carbon sequestration capacity of the ecosystem and to the release of carbon previously sequestered in natural sinks. In addition, most livestock herded across the Programme countries belongs to the ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats), whose digestive system creates and releases large amounts of methane, which is an important GHG²⁴. Due to mainly wild grazing of the herds, methane emission mitigation techniques applied in enclosed livestock farming, mainly certain feed additives, are presumably difficult to apply. Therefore, provision of improved access to pastoralist inputs or other forms of promoting livestock herding always lead to an increase in GHG emissions from their digestive activity.

Although the net balance of reduced or avoided GHG emissions against emitted GHG is expected to be positive, this question requires more detailed analysis once a more complete list of Programme activities is available.

5.2.2.2 Climate Change Adaptation

The main objective of the Programme is to mitigate negative impacts of progressing climate change on smallholders' livelihoods through building the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities and farmer organisations. Thanks to the improved accessibility of financial services (Outputs 1.2 and 1.3), they will be less susceptible to climate change impacts, such as drought, heat waves or pest attacks. Several of the promoted techniques, such as agroforestry or intercropping practices, have a favourable impact on the microclimate and can increase local rainfall quantities and water availability to surrounding crops, as well as mitigate damages from projected climate change impacts such as extreme rainfalls, strong wind or heat waves. Due to the capacity building component of the Programme (Outputs 2.1 and 2.2), financial institutions will have improved capacity in cooperating with rural smallholder organisations on climate change adaptation investments, and

²⁴ Camels, which are also an important livestock species across the Sahel, are not part of the ruminant sub-order. However, due to their similar digestive system, they only emit slightly lower amounts of methane, so the problematic described here applies to camels also.

state actors at diverse levels will have improved capacities in promoting green agricultural adaptation. As a result, the Programme is expected to have a clear net positive impact on climate change resilience on all GCF levels except on infrastructure and built environment.

However, due to the high climate variability observed in the Sahel, which is projected to further increase in coming decades (see Sahel Baseline), negative impacts of Programme activities on the target groups' climate change resilience cannot be entirely avoided. For instance, irrigation infrastructure or solar panels designed to mitigate impacts from droughts (Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) may be vulnerable to floods, or certain crops and livestock breeds that are promoted may be susceptible to exceptional heat waves. In such cases, the investments made by rural smallholders in the context of the Programme activities may actually increase their climate change vulnerability, if the promoted expenditures have not had the desired effect due to climate variabilities. In conclusion, the Programme is designed to contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing GHG emissions and to increase resilience to climate change among rural smallholder organisations through improved access to finance.

5.2.3 Social impacts

The social impacts of the Programme are expected to be largely positive since it is designed to increase resilience against climate change among rural smallholders. Its main objective is mitigating negative impacts of progressing climate change on smallholders' livelihoods through building the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities and farmer organisations (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2). The direct beneficiaries of the Programme are mainly rural smallholder organisations composed primarily of women and youths, but also include other vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples. This is expected to result in a significant strengthening of these groups' position in their respective societies. Being able to access funding (Output 1.3) for agricultural investments and receiving training on increasing their livelihoods' resilience against climate change strengthens their position as agricultural entrepreneurs both within their families as well as the society at large. The fact that financial institutions receive capacity building to best facilitate this process, and that governmental actors are supported in providing an adequate regulatory framework further facilitates the described social changes. Furthermore, the principle of cooperating with smallholder organisations is expected to result in further strengthening these organisations, which has positive impacts on their collective bargaining and other power.

However, due to the high climate variability observed in the Sahel, which is projected to further increase in coming decades (see Section 4.2), negative impacts cannot be entirely avoided. For instance, irrigation infrastructure or solar panels designed to mitigate impacts from droughts may be vulnerable to floods, or certain crops and livestock breeds that are promoted (Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1 and 2.2) may be susceptible to exceptional heat waves. There is hence a risk that investments undertaken by beneficiaries may thus not yield the expected increases in yield and income, but rather get damaged or destroyed by extreme climate events. Due to the unpredictable nature of these occurrences, such impacts cannot be mitigated with reasonable resource use, and all actors, including beneficiaries and financial institutions, must be made aware of these risks.

Similarly, the Programme includes technical assistance, capacity building (Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) and regional incentive program (Output 3.1), of participating groups including youth and women groups. These activities may pose potential negative impacts if there is inadequate participation of vulnerable groups, women and youth. Existing inequalities between groups, for example concerning the inclusion of ethnic minorities or people living with disabilities, may be exacerbated if only members of the majority population are included the Programme's activities. Similarly, the traditionally stronger position of men in questions relating to resource management and representation of the household's interests, risks leading to the exclusion of women and their viewpoints and needs from the Programme activities.

Furthermore, the screening form for beneficiary organisations (Output 1.1; see Annex 1b)) requires proof of land tenure to be provided for land between 1 ha and 10 ha. This criterion, while designed to ensure that the

organisation has legally secured access to land, risks excluding beneficiary groups without legally recognised land tenure from participation in the Programme. For example women groups, despite the Programme's target to promote gender equality (see Section 1.3), are less likely to be able to provide proof of land tenure due to their more difficult access to such documents.

The requirements of providing land tenure titles to be eligible for support by the Programme equally risks contributing to the social and economic exclusion of other marginalised groups such as nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists, whose traditional livelihoods do not rely on permanent cultivation of the same plot of land, but rather on unobstructed access to adequate grazing and livestock watering sites. For this reason, these groups typically do not possess any officially recognised tenure of the land on which they rely for their livelihoods, which risks excluding them from participation in the Programme.

The identified potential environmental and social impacts of the Programme are summarised in Table 7. It should be noted that the listed impacts are potential impacts, so listing the same impact among opportunities and threats indicates a strongly case-dependent impact.

Table 7: Summary of potential direct Programme impacts.

Output/Activity	Potential direct environmental impacts		Potential direct climate impacts		Potential direct social impacts	
	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)
Output 1.1: Revolving fund established within the selected banks to provide concessional loans to FO, MSMEs and cooperatives with the best adaptation practices along the selected agricultural value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased water availability for ecosystems due to solar pumps Improved health of surrounding ecosystems Synergies between agricultural activity and surrounding ecosystems, for instance through increased presence of insects, biomass or habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of ecosystems with agrochemicals Habitat fragmentation through production plots or infrastructure construction Introduction of alien or invasive species or breeds. Overextraction of water resources for irrigation or sustaining the herds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased climate change resilience among smallholders Contribution to climate change mitigation through reduction of GHG sources and expansion of GHG sinks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release of previously stored carbon from GHG sinks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening climate-resilient rural livelihoods, increased food security and income from farming. Strengthening the position of women and youths in the society and in their families Strengthening the position of rural smallholder organisations. Promoting resilient and adaptive agricultural or pastoral practices among FOs and MSMEs, including those composed of vulnerable groups and IPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of low yields/damage to infrastructure despite investments, resulting difficulty to repay loans Inadequate participation of women and youth led organisations in programme financing activities. Pressure on land tenure and land use in project areas and among subproject participants Exclusion of rural smallholders without legally secured land tenure, including women, nomadic pastoralists or other ethnic minorities Potential water and grazing resource conflicts among subproject participants.
Output 1.2: Revolving fund established within the selected banks to provide concessional loans to FO, MSMEs cooperatives, commercial banks and solar operators with RETs to power selected agricultural value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of more economic alternatives to environmentally harmful production or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor management of RET and other waste Increased quantity and/or poor management of processing and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to climate change mitigation through replacement of fossil fuel-powered generators 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food security and household income from expanded and resilient agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks related to labour and working condition in financed subprojects Health risks related to inadequate handling of RET waste

Output/Activity	Potential direct environmental impacts		Potential direct climate impacts		Potential direct social impacts	
	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)
	processing techniques	packaging waste created from the promoted equipment or processes			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open new value addition options in agricultural value chains • Further development benefits related to access to electricity including energy savings • 	
Output 1.3: TA to set up the two green lines of credit						
Output 2.1: Capacities of FOs, women and youth-led organizations and/or cooperatives and MSMEs, including solar operators (disaggregated by gender and youth), to understand climate threats, identify and design business plans and access green line products from banks are strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of climate change related issues impacts and mitigation among beneficiaries. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased investment in climate-friendly agricultural solutions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved capacities to invest into climate-resilient agricultural techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadvertent discrimination of vulnerable, indigenous, women and youth led organisations
Output 2.2: Improved readiness and capacities of LPDBs and other financial institutions, MFIs and MFI partners to seize market opportunities and to offer green credit lines to FOs, women and youth-led organizations, cooperatives and MSMEs for climate resilient and low emission agriculture.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved accessibility of tailored financial services to fit the needs of rural smallholder farmers • Improved accessibility of credit lines for vulnerable groups and IPs due to the possibility to use collectively held lands as a mortgage or used as collateral. 	

Output/Activity	Potential direct environmental impacts		Potential direct climate impacts		Potential direct social impacts	
	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)
Output 2.3 Improved policy dialogue, government technical and institutional capacity, knowledge management, information dissemination and stakeholder management through the organization of round tables and events with an emphasis on the specific issues that women and youth face.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved regulatory framework to support rural smallholder farmers' climate change resilience Increased capacities by governmental actors to support rural smallholders' climate change resilience Improved governance framework for IPs by consulting representatives to ensure attainment of objectives, transparency and equity 	Inadequate participation/representation of youth and women groups in policy dialogues
Output 3.1: Regional Sahel Award programme operational					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choice and publication of outstanding examples in sustainability and climate change adaptation Possibility of debt cancellation for award winners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate participation of vulnerable groups including women and youth
Output 3.2: Women and youth incentivised to participate in the Sahel Award programme					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved attitudes towards adaptation and climate change and visibility and 	

Output/Activity	Potential direct environmental impacts		Potential direct climate impacts		Potential direct social impacts	
	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)
					confidence on the capabilities of women and youth.	
Output 4: GCF GGW Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved environmental governance and knowledge management across GCF projects and programmes across the Sahel 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives of other GCF projects and programmes across the Sahel 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved social governance and knowledge management across GCF projects and programmes across the Sahel 	

5.3 Potential indirect impacts

5.3.1 Environmental impacts

There are several indirect environmental impacts which may occur as a result of the Programme activities. Due to the focus on ecosystem-based adaptation methods (Output 1.3), positive interactions between agroecosystems and the surrounding ecosystems may be enhanced, for instance through increased availability of water or nutrients. This is particularly true for integrated production methods, such as agro-silvo-pastoral systems, in which the outputs of some elements of the system can serve as inputs for other elements of the system (for instance feeding branches and leaves to livestock, whose dung then serves as fertiliser for the fields).

However, several indirect negative impacts can also occur. These include the release of agrochemicals into the surrounding ecosystems, which may lead to inhibition of certain organisms due to exposure to pesticides, or the occurrence of eutrophication events in water bodies. This term describes the increased stimulation of algae growth due to high input of nutrients, mainly from fertilisers, which lead to harmful effects such as oxygen depletion and increased shading in lower layers of the water body. In both cases, the effects of the imbalance in the ecosystems may spread beyond the initially impacted ecosystems (see Annex 16). The promotion of access to RETs and processing or other value addition machinery (Outputs 1,3, 2.1 and 2.2) may lead to an overexploitation of natural resources in an effort to increase the outputs of the machinery, as well as an increased production of discarded plastic or other waste products, which may not be disposed of properly.

5.3.2 Climate impacts

The Programme activities may also have several positive or negative climatic impacts. Concerning climate change mitigation, the increase in biomass production (Output 1.3) is expected to lead to an expansion of GHG sinks, since around half of the dry mass of plant biomass is assumed to be atmospheric carbon. In addition, the promotion of RETs (Output 1.3) to replace fuel-powered generators is expected to lead to a decrease in fuel consumption, which reduces GHG emissions. However, the expansion and intensification of agricultural activities may lead to a conversion of existing, carbon-rich ecosystems into farmland or pasture, which would cause the emission of a large part of the carbon previously stored in those ecosystems.

Concerning climate change adaptation, the increased presence of biomass, particularly trees, as well as an improved soil vegetation cover (Output 1.3) leads to an improvement in microclimates. This leads to lower temperatures, higher water saturation and lower wind speeds in forested areas, as well as increased water availability for plants without deep roots.

5.3.3 Social impacts

The indirect social impacts of the Programme are expected to be largely positive. This primarily concerns the fact that the increased household income and food security (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2) will liberate financial resources for investments in other sectors, for instance education, healthcare, shelter or others. In addition, the stimulation of agricultural production and associated value chains is expected to stimulate related sectors, for example supply of required inputs or transport and commercialisation of products. The improved access to electricity (Output 1.2) will also have other development benefits for the beneficiaries, for instance concerning education or further income generation possibilities. In addition, the principle of exclusively cooperating with diverse rural smallholder organisations will lead to the formation of new such organisations as well as an overall strengthening of the position of these organisations within the rural social systems. This is expected to further strengthen the livelihoods of the affected communities, since social organisations generally strengthen their internal solidarity, bargaining power towards external actors and so on. The principle of mainly supporting organisations composed of women and/or youths will lead to a strengthening of the position of these groups within their respective social settings. The principle of including beneficiary organisations composed of ethnic minorities and indigenous populations, as well as encouraging their integration into ethnically mixed beneficiary

organisations. This is expected to generally have positive impacts on social cohesion and the situation of ethnic minorities.

The strengthening of financial and governmental actors' capacities (Output 2.3) in promoting access to financial services to strengthen climate change resilience will also influence these actors' behaviour beyond the limits of the Programme and will serve to reproduce similar Programmes and activities elsewhere and into the future. Similarly, the improved success of beneficiaries in their respective value chains will inspire other rural smallholders to try and reproduce this success, which also leads to further expansion of the promoted techniques. The Sahel Award and the diverse incentivisation schemes will contribute to this effect.

The most significant potential negative indirect impact which may arise from the Programme is social resistance against the Programme activities. The societies in which the Programme operates are largely rather patriarchal and traditional, so aspects such as focusing on women and youths among the Programme beneficiaries as well as the promotion of alternative livelihood activities which may not be in line with certain cultural traditions, can lead to resistance by some parts of societies. Similarly, the promotion of alternative agricultural practices may lead to resistance from people who fear economic disadvantages from this process, for instance suppliers of inputs for the traditional production methods. In addition, the potential for exclusion of ethnic minorities, for example nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists, carries a risk of exacerbating existing inequalities. This can lead to increased social conflict, both within societies, for example between members of the beneficiary groups and their neighbours who are not members, or between separate populations, for example if beneficiary groups composed of sedentary farmers can participate Programme activities, but groups composed of nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists have difficulty participating due to the eligibility criteria.

For the Programme activities which require participation of external service providers, for example in the installation of RET, the installation and maintenance of irrigation systems or the drilling of boreholes, there is a risk of child or forced labour being used by service providers.

In addition, the fact that beneficiary groups will be composed of diverse members of the communities, and that groups will be explicitly encouraged to be gender-balanced may create occasions for sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) to occur. This is particularly the case if group members need to meet bilaterally or in small groups, which exposes them to risks of being exposed to SEAH.

Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Policy: IFAD prioritises no tolerance for SEAH in its supported operations. Ensure that appropriate precautionary and remedial measures to identify/receive/remedy/report (*proportionate to level of risks and impacts*) any occurrences of potential SH/SEA risks/complaints are incorporated in both the project design and PIM (*see IFAD policy on SEAH*).

Managing expectations and Conflicts resurgence: Agriculture is now in the front burner of issues discussed in the whole country, more precisely in IGREENFIN 1 targeted regions. Lately, there has been an increase in the awareness about agriculture and conflicts; and this has increased the expectation levels of local beneficiaries. In managing expectations, the project should ensure that the beneficiaries are enlightened and sensitized about the various similar projects and their activities in the areas. It is also important that information pertaining the IGREENFIN 1 is disseminated through credible persons or media, especially reliable community leaders and focal points

Elite and Political Capture: Weak and non-transparent governance structures as well as exclusionary and divisive politics poses the risks of IGREENFIN1 being hijacked or captured by the political and administrative elite to benefit only their cronies with significant impacts on the target beneficiaries. The approach which ensures that prospective beneficiaries are selected based on laid down criteria should be clearly implemented in the selected project districts and regions. Luckily, this has been taken care of in the design of IGREENFIN1, precisely in the approach to targeting and profiling of RIs and beneficiaries.

An overview of the potential indirect impacts which may be caused by which Programme outputs is given in Table 8.

Table 8: Summary of potential indirect Programme impacts.

Output/Activity	Potential indirect environmental impacts		Potential indirect climate impacts		Potential indirect social impacts	
	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)
Output 1.1: Access to finance for investments into climate change resilience, among others ecosystem-based adaptation techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulation of surrounding ecosystems through increased water or nutrient availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhibition of surrounding ecosystems through increased leakage of pesticides and other agrochemicals Bioaccumulation and bioconcentration of harmful substances throughout food chains Eutrophication of adjacent water bodies due to inflow of agrichemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of GHG sinks through increased biomass production. Improved microclimates due to increased vegetation cover and increased presence of trees in the landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of natural carbon sinks through conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems into farmland or pasture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food security and household income liberates resources for other investment. Increased income for other actors across the agricultural input supply chains as well as agricultural value chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resistance among population against female empowerment (cultural), against changing production methods (traditional) or against changing supply chains (economic) Contribution to exacerbating existing inequalities, for example discrimination against ethnic minorities, leading to the potential for increased inter or intra-societal conflict.
Output 1.2: Access to finance for investments into RETs for agricultural production, inputs, processing, storage, packaging or marketing, as well as replacing fuel-powered generators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased amounts of waste, including hazardous waste such as batteries or heavy metals as well as other discarded materials, released into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further reductions in GHG emissions due to promotion of solar technologies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of solar technologies for production or development benefits. 	

Output/Activity	Potential indirect environmental impacts		Potential indirect climate impacts		Potential indirect social impacts	
	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive Opportunities	Negative (Threats)	Positive Opportunities	Negative (Threats)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for inputs into processing machinery may lead to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources 				
Output 2.1: Capacity building to recipient organisations					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of smallholder organisations among rural populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure of vulnerable groups members to SEAH by other group members
Output 2.2: Capacity building to financial institutions						
Output 2.3: Support to governmental actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of low-carbon development pathways among governmental actors 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of climate change resilience support to smallholders among governmental actors 	
Output 3.1: Regional Sahel Award	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of environmentally friendly livelihood activities 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replication of the promoted techniques among smallholders 	
Output 3.2: Incentivising women and youth organisations to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures as well as RETs in agricultural value chains					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the target groups' positions within their families and within societies. 	

Output/Activity	Potential indirect environmental impacts		Potential indirect climate impacts		Potential indirect social impacts	
	Positive (Opportunities)	Negative (Threats)	Positive Opportunities	Negative (Threats)	Positive Opportunities	Negative (Threats)
Output 4: GCF GGW Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved environmental governance among GCF projects and programmes across the Sahel 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved social governance among GCF projects and programmes across the Sahel 	

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

6.1 Overview and Justification

The reference framework outlined in Section 2, concretely EP 5 and 6, IFC PS 4 and IFAD and GCF policies, require all projects to establish adequate stakeholder engagement and public participation mechanisms. This includes giving affected communities including special emphasis on the participation of, and benefits to, women, youth, people with disabilities and site specific targeted groups who will be impacted by the proposed investment, the possibility to participate in the planning process, raise concerns about potential impacts, and receive adequate compensation, in case the investment impacts their habitual livelihoods. Other provisions from the reference framework may apply to some of the cases, for instance PS 7 (Indigenous Peoples). IFAD has also developed a guiding framework for operational feedback from stakeholders (2019) to enhance its transparency, accountability and governance which can further be consulted during project implementation.

Consequently, the following Sections outline the process that will be applied to ensure that any projects which financial institutions finance, or any activity pursued by rural smallholder organisations in the context of the Programme, will apply appropriate stakeholder engagement and public participation processes.

Overall, all stakeholder engagement activities should be guided by the following principles:

- **Result Focus:** To be successful, the stakeholder engagement activities should be results focused, where there is clarity of purpose. The activities should be integrated across the project cycle so that the data and insights can feed into performance management and decision making in a timely manner. They activities should thus be well planned, adequately resources and form an agreement of all IFAD supported operations.
- **Context sensitivity:** Stakeholder engagements are sensitive to social, political, economic, and cultural factors including gender dynamics. Hence, it is critical that the project management team examines and understands the local socio-political environment and power structures, stakeholder dynamics and the extent of supportive governance institutions.
- **Proactive social inclusion:** There are significant risks that stakeholder engagements are captured by the elites, local authorities and or service provides with vested interests. The elite and local authorities may perceive project target groups and organizations as threats to the status quo, while the project target groups may fear giving feedback as it may invite retribution. Hence, it is crucial that a comprehensive stakeholder analysis that identify the most vulnerable groups is conducted, so that measures to ensure their participation are put in place.
- **Mutual Benefit:** The stakeholders should feel that taking part in the engagement activities is mutually beneficial. Project target groups are increasingly solicited by multiple parties with little return on investment for their time and opportunity costs. Hence, it is important to identify ways to reduce costs and increase the benefits of their participation.
- **Proactive public information disclosure:** In compliance with IFAD's policy, the project team should encourage public disclosure throughout all the stakeholder participation and feedback initiatives.
- **Closing the Loop:** The project team should ensure adequate communication to the feedback providers on the actions that have been taken based on the original feedback. This is crucial for producing results, sustaining participation and improving trust.

6.2 Public Consultation Process

All affected communities must be given the chance to provide their input into the planned development, especially on those impacts that directly or indirectly affect their livelihoods. IFAD will engage these communities in early and continuing meaningful consultations leading to consent. In order to achieve this, the following steps must be followed:

- Assessment of the full list of populations directly or indirectly impacted by the planned investment. A rapid social analysis guideline is presented in RAPID SOCIAL ANALYSIS TEMPLATE/OUTLINE.
- Consultation with all identified population groups. These consultations should be gender and age inclusive and responsive, and respect the same principles as outlined for the FPIC procedure (see Section 6.3). Points discussed should include all potential social and environmental risks and adverse impacts as well as opportunities, and the measures and actions proposed to address the risks.
- Integration of their concerns raised into the project design. This can contain several feedback loops, to ensure that no affected populations raise objections against the final project design proposal. The process should continue iteratively throughout the Programme from formulation, implementation and monitoring and be regularly adjusted as risks and impacts arise.
- Promote appropriate pro poor incentive schemes at all levels and maximise opportunities for local grassroot cooperatives, MSMEs and clients engage in decision making processes with special emphasis on equal participation of women, youth and people with disabilities throughout the project cycle.

In case the investment impacts certain populations' ability to continue pursuing their habitual livelihood activities (economic displacement) or requires certain populations to physically move their shelter elsewhere (physical displacement), the affected populations need to be compensated with at least equal opportunities to continue pursuing their livelihoods. However, the Exclusion List (see Annex 8) places relatively strict limits to the amount of physical or economic displacement which investments can include.

The described process, adapted to the respective local circumstances and to local legislative or other requirements, as well as sufficient documentation practices (meeting minutes etc), need to be included among training of actors at all levels.

6.3 Free, Prior and Informed Consent Process

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) describes the principle that a planned investment cannot be implemented unless all affected indigenous populations have given their consent voluntarily and without coercion or manipulation (free), before the final decision on implementation is taken (prior) and after being given access to all relevant information (informed). FPIC has become an IFAD operational principle, defined principally through its 2015 How-to-do note "Seeking free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects"²⁵. However, it is also referred to in previous documents, for example the 2008 "Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security Policy"²⁶, the 2009 "Engagement with Indigenous Peoples Policy"²⁷ and the 2012 "Environment and Natural Resource Management Policy"²⁸. Its importance is also reflected in its repeated reference in the SECAP (see Section 2.2.2).

In IFAD-funded projects, the borrowing government (or grant recipient) is responsible for seeking and obtaining FPIC. FPIC is solicited through consultation and the participation of communities and local institutions at specific stages of the project cycle. It should be noted that IFAD's FPIC requirements apply not just to indigenous peoples and historically underserved local communities but also to other local rural communities whose land access and use rights may be affected.

FPIC needs to be sought either before project approval (design phase) or during the implementation phase, depending on the nature of the sub-project, at what stage of the project cycle target communities are identified, and the investment and activities to be undertaken in each community. If it is not possible to seek FPIC during project design, a FPIC implementation plan should be prepared to specify how FPIC will be sought during early implementation and before any investment is made. The FPIC plan and related documents, including

25 Available at https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40197975/htdn_fpic.pdf/7601fe69-3ada-4b9d-a30d-95ae4c98216b.

26 Available at https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39417918/land_e.pdf/99f1a767-4ed1-41fc-a341-9bbd7fd2fe7f.

27 Available at https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39417924/ip_policy_e.pdf/a7cd3bc3-8622-4302-afdf-6db216ad5feb

28 Available at https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39761608/enrm_e.pdf/dc466325-ba8d-4254-8c83-35e17fb62b88

documented outcomes, must be disclosed in a timely and accessible manner at the relevant stages during implementation.

Due to the diversity of sociocultural aspects, history, institutions and approaches to development that may apply to indigenous peoples, a universally applicable approach cannot be defined. However, application of the provisions given in EP7 and IFC PS5 needs to be ensured. Among the first points to be addressed when seeking FPIC from indigenous populations is therefore to agree on an appropriate FPIC process. The process should be exercised through their own governance structures and chosen representative, in accordance with their own governance structures and chosen representatives. The entire process of obtaining FPIC from all affected communities needs to be sufficiently documented. More information on appropriately designing the FPIC process for the sub-projects is given in Annex 3.

6.4 Social Inclusion

The Programme will ensure a high degree of inclusion of all social groups. Inclusion of women and youths is a guiding principle of the Programme set-up and is therefore considered sufficiently ensured. However, the inclusion of other, particularly marginalised, groups also needs to be taken into consideration. This most prominently concerns ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities, the elderly and the extreme poor.

Ethnic minorities include members of ethnic origin which regularly suffer discrimination or other forms of exclusion from economic, social or cultural activities by the majority population. These also include groups with lifestyles differing from the wide-spread norm, for instance nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists, who are often socially excluded due to prejudices and land use competition.

People living with disabilities includes people whose physical or mental capacities constitute a significant limitation to their ability to participate in societal activities. The concerns of the elderly, who often contribute a lot of workforce in rural smallholder production systems and furthermore contribute valuable knowledge and experience, also need to be taken into consideration. Another group at risk of exclusion from the Programme includes the extreme poor (i.e. those poorest members of rural communities) with heavy reliance on subsistence farming on land without legally recognised land tenure.

The applied criteria for groups to be eligible for inclusion in the Programme risk excluding this groups, which would exacerbate social inequality. Inclusion of these groups includes adapting the activities to their respective cultural habits, as well as designing activities to allow for the participation of all beneficiaries. More details on social inclusion aspects are given in the Programme Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 9).

Unsafe and Non-Healthy Working Conditions: Working conditions across sectors are generally poor in the rural areas due to relatively weak extension systems, and limited awareness of and non-compliance with health and safety standards in agriculture and energy appliance systems. In the agricultural sector, the drudgery faced by most farmers makes them more vulnerable to agro-chemical toxins from wrong methods of handling and overuse of fertilizer and pesticides. In addition, due to the high level of poverty, children often help in the production and/or processing of agricultural commodities. For construction and operation of facilities under IGREENFIN 1, concerted efforts should be made to ensure that appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are used while engaging in these activities.

6.5 Stakeholder Engagement and Community Sensitisation

In order to achieve the Programme's objectives, stakeholder engagement and sensitisation are of critical importance. Clear and appropriate communication with all stakeholders prevents the development of rumours, misinformation, speculation or unrealistic expectations on the side of the beneficiaries and stakeholders, which would constitute major obstacles in achieving the intended objectives. The appropriate measures to mitigate such obstacles are described in the Programme Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a clear communication strategy and the organisation of community sensitisation activities on a regular basis.

Based on the Programme SEP, separate SEPs should be developed for the sub-projects to address at least the following components:

- Principles, objectives and scope of engagement
- Regulations and (institutional) requirements
- Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities
- Stakeholder mapping and analysis
- Strategies of engagement
- Key messages and communication channels
- Grievance mechanism
- Resources and responsibilities
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Alternatively, a detailed communication / outreach strategy should be developed during the first six months of project implementation. Community sensitisation (i.e. awareness-raising and training) activities need to be clear, timely and culturally appropriate; this means that key messages need to be communicated in a format and language that is easy to understand, preferably by someone who speaks the local language and is familiar with local customs and sensitivities, and during a time that is convenient and sufficient for all key community groups, particularly women and youth.

To further ensure appropriate, effective and efficient community outreach to all relevant groups, it is advisable to not only rely on project staff or commercial service providers, but also include those civil society organisations that are already active in and trusted by the target communities. To prevent the development of unrealistic expectations by the communities, which would cause disappointment or exacerbate existing tensions, it is important that expectations are continuously and appropriately managed, which is a responsibility of all project stakeholders. More details on this aspect are given in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 9).

7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

7.1 Overview

The Risk Assessment applied in the ESMP involves a standardised risk assessment matrix of consequence versus likelihood for all aspects that are to be evaluated (see Table 9). The following are the different impacts that will be evaluated. An overview of the identified risks as well as recommended mitigation measures and indicators is captured in Table 10.

The risk management scoring methodology assesses the significance of possible risks occurring during the life of project implementation. This assessment is conducted according to the probability of the event arising and the impact of the event on the project's objectives if it occurs. The elements taken into consideration for the scoring are the following:

- Description of impact
 - Environmental impacts arise as a result of the programme activities in each country either directly interacting with environmental or social systems, or causing changes to the existing environment such that an indirect effect occurs. Environmental and social impacts from a planned event are those resulting from the routine and intended activities planned under the selected components.
- Nature of impact
 - The nature of an impact is defined as the type of change from the defined baseline conditions. The nature of an impact is categorised as either positive (Opportunity) or negative (Threat).
- Type of impact
 - Impact type indicates the relationship of the impact to the programme activity in terms of cause and effect, as either:
 - Direct impact resulting from the direct interaction between a project activity and the receiving environment (e.g. impacts of water pollution on aquatic ecosystems or downstream communities)
 - Indirect impacts include secondary or induced impacts caused by a change in the programme environment (e.g. employment created by the increased demand for certain products, or impacts on ecosystems which depend on ecosystems directly impacted by Programme activities), or
 - Cumulative impact, where Programme impacts which are deemed harmless taken by themselves act together with other impacts (including those from concurrent or planned future third-party activities) to negatively affect the same resources and/or systems as the Project nonetheless.
- Extent of impact
 - Impact extent relates to the geographic reach of the impact and is described as:
 - Local impacts affect local resources or systems and are restricted to a single community (i.e. impacts within the area immediately adjacent to the location of Programme activities)
 - Regional impacts affect regional resources or systems and are experienced at a regional scale, or
 - Trans-boundary impacts are those that are experienced in one country as a result of activities in another.
- Duration of the impact
 - Impact duration refers to the time period over which a resource or system will be affected, and distinguishes:
 - Temporary impacts are of short duration, are reversible and intermittent or occasional in nature. The affected resource or system can return to its previous state within a short recovery period when the effect ceases.
 - Short-term impacts last for a period of around two to five years and are usually limited to the construction period. The impact ceases together with the effect following a short period of

recovery.

- Medium-term impacts last for over five years but less than 15 years. The impact would cease following rehabilitation and a period of recovery.
- Long-term impacts continue for an extended period of time (e.g. beyond 15 years), or cause a more permanent change in the affected system or resource. Such impacts endure substantially beyond the Project lifetime.
- Probability
 - The probability of an event occurring and creating an impact on a given system is designated with the classes almost certain – likely – possible - unlikely.

Potential direct and indirect environmental, climate and social risks of Programme activities are listed in Section 5. Each risk is classified by its likelihood of occurrence (classes: almost certain, likely, possible, unlikely) and the magnitude of its impact, in the case that it does occur (classes: major, medium, minor). Based on these two metrics, each risk is assigned a significance rating (classes: high, moderate, low), as visualised in Table 9.

Table 9: Evaluation of risk significance based on likelihood and impact.

		Magnitude	
		Minor	Major
Likelihood	Minor	Medium	Major
Almost certain	Moderate	High	High
Likely	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Possible	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate

Table 10 presents potential environmental, climate and social impacts and their management approaches. Under the significance rating system described above, most of the impacts score medium to high rating. This rating is considered appropriate given the sensitivity of the targeted agroecological zones, the diverse demographic, social and vulnerability context of the target stakeholders (see Section 4.1) including potential involvement of indigenous groups such as Fulani or Touareg, among others.

The risks and mitigation measures cannot be ascertained in more depth at this stage because the exact subprojects are yet to be determined. Exact environmental, social and climate risks will thus be determined in the first year of project implementation once the systems, further stakeholder consultations and relevant assessments are completed as part of the ESIA process (indicative outline provided in Annex 5). The prevalence of the impacts is across all programme countries, and their associated mitigation measures, responsibilities, means and frequency of verification are further outlined in the table.

The management plans are based on recommendations from international best practices and other similar projects. The plans are applicable to all programme countries, though context specific management measures may be applicable for each intervention and locality. This holds true especially for projects funded through the agricultural banks, which need to respect their ESG requirements (to be developed during implementation).

The ESMP includes a stakeholder engagement approach that details how stakeholders (PMU, Finance institutions, farmers and farmer organisations and cooperatives) will be consulted and their participation ensured throughout the project. Among its guiding principles, the Program will make efforts to mitigate all impacts affecting the equal participation and benefit sharing of vulnerable communities, including indigenous peoples. Its engagement principles are based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, IFAD’s Policy for Engagement with Indigenous Populations (see Section 6.3), IFAD’s Environmental and Social Framework (see Section 2.2) and GCF’s Environmental and Social Policy (see Section 2.3).

The ESMP also outlines how information will be disclosed and grievances addressed. It also includes the institutional and organisational arrangements, capacity development and training, implementation schedule

and cost estimates of implementing the ESMP. Based on this assessment as well as the diverse provisions of the Reference Framework (Section REFERENCE FRAMEWORK2) potential mitigation measures are formulated, all of which will have to be integrated into capacity building and trainings that are provided to all actors.

Furthermore, a copy of the ESMP should be made available to all Programme staff, participating institutions and other key stakeholders for awareness and training purposes. Throughout Programme implementation, risks will be captured in a Risk Register which keeps an up-to-date status of all identified risks.

Table 10: Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
Component 1: Green Financing Facility will provide concessional loans to foster best adaptation and mitigation practices, including the use of renewable energy sources along agricultural value chains (USD 150 million concessional GCF loan).							
Water capture / borehole drilling / irrigation expansion (Output 1.1 and 1.3)	Overextraction of water for irrigation purposes, impacts on ground water accessibility for other users. Potential proliferation of diseases including water borne diseases due to poor water storage. Potential water pollution from faecal matter through run-off water. Use of forced or child labour during infrastructure construction Inadequate protection of workers and communities during construction activities Accidental damaging or destruction of physical cultural heritage objects or sites during drilling, operation, maintenance or decommissioning of	High	All countries	Development of a water management training brochure. Train farmers on better irrigation techniques including drip irrigation, evening and early morning irrigation, mulching and better utilisation of weather information. Train farmers on farm management techniques that encourage water infiltration. Encourage use of water pans where appropriate to capture rainwater for irrigation. Conduct a Water Resource Supply & Demand Assessment before deciding location, dimension and other aspects of the borehole to avoid overextraction and impacts on other water users Provision of regular agronomic helpdesks at cooperatives and to farmer organisations Establishment or participation in farmer training days in the regions of interest Introduction of stress resistant breeds and crops. Ensure borehole drilling complies with nationally	Cooperatives Farmer organisations MSMEs IFAD PMU	Number of farmers trained on good water management techniques. MoV: Quarterly project and M&E reports	Semi-annual

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
	irrigation infrastructure.			<p>established regulatory requirements and international requirements, where national ones are lacking.</p> <p>Development and application of service provider screening and monitoring mechanisms suited to avoid any forms of child and forced labour in infrastructure construction related to the Programme.</p> <p>Inclusion of adequate Chance Find Procedures in operational procedures applicable to external service providers, including the identification of chance finds and the designation of a point of contact with relevant state and/or archaeological actors.</p> <p>Provision of training and adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and (where adequate) communities</p> <p>Installation of barriers and other protection devices to avoid damages to community members or domesticated animals from risk of falling into boreholes.</p> <p>Ensure that a resource supply/demand assessment is conducted prior to implementation to ensure</p>			

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
				that there is adequate supply for all users in the influence area based on the conclusion of the hydrological assessment			
Diversification of agro-silvopastoral production and fisheries (Output 1.1 and 1.3)	<p>Land and soil degradation from overgrazing and unsustainable farming practices for example improper application of fertilisers.</p> <p>Overexploitation of fisheries resources</p> <p>Clearing of critical ecosystems for agricultural expansion and associated biodiversity loss.</p> <p>Poor harvest and production due to extreme climate events.</p> <p>Contamination of ground and surface waters as a result of inappropriate land management practices for example leaching of fertilisers and sedimentation of surface waters from farm runoffs.</p>	High	All countries	<p>Development of a soil, land and fisheries management plan.</p> <p>Training for beneficiary groups on good farming (crop, fisheries and livestock) practices. This includes on pesticide management, fertiliser use (see Annex 16), livestock health care and fishing practices.</p> <p>Prioritisation of organic fertiliser use and practices.</p> <p>Set up funding eligibility criteria for farmers that ensures critical ecosystems are not expanded into.</p> <p>The mapping will be conducted by the IGREENFIN ESS team in collaboration with each country Environmental Protection Agency. After final validation and No objection by IFAD ESS team on mitigation measures presented aligned on approved national/international standards ,</p>	Cooperatives Farmer organisations MSMEs IFAD PMU	<p>Number of cooperatives, farmer organisations and MSMEs that receive training of good agricultural practices.</p> <p>Number of funded sub-projects that comply with the established funding eligibility criteria.</p> <p>Number of hectares under improved farming and grazing practices.</p> <p>MoV: Quarterly project and M&E reports, Climate smart credit scoring tool used in lending portfolios. Stakeholder engagement report and tracking.</p>	Semi-annual

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
	<p>Introduction of invasive plant or fish species.</p> <p>Onset or spread of crop and animal diseases that may lead to reduced agricultural income and outputs.</p> <p>Health risks to farmers from pesticide residues in plant and animal products as well as inappropriate application of fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides.</p> <p>Income losses or reduction due to variation in market prices of target crops (millet, sorghum, cow pea, cassava, sweet potato, rice, maize, wheat, finger millet, groundnut and cotton, cashew, cocoa, coffee).</p> <p>Exclusion of potential beneficiaries due to lack of access to land. This may include women who are often not considered as right holders compared to men.</p>			<p>such species can be included in the final project eligibility criteria to avoid introduction of alien or invasive species.</p> <p>Inclusion of the identification and management of alien or invasive species in the trainings provided to beneficiary groups.</p> <p>Application of soil stabilisation techniques including ensuring appropriate soil cover, use of gabions, terrace farming, cover cropping, agroforestry etc.</p> <p>Support to tree nurseries and seed banks establishment in the target areas.</p> <p>Implement a livelihood diversification strategy, so that beneficiaries, including indigenous and vulnerable populations as well as ethnic minorities such as pastoralists, are not overly dependent on one crop or activity.</p> <p>Ensure only appropriate plant, tree and livestock species are promoted in line with national legislation.</p> <p>Development and use of a gender-based approach and criteria for selecting beneficiaries of the project to ensure equal representation of</p>			

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
	<p>Exacerbation of ethnic discrimination, for example through exclusion or non-participation of indigenous people or ethnic minorities, such as nomadic pastoralists.</p>			<p>the genders among beneficiary groups.</p> <p>Ensure inclusion of landless poor or beneficiaries without access to legal land tenure, including ethnic minorities such as nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists, by encouraging their integration into beneficiary groups, and by facilitating the process of obtention of individual or collective land titles.</p> <p>Promote the inclusion of beneficiary groups predominantly or exclusively composed of women by facilitating their obtention of individual or collective land titles.</p> <p>Emphasis on a participatory approach involving active and targeted consultation throughout Programme implementation, requirement to obtain free, prior and informed consent on all activities involving indigenous peoples and their lands.</p> <p>Adaptation of stakeholder engagement activities to the cultural background of the beneficiaries and affected communities, including indigenous peoples.</p>			

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
				Strengthening natural resource management by local and indigenous populations, among others through strengthening local governance institutions, exclusion of projects on sensitive areas or requiring significant land acquisition, and strengthening local and indigenous populations' land rights, including those of ethnic minorities such as nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists.			
<p>Promotion of access to renewable energy technologies (particularly solar)</p> <p>(Output 1.2 and 1.3)</p>	<p>Environmental contamination and health risk from inappropriate recycling of batteries containing potential contaminants (lithium and lead) or inadequate disposal of solar panels and other equipment</p> <p>Increased waste from poor quality solar products</p> <p>Use of child and forced labor in the installation of RET</p> <p>Inadequate protection of workers and communities during</p>	Medium	All countries	<p>Development and application of an adequate Hazardous Waste Management Plan throughout the Programme (see Annex 17).</p> <p>Raise awareness on proper waste disposal through trainings of beneficiary groups.</p> <p>Provide support to beneficiary groups to dispose of decommissioned material in line with Hazardous Waste Management Plan, including collaboration with specialised waste management companies and promotion of buy-back models by equipment sellers.</p> <p>Ensure use of long lasting and quality technologies to reduce end-of-life waste.</p>	Financial institutions IFAD PMU	<p>Number of MSMEs/Farmer organisations and cooperatives receiving environmental and occupational health safety trainings conducted.</p> <p>Number of farmers and MSMEs using appropriate environmental and occupational health safety measures.</p> <p>Climate smart credit scoring tool used in establishing a lending portfolio.</p>	Semi-annual

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
	<p>construction of facilities</p> <p>Accidental damaging or destruction of physical cultural heritage objects or sites during construction, operation, maintenance or decommissioning of RETs.</p>			<p>Provide linkages with repair technicians for easier access to repair services.</p> <p>Development and application of service provider screening and monitoring mechanisms suited to avoid any forms of child and forced labour in RET installation and maintenance related to the Programme.</p> <p>Provision of training and adequate personal protective equipment PPE to workers and (where adequate) communities</p> <p>Inclusion of adequate Chance Find Procedures in operational procedures applicable to external service providers, including the identification of chance finds and the designation of a point of contact with relevant state and/or archaeological actors.</p> <p>Develop and implement a hazardous waste management framework/plan (including solar PV panel waste management plan) during operational and decommissioning phases of the specific subprojects, to include: (i) detailed evaluation of available and viable options to manage</p>		<p>MoV: Quarterly project and M&E reports, Climate smart credit scoring tool used in lending portfolios.</p>	

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
				<p>broken/damaged/end-of-life PV panels (and other potentially hazardous wastes) during operation and during project decommissioning/end-of-life; (ii) quantitative evaluation of the amount of waste that will be generated during operation and during decommissioning, and (iii) feasible actions for proper management of the wastes (including potential for supplier buy-back arrangements, among others).</p> <p>When physical cultural resources are not identified during screening but discovered during construction and/or operation of facilities, the program will redirect the work into another sites to prevent any damages. In case there are damages at initial stage of the work, the program will encourage to recover the damage.</p>			

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
Carbon sensitive processing and packaging (Output 1.2 and 1.3)	Greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution associated with factory emissions. Increased packaging waste. Water and soil pollution from factory effluents. Noise pollution from factory activities. Overextraction of water for processing Resettlement of people to pave way for a new processing plant. Risk of sanctions where factories do not comply with labour standards, including engagement in forced or child labour.	Medium	Countries where the processing and packaging activities are introduced	Installation of scrubbers in the factories Use of renewable energy resources to power the factory. Retrofitting of factories with modern and efficient equipment Support factories to develop waste and water management plans. Location of new factories in industrial zones or far from households. Use of recyclable or reusable packaging materials. Development of a Resettlement Action Plan and land acquisition as appropriate (see Annex 18). Include training of required labour regulation as part of the overall capacity building activities. Inclusion of a forced and child labour surveillance mechanism as part of the regular supervision visits	IFAD MSMEs Cooperatives Financial institutions PMU	Annual assessment of factories waste, water and energy efficiency measures against national and international standards as appropriate. Number of processing factories with improved access to low emission/renewable energy. Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq reduced as a result of project funded activities. MoV: Quarterly, annual project and M&E reports, Climate smart credit scoring tool used in lending portfolios.	Annual
Component 2: Dedicated Technical Assistance Facility is to build the technical capacity and business development skills of LPDBs, central banks, credit lenders, governments and recipients (FOs, MSMEs and cooperatives), which is key to removing barriers to financing adaptation and mitigation and the development of green finance in the agricultural sector.							
Capacity building activities/ Technical assistance	Capacity building activities may be gender and age insensitive, for	High	All countries	Employment of a gender and youth focal point as well as a social inclusion and minorities	IFAD PMU	Number of women and youth led projects funded.	Quarterly

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
(Output 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)	<p>instance for the requirements of women, youths or the elderly.</p> <p>Lack of culturally appropriate technical assistance coupled with language barriers may lead to discrimination of some beneficiaries.</p> <p>Exclusion of ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations from Programme activities by being denied access to membership in beneficiary groups.</p> <p>Increased exposure of vulnerable group members to SEAH by other group members</p>			<p>rights focal point within the PMU</p> <p>Development of a gender mainstreaming plan for the project, including SEAH prevention measures</p> <p>Training of beneficiaries on gender and ethnicity issues as well as sensitisation on SEAH prevention and protection measures, including an accessible grievance mechanism for this risk</p> <p>Allocation of a specified set of funding for women, disabled and youth led subprojects.</p> <p>Ensuring inclusion of the elderly in capacity building and other outreach, for example adapted to their lower capacity of handling modern technology, or their reduced physical or sensory abilities.</p> <p>Disaggregation of all reported data by gender and age.</p> <p>Ensure capacity building activities target women and youth as well as ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Ensure fair representation of youth and women as well as ethnic minorities at decision making levels in cooperatives, farmer organisations and PMU.</p>		<p>% number of loans and by USD granted to women and youth led subprojects.</p> <p>Number of women and youth led households/farmers participating in the project.</p> <p>% number of beneficiaries of ethnic minority background</p> <p>% number of beneficiary organisations composed principally of members of ethnic minority background</p> <p>MoV: Quarterly project and M&E reports, Climate smart credit scoring tool used in lending portfolios</p>	

Measures as proposed in the full proposal (Outputs)	Impact	Significance rating	Extent	Recommended mitigation measures	Responsibility for implementation	Indicators and means of verification	Timing and frequency of verification
				<p>Review business plans against a gender criterion and inclusive of measures to close the gender and youth gaps for funding proposals.</p> <p>Training and technical materials to be provided in the language of the participants where appropriate.</p>			
Component 3: Incentive scheme to encourage MFIs, FOs, cooperatives and MSMEs to adopt adaptation and mitigation measures (GCF and IFAD grants, administrated by Government baseline project PMUs)							
<p>Launch of an incentive scheme/regional Sahel award.</p> <p>(Output 3.1 and 3.2)</p>	<p>Lack of interest by vulnerable groups and indigenous people to participate in the schemes.</p> <p>Gender inequality where women, youth and the most vulnerable may not be willing or able to participate due to cultural barriers in the incentive scheme</p>			<p>Assess and consider the specific needs of youth, women and vulnerable or excluded populations in project delivery.</p> <p>Consideration of women and youth as well as ethnic minorities and vulnerable populations in training and project activities, especially barriers to their participation should be noted and addressed.</p> <p>Enrol women and youth entrepreneurs to compete for the Sahel Award.</p> <p>Application protocols and frameworks to include a social, climate and environmental safeguards checklist.</p>	RCU	<p>Number of women and youth led groups responding to the call for application.</p> <p>Number of women and youth led groups receiving awards.</p> <p>Number and forms of engagement of vulnerable groups, women and youth as regards the award.</p>	<p>Annual</p> <p>MoV: Monitoring and progress reports, Stakeholder engagement reports.</p>
Component 4: The GCF GGW Umbrella Programme Coordination (11 countries)							
Since this is a coordination component, there are little to no significant social, environmental and climate risks, hence not evaluated							

7.2 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for effective management, monitoring and evaluation of the ESMP are closely aligned with the overall project management and coordination plan. This ensures that implementation of the plan is mainstreamed in the day-to-day activities of the project. The roles and responsibilities should be assigned to ensure efficiency of performance, adaptability of the design, clear path of decision escalation, scope and authority. This also ensures that risks are adequately monitored and assessed throughout the program. Figure 4 visualises the relationship between the actors.

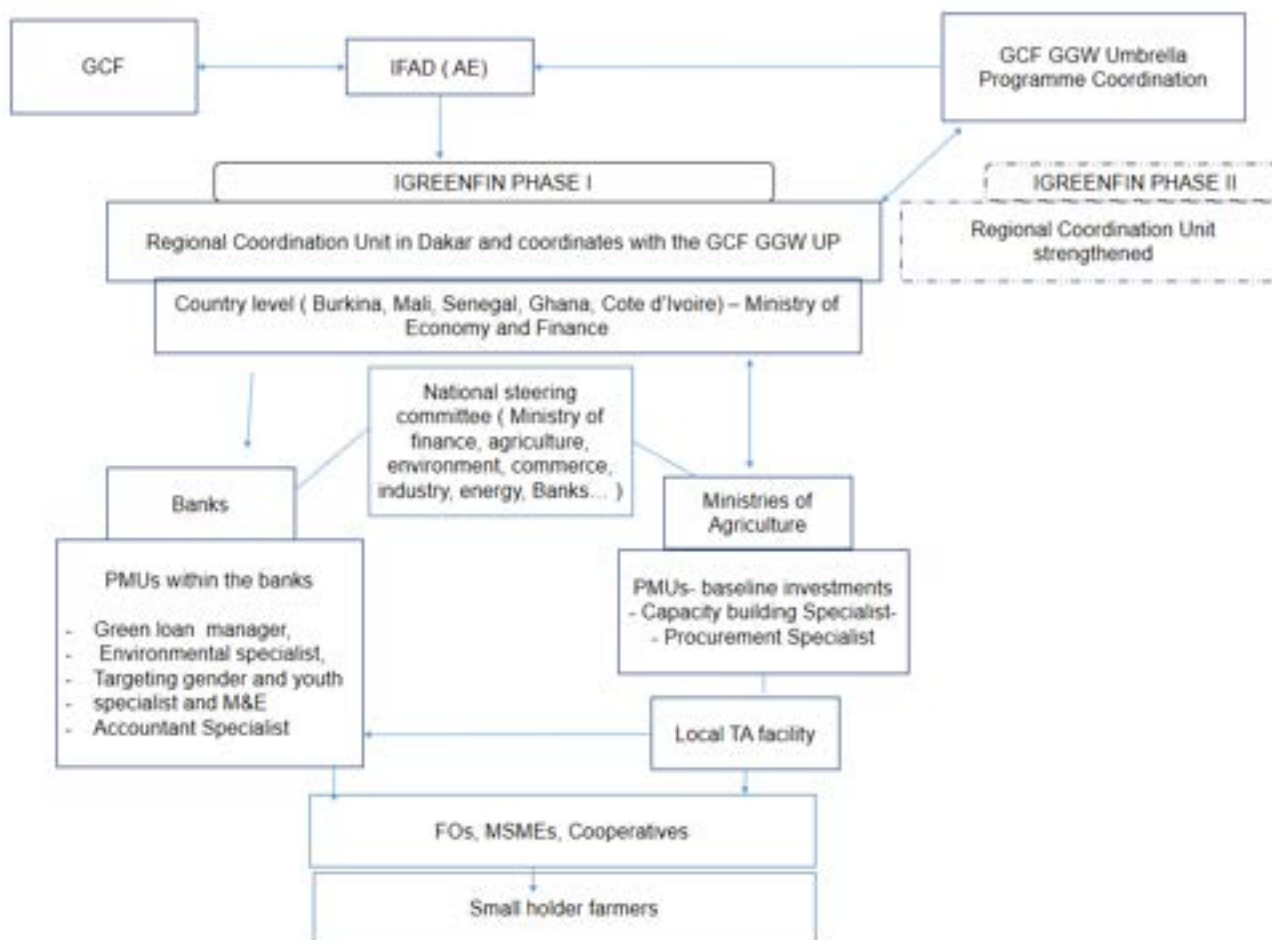


Figure 4: Schematic representation of relationships between actors within the Programme.

Table 11 summarises the roles and responsibilities of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the environmental and social safeguards.

Table 11: Roles and responsibilities within the Programme.

ESMS Element	Extent for	Responsible entity	Note
ESMS training for the PMU and other project staff and stakeholders	All programme countries	IFAD Environmental and Social safeguard specialist/consultant.	See recommended training topics in section 7.2.1
Rapid social analysis for each project implemented by the MSMEs, farmer organisation and cooperatives	All project activities linked to the bank loans	PMU with guidance from IFAD RCU	A rapid social analysis (See RAPID SOCIAL ANALYSIS TEMPLATE/OUTLINE) should be conducted for each loan eligible project activity to establish the social baselines and understand the social diversity of sites. It ensures adequate consideration

ESMS Element	Extent for	Responsible entity	Note
			of the challenges groups especially those categorised as vulnerable.
Stakeholder engagement, participation and consultation	All project activities linked to the bank loans	PMU	As guided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 9) and the IPP Outline (Annex 14). Should follow provided guidance on FPIC, working with indigenous people, women and youth
Establishment and maintenance of the programme grievance mechanisms	All project activities linked to the bank loans	PMU supported by IFAD	As per the grievance mechanisms detailed in Section 7.4
Development of ESMP	All project activities assessed as medium risks	PMU/ safeguard consultant	
Approval of ESMP	All project activities assessed as medium risks	IFAD RCU	
ESMP monitoring and reporting	All project activities assessed as medium risks	PMU supported by IFAD	
Annual supervision of implementation of ESMP and stakeholder engagement	All project activities assessed as medium risks	IFAD RCU	
Annual reporting of ECS performance to GCF including evaluation of the effectiveness and challenges in implementing the ESMP	All project activities assessed as medium risks	IFAD RCU	The FI or direct investee will submit, in a form acceptable to IFAD, annual environmental and social reports on the implementation of its ESMS.

7.2.1 GCF Secretariat

The secretariat is responsible for provision of funds and coordination with IFAD Together with the national key stakeholders the secretariat follows to ensure adequate utilisation of funds, and adherence to the project agreed upon standards and regulations. It is also responsible for ensuring reporting from IFAD on ESMP and other progress reports.

7.2.2 IFAD

As the Accredited entity, IFAD ensures proper coordination between the GCF and the GCF GGW umbrella programme coordination. It ensures alignment of activities between projects to reduce on duplication of efforts. It is also responsible for disbursement of funds to project countries and implementation of an integrated financial and project management system across the country projects. It provides technical support to the Regional Coordination Unit as well as National PMUS. It is also responsible for setting applicable ECS requirements, screening for ECS risks and impacts, ECS due diligence and risk management, ECS monitoring and reporting and scheduled independent ECS audit. IFAD is also responsible for reporting to the GCF under the Accreditation Master Agreement and the Funded Activity Agreement. IFAD will be consistent with its role as an international financial institution ensure the use of IFAD's resources as approved by its management, Governing Council, Executive Board and any other decision-making body.

7.2.3 Regional Level - Regional Coordination Unit (RCU)

The RCU to be established in Dakar is responsible for the overall implementation of the ESMF and will provide general guidance for the design and implementation of the program.

The RCU will be staffed by a lead regional coordinator with green finance background (P4 Level) who will ensure overall programme implementation and key stakeholder engagement; a Financial Management and Accounting specialist (P2) who will manage project costs and schedule, involving such activities as budgeting, estimating, cost control forecasting, investment appraisal and risk analysis. They will seek to ensure optimal balance between cost, quality and time requirement. A KM and M&E specialist (P2) level will also measure overall programme monitoring and achievement against targets and reporting on project progress

Given the scale of the programme which includes diverse activities in the Programme countries, an environmental and social safeguards specialist should be included in the RCU to ensure proper planning, delivery and monitoring of all ECS programs safeguards. The RCU will be IFAD staff and will oversee the day-to-day overall program management and coordination with country teams and participating agencies.

The RCU will also prepare the semi-annual and annual project reports to include safeguards outlined in this ESMF as part of the monitoring and evaluation of the other programme elements. An indicative ECS Monitoring report guideline is given in Annex 7.

IFAD may also use regular check in meetings and infield supervision to monitor application of the safeguards. Similarly, IFAD will be responsible for providing the final ESMS clearance of the subprojects. These includes safeguards on indigenous people, local communities and gender mainstreaming plans. Throughout the project design, review and execution, IFAD will identify and promote measures that promote equal representation of women, men, youth and vulnerable people in the society ensuring equitable access and benefits to the programme's resources and services.

7.2.4 National Level - Project Management Unit (PMU)

A PMU will be established within each bank. The PMU will oversee:

- Efficient coordination, monitoring and evaluation of project activities linked to the loan including the subprojects and related ESMF. The PMU is responsible for delivering successful programme outcomes, to the desired quality and within specified constraints of time and cost. The unit is responsible for supervising the development of the subprojects, monitoring the ESMF and ensuring contractors and sub-contractors respect the ESMF. With overall guidance and supervision from IFAD, the PMU will also be responsible for screening the subprojects in environmental and social risks
- Stakeholder awareness and participation through timely and transparent communication of results and consistent citizen engagement
- Production of financial and progress reporting in line with GCF and IFAD standards
- Designing, organising and implementing capacity building programmes for the programme activities and other key stakeholders
- Defining programme priorities based on technical and policy development priorities
- Establishing and organising a reporting system in line with IFAD guidelines that implementing institutions can use
- Engaging and independent financial and ECS auditor to ensure that local institutions are implementing ECS and financial requirements

The PMU will be headed by a Project Manager (with demonstrated capabilities as a climate adaptation specialist on how to implement low emission and climate resilient agriculture, EbA approaches and energy for agriculture). Each national level PMU will adopt the same ECS management systems, in addition to financial systems to facilitate consolidation of reports.

The following key programme staff will support the PMU:

- Green loan manager responsible for financial screening and reporting withing the projects,
- Environmental specialist responsible for ensuring proper implementation of the ESMF, targeting gender

and youth specialist responsible for ensuring gendered representation across the programme beneficiaries and implementing partners

- M&E specialist responsible for monitoring project progress and reporting against set targets.

Together these staff will provide administrative support to the PMU and other partners. The overall work of the PMU will be subject to the decision-making and approval authority of recipient government through the Ministry of Finance. The key staff of the PMUs will be recruited on a competitive basis, in line with IFAD standards and procedures. An MOU between the national PMUs and implementing partners will detail all the technical and financial reporting requirements of the implementing partners.

7.2.5 Implementing Partners

These include the MSMEs, farmer organisations and cooperatives, with funding from the financing institutions, commercial banks and microfinance institutions (MFIs). They are also responsible for ensuring the programme benefits translate down to the farmer. The sub project beneficiaries are responsible for implementation of the ESMF requirements as guided through the PMU. They are also responsible for ensuring their contractors and subcontractors adhere to the ESMF requirements as well as reporting for their overall environmental and social safeguards reporting and performance. Quarterly progress reports to include progress in assessing and implementing environment and social safeguards, will also be prepared by the project's borrowers (such as FOs, MSMEs, Cooperatives, MFIs and solar operators).

7.2.6 National Steering Committees (NSCs)

Each country will have an NSC, which will include the ministries of finance, agriculture, environment, commerce, industry, and energy (among others as relevant) for each recipient country. The national institutions will also include the NDAs who review the proper utilisation of the funds. They will be responsible for participating in the programme activities, including supporting the planning and coordination processes, as well as review and advise on Programme progress.

In relation to the ESMP, the NSC will provide critical guidance on relevant national guidelines and standards for example on renewable energy effluent and air emissions, among others. They will also participate in relevant monitoring visits to project sites as well as ensure that the Programme activities are in line with established national and international agreements and guidelines.

The steering committee will also provide guidance on culture and values, own the business case, keep the programme aligned with the organisational and national strategies, ensure continuity and provide assurance and feedback on program direction. The NSC is also a support resource for the RCU and PMU in engaging with stakeholders and when needed can act as an arbitrator between conflicting stakeholders.

To ensure efficient operation of the NSC, the authority of the NSC must be laid out in policy and procedural document to ensure there is no duplication or hinderances in implementation of the program. It is advised that the NSC operate as an independent review body that oversees and monitors programme management and then relays the information and or advise by the RCUs and PMU. It will, however, have no decision-making power by itself. The NSC is appointed by their national ministry representatives in consultation with the RCUs and national PMUs.

7.2.7 Third Party Consultants

In addition to the above roles and responsibilities, depending on the loan portfolio, other third-party consultants could be brought on board to support the implementation of the ESMP. These include.

- Hydrology expert/Engineer: Responsible for the siting and drilling of project boreholes where necessary. They ensure appropriate consideration of the hydrology of the area, movement, distribution and management of water on and in the soil including the water cycle and water resources.
- Renewable energy expert: Offers advice on the most appropriate renewable energy technology including specifications. The selection is based on affordability, utility, durability, recyclability, repair among others

with the aim of reducing associated environmental and social impacts while maximising intended benefits.

- Policy expert: Responsible for supporting adequate engagement of all stakeholders including local and national level policy makers They will also enhance policy dialogue between the public and private sector, including producers, will contribute to the development of a regulatory framework to sustain project interventions beyond project duration.
- Agronomist: Offers expert advice on the most sustainable agricultural practices that maximise soil fertility, sequester atmospheric carbon dioxide into the soil, enhances water retention and is responsive to extreme weather conditions.
- Livestock and fisheries expert: Offers expertise on livestock and fisheries management that minimise negative environmental and social impacts.

Effective implementation of the ESMP ensures that the impacts are adequately managed at each stage of the project implementation. Hence some of the following activities may be carried out by third-party consultants at each phase of the project.

- Full proposal development:
 - Development of the key environmental risks and impacts and suggested management plan.
 - Development of draft screening criteria including a climate smart credit scoring tool.
 - Development of a preliminary stakeholder engagement and public participation plan
- Implementation phase:
 - Development of specific environmental and social safeguards and training materials
 - Building the capacity of all relevant stakeholders on environmental and social safeguards
 - Conduct initial assessment of eligible subprojects to establish their environmental and social baselines against national and international standards.
 - Develop a critical ecosystem map to highlight biodiversity hotspots in the target regions as well as gather from national statistics and other sources environmental, socioeconomic baselines for target regions. In each of the targeted areas, a mapping will be conducted and assessment on potential impacts of the introduction of alien or invasive species or breeds and management and mitigation (should these not captured in the screening/exclusion process).
 -
 - Develop an environmental and social safeguard checklist/criterion for inclusion in all contracts.
 - Sensitisation of key stakeholders, particularly community level beneficiaries on the project objectives, scope and targets. This includes an overview of relevant environmental and social safeguards.
 - Regular monitoring and reporting of environmental and social safeguards as part of the overall project established monitoring and evaluation framework.
- Closure:
 - Evaluation of environmental and social standards against baselines established in the implementation phases.
 - Development of completion reports which should provide specific analysis of the impact of social, environmental and climate issues (may include risk management and disaster preparedness) arising from project implementation.
 - Development of lessons learnt from all project implementation partners in particular challenges encountered in adhering to set environmental and social safeguards, insights and resolutions adopted over the life of the project. This will be useful for GCF, IFAD and other project learning in similar projects.

7.2.8 Capacity Building, Training, and Technical Assistance

IFAD as the institution mandated to oversee the implementation of environmental and social safeguards has adequate expertise on conducting ESIA's and implementing ESMFs. It will this be IFAD's responsibility to ensure that the RCU and PMU especially are also adept at assessing and implementing the environmental and social safeguards outlined in this ESMF.

Through the ECS monitoring exercise (0), IFAD will identify the ECS capacities and capabilities of the banks and other implementing institutions and develop a plan for capacity building where gaps exist. To support

capacity needs and institutional strengthening for this ESMF, the following training sessions are recommended. The training may be conducted by the ECS specialist or a consultant with wide expertise on the topics.

Table 12: ESMF training topics.

Training Methodology	Topic	Participants
Training course (Day 1)	<p>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment including Definition of terminologies. Key principles of the ESMF, Key stakeholders and roles in implementation of the ESMF, relevant policies including IFAD, GCF safeguards policies, screening of project including tools, their review, implementation, enforcement, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>The training should also cover key programme impacts as identified in this ESMF and later ESIA, development of an ESMP, mitigation and avoidance measures, planning and reporting, independent redress mechanisms, budgeting for implementation.</p> <p>Climate change adaptation: The team should be trained on key climate change measures especially focusing on programme result areas- increased resilience of most vulnerable people and communities, health and wellbeing and food and water security and ecosystem and ecosystem services.</p>	RCU and PMU
Practical implementation (Day 2)	Development of sample ESMPs, screening and review	RCU and PMU

7.3 Screening of Sub-Projects

In order to evaluate the eligibility of proposed investments in the context of the Programme, as well as anticipate the level of further studies which will be required before approving the investment, financial institutions will be required to categorise the proposed investment. This will be done in alignment with the IFC guidelines for project categorisation²⁹. The categories applied by the IFC are listed in Table 13.

Table 13: Overview of IFC ECS risk categories.

Category	Level of ECS risk
A	Business activities with potential significant adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented
B	Business activities with potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures.
C	Business activities with minimal or no adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts.

To facilitate this process, a screening form has been developed which can be applied by financial institutions (see ECS SCREENING FORM FOR POTENTIAL INVESTMENTS).

²⁹ See IFC: Environmental and Social Categorization. Available at: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/es-categorization:

7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.4.1 IFAD Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) intends to facilitate the obtention of feedback from beneficiaries and resolve complaints on project activities and performance. The programme is designed in a participatory manner considering stakeholder concerns and views. Regular community meetings will also reduce the likelihood of tensions and conflicts.

IFAD already possesses a complaints procedure to receive and resolve concerns and complaints on non-compliance issues with its and GCF's environmental and social policies, and the mandatory aspects of its social, environmental and climate assessment procedures. The procedure allows complainants to have their concerns heard and resolved in a timely and fair manner. The complaints procedure can be contacted by email³⁰, via a form on its website³¹ or via mail³².

In addition to this procedure, the financial institutions, commercial banks, cooperatives, farmer organisations and MSMEs will be required to have an easily accessible grievance mechanism or procedure for projects that pose special risks. IFAD's quality assurance process aims to address emerging issues early and minimise grievances and risks associated with its projects. This is through working with affected parties to resolve complaints, ensuring that grievance reporting and redress mechanisms are easily accessible and culturally appropriate. Similarly, all records of complaints received and the steps taken to resolve them are maintained indefinitely.

The Program must commit to raising awareness of grievance mechanisms with IPs and other vulnerable communities who may be directly or indirectly impacted by the projects. The PMUs will be required to raise awareness of the mechanism with vulnerable communities. In addition, information on grievances redress mechanism should be included in all contracts or agreements with beneficiary organizations. As in the stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 9) Raising awareness with communities should be conducted in the relevant local languages. Compliance with this requirement should also be considered during all stakeholder engagements by the PMU or other programme partners.

Grievance mechanisms should be adequately resourced so that expenses which might be a deterrent to complainants, such as translation costs can be assumed by the Programme rather than by the community itself.

A participatory approach should be adopted when developing the Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that the procedures are clear and not overly complicated and understandable to the IPs and vulnerable communities.

Redress mechanisms will use existing formal and informal structures and will be proportionate to the risks and impacts of the project. It will be the responsibility of the regional coordination unit and the project management unit to ensure that all stakeholders are informed of the grievance redress mechanisms and channels of communication. Copies of the mechanisms should be made available on the IFAD website and brochures available at the national and implementing partners offices.

IFAD will consider only complaints meeting the following criteria:

- The complainants claim that the Programme has failed to apply IFAD's social and environmental policies and/or the mandatory provisions set out in SECAP and Safeguards of the GCF.
- The complainants claim that they have been or will be adversely affected by IFAD's failure to apply these

³⁰ secapcomplaints@ifad.org

³¹ <https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/40169860/IFAD+Complaints+Submission+Form+Final+Draft+%28Downloadable%29.docx/52c75cad-439f-4e4a-8a70-45056ebde826> .

³² IFAD ; SECAP Complaints (PMD) ; Via Paolo di Dono 44 ; 00142 Rome ; Italy.

policies.

- Complaints must be put forward by at least two people who are both nationals of the country concerned and/or living in the project area. Complaints from foreign locations or anonymous complaints will not be considered. However, complainants' identities will be kept confidential upon request.
- Complaints must concern projects/programmes currently under design or implementation. Complaints concerning closed projects, or those that are more than 95 per cent disbursed, will not be considered.
- Complaints with respects to actions or omissions that are the responsibility of parties other than IFAD and the relevant implementing partners are not eligible.

To be practical and cost-effective, efforts should be made to resolve grievances at the lowest possible level, which is with the organisation proposing the investment concerned. However, complaints may be brought straight to IFAD if the complainant feels they may be subject to retaliation if they went to the local and national implementing partners. If the implementing partner and PMU does not adequately respond to the grievance, the escalation procedure outlined in Figure 5 will be followed.



Figure 5: Complaint escalation procedure applied by the Programme

The IFAD RCU will examine the complaint submitted and if necessary, contact the local implementing partner/national authority or ministry to determine if the complaint is justified. The result of this first analysis will be communicated to the complainant by IFAD in writing. If the complaint is justified and there is risk of non-compliance to IFAD and GCF's environmental and social safeguards, IFAD will determine appropriate further actions. These may include making changes to the activities to ensure compliance. The GRM rules out the payment of monetary compensation in response to complaints received. The complainant will be informed of the resolution and outcome by the IFAD RCU. If the complainant does not agree with the resolution, they may escalate their complaint to the office of IFAD's Vice President, which will determine necessary action. If necessary, external experts may be consulted to investigate the complaint in detail. The complainant will be informed of all resolutions. IFAD RCU will include a list of the received complaints and a summary of the resolutions in its annual reports.

At each level, the respective complaints will be received and systematically recorded in a complaint register and subsequently assessed on severity by a designated officer within 15 days. The findings will be communicated back to the complainant within 30 days.

Any complaint submitted relating to non-compliance with IFAD's social and environmental safeguards should include:

- Name, address, telephone number and other contact information
- Whether the complainants wish to keep their identity confidential
- Name, location and nature of IFAD project or programme at which the complaint is addressed.
- How the complainants believe they have been or are likely to be adversely impacted by the programme.

7.4.2 GCF Independent Redress Mechanism

The GCF has also established an Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) under its decision GCF/B.16/20. The IRM has two main functions - those related to the reconsideration of funding decisions and those related to complaints from persons adversely affected by projects. It is guided by the principles of fairness, independence, transparency and responsiveness. The IRM contains modalities relevant for IFAD as the AE as well as for GCF's.

The IRM lead receives the complaint and checks its eligibility. If found eligible, the lead reviews the situation and makes recommendation to IFAD to take actions to bring the programme into compliance with policies and procedures of the GCF including social and environmental safeguards. The IRM may also recommend

remedial plans to be implemented by the GCF, either itself or acting through its secretariat in conjunction with IFAD. The IRM also includes the option to recommend the provision of financial redress to the complainants³³.

Complaints or grievances are not only an indicator of Programme activities insufficiently screened, but also provide a valuable source of feedback and information that can help to improve Programme delivery. All IGREENFIN funded project stakeholders should therefore be actively encouraged to use the grievance mechanism.

In addition to the complaints, all general requests for information should also be systematically recorded and answered. It is recommended the PMU and IFAD team keep a log of such requests and periodically upload the provided responses under the 'frequently asked questions' section of the proposed national programme website.

7.5 Stakeholder Engagement, Public Participation and Disclosure

Community and stakeholder engagement is key in successful implementation of the present ESMF. Stakeholder engagement should be conducted throughout the Programme lifecycle, including during the project development phase. In developing and implementing the environmental and social safeguards, communities and all relevant stakeholders should be consulted to provide feedback on the draft ESIA report, as well as secure support for the Programme's endorsed mitigation and risk reduction measures.

Stakeholders include groups, institutions and individuals that will be directly or indirectly impacted by the project, may have interest in the project outcomes, or may have influence (negatively or positively) on the project. In the case of IGREENFIN, these include IFAD, GCF, financial institutions, relevant national governmental actors such as the ministries of energy, water or agriculture, MFIs, commercial banks, farmer organisation, MSMEs, cooperatives, members of these institutions. Further stakeholders include affected communities or civil society and other actors working in the programme countries. Importantly, an assessment of the indigenous people that may be involved in the project is key to ensure adequate representation. Such an assessment should include identification of the indigenous people and their representatives, documentation of where they are located, their demographic distribution, their lands and natural resources, design of an appropriate communication plan to effectively engage the indigenous people as well as securing free, prior and informed consent from them on their willingness to be part of the Programme (see Annex 3). Engagement with indigenous people should be guided by an appropriate Indigenous Peoples Plan (see Annex 14).

As part of this process, IFAD will take a lead role in stakeholder and public participation through:

- Semi-annual stakeholder consultation meetings
- Publication of quarterly progress reports including from key stakeholders as well as progress on implementation of environmental and social safeguards as relevant.
- Monthly internal progress reports from involved key stakeholders. This includes achievements for the month, plan for the next month, issues of concern, costs, and non-compliances not for redress in the coming months.
- As relevant, supervision meetings by the IFAD should include stakeholder engagements to get an overview of the benefits of the project from the beneficiaries.

As part of the project implementation, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to define Programme context, principles of stakeholder engagement, applicable national and international regulations, analysis of Programme stakeholders, approaches to stakeholder engagements, communication and information disclosure, grievance mechanism and monitoring and reporting of stakeholder engagement activities. Overall, IFAD's policies on targeting gender equality, indigenous people and women's empowerment should be utilised. Further GCF recommendations for stakeholder participation should be considered including developing a strategy on the importance, roles and responsibilities of the stakeholder participation process,

³³ However, since this contradicts IFAD's GRM (see 7.4.1), this option will not be used in the Programme.

mapping of the stakeholders before eventual implementation and monitoring of the SEP. Further detail on the stakeholder engagement is provided in Annex 9.

7.6 Disclosure of Documentation related to the ESMF

Disclosure of relevant project information helps project affected people and other stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project. IFAD and its implementing partners will provide the relevant stakeholders with access to relevant information, such as

- the purpose, nature, and scale of the project
- the duration of proposed project activities
- any potential risks to and impacts on such communities, as well as mitigation measures.
- the envisaged stakeholder engagement process
- the grievance mechanism.

All relevant documents relating to a proposed investment or subproject need to be disclosed as part of stakeholder engagement. Depending on the size and nature of the investment and the significance of the risks and impacts, examples of such documents include sociocultural and environmental analyses, Environmental and Social Assessments or diverse Action Plans such as Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Voluntary Resettlement Action Plans, Emergency Preparedness Plan or Indigenous Peoples Plan.

Disclosure of relevant information should be continuous throughout the Programme, including the planning phase to seek feedback from the stakeholders on the safeguard's issues and measures, disclosure of all assessment prior to and after approval and disclosure during and after conclusion of activities to inform communities of implementation activities, potential impacts and mitigation measures.

Since the Programme is a Category B project, GCF Information Disclosure Policy and all safeguard instruments must be disclosed online in the English and the local language at least 30 days in advance of the Accredited Agency (IFAD) or GCF Board decision, whichever is earlier. Access to the documents must be possible for any locals (i.e., it must be disclosed locally in an accessible place) in a form and language understandable to key stakeholders. Key disclosure avenues include project information document, project factsheet and project management unit contact information and monitoring reports (once under implementation). This may be done through:

- Display of information where the public gather including at local municipalities notice boards.
- Consultations with ECS specialist including during trainings.
- Local radio and newspapers
- Social media sites
- GCF and IFAD's websites

Disclosure of relevant project information in the given formats will help stakeholders effectively participate in the programme. IFAD as the lead entity will take due attention to the specific needs of the involved stakeholders including literacy levels, gender and language barriers to ensure full understanding of the relevant safeguards.

Additionally, information disclosure for IPs and vulnerable groups is a core element of the FPIC process (see Annex 3), namely to a well-informed decision with relevant stakeholder. It is thereby important not only to have access to information, but also to clearly understand the information and documentation provided to them. Where necessary, information should be translated to the local language and put in a form and manner that is understood by all stakeholders, including ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples. Disclosure of documentation should include full and accurate information pertaining to any activity or proposed developments or projects, studies on environmental and social impacts, project design, implementation plans, budget and sources of funds, and terms of contracts or agreements. Furthermore, the provided information must be adapted to the level of literacy and language skills among the addressed stakeholders. Consideration of access to legal aid or services, especially to help unpack and communicate information of legal nature is critical for informed decision-making.

Similarly, the needs of those without internet access, with technological challenges or with hearing disability should be put into consideration. To ensure wide dissemination, the project could utilise flyers, brochures and or call for community meetings.

Further, these documents will be disclosed, when available, in a timely and meaningful manner prior to project appraisal at the quality assurance stage (or other key stages during project implementation) on IFAD’s website and in an accessible place in the programme- or project-affected area, in a form and language understandable to project-affected parties and other stakeholders, for the purposes of keeping them informed and obtaining their meaningful feedback. The stakeholder consultation should be guided by the principles of transparency, inclusiveness, non-discrimination, do no harm and accountability as well as by international best practices.

7.7 ESMF Monitoring Budget

Costs of the implementation of preventive, control or mitigation and/or corrective measures of each of the impacts identified are included as part of the implementation activities of the project. Therefore, they are part of the overall project costs of the funding proposal. To be cost effective, the project teams could combine monitoring missions and pool expert resources across the participating financial institutions. Similarly, partner institutions with existing ESMP could be augmented to include additional environmental and social aspects as identified in the ESMP.

The project budget has been submitted as Annex 4 of the Funding Proposal. It is worth mentioning that the budget is meant to be indicative and the amounts are to be understood as an orientation as several safeguarding tasks will only be relevant for moderate risk sub-projects. The number of such projects will only be known once the screening of the sub-projects is conducted.

The budget for the implementation of the ESMF is estimated as USD 916,000. The estimates are based on cost incurred by average costs of implementing ESMP. Table 14 gives minimum values for the costs covered by the Programme.

Table 14: Approximate monitoring budget with description of individual posts.

Cost Item	Cost (USD)
Hiring an environmental and social specialist for the programme, during the lifetime of the Programme, estimated at USD 3,000 per month. As the lead institution, the position could be based within IFAD as a full-time position, or part time allocation. The specialist will be responsible for leading and consolidating ESMF implementation and monitoring across the project stakeholders. They will ensure that the indicators, templates and reports as detailed in the ESMP Matrix are produced on time and gaps addressed.	216,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for strengthening environmental and social risk management systems and skills: The objective of this activity is to develop improved environmental and social risk management systems within the financial institutions, MFIs and the commercial banks. The activity could also leverage IFAD’s internal expertise and existing guidelines on ESMF development and trainings. Specific activities include: • Gap analysis: to identify the status and needs for improvement of financial institutions, commercial banks and MFIs ESMS. • Provision of technical support (external consultancies, trainings) to these institutions to enhance their ability to invest in sustainable projects including the development of a credit scoring tool that includes environmental and social safeguards. This includes consideration for gender and youth equity issues through development of gender action plans and policies, selection criteria for projects so that men, women, youth and vulnerable in the target regions are adequately engaged etc. • Independent audits to assess the adequate implementation of ESMS: This could be covered as part of the projects mid and end term evaluation and includes costs of professional services and travel costs. • Technical support and training on Indigenous Peoples screening • Development of an adequate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) 	200,000

Technical costs for MSMEs involved in the project to be able to carry out mini ESIA's and or feasibility studies of their individual activities prior to funding by the financial institutions @USD 5,000 per assessment for 100 SMEs.	500,000
TOTAL (USD)	916,000

The costs listed in Table 14 do not include individual costs incurred by the financial institutions as actual costs in implementing an identified environmental and social safeguard measure. These costs will be covered on a sub-project basis and will be incurred by the funded sub-projects. This is in line with IFAD's 2020 SECAP. As part of the eligibility for funding criteria, it is recommended that each subproject include a budget allocation for ESMF analysis, training and implementation. The budget does not include individual human resource costs incurred by the financial institutions, MFIs and commercial banks either, which will need to be allocated separately.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 ELIGIBILITY SCREENING FOR FARMER ORGANISATIONS, MFIS, MSMES OR RURAL COOPERATIVES

Adopted from the IGREENFIN full proposal preliminary investment and eligibility criteria section B.3 Programme description

a) Eligibility Screening

Please complete all the required spaces in the form

- GENERAL

Organization name: _____

Name of organization head: _____

Contact details of organization head (email, phone number) : _____

Name of contact person: _____

Contact details of main contact person (email, phone number): _____

Date of organization registration (please attach registration certificate): _____

Location (village, commune, region): _____

- ORGANIZATIONAL DETAILS

Type/nature of establishment

Farmer organization

Micro Small Enterprises (MSMEs)

Rural Cooperative

Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)

Renewable Energy Technology (RETs)

Total number of employees

Number of adult men (age 35 and older): _____

Number of adult Women (age 35 and older): _____

Number of young women (age 18-35): _____

Number of young men (age 18-35): _____

Total number of members

Number of adult men (age 35 and older): _____

Number of adult Women (age 35 and older): _____

Number of young women (age 18-35): _____

Number of young men (age 18-35): _____

Company shareholding: _____

Percent owned by women: _____

Percent owned by men: _____

- ORGANISATIONAL ACTIVITIES

What is the main activity of the organization?

Agriculture (livestock and or crop farming)

Agricultural processing

Renewable energy technologies

Financial services

For how many years/months have you engaged in this activity? _____

- FINANCIALS

Does your organisation use an accounting and financial reporting system?

If yes, which one _____

If no, what is your personnel and financial capacity to shift an accounting and reporting system? _____

Have you taken any loan/debt to engage in the main activity above?

If yes, is the amount fully repaid? _____

If no, why? _____

What is your credit rating with your selected bank? _____

What form of guarantees do you have access to? _____

What amount of funding are you requesting (XOF)? _____

- ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE

Does your organisation have a gender action plan? _____

If no, how does your organisation incorporate gender issues into its operations? _____

Does your organisation have an environmental and social safeguards procedure/guide? _____

If no, how does your organisation incorporate environmental and social safeguards into its operations? : _____

b) Evaluation Criteria of Eligibility Screening Form

Adopted from the IGREENFIN full proposal preliminary investment and eligibility criteria section B.3

Aspect	Criteria/Evidence
Organization Size	Number of employees (1-100) Registration certificate
Target Group	Smallholder farmers, FOs, MSMEs, traders and processors of agricultural products, solar power companies, traders and importers. Registration Certificate
Property/Land Ownership (Farmer organizations and Cooperatives)	Agricultural land holding of between two and ten hectares Title deed/Certificate of ownership Lease certificate
Loan management/Repayment capacity	Proof of guarantors/guarantees Bank Statement Contribution statement Smart credit tool (to be developed during project implementation)
Credit rating	Bank statement Smart credit tool (to be developed during project implementation)
Established financial/Accounting System	Organizational financial statement operational for at least two years Financial records and books
Environmental and Social safeguards	Assessment of organizational activities including their impacts to environmental and social parameters. ECS screening form (Annex 2) Business plan Environmental and social safeguard plan Gender action plan
Commitment to Gender and Youth Issues	Percent of youth and or women in the organization membership and leadership Activities targeted for youth and or women in the organization
Vulnerability to climate change	Business plan (includes adaptation measures or proposals) Evidence of climate change effects on proposed activities ³⁴
Adaptation focused business plans	Ecosystem based adaptation: Business plans that promote (a) local indigenous species and other tree species and seeds adapted to future climate change conditions (e.g., drought tolerant trees), and (b) forest restoration with trees that provide non-timber forest products with potential for high economic returns and that can buffer against the impacts of climate change, such as floods and desertification. Business plans that promote: (i) woodlots for climate-resilient production of fuelwood to avoid deforestation and support riparian areas and (ii) the recovery of degraded agricultural land through techniques of soil and water conservation (e.g. improved zai pits, agricultural half-moons, assisted natural regeneration and biodiverse agroforestry). Seedbanks: Business plans that promote distribution and or sale of climate resilient seeds for millet, cowpea and sorghum Sustainable livestock: Business plans that promote: (i) grazing corridors for livestock; (ii) vaccination against diseases and prevention; and/or (iii) develop monitoring, production of knowledge

³⁴ As per climate screening form for subprojects (Annex 2.1)

Aspect	Criteria/Evidence
	<p>and applied research systems for pests and diseases of crops, livestock and fisheries.</p> <p>Forestry: Business plans that promote agroforestry systems and other innovative ways to foster stakeholder engagements and awareness and forest monitoring and protection while diversifying farmers' incomes.</p> <p>Best Climate smart agricultural practices: Business plans that promote digital solutions on climate change and agriculture, crop rotation, intercropping, cover cropping, agroforestry, slash and mulching, organic composting, contour bunding, biopesticides, organic farming.</p> <p>Climate resilient infrastructure and technologies: Business plans that promote seed storage, tools, rehabilitation of degraded lands, water conservation, efficiency measures in water harvesting and irrigation, flood management and drainage, agricultural insurance and early warning systems.</p>
Women Led organization	<p>51 percent of organizational assets and profits owned by women</p> <p>At least 30 percent of the board of directors' members or individuals in senior management positions are women.</p> <p>Minimum firm size of about three employees of which 60 percent are women</p> <p>Public registry documentation</p>
Youth Led Organization	<p>51 percent of its assets, holding or shares owned by youth, defined as individuals who are between 18 and 35 years old.</p> <p>At least 30 percent of board of directors, members or individuals in senior management positions are youth.</p> <p>Minimum firm size of about three employees, of which 60 percent are youth.</p> <p>Public registry documentation</p>
Organizational activity	<p>WINDOW 1: Agriculture, livestock, poultry, fishery, forestry, agricultural products processing, commerce, vet, irrigation, extension services, land restoration, Biodiversity conservation, climate resilient seeds; agroforestry systems; organic farming, climate information systems and knowledge platforms, adaptation practices and equipment, climate resilient infrastructures.</p> <p>WINDOW 2: Renewable energy for agriculture (solar micro and mini-grids, off-grid solutions, stand- alone), enterprise financing (working capital or direct investment) for solar importers, wholesalers, retailers, installers and solar electricity service providers to power agricultural value chains</p>

c) Screening Form to evaluate climate change vulnerability of applicants

Question	Yes	No	Additional information
7. Is the project area subject to extreme climatic events such as flooding, drought, tropical storms, or heat waves?			
8. Do climate scenarios for the project area foresee changes in temperature, rainfall or extreme weather that will adversely affect the project impact sustainability or cost over its lifetime?			
9. Will the project make investments in low-lying coastal areas/ zones exposed to river flooding and coastal storm surge?			
10. Will the project promote agricultural activity in marginal and/or highly degraded areas that have increased sensitivity to climatic events (such as on hillsides, deforested slopes or floodplains)?			
11. Is the project located in areas where rural development projects have experienced significant weather- related losses and damages in the past?			
12. Will the project develop/ install infrastructure in areas with a track record of extreme weather events?			
13. Is the project target group entirely dependent on natural resources (such as seasonal crops, rain-fed agricultural plots, migratory fish stocks) that have been affected by in the last decade by climate trends or specific climatic events?			
14. Will climate variability likely affect agricultural productivity (crops/ livestock/fisheries)			
15. Is there evidence of climate change-related incidence of pests and diseases for the project target groups?			
16. Would weather-related risks or climatic extremes likely adversely impact upon key stages of identified value chains in the project (from production to markets)?			
17. Is the project investing in climate-sensitive livelihoods that are diversified?			
18. Is the project investing in infrastructure that is exposed to infrequent extreme weather events?			
19. Is the project investing in institutional development and capacity building for rural institutions (such as farmer groups, cooperatives) in climatically heterogeneous areas?			
20. Does the project have the potential to become more resilient through the adoption green technologies at a reasonable cost?			
21. Does the project intervention have opportunities to strengthen indigenous climate risk management capabilities?			

Question	Yes	No	Additional information
22. Does the project have opportunities to integrate climate resilience aspects through policy dialogue to improve agricultural sector strategies/policies?			
23. Does the project have potential to integrate climate resilience measures without extensive additional costs (e.g., improved crop variety, capacity building; or including climate risk issues in policy processes)			
24. Based on the information available would the project benefit from a more thorough climate risk and vulnerability analysis to identify additional complementary investment actions to manage Climate risks?			

Evaluation criteria of Climate Screening Form

Responses	Evaluation/Result
"Yes" to any of the questions	Sub project demonstrates evidence of vulnerability to climate change, hence eligible for funding.
"No" to all questions	Sub project does not demonstrate evidence of vulnerability to climate change, hence not eligible for funding.

Annex 2 ECS SCREENING FORM FOR POTENTIAL INVESTMENTS

a) Screening Form for Window 1 applicants

Project name	
Name of applicant group	
Type of applicant group (cooperative, enterprise, farmers organisation,...)	
Name of contact person	
Contact details of contact person	
Project location	
Type of investment planned	
Infrastructure required	
Equity / other contributions by the group	
Site (estimated area in ha)	
Estimated cost	
Proposed date of commencement	
Expected project duration	

Question	Yes	No	Additional explanation if response is "yes"
1. Will the project develop any wetlands?			
2. Will the project activities include construction / rehabilitation of rural roads or other rural infrastructure in protected / sensitive areas?			
3. Will the project include construction of roads or other infrastructure that entail the total area being cleared of 50 ha or above?			
4. Does the project involve large-scale irrigation schemes rehabilitation/ development (above 100 ha)?			
5. Will the project involve significant extraction of ground water above the recharge capacity?			
6. Will the project include water-based (ground or surface) development where it is believed that			

Question	Yes	No	Additional explanation if response is "yes"
significant depletion due to climate change or overutilisation has occurred?			
7. Does the project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface water?			
8. Does the project include drainage or correction of natural water bodies (e.g. river draining)?			
9. Will the project include construction/rehabilitation of rural roads that pass through oil infrastructure locations such as flow stations, tank farms or oil and gas pipelines?			
10. Will the project result in economic displacement (loss of assets or access to resources) or physical resettlement?			
11. Will the project promote unsustainable natural resources management practices (fisheries, forestry, livestock) that exceed the carrying or production capacity of the chosen plot?			
12. Will the project significantly increase the use of agrochemicals?			
13. Does the project include conversion of significant areas (above 50 ha) of natural forest / other wild lands?			
14. Will the project potentially cause significant adverse impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems and their services (e.g habitat loss, erosion, / other form of land degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes)?			
15. Does the proposed project target area include ecologically sensitive area, area of global significance for biodiversity conservation, biodiversity rich area or essential habitats for endangered species?			
16. Does the project involve fisheries development in situations where little information exists on sustainable yield?			
17. Could the project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?			
18. Does the project involve the introduction of genetically modified organisms that may have an adverse effect on threatened biodiversity?			

Question	Yes	No	Additional explanation if response is "yes"
19. Is the project site close to any oil and gas installation such as flow stations, oil terminal, oil or gas pipeline right of way?			
20. Has an oil spill/or pipeline fire ever been recorded around project site?			
21. Does the project involve land use changes (agricultural intensification, and/or expansion of the cropping area) that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems and/or livelihoods?			
22. Has the government or community guaranteed the lease of the land for the developed infrastructure?			
23. Will the project result in increased use of agrochemicals, which may affect the natural environment or human health?			
24. Does the project include small-scale irrigation and drainage projects, and water impoundment including small dams (except in wetlands)			
25. Does the project involve agricultural intensification and/or agricultural expansion of in non-sensitive area?			
26. Do the project activities include rangeland and livestock development?			
27. Does the project involve artisanal fisheries where there is information on sustainable yield?			
28. Do the project activities include aquaculture and/or mariculture?			
29. Do the project activities include watershed management or rehabilitation?			
30. Does the project include large scale soil and water conservation measures?			
31. Does the project include small and micro enterprise development sub-projects?			
32. Does the project involve credit operations through financial service providers including credit for pesticides or other agrochemicals, livestock purchase, irrigation, etc.?			

Question	Yes	No	Additional explanation if response is "yes"
33. Do the project activities include natural resources-based value chain development?			
34. Will the project activities have minor adverse impacts on physical cultural resources?			
35. Will the project have low probability to lead to physical resettlement or economic displacement?			
36. Does the project include development of agro-processing facilities?			
37. Will the project require a migrant taskforce during construction?			
38. Will the project require seasonal workers to plant or/and harvest produce?			
39. Will the construction or operation of the project cause an increase in traffic on rural roads?			

Evaluation of the Screening Form:

Responses	Evaluation/Result
"Yes" to any of the questions 1 – 20	Project would be Category A, not eligible for funding
"No" to questions 1 – 20, but "yes" to any of the questions 21 – 39	Project is Category B, eligible for funding, but ESIA will be required
"No" to all questions	Project is Category C, eligible for funding without further studies.

b) Screening forms for RETs

Renewable energy technology providers will be screened for eligibility for participation based on the following table:

Screening questions	Yes	No	Additional notes if "Yes"
1. Project siting Is the project area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas: physical cultural heritage site, special habitats for biodiversity, wetlands; mangrove, estuarine, offshore (marine)?			
2. Potential Environmental and Social Impacts Will the project cause:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale land disturbance and land use impacts especially due to diversion of productive lands? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involuntary resettlement of people? (physical displacement and/or economic displacement) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise, vibration and dust from construction activities? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in local traffic during construction? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic degradation and property value loss due to establishment of plant and ancillary facilities? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in flow regimes of the water intake from surface water or underground wells due to abstraction for cooling purposes? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of water bodies and aquatic ecosystem from wastewater treatment plant, from cooling towers, and wash-water during operation? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A threat to bird or bat life from colliding with the project facilities and/or being burned by concentrated solar rays? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial liquid (dielectric fluids, cleaning agents, and solvents) and solid wastes (lubricating oils, compressor oils, and hydraulic fluids) generated during construction and operations likely to pollute land and water resources? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil/water contamination due to use of hazardous materials or disposal of broken or damaged solar cells (photovoltaic technologies contain small amounts of cadmium, selenium and arsenic) during installation, operation and decommissioning? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance during operation due to the proximity of settlements or other features? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual impacts due to reflection from solar collector arrays resulting in glint or glare? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts between local laborers and those from outside the area? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological 			

Screening questions	Yes	No	Additional notes if “Yes”
hazards during construction, installation, operation, and decommission?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials and wastes such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction, and operation? 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning? 			

Evaluation of the RETs Screening Form:

Responses	Evaluation/Result
“Yes” to any of the questions 1, 2A-2C	Project would be Category A, not eligible for funding
“No” to questions 1,2A-2C, but “yes” to any of the questions 2D – 2R	Project is Category B, eligible for funding, but ESIA will be required
“No” to all questions	Project is Category C, eligible for funding without further studies.

Annex 3 GUIDELINES FOR FPIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

a) Introduction

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is an operational principle empowering local communities including ethnic minorities and self-declared indigenous people groups to give or withhold their consent to proposed investment and development programmes that may affect their rights, access to lands, territories and resources, and livelihoods. IFAD defines the individual elements of the term as follows³⁵:

- Free implies the absence of coercion, intimidation or manipulation.
- Prior implies that consent has been sought sufficiently in advance of any decision or commencement of activities, and respect is shown to time requirements of indigenous consultation / consensus processes.
- Informed implies that information provided covers (at least) the following aspects fully and comprehensively, including any aspects which may constitute obstacles or disadvantages for the concerned communities:
 - The nature, size, pace, duration, reversibility and scope of the proposed activity
 - The rationale or purpose of the activity
 - The geographical areas that will be affected
 - A preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit-sharing.
 - Personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the proposed activity.
 - Procedures that the activity may entail.
- Consent is the expected outcome of the consultation, participation and collective decision-making process by the local communities. It is the mutual agreement reached, which is recognised in writing and documented by all parties.

Obtaining FPIC on Programme activities ensures that affected indigenous communities participate in decision-making processes through consultations with representative institutions endorsed by the respective communities, which consult with the communities they represent. Their inclusion in the Stakeholder Engagement Process reduces and manages conflicts potentially arising from Programme activities, and further increases the adaptive capacities of all stakeholders.

Consultation and participation are crucial components of the FPIC process and require time and an effective system for communication among stakeholders. Consultation should be undertaken in good faith, and local communities must be able to participate through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions.

The following aspects have to be considered while obtaining FPIC from affected communities:

Social risks:

- Weakening of social capital and organisation capacity due to conflict
- Exclusion of vulnerable groups including ethnic minorities, disabled, women and youth
- Loss of traditional knowledge, food culture and agrobiodiversity, decrease in food security.

Risk mitigation principles:

- Collaborative development of relevant guidelines, for instance concerning social and economic inclusion of women, youth, minorities etc through quota systems
- Encouraging and promoting traditional farming and livelihood techniques.

Economic aspects:

- Positive and negative impacts of the proposed investments on the community's current livelihoods,

³⁵ Based on: IFAD (2015): How to do: Seeking free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects. Available at: https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40197975/htdn_fpic.pdf/7601fe69-3ada-4b9d-a30d-95ae4c98216b.

- Chances or opportunities for economic development thanks to the project (labour, supply chains, provision of supporting services)
- Chances for general economic development (opportunities arising from usage of project infrastructure etc.).

Risk mitigation principles:

- Designing the investment to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive impacts on the communities' livelihoods
- Designing the investment to maximise provision of direct economic development benefits to the communities
- Asking for practical advice from the communities on which changes could make the investment more acceptable for them,
- Proposing the development of other community development infrastructure elements.

Environmental aspects:

- Potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed investments on the surrounding ecosystems.

Risk mitigation principles:

- Designing the investment to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive impacts on the available natural resources
- Allowing the communities to express preferences and prioritisation of resources to be impacted

Climate aspects:

- Risk of increased climate change vulnerability through loss of ecosystem resilience
- Risk of increased climate change vulnerability through additional stresses on soil and water resources:

Risk mitigation principles:

- Minimise impacts by favouring low-impact agricultural techniques
- Support resilience building through provision of compensation plots etc.
- Provide training to communities in climate resilient livelihoods:

Institutional risks:

- Weak inter-institutional coordination for actions at the regional level;
- Weak managerial and organisational capacity to implement investment at the local level (communities and producers' organisations)

Risk mitigation principles:

- Establishing linkages to local / regional initiatives for cohesive policy and strategic
- Focus on inclusive institutions and long-term planning.

It should be noted that most activities tend to have impacts in more than one of the listed categories. For instance, a project with the potential to increase the climate change vulnerability of a certain natural resource which sustains the livelihood of the affected communities has economic, environmental, climate and social impacts. Hence, the given categories only serve as an orientation of aspects to consider, but other impacts may occur, depending on each specific case.

Communities should be given the opportunity to contributing to the design of the project, including its implementation and monitoring mechanisms. Depending on the nature of the project, their consent may be required for:

The overall activity (e.g. the construction of an irrigation system)

A component or specific part of an activity (e.g. if an activity has a component on irrigation and one on microfinance, consent would be needed for the component that affects the land and use rights of the communities).

b) IFAD's FPIC policies

FPIC has evolved as a right of indigenous peoples, based on the right to self-determination within the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Although requirements in international, regional and national standards for FPIC emerge as a right of indigenous peoples, there is growing recognition that all communities, not just indigenous community, should have an important role in shaping activities that affect them in a significant way. This also includes the ability to withhold consent and refuse to host projects either based on expected significant negative impacts, or based on the absence of adequate benefits to support the community in realising their development goals and priorities.

Relevant IFAD policies governing the relationship with local communities on public development initiatives that may affect their rights, access to land, resources and livelihoods include the Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security policy (2008), or the Engagement with Indigenous Peoples (2009) policy. The requirement to obtain FPIC for investments is also included in the IFAD Policy on Environment and Natural Resource Management (2011) and in its Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP, 2020).

The nine principles of engagement from the Engagement with Indigenous Peoples policy underscore IFAD's policy:

1. Cultural heritage and identity: IFAD will assist communities in taking full advantage of their traditional knowledge, culture, governance systems and natural resources, all of which form part of their tangible and intangible heritage.
2. Free, prior and informed consent: In working with Member States on projects targeting or affecting indigenous peoples, IFAD will support the participation of indigenous peoples' communities in determining priorities and strategies for their own development. IFAD shall consider this consultation and consent as a criterion for project approval.
3. Community-driven development: IFAD will follow and enhance community-driven development approaches that are well suited to the holistic perspectives of indigenous peoples.
4. Land and resources: IFAD will promote equitable access to land and territories by indigenous peoples and enhance their tenure security, by strengthening their capacity to manage their territories and resources in a sustainable way.
5. Indigenous peoples' knowledge: IFAD will value indigenous peoples' knowledge and practices in investment projects. We will also build on these assets by supporting research that blends traditional knowledge and practices with modern scientific approaches.
6. Environmental issues and climate change: IFAD will support indigenous peoples in enhancing the resilience of the ecosystems in which they live and in developing innovative adaptation measures.
7. Access to markets: Indigenous peoples' societies have begun to join the market economy, which brings both opportunities and challenges. IFAD will explore these opportunities and enable indigenous peoples' communities to engage in markets on more profitable terms.
8. Empowerment: Empowerment is essential for poor and marginalised populations to improve their livelihoods in a sustainable way. IFAD will support the empowerment of indigenous peoples by providing resources for capacity-building so they can secure and manage their resources and lead their own development processes.
9. Gender equality: Indigenous women often experience triple discrimination – as women, as members of indigenous peoples' communities and as women within those communities. In continuing to incorporate a gender focus in our programmes, IFAD will make a special commitment to improve the well-being of indigenous women.

In addition to the FPIC requirements, IFAD has also established a community complaints procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and complaints with respect to alleged non-compliance with policies and the mandatory aspects of SECAP in IFAD- supported projects, including FPIC. The procedure allows complainants to have their concerns resolved in a fair and timely manner through an independent process, and will be applied during the Programme.

c) Outline of FPIC Plan for Programme Activities

Based on the above, an adequate FPIC Plan for Programme activities needs to include at least the following steps:

- Conduct a sociocultural and land tenure assessment
- Provide information on the socio-cultural assessment, what has been done during design and what needs to be done during implementation. Provide information on when the sociocultural assessment will be ready
- Identify decision-making institutions and representatives
- Describe consultations held during the project design (including name of communities, organisations contacts) phase and its outcomes. Describe how decision making institutions will be identified, representations formalised in order to agree upon the consultation process leading to FPIC of concerned communities. Indicate by when this process will be conducted.
- Conduct consultation leading to FPIC on the proposed activity or component
- Describe consultations held during the project design (including name of communities, organisations contacts) phase and its outcomes. Describe the process of consultations to be conducted during implementation phase that will lead to the FPIC by the concerned communities. Indicate aspects of the proposed project that require FPIC. Indicate who will conduct the consultations. Indicate by when this process will be conducted. As part of the consultation process, specify whether participatory mapping will be used as an instrument for the consultation process leading to FPIC.
- Formalise the consent agreement
- Specify that the consent agreement will be formalised in a written form or in other forms as agreed upon by the communities. Indicate by when the consent agreement will be formalised.
- Assess FPIC implementation
- Describe how FPIC implementation will be assessed during joint supervision missions
- Loan Agreement
- Indicate appropriate actions the borrower commits to undertake
- Disclosure of documentation related to the FPIC process
- Indicate when documentation will be disclosed.
- Document FPIC process
- Describe how the FPIC process will be documented

Aspects which can be negotiated between representatives of the communities and the activity proponents include, but are not limited to:

- Return or restitution of lands, territories and resources, and other property and intangible resources, previously taken or affected without the consent of communities
- Restoration of damaged ecosystems and/or resources
- Payment in cash or in-kind for ceded lands or use of lands, preferably land-based compensation
- Payment of the costs of securing reparations, engaging in negotiations and seeking advice
- Payment for the relinquishment of rights
- Compensation for damages and infringements of rights
- Compensation for losses of livelihood and income
- Compensation for losses of intangible heritage
- Increased participation in design, benefits and profits of the activity
- Improved benefits for smallholders and workers
- Formal recognition/preservation of indigenous peoples identity, culture and history
- Formal guarantees of non-repetition
- Formal procedures and sanctions in the case of repetition
- Agreement either to permanently suspend operations in the disputed area and/or proceed with a newly negotiated agreement involving all the requirements of an FPIC process.

Annex 4 OUTLINE OF SUB-PROJECT LEVEL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTENT

The Environmental and Social Management Plans to be developed by each sub-project need to include at least the following sections:

Executive Summary

- Introduction
- Programme and Sub-Project Description
- Methodology, Assumptions and Limitations
- Applicable Standards and Regulatory Framework
- Summary of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- Environmental and Social Baseline Overview
- Identified Environmental and Social Impacts
- Stakeholder Consultations (if relevant)
- Management and Mitigation Measures
- Mitigation Measures
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Institutional Arrangements
- Budget
- Timeline
- Monitoring and Reporting

Annex 5 INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF ESIA

An ESIA will be applicable for projects identified through Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) as high or moderate risks. Since the IGREENFIN program is moderate risk a partial ESIA, that does not require a scoping study should be conducted. The ESIA will thus have to be carried for this program to more definitively assess and predict potential adverse social and environmental impacts and to develop suitable mitigation measures to be documented in the ESMP. The scope and nature of the ESIA will depend on the nature, complexity and significance of the identified issues under the subprojects to be conducted under the program. A tentative outline for the ESIA report is provided below.

1. **Non-technical summary:** Summarises significant impacts for a nontechnical audience in particular the local stakeholders. It also includes how the identified impacts should be managed and any issues that require further action.
2. **Project Description:** Includes details on the executing agencies, project's geographic location including maps as appropriate, summary of the IGREEN FIN projects objectives, outcomes, outputs and main activities and the implementation arrangements.
3. **Analysis of the policy, legal and administrative framework:** Describes the context within which the program will take place including regulations on the environmental, social impact assessments to which the program will adhere to in country and under international law. It also should flag any areas where the project may fall short on compliance.
4. **Stakeholder identification and analysis:** The section details potential impacts on stakeholders and clarifies who should be involved in the ESIA process and how. This involved listing all stakeholders identified during the project design and elaborating on stakeholder interests, expectations, influence, potential impact on their livelihoods and how they should be involved in the ESIA.
5. **Environmental, Climate and Social Baseline:** Describes the environmental, climate and social context within which the IGREENFIN program will operate.
6. **Assessment of Environmental and Social Impacts:** It involved identifying the direct and indirect impacts, making predictions on the probability of occurrence, and assessing their significance. Priority should be given to impacts related to adverse impacts such as on people's livelihood through access restrictions, cultural heritage, biodiversity and resettlement.
7. **Environmental and Social Management Plan:** This is the main output of the ESIA process and is a strategy for managing risks and mitigating impacts. The risk management is guided by the mitigation hierarchy and documented in the ESMP (further detailed in annex 6).
8. **Results of stakeholder consultations:** Details the stakeholder engagements, consultation and disclosure requirements and outputs.
9. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** Succinctly describes the conclusion drawn from the assessment and provides recommendations.
10. **Appendices:** Includes the references, tables and list of reports used.

Annex 6 INDICATIVE OUTLINE FOR ESMP

Below is an indicative outline for the development of an ESMP once project activities have been fully specified and assessed. An ESMP may be prepared as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or as a stand-alone document. The content of the ESMP should address the following sections:

(1) Description of Mitigation measures: Identifies measures and actions in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy that avoid, or if avoidance not possible, reduce potentially significant adverse social and environmental impacts to acceptable levels. Specifically, the section should outline: (a) All anticipated significant adverse social and environmental impacts; (b) Technical details of each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (c) estimates any potential social and environmental impacts of these measures and any residual impacts following mitigation; and (d) takes into account, and is consistent with, other required mitigation plans. (e) Assess the scope and costs of the measures as well as the institutional and training needs to implement the measures

(2) Monitoring of environmental and social impacts: The section identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the environmental and social assessment and the mitigation measures described in the ESMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the ESMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

(3) Capacity development and training: To support timely and effective implementation of social and environmental project components and mitigation measures, the ESMP draws on the environmental and social assessment of the existence, role, and capability of responsible parties implementing the program. Specifically, the section provides a description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g. for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). Where support for strengthening social and environmental management capability is identified, ESMP recommends the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the environmental and social assessment.

(4) Engagement and Management Plans: Provides additional management plans such as the stakeholder engagement plans.

(5) Implementation action plan (schedule and cost estimates): The section includes the implementation schedule in phases where applicable, for measures that must be carried out as part of the IGREENFIN. Specifically it includes, calendar for performance of the mitigation measures including the scheduling and coordination with the executing and implementing partners; an estimation of the costs and the sources of funding.

Annex 7 INDICATIVE TEMPLATE OF THE ECS MONITORING REPORTS

IFAD RCU will be required to carry out regular ECS monitoring across its implementing partners. The below is an indicative template that may be used for these purposes:

Report information

- Reporting period:
- Name of institution
- Report completed by
- Contact telephone number
- Contact email address

Please give a brief summary of your portfolio

Client	Number of Loans	Loan Amount	Outstanding amount of loan
Financial organisation			
MSME			
Cooperatives			
Other,(specify)			

Environment and Social Management

Please specify the names and positions of the individuals formally responsible for managing environmental and or social issues including external consultant where that is the case:

Name	Position	Contact (Email and Phone)

Has this person (s) attended a training on environmental and social management(Y/N)

If yes, name of provider(for example IFC)..... Date

Is anyone from your organisation attended a training course on environmental and social management? (Y/N)

If yes, name of provider.....Date.....

Environmental and Social Policy, Appraisal and Supervision Procedures

Does your institution have a formal environmental and social policy? (Y/N)

If Yes, please attach a copy of the most updated policy version.

Does your institution have formal procedures for

- Environmental and social appraisal? (Y/N). If Yes, please attach a copy of the appraisal procedures to this report.
- Environmental and Social Supervision? (Y/N). If Yes, please attach a copy of the supervision procedures to this report.

What are the criteria for the Environmental and Social Management (Tick all that apply)?

World Bank/IFC Policies and guidelines	National Environmental, Health , Safety and Labour Laws and regulations	IFAD SECAP 2020
ILO and UN Conventions	Other, Please Specify	

Do you contractually bind your clients to comply with the applicable national environmental, health, safety and labour laws and regulations? (Y/N)

Do you contractually bind your clients with projects categorized as high risk to comply with the applicable national environmental, health & safety and labour laws and regulations and in addition with the applicable Environmental and social management guidelines? (Y/N)

Environmental and Social Appraisal Procedures

Use the table below to specify how environmental and social issues are appraised (Tick all that apply).

Document procedure for environmental and social procedure	Use of consultant/Specialist assistance
Use of Checklist or Questionnaire	Categorisation of project risks and appropriate procedures
Informal assessment (for example verbal questioning of client)	We do not appraise environmental and social issues

Have you commissioned or requested your client(s) to commission

- Environmental and or Social Impact Assessments
- Environmental and or social Audits

If Yes, please specify the number and type of projects.....

Have you rejected any potential investments for environmental and or social reasons in the reporting period? (Y/N)

If Yes, please specify number and kind of the projects.....

Environmental and Social Supervision

How often to you conduct supervision visits to clients?

Monthly/Bimonthly/Quarterly/Biannual/Annually/Other (please specify)

Do your client report on their environmental and social performance on a regular basis (Y/N/Uncertain)

During this reporting period have any of the subprojects been associated with any of the following issues?
(Tick all that apply)

Non-compliance with national environmental, health and safety or labour laws and regulations		Fatalities or serious injury	
Non-compliance with World-Bank/IFC policies and guidelines		Strikes (with or without violence) or other labour disputes	
Non-Compliance with covenants or other legal agreements		Legal action	
Non-compliance with internal covenants or other legal agreements		Legal action	
Non-compliance with agreed environmental and or social action plan		Fines, penalties or increased permit charges	
Complaints from regulatory agencies, interest groups or local communities		Negative attention on the part of the medial or Non-governmental organisations	
Implementation by clients of new technologies, processes or procedures which have improved environmental, health and safety labour related performance		Positive reports by media or Non-governmental organisations about projects or clients	

If Yes to any of the categories above, please specify number and kind of incident/issue including resolutions.....

Conclusion and Recommendation of the monitoring visit including time and responsible party specific action items

Annex 8 EXCLUSION LIST

In order to ensure that the Programme maintains the environmental and social risk categorisation B, the following activities cannot be financed by financial institutions:

- Conversion of wetlands into agricultural or pasture land
- Conversion of significant areas of natural forests or other wild lands into agricultural or pasture land
- Activities which are suitable to lead to a loss of natural habitats, loss of biodiversity or decreased provision of ecosystem services in sensitive areas, which include:
 - Protected areas and their buffer zones
 - Ecologically sensitive areas
 - Mangrove swamps
 - Small island ecosystems
 - Areas of global or national significance for biodiversity conservation and/or biodiversity-rich areas
 - Habitats on which endangered species rely
- Activities in sites with high risk of destruction as a result of geophysical hazards (landslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions etc.)
- Natural resource management practices considered unsustainable or exceeding the respective plot's carrying capacity. If sustainable yields or carrying capacity are unknown for certain plots, they must be explored by adequate studies before making the final decision on an investment.
- Large-scale production forestry
- Large-scale aquaculture projects
- Activities which significantly increase the use of agrochemicals which may lead to public health and safety concerns
- Extraction of water from surface or groundwater bodies which are susceptible to depletion from overextraction or the effects of climate change
- Activities which introduce potentially invasive or genetically modified species which might impact the genetic composition of native species or have an adverse effect on local biodiversity
- Activities which may impact health of sensitive ecosystems or vulnerable communities through their pollution, or which might be impacted by the pollution of an existing activity
- Activities which include of any of the following:
 - Construction of dams or reservoirs with a wall height of more than 15 metres, with a crest of more than 500 metres length, and/or with a reservoir exceeding 3 million m³
 - Construction of dams or reservoirs with an incoming flood of more than 2,000 m³/s;
 - construction or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes covering more than 100 hectares per scheme
 - construction, rehabilitation or upgrade of rural road that necessitate clearing more than 10 km of space
 - construction, rehabilitation or upgrade of rural road that necessitate disposition of more than 10% of the land of any farmer
 - drainage or correction of natural water bodies
 - extraction or diversion of water from natural water bodies which leaves less than 20% of natural flow plus the water requirements of downstream users
- Activities which lead to:
 - Physical displacement of at least 20 people
 - Negative impacts to at least 10% of any community's, household's or individual farmer's assets
 - Conversion and/or loss of physical cultural resources
 - Significant adverse social impacts to local communities, including disadvantaged, vulnerable or indigenous groups.

This Exclusion List must be made available to all Programme partners and beneficiaries (farmer organisations, rural cooperatives, MSMEs, financial institutions and government actors) and included in the training materials, to ensure that no supported activities feature on the Exclusion List.

Annex 9 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) outlines the differentiated measures that the IFAD and its implementing partners in the IGREENFIN Programme will implement to ensure the effective participation of key project stakeholders, including both men and women and those identified as disadvantaged or vulnerable stakeholders. The SEP aims to catalyse and organize stakeholder engagement and assure that it effectively takes place in line with IFAD's Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP). It aims to ensure that IFAD and its implementing partners provide timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information and consult with all relevant stakeholders in a culturally sensitive manner. The SEPs level of detail is informed by scale and scope of the project, numbers of stakeholders involved, and potential risks and impacts present.

For the purposes of this SEP, project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Programme, each country project and sub projects (those funded through the banks /financing institutions'); and may have an interest in the Programme ('interested parties'). They include individuals or groups whose interests in the Programme may affect and who have the potential to influence the Programme outcomes in any way. Cooperation and negotiation with the stakeholders throughout the Programme development often also require the identification of persons within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective stakeholder group, i.e., the individuals who have been entrusted by their fellow group members with advocating the groups' interests in the process of engagement with the Project. In the IGREENFIN Program, these stakeholders include GCF, IFAD, commercial banks, MFIs, farmer organisations, cooperatives and MSMEs, civil society and government. Counterparts.

Rural Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main avenues for dissemination of the Project-related information and as a primary communication/liaison link between the Programme and targeted communities and their established networks. Verification of stakeholder representatives (i.e., the process of confirming that they are legitimate and genuine advocates of the community they represent) remains an important task in establishing contact with the community stakeholders. Legitimacy of the community representatives can be verified by talking informally to a random sample of community members and heeding their views on who can be representing their interests in the most effective way. Considering COVID-19 restrictions, stakeholder identification and consultation may be conducted on an individual basis, and relying on online and media avenues.

The SEP includes a Stakeholder Analysis (see Annex 9) to identify all actors who directly or indirectly may affect or be affected by a project and their varying interests. The analysis helps the programme team in deciding which stakeholders to continue engaging during implementation and the best form of engagement. The SEP outlines stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle.

The SEP also includes Monitoring and Reporting. This section outlines the appropriate methods for engagement, including through neutral/third party facilitators, when necessary. They also detail required public disclosure of information on project scope and impacts, a grievance redress mechanism, the budget to complete stakeholder engagement, indicators, and learning throughout the project cycle.

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

IFAD SECAP

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

- Identify key linkages between rural poverty and environmental management and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project on the natural resource base and livelihoods of communities in the target areas.

- Explore and identify key options for advancing environmental and social sustainability; and
- Recommend key opportunities to influence IFAD support towards environmental sustainability and climate smart development.
- The SECAP recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the proponent and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practices. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. The programme provide project affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow borrowers to respond and manage such grievance.

Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Engagement can take different forms including active participation in key components of the project, involvement in programme monitoring and evaluation and or involvement in the governance structure. The involvement should be tailored to suit the stakeholders' needs, capacity and interests. The RCU and PMU team will ensure that stakeholders are aware of the project work and will listen and learn from stakeholders particularly the vulnerable poor, indigenous people and women – in the process of fine-tuning the project activities, selecting the subprojects and making decisions about their detailed design. Overall, the engagement should ensure that the program does not lead to increased inequalities and marginalisation rather contributes to their reduction. It also ensures that the decisions are adapted to the local environmental, social and cultural setting of the programme intervention areas, also taking into consideration the cultures of ethnic minorities such as nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists. The engagement strategy will depend on level of interest and influence of each stakeholder group, as detailed in the stakeholder analysis.

Methodology

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

- public consultations for the project(s) will be arranged during the whole lifecycle, carried out in an open manner, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion or intimidation.
- Information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format with opportunities provided for communicating and addressing comments and concerns.
- Stakeholder identification is undertaken to support better communication and effective relationships. The participation is inclusive, with equal access to information for all stakeholders. The engagement methods are sensitive to the stakeholder's capacities and cultures especially where vulnerable groups, youth and elderly are involved.

Where in person engagements are limited, online and social engagements should be adequately considered.

Stakeholder identification was initiated during the feasibility studies as well as proposal development. The list of stakeholders identified across the programme countries include both direct and indirect beneficiaries and include:

- Farmer organisations
- Cooperatives
- Micro and Medium Small Enterprises
- Government ministries: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture
- Private businesses including Renewable energy technologies operators, agricultural processing and packaging businesses.
- NGOs, private businesses and civil society organisations working in the great green wall initiative in particular selected intervention areas.
- The SEP has also been prepared according to the GCF, IFAD and international standards as further listed in information sources (see Sections 2.2 and 2.3).

Indigenous Peoples Engagement Strategy

IPs play an important role as key partners and stakeholders in the Programme. The development of an independent engagement strategy supporting the effective involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities is key to successful delivery of the Programme's objectives. The following guidelines should be incorporated to ensure appropriate and consistent engagement of indigenous peoples in the Programme and sub projects:

- Formulation of an Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group to enhance indigenous peoples' engagement with the Program.
- Enhanced capacity development among the PMU and other project partners to support improved understanding of key Indigenous Peoples' issues and how to address them in the Program development.
- Explore opportunities to support socio-cultural and economic initiatives that are concerned and related to indigenous peoples by enhancing collaboration and communication with the project partners.
- Continued and enhanced representation and participation of indigenous peoples in the Program processes and projects.
- Enhanced evaluation and monitoring systems to track engagement of indigenous peoples in the Programme projects. This monitoring will also allow for improved reporting on the contribution and results of indigenous peoples' involvement in the projects.

Stakeholder Analysis

The stakeholder analysis developed is as shown in Table 15. Each stakeholder is described in terms of their interest in the project, the ways in which these stakeholders may influence the project's outcomes and how they might be impacted by project activities, positively or negatively. The analysis also provided first suggestions for stakeholder engagement. The stakeholder analysis describes stakeholders at relevant geographical scales (national, regional and local) and cover government, private sector and civil society organisations relevant to the project activities as well as social groups that are not formally organized.

Table 15: Results of the stakeholder analysis

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

Interest and Influence on Project	Mandate Function	Example stakeholder	Impact
	Monitor their activities and collaborate as necessary		a resource supply/demand assessment is conducted prior to implementation to ensure that there is adequate supply for all users in the targeted areas.
Low Influence and High Interest	Regular consultative meetings at least once a year Sharing of project information through progress reports include report of planned work.	Civil society organisations in the region, Local government focal points, Community based organisations in the intervention areas, private sector institutions including insurers.	Organisations working in the climate and adaptation projects may be interested in the project outcomes including producing opportunities for collaboration.
Low interest and Low influence	Sharing project information on demand	TBA	TBA

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder	Topics of engagement	Responsible party	Form and frequency of engagement
Ministry of Economy and Finance (Republic of Burkina Faso, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Ghana)	Execution of project and coordinating between the implementing and executing agencies	Ministry of economy and Finance	Steering committee meetings Quarterly, continuous
Agricultural Bank of Burkina Faso	Execution of project (setting up green credit lines)	PMU	Technical assistance Steering committee
Agricultural Bank of Mali	Execution of project (setting up green credit lines)	PMU	Technical assistance Steering committee
Agricultural Bank of Niger	Consultation and knowledge sharing from the SAP Niger project	PMU	Roundtable meetings, webinars Continuous
National Investment Bank of Côte d'Ivoire	Execution of project (setting up green credit lines)	PMU	Technical assistance Steering committee
ARB Apex Bank Limited of Ghana	Execution of project (setting up green credit lines)	PMU	Technical assistance Steering committee
Ministry of Agriculture in (Republic of Burkina Faso, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Ghana)	Implementation of project	PMU	Quarterly through the progress reports and consultative meetings
Finance system actors: Central banks, insurances and regulators in each programme country	Project training and technical capacity	PMU	Technical capacity and business development trainings, round table and events Semi-annual/As necessary

Stakeholder	Topics of engagement	Responsible party	Form and frequency of engagement
Farmer organisations	Sub implementation Project	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Cooperatives	Sub implementation Project	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)	Sub implementation Project	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Women and youth organisations	Sub implementation Project	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Renewable Energy Technologies Operators	Sub implementation Project	Banks in programme countries	Technical training, loans administration Continuous
Great Green Wall Initiative participants	Consultation, Knowledge sharing	RCU	Round table meetings, webinars, conferences Annual
GCF IFAD umbrella programme (IFAD, EU, WB, UNDP, FAO)	Knowledge sharing, creation of synergies	RCU	Round table Annual
WFP AfDB	Creation of synergies, knowledge sharing	RCU	Round table Annual

Monitoring and Evaluation of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

SEP also clearly lays out a monitoring mechanism to ensure effective implementation of the activities and to enable the project to take corrective measures if required. The stakeholder engagement process will be monitored through two methods:

- Review of engagement activities in the field particularly all sub projects meeting the loan eligibility criteria's; and
- Each PMU will prepare a half-yearly SEP Implementation Report and submit it to the regional coordination unit. Once approved, the report will be disseminated to the stakeholders through periodic consultations and project website.

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

The performance indicators listed in Table 16 will be used to measure progress and implementation of the SEP components.

Table 16: Performance indicators to be used in stakeholder engagement monitoring.

Objectives	Performance Indicators
Provision of information in a timely, accurate and culturally appropriate manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of informing stakeholders about the meeting utilised. • Advance notice (time) to stakeholders • Advance agenda given to stakeholders. • Number of meetings, roundtables over specified period • Type and form of project information given. • Avenues utilised to provide information to stakeholders. • Comments, grievances and redress mechanisms given and undertaken over a specified period.

Objectives	Performance Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of engagements (meetings, workshops, consultations) etc with stakeholders/year
Stakeholder comments, concerns and feedback are received and incorporated into project activities as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grievances received over a specified. Period. informed consents received over a specified period. Nature of participation in stakeholder consultation meetings (gender, age, indigenous group, vulnerable groups) Free Prior and Informed Consents received including minutes of meetings. Number and name of stakeholder groups involved in project design, preparation and implementation.
Informed participation by vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of engagement with the vulnerable groups Attendance rates Forms and type of engagement strategies adapted. Number and type of grievances and redress mechanisms adapted. Vulnerable groups are clear on the process and means by which grievances can be raised and addressed.
Stakeholder engagement is transparent, inclusive and appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme information disclosed to all stakeholders as demanded and according to disclosure mechanism. Representation and percent of resources and loans allocated to vulnerable groups in sub projects including women and youth. Programme information sharing avenues

Reporting

Effective implementation of community engagement is vital for building trust and respect with stakeholders.

Reporting is crucial in convincing the stakeholders that the project is serious about the complaints lodged by local community and the GRM system, put in place by the project, indeed works. In addition, double checking information, testing the stakeholder's reaction to the proposed mitigation measures, and obtaining further feedback to refine the measures before implementation, getting buy-in from key stakeholders for implementation plans are other major advantages of reporting back system. The process of reporting to the stakeholders will be conducted in the following ways:

- Frequently updated FAQs to address new concerns that have come to light through stakeholder feedback during planning, pre-construction, construction and operations with the PMU or the RCU. The updated FAQs is one of the key disclosure materials for the Project throughout the Project lifecycle.
- Updated concerns, decisions and response Report to be disclosed to the stakeholders in a timely and accurate manner.

Estimated Budget

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

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Remarks
Stakeholder consultations	18	700	12,600	On average once a quarter for 6 years
Travel and logistics expenses	65	2000	130,000	On average once a month for 5 years
Training of PMU (stakeholder engagement,	4	3000	12,000	Once for each topic

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)	Remarks
grievance mechanisms, disclosure policy, communication)				
Project websites, social media, printing reporting	2000	6	12,000	Project website, social media, and printings updates and upgrades.
Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the SEP	12	1000	12,000	Half yearly reporting
Total per country			178,600	
TOTAL over the five countries			893,000	

Annex 10 RECORDS OF BASELINE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

The records of baseline stakeholder consultations are compiled under Annex 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan of IGREENFIN I .

Baseline investment consultations:

- **Burkina Faso:** The first consultations processes for the new PAFA began in late 2018 in Ouagadougou with the IFAD country director. A mission of three weeks was then organised from February 17th 2019 to March 3rd 2019 to start the concept note. In June 2019, representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture (DGP36, DGE37), Finance, Environment, and the National Authority of the Green Climate Fund, the representatives of the agricultural banks and MFIs met with the formulation mission at the national level. In addition, in the intervention areas, a delegation from MAAH³⁸ and MINEFED³⁹ joined the formulation mission. The regions visited were Boucle du Mouhoun, Haut Bassin, and Cascades.

Cote d'Ivoire : The Government of Cote d'Ivoire and EPSILON INNOVATION GROUP conducted two stakeholder consultations from 3 – 7 April 2019, and 19 November to 3 December, 2019 and a field mission for data collection and consultations in the selected villages of the central region, from 02 – 18, February 2020. From February to July various consultations took place on site and virtually with IFAD design team and others partners to finalize the design proposal.

In the first mission (3 – 7 April 2019), stakeholder consultation was conducted with the beneficiaries of the adaptation project to discuss their concerns and challenges so that they could devise the best adaptation project activities. In this mission, consultative meetings were conducted with respective ministries at their offices mainly agriculture, environment, forestry and energy, the financial sector including the MFIs and then an in depth presentation and discussion were conducted that included concerned technical ministries regional representatives, farmer organizations, and local authorities.

In the second mission (19 November to 3 December, 2019), more focused stakeholder consultation and capacity building activities were conducted with national and local government, administrative and regional authorities, non-governmental institutions, local communities, private actors along the various agricultural value chains etc.

A field mission (02 – 18, February 2020) was conducted in the three regions of the Bandama Watershed with high potential for the implementation of climate change adaptation. In the targeted regions, thirteen villages were consulted. During these series of consultations, the vulnerability element was taken into account with 450 farmers surveyed and interviewed, of which about 40% were women.

Ghana: Ghana consultation started from January 2021 to September 2021. Beneficiaries were identified through a participatory targeting approach developed jointly with the Government of Ghana. The Project's target group of poor and vulnerable farmers or agricultural workers are located in communities and villages that constitute the priority areas. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will identify any new communities to be phased in during project implementation based on the targeting criteria, the Government of Ghana's priorities, and the Projects Oversight Committee's guidance (POC). The mission met the APEX bank and the centra bank of Ghana and GIRSA (The *Ghana* Incentive-Based Risk-Sharing System for Agricultural Lending Project). Consultations during design allowed an organized process of information exchange with all stakeholders identified. It was an opportunity to express their views, expectations, concerns and ideas for the proposal during and beyond the life of the project. Local level consultations were conducted through focus groups on gender and social inclusion aspects, access to rural finance and other productive resources, with institutional and community level stakeholders. Information was collected on agricultural practices, social and environmental vulnerabilities, access to value chains, socio-economic and gender activities, access to production factors (land, finance, inputs, infrastructures), environmental monitoring and information generation. The participants were particularly asked if they had any doubts or issues about

³⁶ Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Entreprenariat Rural

³⁷ Direction Générale des Études et des Statistiques Sectorielles

³⁸ Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques

³⁹ Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du développement

the project's planned design or any aspect of its implementation. Concerns were raised about the sustainability of prior interventions with similar goals for smallholder farmers, preventing the programs' actions from having a long-term impact. Aside from that, no reservations were expressed, and as a result, the suggested design has earned the blessing of all stakeholders present at the consultation for all intents and purposes.

Mali: During the first supervision mission, from December 3rd to 10th 2020, the team met with beneficiaries to discuss about their perspectives, constraints and project's impacts in the Sikasso and Koulikoro regions. They shared lessons learned from past rural finance experiences and suggestions to strengthen the project's approach. The information collected was then used to improve the project's design and define activities that provide a more exhaustive answer to the beneficiaries' needs. During the design mission, many actors from the microfinance sector in Mali, who already collaborate with the PMR (producers, PO, PME, SFD, AP-SFD⁴⁰, CPA-SFD⁴¹, CCS-SFD⁴², etc.), as well as actors involved in adapting and taking into account environmental and social issues (Elephant Vert, Planet Guarantee, CCAFS, AEDD⁴³, PAPAM⁴⁴ project, etc.) were met. Consultations were conducted, when possible given the COVID-19 pandemic context, while meeting beneficiaries on the field in some of the targeted regions and other key stakeholders in the capital (Bamako). They provided a venue for the design team to describe the project's goals and scope, as well as an opportunity to soothe people's anxieties and guarantee that they received accurate, unbiased information. Concerns were considered as the project's possibilities and alternatives were reviewed and reconsidered.

Senegal: AGRI-JEUNES was designed based on a literature review combined with field visits and consultations with stakeholders including the agricultural bank of Senegal, and its MFIs partners the entire 2020. The intervention areas are Djourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Louga, Sédhiou, Thiès and Ziguinchor. The targeted beneficiaries are youth (men and women) in rural areas, from 15 to 35, who are interested in agriculture, livestock, fishery, forestry products and all associated sectors. The consultation process led to beneficiaries self-targeting through awareness campaigns, information and communication sessions around the project, its objectives, its approaches and operational measures to promote rural youth economic inclusion

b. Summary of consultations with other stakeholders

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

⁴⁰ Association professionnelle des systèmes financiers décentralisés

⁴¹ Centre de promotion et d'appui des Systèmes financiers décentralisés

⁴² Cellule de contrôle et de surveillance des systèmes financiers décentralisés

⁴³ Agence de l'environnement et du développement durable

⁴⁴ Projet d'accroissement de la productivité agricole au Mali



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

Table 5: List of consultations with key stakeholders

Consultations – IGREENFIN Phase 1			
Meeting purpose	Date	Main points discussed	Participants
Consultation with countries' NDA focal points	April 7 th 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presenting the Programme for new NDAs, the design status and next steps - Comments from NDAs on their specific country's needs, and how the Programme provides answers - Necessity to get all key stakeholders involved in 	<p>Mr. Issaka Ouedraogo Adviser to the Prime Minister/Environment Inspector, Burkina Faso</p> <p>Mr. Kouadio Kumassi Philippe Deputy Director of Climate Change, Côte d'Ivoire</p>

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

			<p>Finance, Markets, Enterprises and Value Chains IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Radu Damianov, Principal Finance Officer, IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Mame Awa Mbaye, Finance Officer, IFAD/WCA; Uke Praise, Consultant, IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Flavia Perusini, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p> <p>Ayawavi Dogbe, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p>
<p>Consultations with Banks – BADF, LBA, APEX Bank and BNDA</p>	<p>June 3rd 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion with LPDBs around finalizing the Project Operation Manual based on an inclusive approach and informed by their experiences - Banks investments/projects selection process depend on the sector and the risks - The manual (including the Regional Award and the Technical Assistance) should take into account each country specifics - Capacity building activities should start as soon as possible in order to support Banks with setting up their coordination teams, establishing partnerships with other financial institutions and developing green credit lines products 	<p>Alioune Seydi, Banque Agricole du Sénégal;</p> <p>Abdou Aziz Diedhiou, Banque Agricole du Sénégal;</p> <p>Abdoulaye Ndao, Banque Agricole du Sénégal;</p> <p>Guillaume Assy, Banque Agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire;</p> <p>Lassine Coulibaly, Banque Agricole du Mali;</p> <p>Alex Awuah, Apex Bank Ghana</p>
<p>IFAD projects Management Units</p>	<p>May 2021</p>	<p>Update on IGREENFIN Regional Programme</p>	<p>IFAD:</p> <p>Amath Pathe Sene, Lead Environment and Climate IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Sandra Freitas, Senior Consultant IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Suwadu Sakho Jimbira, Environment and Climate Programme Officer, IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Uke Praise, Consultant, IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Flavia Perusini, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p>

			<p>Ayawavi Dogbe, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p> <p>Aissatou Emma, Diallo, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p> <p>PMU staff for the participating countries</p>
<p>Collaboration IFAD Attijariwafa</p>	<p>May 7th 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential partnership between both institutions on IGREENFIN Phase 1 Programme - Attijariwafa, Moroccan Bank, accredited entity with GCF since 2019. Opportunity to access flexible financial instruments (concessional loans, equity and guarantees). Currently developing its first GCF projects pipeline in RE, sustainable agriculture, energy efficiency... - Present in 4 of the 5 countries targeted by IGREENFIN (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal) - Green Pact of Attijariwafa bank (AWB): an initiative targeting corporates operating in the agricultural and agroindustry sectors. Adapted financing with longer tenors, flexible reimbursements and interest rates. Also offers agriculture multi-risk insurance (regarding risks linked to the environment, insurance on vehicles and agricultural engines...) - Financial product offered in Morocco that targets agri-sector businesses through financing offer to different value chains to cover financial needs for investments and operations. 4000 cooperatives supported in 2020. This could serve as a benchmark to the Bank's intervention in the four targeted countries. - AWB commitments for green projects reached 1 billion euros since 2011, among which 700 million euros of financing provided to 1700 MW of RE projects (green projects: wind, solar, hydropower energy, ecosystems preservation, waste management, anti-pollution systems, water and sanitation projects). Renewable energy 	<p>Attijariwafa :</p> <p>Ms. Ghita BENHAIOUN – Senior Manager</p> <p>Mr. Youssef BOUMAIZ – Project Finance Manager</p> <p>IFAD:</p> <p>Amath Pathe Sene, Lead Environment and Climate IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Sandra Freitas, Senior Consultant IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Suwadu Sakho Jimbira, Environment and Climate Programme Officer, IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Uke Praise, Consultant, IFAD/WCA;</p> <p>Flavia Perusini, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p> <p>Ayawavi Dogbe, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p> <p>Aissatou Emma, Diallo, Consultant, IFAD/WCA.</p>

		represents 25% of their finance portfolio.	
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a. **Consultation plan**

Table 7: Consultation plan Regional support program

Consultations on draft 1		Specific focus
Meeting international AE	13 April 2021	Coordination role
Meeting DAE	15 April 2021	Need for support
Meeting CSOs (GGW implementing partners)	21 April 2021	M&, KM, exchange learning
Meeting GEF Secretariat/UNEP GEF8 GGW	29 April 2021	Alignment & complementarity with GEF8 IP
Meeting private sector (WEF, WBCSD)	9 April/14 April 2021	Private sector needs
Meeting GCF teams/Divisions	8 April 2021	M&E, KM, private sector
Meeting - Burkina Faso (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	15 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Chad (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	12 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Djibouti (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	12 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Eritrea (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	Never responded to invite	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Ethiopia (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	Never responded to invite	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Mali (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	14 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Mauritania (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	14 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Niger (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	19 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Nigeria (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	12 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Meeting - Senegal (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	16 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs

Meeting - Sudan (GCF NDA, GEF FP, GGW FP)	12 April 2021	Country programing, prioritization, capacity needs
Consultation on draft 2		
Meeting - ENG Countries	27 May 2021	
Meeting - FRE Countries	27 May 2021	
Meeting AE	28 May 2021	
Meeting DAE	28 May 2021/1 June 2021	
Meeting CSOs (GGW implementing partners)	31 May 2021	
Meeting with the African Union	11 June 2021	
Meeting private sector	15 June 2021	

Annex 11 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REGISTER

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

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	Project alternatives, scope of the potential impacts and mitigation measures and benefit sharing Coordination activities for development and implementation of management plans	All the stakeholders, local communities, district, provincial and national stakeholders.	Consultative meetings with identified stakeholders, of all levels,	At least once in every six months or as and when required	Regular consultations and stakeholders through programme office and E&S focal person and through functioning GRM.	Project team, E&S team of the project and E&S focal person
	Project information - scope and rationale and E&S principles	All interested stakeholders of all level form local to national	Face-to-face meetings, Trainings/works hops Invitations to public/community meetings	At achievement and as and when needed	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team and E&S team of the project
	Consultations and coordination to ensure implementation and management of cumulative impacts	All interested stakeholders of all level form local to national and other development projects	Meetings, Trainings/works hops Invitations to public/community meetings	At achievement and when needed	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Concerned ministry, project team and E&S team of the project
	Consultation and coordination with various stakeholders for feedbacks and effective implementation of Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)	Interested stakeholders of all levels - District, Provincial and central governments, research institutions and NGOs.	Meetings, Trainings/works hops Invitations to public/community meetings	At achievement and when needed	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team and E&S team of the project

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
	Present the final ESMF, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), draft environmental and social commitment plan	Interested stakeholders of all levels - District, Provincial and central governments, research institutions and NGOs.	Local consultative meetings particularly with women and marginalized communities, Group meeting, Project Information factsheets and documents, FAQs, community radio, Mass/Social Media, website	Once in each sub project site during the finalization of the plans	Meetings and group discussions by inviting all interested stakeholders, Collection of comments and feedback through GRM,	Project team and E&S team of the project
Presenting Programme and sub projects information to solicit interest from Programme beneficiaries	Present details to potential project beneficiaries to inform and solicit interest from e.g. rural farmer groups etc., and to inform other interested stakeholders	All affected parties and interested groups included farmer groups, farmer associations agri-start ups	Face-to-face meetings, Trainings/workshops Invitations to public/community meetings Specific focus group discussions will be held with women, in particular rural female and youth and with indigenous groups, to ensure their participation in the relevant countries	At least quarterly when can organized as when required.	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team per country
Project Phase: Pre-implementation						

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Consolidate engagement activities to prepare stakeholders	Increase the frequency and intensity of ongoing consultation related sub projects	Sub Project Affected Parties	Local consultative meetings with women and marginalized communities, Group meeting, Project Information factsheets and documents, FAQs, community radio, Mass/Social Media, project website	Once a month or as when required	Collection of comments and feedback through GRM, focal person. Project telephone line and email address, radio interview Meetings and household visits	Concerned ministry and government agencies, project team and E&S team of the project
Presenting project information to provide updates to beneficiaries and other affected parties and interested stakeholders	Present update on project progress to project beneficiaries and including those affected groups and interested groups etc.	All affected parties and interested groups included farmer groups, farmer associations	Face-to-face meetings, Trainings/workshops Invitations to public/community meetings Specific focus group discussions will be held with female farmers, as well as with youths, and with indigenous groups, to ensure their participation.	Once a month or as when required	Meetings, trainings and workshops	Project team
Project Phase: Implementation						

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Project Objective	Primary Engagement Activities and Topics	Target Stakeholders	Method(s) of Engagement	Frequency and Location	Stakeholder Feedback Opportunity	Responsibilities
Provide regular updates on sub project activities and other stakeholders , Implement and monitor the implementation on Handling of complaints in a prompt and effective manner	Regularly update on activities, including key milestones, key changes in the Sub Project design, and monitoring results Health and safety impacts Ensure effective functioning of the GRM	All stakeholders, including local municipalities, concerned government agencies	Project Information Sheets, such as brochures, factsheets, notices and social media such as feedbacks from stakeholders Community meetings Monitoring and Community Perception Surveys Project and website Radio and newspaper GRM	Once on every three months or as when required	Meeting and meetings minutes, Feedbacks received through the LCO, Project telephone line and email address, interactive radio programs and GRM	Project team, E&S team of the project and LCOs
	Disclose and consult on Construction Contractor activities, hiring preferences, job and business opportunities and skill training opportunities, among others. Undertake community Health and safety awareness program	All stakeholders, including local communities, local municipalities, concerned government agencies	Community meetings, Project Information Sheets, such as brochures, factsheets, notices and social media, feedbacks from stakeholders and website Radio and newspaper	Once on every two months or as when required Timely information to locals on job opportunities through PIC, social media, community radio and community meetings	Feedback Form Project and interactive radio program Community meetings Project telephone line, and email and GRM	Project team, E&S team of the project and LCOs

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

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

Annex 12 OVERVIEW OF NDCS OF PROGRAMME COUNTRIES

a) Burkina Faso

Summary: Burkina Faso's NDC includes commitments in three scenarios:

- A first scenario (unconditional commitments), which aims to reduce annual GHG emissions by 6.6% (7.8 Mt) in 2030, i.e. when compared to the BaU⁴⁵ scenario, for ongoing investments of USD 1.25 billion.
- A Hybrid conditional scenario, which aims to reduce annual GHG emissions by 11.6% (13.8 Mt) in 2030, for investments of USD 756 million.
- A third, adaptation-focussed scenario, which aims for a reduction in annual GHG emissions of 37% (43.7 Mt), when compared to BaU, for an overall investment of USD 5.8 billion.

Priority sectors: Agriculture; energy, including the transportation sector; waste; industrial processes; land use; land use changes and forestry (LULUCF).

The national objectives encompass two types of objectives:

- The mitigation objectives, the aim of which is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, for example by modifying the production techniques that are used. The Burkina Faso INDC gives quantifiable factors and notes the reference year, the period of commitment and the implementation schedule and specifies the methodologies used to estimate GHG emissions.
- The adaptation objectives, the aim of which is to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to the effect of current or expected climate changes.

GHG target: 6.6% (unconditional), 11.6% (hybrid conditional), or 37% (adaptation co-benefits) reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario. The third scenario, adaptation, which aims, among others things, to restore and develop 5,055 million ha of degraded lands by 2030, corresponding to 55% of the total current degraded area in the country and producing food for more than 6 million additional persons.

The total costs of implementation of the targets is estimated at a cost of D7.646 billion including:

- Mitigation costs of implementation of target: USD 1.85 billion
- Adaptation costs of implementation of target: USD 5.81 billion

⁴⁵ Business-as-usual

b) Côte d'Ivoire

Summary: Côte d'Ivoire has set itself the goal of becoming an emerging country by 2020. In 2012, Côte d'Ivoire set up the National Climate Change Program (NCCP) to coordinate, propose and promote measures and strategies in the fight against climate change. Côte d'Ivoire is a low GHG emitter with only 0.81 t CO₂/capita (without forestry). The development of Côte d'Ivoire described in this document (+8.4% of GDP growth by 2030) would be accompanied by an emission increase of 1.17 t CO₂/capita (+44.4%) in 2030. The NDC aims for the reduction of 28% in GHG emissions compared to the BAU scenario by 2030, conditional on international support.

Priority sectors: Agriculture, Energy, Waste, LULUCF (Forestry: not included in the inventories).

3 Objectives are set:

- Increase the share of renewables in the electricity generation mix to 42% (including large-scale hydro).
- Implement the GHG emissions reduction strategy for deforestation and forest degradation in addition to the sustainable management of forests and ambitious policies for reforestation (REDD+).
The 28% emissions reductions compared to a baseline scenario of the low-carbon scenario represents a significant effort from a country whose per capita GDP is the 148th in the world (2014, PPP).
- GHG target: 28% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario
In addition, Côte d'Ivoire aims to produce 42% of its electricity from renewable sources (including large hydropower) by 2030.

The total estimated costs of implementation of target is estimated at a cost of USD 19.41 billion including:

- Total implementation costs for conditional part: USD 1.76 billion
- Mitigation costs of implementation of agriculture and energy targets: USD 17.652 billion

c) Ghana

Summary: Ghana's unconditional emission reduction goal, as described in its NDC, is to lower its GHG emissions by 15 percent relative to the BAU scenario emission of 74 Mt CO₂eq by 2030. Ghana's INDC builds on other national documents prepared and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in fulfilment of its obligations under the Convention.

Priority sectors: Energy including transport, industrial process and product use, AFOLU and waste.

Objectives:

- Ghana's emission reduction goal is to unconditionally lower its GHG emissions by 15 percent relative to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario emission of 74 Mt CO₂eq by 2030. The long-term goal of Ghana's adaptation is to increase climate resilience and decrease vulnerability for enhanced sustainable development.
- GHG target: 15% (unconditional) to 45% (conditional) reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario (74 Mt CO₂eq).
- Non GHG target: Scale up renewable energy penetration by 10% by 2030

The total estimated costs of implementation of target is estimated at a cost of USD 22.6 billion (USD 6.3 billion for the unconditional goal, USD 16.3 billion for the conditional goal).

d) Mali

Summary: Mali's economy is essentially based on the exploitation of natural resources. Mali's mitigation commitments includes an unconditional mitigation scenario, without the support of external investors, and a conditional mitigation scenario, with the support of cooperation partners. They are based on the reduction of GHG emissions compared to the BAU baseline scenario. Mali has developed a strategy for sustainable financing of environment and climate change that will play an important role in mobilizing the country's funds for climate change and the green economy.

Priority sectors: Energy, agriculture, Land Use Change and Forestry.

Objectives: The level of GHG reduction ambitions of the conditional mitigation scenario compared to the baseline scenario (29% for agriculture, 31% for energy and 21% for forests) implies ambitious actions favourable to the country's development. and the improvement of production systems, namely: accelerating the inclusion of renewable energies in the energy mix, improving the performance of agricultural production processes, reducing deforestation and intensive reforestation.

GHG target: Sequester 84.4 Mt CO₂eq under mitigation scenario (conditional), and 29.2 Mt CO₂eq under baseline scenario by 2030; 29% reduction in GHG emissions from agriculture, 31% from energy and 21% from land use and forestry by 2030 compared to the BAU scenario.

The total estimated costs of implementation of target is USD 34.68 billion, composed as follows:

- Estimated costs of unconditional part: USD 5.2 billion
- Mitigation costs of implementation of target: USD 34.7 billion
- Adaptation costs of implementation of target: USD 12.6 billion

e) Senegal

Summary: Senegal's NDC is part of the forward-looking vision, "Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE)", its strategy and development plans as well as sectoral programs for the sustainable management of its resources. natural and environmental. Senegal commits to reduce GHG emissions by 5% and 7% (unconditional) and 23.7% and 29.5% (conditional) compared to BAU levels in 2025 and 2030, respectively.

Priority sectors: Energy (electricity production, domestic fuels, energy efficiency, Transport); Industrial process; waste and AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use).

Sectors of greenhouse gas emissions: transport, waste, energy, industry, forestry and agriculture.

Sensitive areas giving priority to adaptation activities and control of the impacts of climate change: coastal erosion, agriculture, fishing, livestock, health, biodiversity and floods.

Two objectives are set, an unconditional objective, consisting of carrying out activities with national means (State, local authorities, private sector, NGOs, etc.), and a conditional objective that will be achieved with the support of the international community.

GHG emission reduction targets: 5% (unconditional) to 23.7% (conditional) reduction by 2025, and 7% (unconditional) to 29.5% (conditional) reduction in 2030 in GHG emissions compared to baseline projections.

Non-GHG target: Senegal communicates unconditional renewable energy programmes that will be implemented:

- Solar PV: power plants with a total cumulative capacity of 160 MW
- Wind Turbine: power plants with a total cumulative power of 150 MW
- Hydraulics: power plants with a total cumulative capacity of 144 MW/522 GWh; 392 villages electrified mini grid solar electrified or hybrid (diesel/solar); and Installation of 27,500 domestic biodigesters.

The implementation costs of Senegal's contribution are estimated at USD 13 billion, including:

- USD 8.7 billion dedicated to mitigation with USD 3.4 billion unconditional, and USD 5.3 billion conditional
- USD 4.3 billion for adaptation, including USD 1.4 billion unconditional and USD 2.9 billion conditional.

Annex 13 RAPID SOCIAL ANALYSIS TEMPLATE/OUTLINE

The rapid social baseline analysis will be used in evaluating the social baseline and understanding the social diversity of subproject sites. It ensures adequate consideration of the challenges groups influenced and interested in the project especially the most vulnerable may face.

The Rapid Social baseline should thus cover the following topics:

- Establishment of the sub-project's (those eligible for loans from the financing institutions) area of influence which is defined as the area where project activities take place and that is influenced by project activities.
- Specify the number of villages and provide census data on population (including demographic trends) and maps.
- Identification of main social groups (including indigenous peoples, ethnic groups or minorities, different caste, vulnerable groups such as landless persons, marginalized groups, female-headed households or displaced people etc.) and qualitative description of these groups in terms of socio-economic status (livelihood activities and sources of income), levels of literacy and access to services and opportunities, access to /ownership of land (including communal land)
- Dependence on natural resources for livelihood purpose and values and attitudes toward natural resources
- Risks and challenges faced by social groups (including impacts from of climate change), issues of discrimination and marginalisation and existing or potential conflicts between or among groups.
- Impacts from climate change (with particular focus on the vulnerable groups).
- Developmental aspiration and opportunities, differences in capabilities, knowhow and access to or control over resources
- Description of whether the respective indigenous groups are recognized by the National Foundation of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN), as indigenous nationalities.
- Traditional livelihoods, spiritual / cultural beliefs and values including perspectives on the environment, customary institutions and rules and relevant organisations.
- Gender analysis: provide gender-disaggregation of all the above themes, elaborate on differences in roles, practices and knowledge, on rights and power (including influence on decision making) as well as access to and control over resources.
- Important cultural resources (e.g., burial sites, buildings or monuments of archaeological or spiritual value) and natural features with cultural, or spiritual significance (e.g., sacred natural sites, ceremonial areas etc.
- Description of related/relevant projects or developments in the project area that might provide opportunities or trigger negative cumulative impacts.
- Known sensitivities, public concerns about development plans or actions and relevant occurrences (e.g., past resettlement processes, legacy issues/historic injustices/any people affected by the establishment of the PA, concerns raised by local communities etc.)

Stakeholder engagement during the rapid social analysis must be guided by prior outlined principles on stakeholder participation and consultation as well as principles and standards of the ESMS, further detailed in Section 3.2.1 (IFAD safeguard policy) and Section 3.2.2 (IFAD safeguard requirements).

Annex 14 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN OUTLINE

The Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) sets out the requirements of the Program’s organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components that are not yet defined and will be prepared during project implementation. A key purpose of an IPP is to outline the procedures for screening, assessment and development of a specific IPP once the project components, subprojects and/or activities have been fully defined and/or assessment is possible. It is critical to emphasize that any project activities that may adversely affect indigenous peoples will not commence until the IPP is developed with the meaningful participation of the affected indigenous peoples (and FPIC where required) and appropriate mitigation measures are in place.

The GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy will be applied to distinct social and cultural groups that possess the characteristics that include self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group, collective attachment to distinct habitats and territories, customary cultural, economic, social or political systems distinct from those of mainstream society, a distinct language or dialect often different from official language or languages. In some countries, these may be referred to by other terms that include “local communities”, “sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities”, “indigenous ethnic minorities”, “vulnerable and marginalized groups”, “tribal groups”, “pastoralists”, “hunter-gatherers”, “nomadic groups” or “forest dwellers”.

The IPP at a minimum need to set out:

- **Executive Summary**
This section concisely describes the Programme’s critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions.
- **Description of the Project**
This section will provide a general description of the project, project components and activities that may bring impacts on Indigenous Peoples; and identify the specific project area.
- **Social Impact Assessment**
This section:
 - Reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples in project context.
 - Provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples communities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend.
 - Identifies key project stakeholders and elaborate a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation with Indigenous Peoples at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account.
 - Assesses, based on meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is a gender-sensitive analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected Indigenous Peoples communities given their particular circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
 - Includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected Indigenous Peoples’ perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status.
 - Identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.
- **Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation**

This section:

- Describes the information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities that was carried out during project preparation.
- Summarizes their comments on the results of the social impact assessment and identifies concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design.
- In the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities.
- Describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure Indigenous Peoples participation during implementation; and
- Confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPP to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities.
- **Beneficial Measures**

This section specifies the measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.
- **Mitigation Measures**

This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected Indigenous Peoples groups
- **Capacity Building**

This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of government institutions to address Indigenous Peoples issues in the project area; and Indigenous Peoples organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the affected Indigenous Peoples more effectively.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected Indigenous Peoples communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to Indigenous Peoples and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.
- **Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation**

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the IPP. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected Indigenous Peoples in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.
- **Institutional Arrangement**

This section describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the IPP. It also describes the process of including relevant local organizations and NGOs in carrying out the measures of the IPP.
- **Budget and Financing**

This section provides an itemized budget for all activities described in the IPP.

Annex 15 SECURITY ASSESSMENT ACROSS PROGRAMME COUNTRIES

a) Introduction

This Annex contains an overview of the most recent security status, and the extent to which it might pose a threat to Programme implementation. The countries are assessed on:

- Civil injuries and deaths due to violence
- The level of terrorist organisation establishment
- The level of ethnic violence and its distribution within the country
- The displacement figures of civilians within each country as a result of violence or bigotry.

Most information presented is adopted from the following key sources:

- The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
- The Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC)
- The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

The most relevant sources used in this assessment are given in footnotes.

b) Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is a notorious "hot spot" for criminal activity, the country is ranked the seventh most neglected crises in the world according to NRC's Neglected Crises List 2020. The report goes further on to say that Burkina Faso was the world's fastest growing humanitarian crisis, with escalating violence doubling the number of people displaced in 2020, now exceeding 1.4 million.

There has been a rapid increase in the number of terrorist led attacks since 2019, this is largely due to the establishment of Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM) and ISIS-GS in Burkina Faso. Members of the two military operations have led IED attacks, raids on security and military outposts and ignited intercommunal conflict leading to the displacement of local populations in northern, eastern and south-western areas of Burkina Faso⁴⁶.

Armed group attacks are prevalent throughout Burkina Faso and caused 450,000 people to abandon their homes and seek refuge. 184 attacks against civilians were recorded in 2020⁴⁷. A total of 469 violent events claimed 1,791 lives since January 2021 (ALCED)⁴⁸. There were 823 civilians among the casualties, representing 46 % of the total casualties. 16 schools were burnt on July 27th 2021 in eastern Burkina Faso.

The below represents an incident report of attacks on civilians as a result of terrorism in 2019:

- December 24, 2019, an attack in Arbinda killed at least 35 civilians, mostly women previously displaced by the violence.
- Attacks on Rofénèga, Nagraogo, and Silgadji villages between January 17 and 25 left over 90 civilians dead.
- On February 1, at least 20 civilians, including a nurse, were killed in Lamdamol village.
- February 16 an attack on a church in Pansi village killed over 20 civilians.
- 6 November - Individuals affiliated with terrorist groups conducted the largest-ever attack on a civilian population by killing at least 39 people and wounding another 60 in an attack on a convoy carrying employees, suppliers, and contractors of a Canadian mining company.
- ISIS claimed a December 24 attack in which assailants killed 7 security forces personnel and 35 civilians, predominantly women, in the largest attack against both civilians and security forces known to date during

⁴⁶ <https://www.state.gov/reports/country-reports-on-terrorism-2019/burkina-faso/>

⁴⁷ <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2021/country-chapters/burkina-faso>

⁴⁸ <https://acleddata.com/tag/burkina-faso/>

Burkina Faso's fight against terrorist organizations.

- In May 2021, JNIM militants also killed nearly thirty villagers, including VDP, in the village of Kodyel,
- 5 June 2021 - A massacre in the town of Solhan that killed around 160 people. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. JNIM has denied responsibility and condemned the attack. However, circumstantial evidence and reports point to local groups linked to JNIM, although the mass killing resembles recent ISGS mass atrocities and the group's behaviour in general.

The Volunteer for the Defence of Homeland (VDP) Programme created on the back of existing self-defence groups in Burkina Faso such as the Koglweogo and Dozo. Upon creation, Burkinabé president Roch Kaboré emphasized that the VDP were to be an inclusive force for each 'region, ethnicity, political opinion and religious denomination'. The high number of VDP fatalities suggests that volunteers have replaced the army on the front lines. As of June 11th, 66 VDP militiamen have been killed, including members of preexisting Koglweogo and Dozo self-defense groups in 2021 so far. In the southwestern parts of Burkina Faso, the jihadists have become more aggressive toward the local population, as they seek to consolidate their sanctuary and expand in the north of Ivory Coast⁴⁹.

As evidenced by the examples of violence described above, there is a possibility that violence against civilians, or fear of such violence, may impact IGREENFIN activities, particularly in the impacted regions of Burkina Faso.

c) Côte d'Ivoire

The Côte d'Ivoire security status is, for the most part, stable. Risks associated with the countries in close proximity to Burkina Faso have led to an ongoing and increased terrorist threat in the northern region of the country. These risks have mostly been reported to target military figures and facilities.

According to the Human Rights Watch, armed robbery is an acute problem relatively restricted to northern Côte d'Ivoire, for example violent attacks on civilian busses and private vehicles in villages. Attacks on civilians in northern regions occur daily by men in groups of two to 15 carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles, pistols and rocket propelled grenades⁵⁰. A 2019 analysis found that the jihadi militant threat in the border region between Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire had re-emerged after a long hibernation between 2015 and 2018⁵¹.

Based on this assessment, there is a probability of IGREENFIN activities being interrupted due to security concerns, particularly in the northern parts of Côte d'Ivoire.

d) Ghana

Ghana has numerous chieftaincy disputes every year that generally involve competition over limited resources. Some of these disputes have prompted episodes of localized violence in the northern half of the country. The Northern Region has particularly experienced repeated ethnic conflicts. Of the more than 100 chieftaincy and ethnic disputes across the country, the Northern Region alone accounts for 70 %⁵².

⁴⁹ <https://acleddata.com/2020/08/24/in-light-of-the-kafolo-attack-the-jihadi-militant-threat-in-the-burkina-faso-and-ivory-coast-borderlands/>

⁵⁰ Côte d'Ivoire COI Compilation August 2017 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Regional Representation for West Africa - RSD Unit UNHCR Côte d'Ivoire

⁵¹ <https://acleddata.com/2020/08/24/in-light-of-the-kafolo-attack-the-jihadi-militant-threat-in-the-burkina-faso-and-ivory-coast-borderlands/>

⁵² <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1068&context=jacaps> Debrah, Emmanuel; Alidu, Seidu; and Owusu-Mensah, Isaac (2016) "The Cost of Inter-Ethnic Conflicts in Ghana's Northern Region: The Case of the Nawuri-Gonja Conflicts," Journal of African Conflicts and Peace Studies: Vol. 3: Iss. 1

It is estimated that 2,300 new displacements linked to inter-communal clashes accrued in Ghana in 2019. Sixty-five homes were burned in the Fulani settlement of Bagurugu in the Northern region in August 2019. This led to the displacement of approximately 200 people⁵³.

Violent crime including armed robbery is rising across the country in occurrence. Its capital Accra as deemed a critical-threat location for crime, including expatriate residential areas⁵⁴. Nationwide, violent crimes account for 500 civilian deaths per year. The threat of unrest caused by terrorist activity has been deemed a "low-threat" level as no formal terrorist groups have been said to have established themselves in Ghana.

Based on this assessment, there is a probability of IGREENFIN activities being interrupted due to security concerns, particularly in the northern regions of Ghana.

e) **Mali**

A significant driver of insecurity in central Mali is the increased inter-ethnic conflict that was documented in the Human Rights Watch reported. It indicated that there were more than 1,000 civilian deaths in the Mopti region in 2019⁵⁵.

Bamako is considered a critical-threat location for terrorism, as terrorist attacks have increased in quantity and deadliness in 2019, and continued to target civilians. According to ACLED, there were 356 terrorist attacks in Mali in 2019, resulting in 922 deaths of security personal and civilians. Attacks include armed and bomb attacks as well as the use of mines.

In terms of ethnic violence, there are high accounts of ethnic violence in central Mali, particularly in the Mopti region. Ongoing tensions involving ethnic Fulani and Dogon groups have led to several village raids and retaliatory raids.

In 2020, Malian state forces killed more civilians than jihadist militant groups and committed more human rights abuses, as shown by ACLED and United Nations data, respectively. An estimated sixty people were killed in fighting that was concentrated in the communes of Femaye, Derary, and Soye in April 2021.

The total number of internally displaced people in Mali has increased from 208,000 to 326,000 between 2019 and 2020. This is a result of worsening violence in the central and northern regions of Ségou, Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao and Ménaka. 70% of Internal Displaced People have been displaced as a result of intercommunal clashes, while the remaining 30 % have been displaced by attacks perpetrated by the army or armed militias⁵⁶.

Based on this assessment, there is a probability of IGREENFIN activities being interrupted due to security concerns, particularly in the central regions of Mali.

⁵³ <https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/GRID%202020%20%E2%80%93%20Conflict%20Figure%20Analysis%20%E2%80%93%20GHANA.pdf>

⁵⁴ <https://www.osac.gov/Country/Ghana/Content/Detail/Report/20f92605-d636-44e3-9aff-18a2cd8d03f2>

⁵⁵ <https://www.osac.gov/Country/Mali/Content/Detail/Report/5d1d76ba-4740-434d-871c-18303f8afe10>

⁵⁶

<https://www.internaldisplacement.org/countries/mali#:~:text=The%20total%20number%20of%20internally,%2C%20Tombouctou%2C%20Gao%20and%20M%C3%A9naka.>

f) Senegal

Senegal is deemed a medium-threat location for terrorism activities, although no such events have occurred the designation is largely due to the threat posed by Senegal's porous borders and surrounding terrorist groups such as those found in Mali⁵⁷.

The only notable ethnic conflict found in Senegal is the Casamance conflict, which is a low-level conflict between the Government of Senegal and the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance in the South of the country. However, after decades of open violence, the conflict has recently been relatively calm, with the exception of sporadic acts of violence. The total number of people living in internal displacement as a result of conflict or violence as of end of 2020 is 8,400 people⁵⁸.

Based on this assessment, there is a low probability of IGREENFIN activities being interrupted due to security concerns in Senegal.

⁵⁷ <https://www.osac.gov/Country/Senegal/Content/Detail/Report/fe523cc2-616c-4daa-a5dc-18638e098fa4>

⁵⁸ <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/senegal>

Annex 16 AGROCHEMICAL MANAGEMENT OUTLINE

a) Introduction

Agrochemicals, most prominently fertilisers and pesticides, are applied by agriculturalists to increase the potential maximum yields of their cultivated crops. Pesticides are applied to control the number and activity of crop pests, most typically by exposing them to toxic substances designed to kill them. Fertilisers, on the other hand, mainly consist of essential plant nutrients to improve the nutrient availability to crops sufficient to meet the crop demands, to maximise the potential yields of the cultivated crops.

However, excessive use of agrochemicals may lead to contamination of water bodies, soils and other natural resources. Since pesticides are designed to kill the targeted organisms, they are often highly toxic to a wide range of animals, including domesticated animals and humans. Although the doses to which animals are typically exposed from agricultural activity are generally not sufficient to kill them, they can nonetheless cause harm and diverse adverse impacts. Via bioaccumulation and bioconcentration, they may enter animal and human food chains, so that exposure to the applied chemicals and their derivatives may exceed levels considered safe. In animals, the consumption of feed and biomass contaminated with agrochemicals may also impact their health, growth and behaviour, while also impacting the quality of their products. Exposure of pastoralists' herds to unsafe water or feed sources due to agrochemical application by farmers or farmer groups may also lead to increased social conflict between these groups. Furthermore, pesticides typically do not only kill the targeted organisms, but also kill beneficial microorganisms, which has impacts to the health of agroecosystems or adjacent aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

Excessive use of fertilisers can also have harmful effects on ecosystems. High nutrient input into water bodies, particularly surface water bodies, often leads to an increase in algae bloom and multiplication and a rapid increase in the total quantities of algae. As individual algae die, they sink to the bottom of the water body, where their decomposition uses up the dissolved oxygen. As a result, large areas of the deeper layers of the water body remain without any oxygen, which suffocates fish and other marine organisms. Furthermore, certain algae release toxic substances into the water during their bloom or decomposition. As a result, ecosystems, including adjacent terrestrial ecosystems, can become unstable, and the water is often not fit for use by other water users, thus impacting surrounding communities.

Another impact of excessive use of fertiliser is that the increased plant growth provoked by the high availability of nutrients causes the depletion of other nutrient pools in the soil. However, fertilisers typically only contain the most important nutrients, most prominently Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K). As a result, less important nutrient pools are also depleted, and the overall health and fertility of the soil decreases. This reduces the activity of beneficial soil organisms, the resistance against water and wind erosion, and other soil degradation effects over the long term. Thus, fertiliser application can reduce the fertility of soils and oblige the farmer to keep applying increasingly large amounts of fertiliser to compensate for the loss of soil fertility.

The impacts outlined above clearly show the importance of controlling the application of agrochemicals. Since the Programme promotes the accessibility and application of agrochemicals to beneficiary groups, it needs to also ensure adequate training in correct application of the promoted agrochemicals to safeguard peaceful coexistence between resource users and to protect the health and productivity of natural resources. The next Section contains some of the principles that should be addressed during the training provided to beneficiary groups.

b) Training outline

The trainings provided to beneficiary groups interested in applying agrochemicals should address at least the following aspects:

- Pesticides
 - Mechanism and rationale
 - Dangers

- Choice of pesticide
- Choice of application timing and quantity
 - Preventive application
 - Reactive application
- Choice of application equipment and procedure
- Precautions and PPE
- Storage, transport and handling
- Disposal
- Treatment in case of exposure or ingestion
- Integrated Pest Management⁵⁹
- Fertiliser:
 - Mechanism and rationale
 - Dangers
 - Choice of fertiliser
 - Based on the choice of crops
 - Based on soil analysis
 - Based on crop observation
 - Choice of application timing and quantity
 - Choice of application equipment and procedure
 - Precautions and PPE
 - Storage, transport and handling
 - Disposal
 - Treatment in case dangerous exposure or ingestion
 - Alternatives:
 - Compost application
 - Mulching
 - Polyculture and crop ration
 - Fallow or improved fallow⁶⁰.

The trainings should be prepared and delivered by competent trainers, under consideration of the audience's availability, previous knowledge, linguistic skills, cultural and learning habits and others. At least one full day each should be counted for the training on pesticides and on fertilisers. This means that at least two days should be counted for the training for each beneficiary group, if they intend to apply both pesticides and fertilisers in their agricultural practices. Collaboration with beneficiary groups should include appropriate checks on the efficacy of the promoted practices and evaluate the need for further training, if applicable.

⁵⁹ Integrated Pest Management is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests and their damage to agricultural production through a combination of techniques such as biological control, modification of cultivation practices, habitat manipulation, physical or mechanical control and use of resistant varieties, with chemical pesticides and other controls used as a last resort. It should be promoted to indicate alternatives to the large-scale application of chemical or other pesticides.

⁶⁰ Fallow described leaving the soil uncultivated for at least one vegetative cycle to allow for it to naturally regenerate. Improved fallow describes producing leguminous plants to improve nitrogen fixation in between crop cultivation cycles and ploughing the crop into the soil to increase its content in organic matter and nutrients, most importantly nitrogen

Annex 17 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT OUTLINE

a) Introduction

Since the Programme activities include the promotion of RET utilisation, it will lead to an increase in waste products related to RETs. This includes the used technologies themselves, most prominently solar panels, as well as required equipment, such as converters and batteries. All of these pieces of equipment are considered hazardous waste, so their adequate management must be ensured and considered in the Programme.

Solar panels contain heavy metals such as lead (Pb) or cadmium (Cd) as well as other toxic substances such as arsenic (As). If adequate disposal is not ensured, these substances can accumulate in natural resources such as soils or water bodies and cause significant disruptions to ecosystems. The recycling of solar panels is made even more problematic due to the very fine distribution of the metals in a silicon layer, which makes recovery and recycling of the components very challenging. If solar panels of good quality are used and they are well maintained during operations, their lifetime is expected to be around 20 to 25 years. That means that the bulk of hazardous waste from decommissioned solar panels is expected to require disposal only during the 2040s, but some solar panels will require handling or disposal due to breakage, accidents and other reasons.

The quantities of solar panels required throughout the Programme period cannot be accurately estimated at this point. Modern solar panels have a electricity generation capacity of up to 250 mW, at a surface of 1.65 m², hence approximately 150 mW per square meter. Dividing the average electricity demands of the appliances to be utilised yields the approximately required surface in solar panels. The exact determination of required battery storage capacity needs to be conducted by a qualified expert.

Inadequate disposal of batteries, which are an important element of solar panels to buffer for moments of low electricity generation, also poses a major threat to environmental resources. There are diverse types of batteries which can be used, such as lead-acid batteries or lithium-ion batteries. Inadequate disposal of these batteries, particularly of the former type, releases large quantities of highly toxic substances and strong acids into the environment, which can have catastrophic consequences for natural resources and ecosystem health. Due to the large battery capacities needed to aliment irrigation systems and other applications in the Programme, the disposal of batteries also needs to be addressed, to avoid negative impacts from the Programme. The lifetime of batteries used in the Programme is expected to be between five and ten years, so the correct disposal of batteries will generally become an important issue earlier than the disposal of solar panels.

The required quantities of battery storage capacity depend on the usage characteristics of the electrical appliances. If their utilisation is required only during daytime hours, and the utilisation during cloudy or rainy periods is less important, such as for solar irrigation systems for example, installation of relatively small storage capacities is sufficient. For appliances which require regular energy inputs throughout the day, such as industrial driers or cold rooms, larger battery capacities are required. The exact determination of required battery storage capacity needs to be conducted by a qualified expert.

b) Hazardous Waste Management Plan Outline

When the nature, scale and geographic distribution of Programme activities relating to the promotion and application of RETs during the Programme implementation are better defined, the Programme will need to develop a Hazardous Waste Management Plan to address safe and adequate handling, transport and disposal procedures of all hazardous waste generated by the Programme. An example outline template for the Hazardous Waste Management Plan is presented below, although the final outline of the Plan may of course differ from or exceed the outline presented below:

- Overview
 - o Objectives
 - o Definitions

- Presentation of types and quantities of waste
- Scope and application
- Limitations
- Roles and Responsibilities
 - Programme
 - Beneficiary groups
 - Service providers and contractors
 - Sellers
 - Governmental actors
 - Third parties
- Hazardous Waste Management
 - General Principles
 - Principles and Procedures specific to specific waste types
 - Heavy metals
 - Acids
 - E-Waste
 - Others
- Environmental sampling
- Documentation
 - Monitoring
 - Principles
 - Monitoring template
 - Reporting
 - Beneficiary groups
 - Programme
 - Auditing
- Annex 1: Reference Framework
 - Legal
 - Burkina Faso
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Ghana
 - Mali
 - Senegal
 - Specific
 - WB EHS Guidelines
 - Other
- Annex 2: Minimum requirements for treatment and final disposal facilities.

Annex 18 RESETTLEMENT OUTLINE

a) Overview

In line with the Exclusion List (see Annex 8), the Programme cannot finance activities which lead to the physical displacement of at least 20 people, nor activities which lead to significant adverse impacts to local communities, including disadvantaged, vulnerable or indigenous groups. Resettlement is further guided by the GCF Environmental and Social Policy, the respective national legislation, and international frameworks on compensation and resettlement (most importantly IFC PS 5). The resettlement outline integrate land acquisition procedures which will anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected . Within the limits defined by these safeguards, Programme activities may require population resettlement to make way for agricultural production sites or agricultural produce processing and packaging facilities. In such cases, an adequate Resettlement Action Plan will need to be developed, to govern the resettlement activities associated with the Programme.

As Programme activities are not yet clearly defined at the point of development of the present ESMF, a concrete Resettlement Action Plan cannot be defined at this point. However, during Programme implementation, a Resettlement Policy Framework will be developed, taking into consideration the legal requirements in each of the Programme countries and aligned with the other frameworks and safeguards on compensation and resettlement in place, as outlined above. The Resettlement Policy Framework will include provisions for the development and implementation of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans taking into account land issues .

b) Resettlement Policy Framework Outline

A proposed outline of the Resettlement Policy Framework is presented below:

- Overview
 - o Objectives and Principles
 - o Definitions
 - o Estimation of scope of required resettlement
- Reference Framework
 - o GCF policies
 - o IFAD policies
 - o National legislation
 - o International frameworks
- Roles and Responsibilities
 - o Programme
 - o Governmental actors
 - National
 - Local
 - o Informal and traditional authorities
 - o Affected households
 - o Mediators and consultants
- Eligibility and Entitlement Assessment
 - o Principles
 - o Processes

- Grievances and complaints mechanisms
- Stakeholder Consultations
 - o Principles
 - o Information disclosure
 - o Cultural sensitivity
 - o Timeline
 - o Participation in resettlement planning
- Resettlement Action Plan
 - o Preparation
 - o Participation and approval
 - o Budget
- Livelihoods Restoration Principles
- Documentation
 - o Stakeholder Consultations
 - o Monitoring and Evaluation
- Annex 1: Outline of Resettlement Action Plan
- Annex 2: Valuation Methods for physical and intangible losses

Annex 19 INTEGRATED PEST AND PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN OUTLINE

a) Overview

In line with the Exclusion List (see Annex 8) and the programme categorization B, the Programme cannot finance activities which lead to the use of pesticide and agro chemicals with negative social and environmental impacts. Nevertheless and to mitigate any potential impacts, and integrated pest and pesticide management plan will be developed prior to the implementation of the first activities. The IPPM will include :

1. Policy, legal and institutional framework for management of Pest and Pesticides in the targeted countries
2. Current management of Pests and Pesticides and their impacts
3. Integrated Pest and Pesticide Management Approach
4. Action Plan for the Integrated management of Pests and Pesticides
5. Monitoring of the IPPM
6. List of registered Pesticides