United Nations Development Programme

Government of Burkina Faso

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project title: Promotion of index-based weather insurance for small holder farmers in Burkina Faso		
Country: Burkina Faso	**Implementing Partner:** Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, Permanent Secretariat for the National Advisory on Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD)	**Management Arrangements :** National Implementation Modalities (NIM)
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: *Outcome 2: By the end of 2020, populations, in particular young people and women in intervention areas (urban/rural), increase their income, adopt sustainable production and consumption patterns and improve their food security.*		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output/IRRF (2018-2021): **Result 1** 1.3.1 National capacities and evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable gender-sensitive and risk-informed development investments, including for crisis response and post-crisis recovery this **Outcome 3** 3.3.1. Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of risk-informed and gender-responsive prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural disasters and pandemics and to promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies **UNDP CPD (2018-2022):** Outcome 2: By the end of 2020, populations, in particular young people and women in intervention areas (urban/rural), increase their income, adopt production methods and sustainable consumption and improve their food security. **Output 2.4:** Agro-sylvo-pastoral farmers in the Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun, Center-North, Center-Sud and Center-Ouest have knowledge, climatic and agroecological data, tools and increased and sustainable production and consumption technologies.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	**UNDP Gender Marker:** 2	

Atlas Project ID (formerly Award ID): 00090367	**Atlas Output ID (formerly Project ID):** 00096168
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5595	**GEF ID number:** 8032
Planned start date: October 2020	**Planned end date:** September 2025
PAC meeting date: 1st September 2020	

Brief project description:

Burkina Faso is a landlocked West African country with a population of ~20,107,509 people[1]. It is one of the 10 least developed countries in the world, with a Human Development Index score of 0.4 and ~47 percent of the population living under the poverty threshold, especially in rural areas[2]. Over 80 percent of the population is engaged in agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, accounting for about 31.9% percent of the national GDP[3]. The majority of the rural population relies on small-scale, subsistence farming as their key source for sustenance and income. It is mostly rain-fed and therefore highly dependent on rain patterns. In recent years, Burkina Faso has increasingly experienced the adverse impacts of climate change in the agriculture sector, in particular due to variations in rainfalls, which become more erratic with shorter or late rainy seasons and increased frequency of extreme events, including floods and droughts. These events, exacerbated by overgrazing, soil degradation and deforestation, are placing serious stress on rural households practicing rain-fed agriculture. The adaptation strategies adopted by rural populations, which consist mainly of selling of assets, are making them more vulnerable, and risk management tools, such as insurance schemes, improved crops, water catchments, additional wells, are scarce for small-holder farmers.

In this context, the objective of this project is to strengthen small farmers' resilience, inclusive of the most vulnerable such as women and youth, to the adverse impacts of climate change by giving them options to benefit from an index-based weather insurance (IBWI) for their crops as part of a "resilience package" bundled together with access to credit and agricultural inputs that will reinforce their resilience. The project will take place in three Municipalities in two Provinces: Dori in Séno (Sahel) and Safané and Tchériba in Mouhoun (Boucle du Mouhoun) and target to insure 20 000 households.

To achieve this objective, the proposed project is structured around three components:

Component 1: Enabling environment. *Expected outcome 1: Enabling conditions for advancing an index-based weather insurance (IBWI) system in Burkina Faso are developed.* This includes documenting and assessing and reinforcing the capacities of all actors contributing to the ecosystem of agriculture IBWI as well as assessing the institutional framework in Burkina Faso in light of how the CIMA (*Conférence Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurances*) code, which regulates IBWII in fifteen West African countries, is implemented elsewhere in order to identify potential reforms to enhance the enabling environment. This regulatory assessment and gap analysis will identify what is needed to implement the envisaged insurance scheme and find ways to swiftly overcome any regulatory / supervisory barriers.

Component 2: Index based weather insurance. *Expected outcome 2: Index-based Weather Insurance programme piloted for small scale producers to minimize vulnerability to climate risks.* Including the most vulnerable, such as women, is a guiding principle for the design and implementation of this component and is why a selective premium subsidy mechanism is suggested. The project will determine the best modalities for these subsidies to benefit farmers, with a plan in place to reach them (e.g. through awareness and educational

[1] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2119.html#uv

[2] WFP, Analyse Globale de la Vulnérabilité, de la Sécurité Alimentaire et de la Nutrition (AGVSAN 2014).

[3] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2012.html#uv

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Table of Contents 5
II. Development Challenge 7
III. Strategy 9
IV. Results and Partnerships 14
V. Project Management 25
VI. Project Results Framework 29
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan 33
VIII. Governance and Management Arrangements 36
IX. Financial Planning and Management 41
X. Total Budget and Work Plan 44
XI. Legal Context 55
XII. Risk Management 55
XIII. Mandatory Annexes 59
Annex A: Multi Year Work Plan 60
Annex B: GEF Tracking Tool at baseline (separate document) 62
Annex C: Overview of Technical Consultancies 63
Annex D: Terms of Reference 70
Annex E: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure ..... **Erreur ! Signet non défini.**
Annex F: Stakeholder Engagement Plan 89
Annex G: Gender Analysis and Action Plan 93
Annex H: UNDP Risk Log 99
Annex I: LoA for DPC 105
Annex J: Letters of cofinancing (separate document) 110

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANAM	Agence Nationale de la Météorologie du Burkina Faso
APSAB	Association professionnelle des sociétés d'assurances du Burkina
AYII	Area-Yield Index Insurance
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
CBA	Community-based Adaptation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CO	Country Office
CPF	Conféderation Paysanne du Faso
CIMA	Conférence Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurances
CPDN	Contribution Provisoire Déterminée au niveau National (=INDC)
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DGPER	Direction Générale de la Promotion de l'Économie Rurale (Ministry of Agriculture)
FSP	Full Sized Project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
IBWI	Index based Weather Insurance
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (=CPDN)
MAMDA	Mutuelle Agricole Marocaine D'Assurances
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Action Plan for Adaptation (=PANA)
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PANA	Plan d'Action National pour l'Adaptation au changement climatique
IG	Inclusive Guarantee
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PMC	Project Management Cost
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNDES	Plan National de Développement Economique et Social
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
SP/CNDD	Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance
WII	Weather Index Insurance

programmes with the help of digital technology). A graduation system in the establishment of subsidies to integrate farmers into the formal circuit with a realistic and affordable option of insurance premiums. This insurance will be part of a "resilience package", as it will be bundled together with complementary measures such as access to credit and training in resilient agriculture practices, reinforcing the targeted population's resilience and contributing to increasing their revenues.

Component 3: Knowledge sharing. *Expected Outcome 3: Lessons learned from the IBWI experience are documented and disseminated.* This last component is especially important as the proposed project is planned to roll out as a small scale project in the project targeted area, to pave the way for wider IBWI for agriculture led by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The design of this project integrates lessons learnt from previous IBWI projects in Burkina Faso and elsewhere, inter alia:

- Elaborating an index that is relevant and understandable by using data collected by the meteorological network on land instead of satellite data;
- Using insurance as a catalyst for further resilience building, by being part of a "resilience package" bundled together with access to credit and other complementary measures aiming at reinforcing the target population's resilience and revenues
- Involving both the public and the private sector;
- Putting a strong focus on capacity building, including using innovative training methodologies such as role play, digital information media, in order to put beneficiaries (e.g. government, farmers, insurance providers) in "real life situations" enabling them to grasp the abstract concept of insurance and make it concrete;

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund *or LDCF or SCCF*	**US $ 4,466,175**
UNDP TRAC resources	**US $ 500,000**
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**US $ 4,966,175**
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING	
Ministry of Agriculture & Hydro-Agricultural Developments (Project entitled « Mécanisme d'assurance agricole indicielle au Burkina Faso »)	**US $ 24,000,000**
Contribution of the Burkinabe State	**US $ 496,617**
(2) Total co-financing	**US $ 24,496 617**
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1) + (2)	**US $ 29 462 792**

APPROVED BY (SIGNATURES)	
Government	UNDP
Name in capitals:	Name in capitals:
Lassane KABORE Minister of Economy, Finance and Development	**Mathieu CIOWELA** Resident Representative
Date: 23 NOV 2020	Date: 25/11/2020

Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones:

Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement
First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC
Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Importance of agriculture in Burkina Faso and impact of climate change on the sector

Burkina Faso is a landlocked West African country with a population of 20,107,509 people. It is one of the 10 least developed countries in the world, with a Human Development Index score of 0,4 and ~47% of the population living under the poverty threshold, especially in rural areas[4][5]. Burkina Faso's economy has grown at an average rate of 5% per year these last 10 years thanks to the good performance of its export industries, mainly mining and cotton, but remains vulnerable to exogenous shocks.

Over 80% of the population is engaged in agro-sylvo-pastoral activities, accounting for about 40% of the national GDP (*FAO, 2014*). The majority of the rural population relies on small-scale, subsistence farming as their key source for sustenance and income. It is mostly rain fed and therefore highly dependent on rain patterns.

Burkina Faso can be divided into three climatic zones:

- The Sahel in the North, which represents about 25% of the territory, with average annual precipitations between 300 and 600 mm (rainy season lasts about 2 months/year);
- The Sahel-Sudanian region, south of Sahel, which represents about 50% of the territory, with average annual precipitations between 600 and 900 mm 300 et 600mm (rainy season lasts 3 to 4 months/year);
- The Sudanian zone in the South Wes which represents about 25% of the territory, with average annual precipitations between 900 and 1200 mm (rainy season lasts 4 to 6 months/year).

In recent years, **Burkina Faso has increasingly experienced the adverse impacts of climate change in the agriculture sector, in particular due to variations in rainfalls,** which become more erratic with shorter or late rainy seasons and increased frequency of extreme events, including floods and droughts. This is placing serious stress on rural households practicing rain-fed agriculture, especially the women-headed one which are the most vulnerable, as it affects their livelihood, income, food security and generally worsen their poverty. These issues were confirmed by the field work carried out during the project preparation phase for targeted populations[6].

The **adaptation strategies adopted by these populations are not sustainable** as they consist mainly of selling their assets, which **increases their vulnerability to future shocks**. Another way of coping with climate change's adverse impacts is **migration** of people and cattle to more promising areas – or out-migration of men seeking employment, leaving some women, children and the elderly destitute. Finally, climate related shocks may push local communities to resort to activities that **deplete ecosystems** (e.g. firewood collection, logging, groundwater extraction), which are a key natural asset for them, in order to fulfil short-term needs, again increasing their long-term vulnerability. **Risk management instruments, such as insurance, are rare in the target regions.** However, thanks to several projects co-financing the proposed project, such as the FAO and AGRIFINANCE projects mentioned below, adaptive practices are adopted among agro-silvo-pastoral communities, but due to increasing rainfall variability, the communities still experience seasonal losses to their produce, and reduction in incomes.

National Policies on climate change

Burkina Faso is aware of the challenge climate change represents for its development and has developed several policies aiming to address issues related to climate change:

[4] WFP, Analyse Globale de la Vulnérabilité, de la Sécurité Alimentaire et de la Nutrition (AGVSAN),

[5]

- The **2025 Foresight framework of Burkina** upon which the Government crafted the **National Economic and Social Development Plan** (*Plan National de Développement Economique et Social* - PNDES), a five-year plan (2016-2020) meant to sustainably advance the social and economic conditions of the populations, especially, the most vulnerable ones. The PNDES identifies climate change as an important risk for the Burkinabe economy and the country's development. As a result, one of its strategic objectives of axis 3 is to contribute to the strengthening of Burkina Faso's adaptation capacities[7], among other things by reinforcing capacities for the relevant actors and increasing the number of sectoral and strategic policies that integrate climate change. The project will help ensure food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture (SDG 2) and also take urgent action to combat climate change and its consequences (SDG 13).
- The **Sustainable Development Goals**, in the context of which the Government of Burkina Faso took specific steps towards addressing climate change issues in sustainable ways, by adopting the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2015-2025)** which provides integrated actions meant to enhance the development of relevant areas such as agriculture, livestock, water, forestry and the biodiversity. Burkina Faso had paved the way for its NAP by developing and adopting a **National Adaptation to climate change Action Plan** (NAPA, PANA in French) in 2007.
- Burkina Faso has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, CCNUCC in French) in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has adopted national legislation to implement these protocols. In its **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)**[8], Burkina Faso highlights agriculture as a priority for adaptation as the adverse impacts of climate change are already being felt while the sector is of crucial importance for a majority of its population both for their subsistence and income generation. The actions suggested in the INDC to improve resilience, such as supporting more resilient agricultural practices for example by using drought resistant seeds, will contribute to the success of the proposed project.

Specific barriers to climate change adaptation in Burkina Faso

In this context, several barriers prevent Burkina Faso from achieving an optimum adaptation to climate change:

(a) **Insufficient integration of climate risks into the agriculture sector at the national and sub-national development planning.** Burkina Faso requires, among other things, the appropriate policy incentives and signals to drive both planned and autonomous adaptation. At present, the public administration system does not have the sufficient technical capacities to identify climate risks and adaptation options as development planning take place. There are few mechanisms in place for technical officers in key line Ministries such as agriculture, planning and finance/economy to integrate climate vulnerability information into specific development plans or budgets. Development planning priorities identified through the current dialogue process, remain exclusively based on business-as-usual without taking into considerations additional risks imposed by climate change.

(b) **Limited availability and use of data and information on climate risks and adaptation.** Risk management requires information with respect to the primary risks involved. Decentralized financial systems, insurance providers, policy makers, planners, and farmers require more reliable seasonal and short-term early warning information to assess risk and the potential returns from their investments and improve decision making processes linked to climate change adaptation. With respect to potential climate vulnerability reducing responses, there are examples of environmental risk reduction interventions (such as index based weather insurance), but they have limitations that make it difficult to provide demonstrable evidence of the benefits of these initiatives for improving climate resilience.

(c) **Technical capacity constraints for climate-resilient insurance and alternative risk-transfer instruments to provide climate risk safety nets for the most vulnerable.** The design standards and products employed by insurance companies and rural financial service providers for supplying marketable insurance products to rural smallholder farmers currently do not take into account changes in timing and intensity of rainfall, and extreme events such as floods and droughts. Their technical knowledge in designing weather index-based insurance products is limited.

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[7] « EA 3.5.2 : les capacités d'atténuation et d'adaptation aux effets néfastes du changement climatique sont renforcées dans une optique de transition vers l'économie verte » PNDES, p. 49.

[8] http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Burkina%20Faso%20First/INDC%20BURKINA%20FASO%202 80915.pdf

(d) **High initial risks and investment costs in research and development for private insurers.** As with other innovative financial products, IBWI needs appropriate testing before it can be marketed on a large scale. Such insurers are often wary of financing these start-up costs themselves, as they may be difficult to recoup, and competitors can more easily replicate such products if they prove profitable. Because of this 'first mover' problem, when a market based solution is lacking, in most cases IBWI pilot programmes have been initiated with government support, or helped by organizations with a social mission, including bilateral and multilateral institutions, NGOs and private foundations.

III. STRATEGY

Index-Based Weather Insurance can address many of the barriers identified above in the agricultural sector and has the potential to greatly improve farmers' ability to adapt to climate change. For this reason, this specific intervention will focus on IBWI and provide de-risking measures to facilitate the research, design, test and pilot of this new type of insurance scheme in Burkina Faso. The intervention will focus on three complementary components:

- **Component 1: Enabling environment.** Expected outcome 1: Enabling conditions for advancing an index-based weather insurance (IBWI) system in Burkina Faso are developed. This includes assessing and reinforcing the capacities of all actors contributing to the ecosystem of IBWI as well as assessing the institutional framework in Burkina Faso in light of how the CIMA (*Conférence Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurances*) insurance code, which regulates agriculture IBWI in twelve West African countries, is implemented elsewhere in order to identify potential reforms or other measures to enhance the enabling environment.
- **Component 2: Index based weather insurance.** Expected outcome 2: Index-based Weather Insurance programme piloted for small scale producers to minimize vulnerability to climate risks. The farmers' exposure to climate-related risks together with their difficulties in accessing credits make them highly vulnerable to climate change. The insurance will be proposed as part of a "resilience package" as it will be provided bundled together with complementary measures such as access to credit and training in resilient agriculture practices, reinforcing the targeted population's resilience and contributing to increasing their revenues. Including the most vulnerable, such as women and youth, is a guiding principle for the design and implementation of this component and is why a selective premium subsidy scheme is suggested. The subventions could also decrease gradually over time until the beneficiaries can pay for the premium themselves and be integrated into the formal circuit of insurance.
- **Component 3: Knowledge sharing.** Expected Outcome 3: Lessons learned from the IBWI experience are documented and disseminated. The institutional changes identified as beneficial for the enabling environment for IBWI for agriculture as part of component one and the support to their implementation will be documented. This last component is especially important as the proposed project is planned to pave the way for a wider IBWI for agriculture led by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The anticipated long-term impact of the project is to strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience, including the most vulnerable such as women headed households and youth, to the adverse impacts of climate change by giving them access to an index-based weather insurance (IBWI) for their crops, and to complementary measures that will reinforce their resilience. In doing so, the project will also contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 13 –Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, as well SDG 12 – Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. It will equally contribute to the UNDAF 2018-2020 outcome 4.2.: By 2020, populations, especially vulnerable groups, in target zones are more resilient to climate and environmental shocks.

The design of this project integrates lessons learnt from previous IBWI projects in Burkina Faso and elsewhere, inter alia:

- Elaborating an index that is relevant and understandable by using data collected by the meteorological network on land instead of satellite data;
- Using insurance as a catalyst for further resilience, by being part of a "resilience package" bundled together with access to credit and other complementary measures aiming at reinforcing the target population's resilience and revenues

- Involving both the public and the private sector;
- Putting a strong focus on capacity building, including using training methodologies, such as role play exercises, and digital tools which allow to contextualize and appropriate the concept in order to put beneficiaries in simulated "real life situations" enabling them to grasp the abstract concept of insurance and make it understandable; and
- Using a selective graduation subsidy scheme to enable vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and poor people to access and benefit from those insurance products, thereby ensuring maximum impact for the expended funds.

Choice of intervention sites

At the PIF stage the project was exclusively targeting the Sahel region, which is a vulnerable zone due to scarce rain. However, discussions with all stakeholders during the launch workshop of the project document formulation mission (November 02, 2017) have led to widening the geographical scope due to the security situation in the region and the innovative aspect of the project. The Sahelian municipality of Gorom-Gorom in the province of Oudalan was therefore maintained at its time. However, the security situation has deteriorated since 2019 and following security constraints, the implementation of the project in the Sahelian municipality of Gorom-Gorom is no longer possible. After the LPAC was held on September 1, 2020, it was agreed with the implementing partner to retain the Municipality of Dori (Province of Séno) in the Sahel region to take into account the security context.

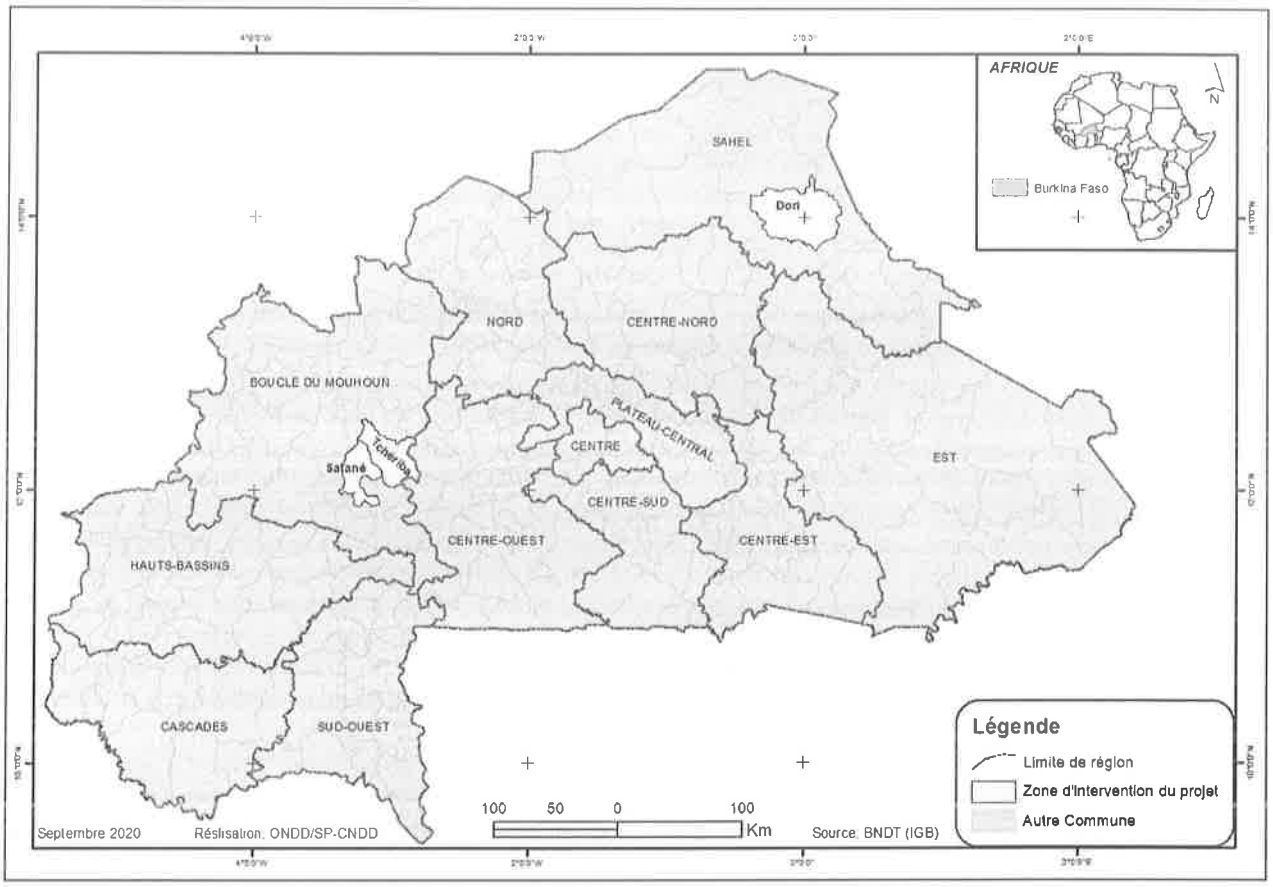
Also, during the launch workshop a second region, the Boucle du Mouhoun, was added because:

- It is an important agricultural zone
- It is located in a different climatic zone, enabling comparisons and knowledge production
- Many UNDP projects are already located in that area allowing for efficiency and effectiveness
- Meteorological data infrastructure is already in place, which will facilitate data access and the involvement of the national meteorological service

Three main criteria have been used to select Municipalities within the Province du Mouhoun:
- Avoid duplication with the MANDA insurance project led by the Ministry of Agriculture
- Vulnerability
- Rainfall gradient

The multi criteria analysis led to selecting the Tchériba and Safané Municipalities in the Boucle du Mouhoun region.

At the end of LPAC, it was agreed with the implementing partner to maintain the Communes of Tchériba and Safané (Province of Mouhoun) in the Boucle du Mouhoun region, in order to respect the spirit of project, based on the choice of specific agro-climatic intervention zones.



Map 1: Municipalities covered by the proposed project

Choice of productions covered by the planned insurance scheme regarding crops, the following criteria are applied:

- Be a main crop (in terms of total cultivated area) to be able to contribute strongly to food security and/or be an important cash crop (except cotton, which is already cover by large scale insurance schemes), to be able to have a strong impact on farmer's revenues and/ or their decision on what to cultivate
- Be cultivated by both men and women in order for both to benefit equally from the project in areas where women participate in production (in areas where women do not participate in agricultural production, in Gorom-Gorom, complementary activities specially targeted at women will be implemented[9]),

The application of these criteria has led to pre-selection of the following crops to insure:

- Millet in Gorom-Gorom
- Sorghum, millet, corn and sesame in Safané and Tchériba

The national consultation workshop held in Ouagadougou on February 8th suggested that we:

- Add Niébé as a potential crop to cover in the zone of Gorom-Gorom
- Remove millet, as it is duplicative of sorghum and cover Niébé instead of sesame

However, even if the Niébé variety "Gorom Locale" is more cultivated by women in Sahel, encouraged by several projects led amongst others by FAO, the amounts cultivated show that the quantities are too little to justify an index-based weather insurance scheme being made available at this stage.

[9] See section IV and Gender Action Plan in Annex G)

Separately, even though sesame is cultivated on a smaller total surface area than Niébé in Mouhoun, it is an important cash crop cultivated by both men and women. It is not only sold as a raw product but also transformed into biscuits and fritters and sold in big markets such as Tchériba market, thereby positively influencing the farmers' revenues.

In this context, these different options (sesame and Niébé in Mouhoun and Niébé in the Sahel // see a package of speculations on the understanding that a farmer is not satisfied with a single speculation), are left open to be decided upon during implementation, according to updated information and the decisions of the project team

Expected national benefits

By demonstrating impact and having a strong focus on capacity building, the proposed project will strongly contribute to Burkina Faso's political long term objective of developing nationwide IBWI for agriculture.

Relevant Ministries will benefit from extensive and targeted capacity building activities. This will enable them to realize their long-term objective of developing nationwide IBWI for agriculture as they currently have political will but weak capacity on the subject. By targeting all relevant Ministries, especially the Ministry in charge of Finance, whose Director of Insurance is in charge of the legal framework regarding insurance in Burkina Faso, the Ministry of Agriculture, which is leading the political effort on IBWI for agriculture, the Ministry of Animal and Halieutic Resources, which is considering IBWI for livestock farming and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which has the overview and capacities regarding climate change adaptation, the project will enable a better common understanding of the issues and solutions. The inclusion of Ministries such as the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family, as well The Ministry of Youth and the Promotion of Youth Entrepreneurship will ensure that the needs of vulnerable groups including women and youth are adequately taken into account in IBWI policy development. The National Meteorological Agency will also benefit from capacity building regarding IBWI for agriculture, as support to develop technological tools in this area and support for its physical network development as needed.

Beyond public actors, the whole ecosystem of insurance (i.e., insurers, distributors, aggregators and beneficiaries) will be reinforced by the project thereby providing a much stronger enabling environment for further development of IBWI for agriculture.

In the same way, the work that the proposed project will carry out regarding indexes and premium subventions will produce important technical knowledge that will be handed over to the national institutions and contribute to their delivery of their objectives.

Expected local benefits

Benefits at the local level are also expected to be strong.

The capacities of local public actors such as Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment's extension agents in the targeted Municipalities will be reinforced in the area of IBWI as well as resilient agricultural practices as necessary. Private actors such as distributors and aggregators, for example decentralized financial systems (Micro Finance Institutions) or farmer organizations, will also be reinforced. Direct beneficiaries will benefit from better understanding of insurance thanks to training methodologies such as role plays and digital tools, in order to put them in simulated real life situations that they can identify with and that will enable them to understand the abstract concept of insurance.

Insurance will allow the farmers to stabilize their revenues, thereby avoiding unsustainable adaptation strategies such as selling their assets which can result in making them destitute when a climate related shock occurs. The complementary measures seek to make insurance a catalyst for resilience by supporting farmers to increase their access to credit and to resilient agricultural practices.

The strong inclusivity of the project will empower vulnerable groups such as women by not only enabling them to access insurance but also targeting them specifically for some of the complementary measures such as support for credit access or training in more resilient agricultural practices.

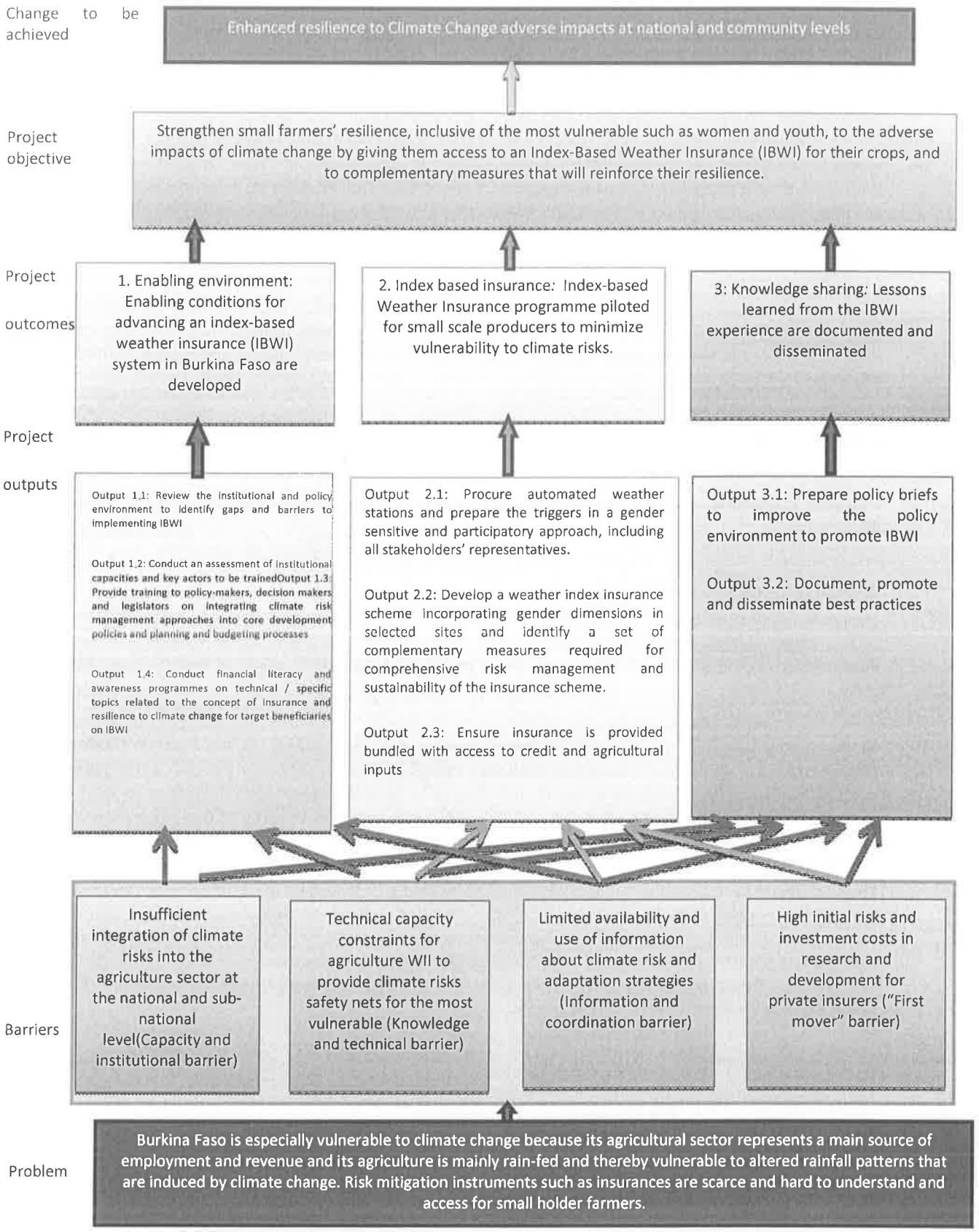


Figure 1: Theory of Change of the Proposed LDCF project

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

4.1 Results

Expected Results:

During the project formulation, wide ranging consultations were held at national, municipal and community levels ensuring strong participation of the target communities in the design of the project. This process allowed the identification of priorities for the targeted communities as well as their cost and relevance, and ensured that the project activities are based on the needs of the key stakeholders, including the most vulnerable. The activities under each outcome described below were designed on the basis of these consultations.

Components, outcomes, outputs and activities were designed in compliance with the GEF additionality criterion: none of the activities would have been needed in the absence of climate change. These activities are additional measures needed to build adaptive capacity, increase resilience to climate change and reduce vulnerability in the country.

Component 1: Enabling environment

Outcome 1: Enabling conditions for advancing an index-based weather insurance (IBWI) system in Burkina Faso are developed

Without LDCF financing (baseline situation):

Insurance requires an ecosystem of actors to function, from public actors setting the institutional framework to private actors such as insurers and distributors without whom there could be no insurance. These actors are interdependent, and all the stakeholders are required for the system to function. In Burkina Faso, this ecosystem exists but it is weak.

At the State level, index insurance regulation is a national implementation of the regional CIMA (*Conférence Interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurances*) insurance code[10]. The CIMA code is a regional treaty covering fifteen West African countries[11], with each country tailoring its national implementation policies to its local context, for example regarding taxation and subvention of index insurance products. In Burkina Faso, the agriculture insurance premiums are submitted to a 12% tax. By contrast, in Senegal, insurance premiums are not only free of tax but also subsidized up to 50%.

The Ministry of Agriculture (co-financing) is currently designing an index insurance scheme for smallholder farmers. However, interviews with the administration have shown that the capacities are very limited when it comes to index insurance and that the Ministry of Agriculture has relied on one individual with sufficient knowledge on the subject. The Ministry of Livestock and the Ministry of Finance have participated in the national consultations to design the proposed project and have shown interest in the project, but both lacked capacity on the subject. The same was true for the Ministry of Environment.

At the sub national levels, consultations with Municipalities and local agriculture extension agents have shown a high level of interest in risk mitigation via index insurance, but have also recognized that awareness raising and support throughout the cycle of insurance are necessary.

[10] http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/cima/CIMA-Code-assurances-2012.pdf

[11] Bénin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, The Comoros (non-ratified), Congo, Equatorial Guinean, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Togo

At the beneficiary level, field visits have shown that farmers in the targeted areas have little knowledge of insurance, and most of this knowledge comes from their direct or indirect experience with the cotton insurance distributed by Inclusive Guarantee (formerly Planet Guarantee). However, the cotton sector is very structured and thereby quite different from the sectors targeted by the proposed project and the index used for the cotton insurance is a yield-based index, not a weather-based index like in the proposed project. In Gorom-Gorom, where cotton is not cultivated, farmers did not know about insurance. None of the women interviewed in either Province had heard of insurance, showing a gender imbalance on the subject, but they found insurance to be interesting when it was explained.

Regarding the private sector, limited actors exist, and they are still gearing up to be able to contribute to index insurance. The main insurers interested in agriculture insurance are Allianz and SONAR. Neither of them has a mandatory legal agreement to sell index insurance products but Allianz operates under a provisional agreement to implement the cotton insurance sold by Inclusive Guarantee and is awaiting its formal legal agreement. SONAR and Allianz have both shown interest in the project.

A national organization of insurers exists in Burkina Faso (*Association professionnelle des sociétés d'assurances du Burkina*), which has 17 members (8 non-life insurers, 8 life insurers and a re-assurer) and has existed for 25 years. It will be a useful actor to involve the insurers in the proposed project.

Micro finance institutions can be involved when insurance is linked to access to credit. They have contributed to the distribution of Inclusive Guarantee's insurance products. However, individual interviews have shown that they did not always have the necessary level of knowledge to properly play their role of intermediary between the insurance company and the beneficiaries as they themselves sometimes lacked technical understanding of the product's details.

Oxfam and the Confedération Paysanne du Faso have been involved in the awareness raising and capacity building activities of former insurance projects and partnerships and have shown interest in contributing to the project with the knowledge they have acquired.

With LDCF financing (with adaptation benefits):

The outputs under outcome 1 include:

- **Output 1.1**: Review the institutional and policy environment to identify gaps and barriers to implementing IBWI
- **Output 1.2:** Conduct an assessment of institutional capacities and key actors to be trained
- **Output 1.3:** Provide training to policymakers, decision makers and legislators on integrating climate risk management approaches into core development policies and planning and budgeting processes
- **Output 1.4:** Conduct financial literacy and awareness programmes on technical/specific topics related to insurance and resilience to climate change for target beneficiaries on IBWI

This project will support creating a conducive enabling environment for the deployment of index-based weather insurance (IBWI) for agriculture, both at the institutional and policy level and at the beneficiary level by building the capacity of all actors. It will contribute to strengthening the whole ecosystem described above: it will assess the capacities of all actors, public and private, national and local and implement the necessary capacity building measures for them to develop and implement IBWI for agriculture. Policies regulating IBWI will be assessed and recommendations for policy changes will be proposed.

A capacity assessment of national and sub national actors will be conducted to identify training and capacity building needs. Other key stakeholders of the insurance eco system, such as insurers, micro finance institutions, agricultural NGOs etc., will also be assessed to identify capacity gaps. In addition, the capacity assessment will identify gaps in respecting land tenure in the context microfinance opportunities and regulatory options. This will aim at clarifying and securing land tenure rights for the beneficiaries, in line with the SES requirements (and following the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Land Tenure*[12], per the SES).

On the basis of up-to-date and first-hand information, the project will design and deliver relevant training for all stakeholders via experts. Previous experience and lessons from projects have highlighted the challenges to deliver insurance when the beneficiaries have no pre-existing knowledge and culture of insurance. Consultations have also shown that the proposed project's targeted beneficiaries have little knowledge of insurance and none of the woman reported having any knowledge on the subject. As a result, and in line with the gender plan's recommendations, meaningful awareness and capacity building activities in IBWI will be delivered to direct beneficiaries[13]. The Terms of Reference for training activities by local partners will include training methodologies such as role play. Literature on the subject highlights the importance of putting beneficiaries in "real life situations" in order for them to grasp the abstract concept of insurance and make it more understandable.

Beyond capacity building, the institutional framework of agriculture index insurance in Burkina Faso will be assessed in light of how the CIMA insurance code is implemented in other member countries. If policy changes that would support the development of index insurance are identified, the proposed project will make policy recommendations to the government and relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Finance.

The proposed project will allocate resources to involve private sector actors to engage them, beyond their usual business operations. Insurers have financial interests in stronger resilience at a farmer (customer) level as this reduces the risk levels for insurers. Insurers could in theory encourage the investment in greater farmer resiliency for example via reduced insurance premium prices to reflect the reduction of the risk.

According to the gender plan developed during the project preparation phase[14], a specific focus will be put on mainstreaming gender aspects in all training activities in order for women to access the benefits of the project equally.

Component 2: Index based weather insurance

Outcome 2: Index-based Weather Insurance programme piloted for small scale producers to minimize vulnerability to climate risks.

Without LDCF financing (baseline situation):

Burkina Faso has been developing its meteorological infrastructure with the support of the WMO and different donors, for example the UNDP led and GEF financed SAP/IC (Strengthening climate information and early warning systems) project (co-financing). A network of more than 200 automatic meteorological stations[11] are spread across

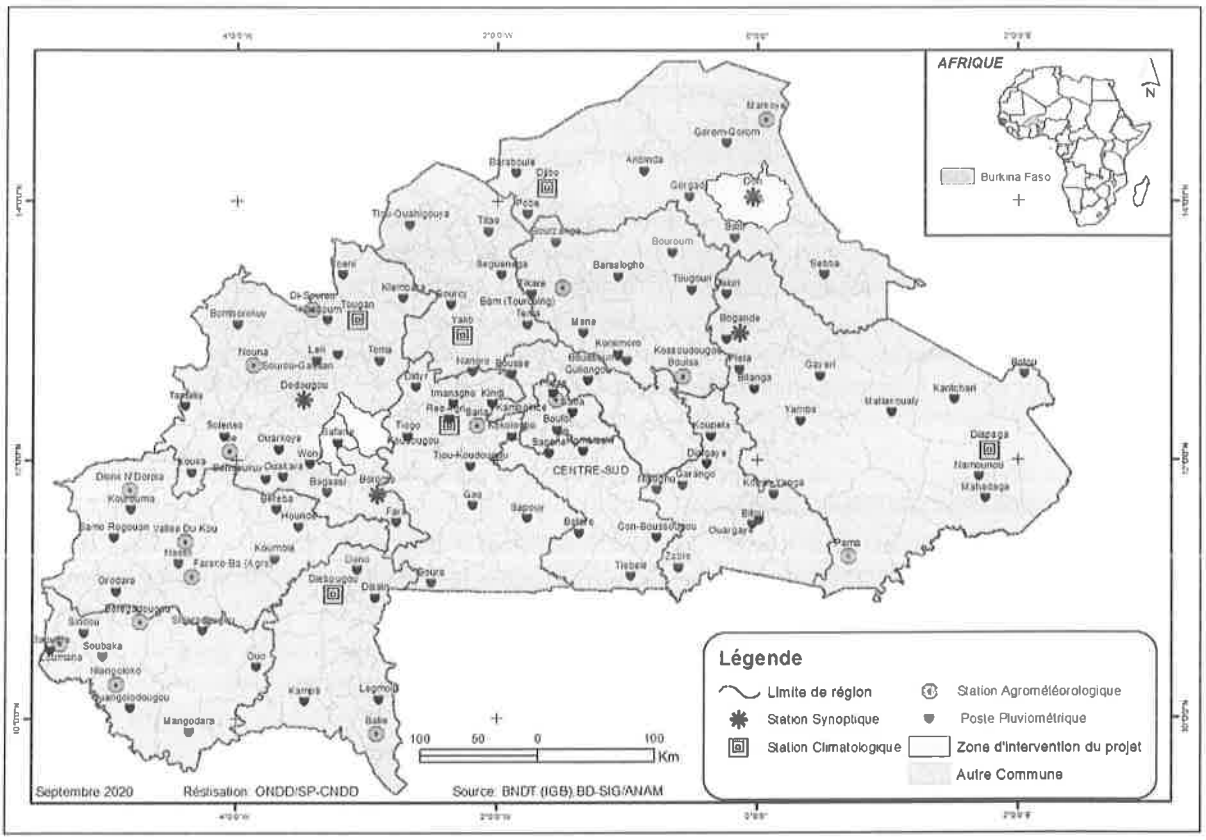
[12] http://www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf

[13] See Gender Action Plan in Annex G

[14] idem

[11] http://www.meteoburkina.bf

the country as shown on the map overleaf, including in the relevant regions of the proposed project. However, these meteorological stations have not been setup with agriculture index insurance in mind and tools (such as sms information) do not exist to relay the data in a useful way for that purpose. Consultations with the National Meteorological Agency of Burkina Faso (*ANAM, Agence Nationale de la Météorologie du Burkina Faso*) showed that it currently has no capacity to develop such tools.



Map 2: Meteorological stations of Burkina Faso

Index based weather insurance for smaller farmers has been tested by Inclusive Guarantee in several West African countries. In Burkina Faso, their coverage has been concentrated on the South West, where production is more abundant and commercial. Even there, the limited understanding of IBWI has led to a decline in interest in buying the insurance. Indeed, farmers often misunderstood insurance as complementary revenue that should compensate when harvests are disappointing. Only the geographical expansion of Inclusive Guarantee's crop IBWI has allowed it to increase its number of customers. The AGRIFINANCE project (co-financing) has worked with APFI for the deployment of insurance with Inclusive Guarantee to enhance the index used and make it more understandable for farmers by using land data instead of satellite data, but the cost is too prohibitive to make it financially viable for the insurance products developed by Inclusive Guarantee.

Insurers have so far not extended the tools developed by Inclusive Guarantee or extended to new regions on their own as they do not yet see it as being financially viable. This means that since agriculture IBWI has been introduced in Burkina Faso by Inclusive Guarantee, no other products other than theirs have been developed and the geographical coverage has not expanded beyond what Inclusive Guarantee has targeted.

Two similar and sizable projects of agriculture index insurance are planned to take place during the lifespan of the proposed project: the first one is led by the burkinabè Ministry of Agriculture together with a Moroccan partner, MAMDA (co-financing), and aims in the long run to give access to agriculture index insurance to all farmers, starting with three regions: East, South West and Boucle du Mouhoun. The second one is PREPA (*Renforcer la résilience des petits exploitants agricoles face aux impacts des changements climatiques par la promotion de l'assurance agricole*), which will act as a complement to another IFAD project that aims to strengthen 3 value chains (i.e., rice, sesame and niébé) in three regions (i.e., Boucle du Mouhoun, les Cascades and les Hauts-Bassins). This project is currently at concept note stage and is planned to be led by IFAD, financed by the GCF and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The adaptation strategies reported during the field work were weak and high risk for the targeted population. They consisted mainly in selling assets, which increases the targeted populations' vulnerability to future financial shocks. Another way of coping with climate change's adverse impacts is migration of people and cattle to more promising areas – or out-migration of men seeking employment, leaving more women, children and the elderly behind. Climate related shocks may also push local communities to resort to activities that deplete ecosystems (e.g. firewood collection, logging, groundwater extraction), which are a key natural asset for them, in order to fulfil short-term needs, again increasing their long-term vulnerability.

However, due to feedback on several projects from those who are co-financing the proposed project, such as the FAO and AGRIFINANCE projects mentioned earlier, adaptive practices are being adopted among agro-silvo-pastoral communities, but due to increasing rainfall variability, the communities still experience seasonal losses to their produce and do not have access to instruments allowing them to stabilize their revenue such as IBWI.

With LDCF financing (with adaptation benefits):

The outputs under outcome 2 include:

- **Output 2.1:** Procure and install suitable automated weather stations and ensure they are fit for purpose to supply the type and format of usable data needed to support an index based insurance scheme, and that an appropriate system and budget exists for the maintenance of the weather stations.
- **Output 2.2:** Develop a weather index insurance scheme incorporating gender dimensions in selected sites.
  - Decide the insurance cover claims triggers using a participatory approach, including all stakeholders' representatives. Identify a set of measures required for comprehensive risk management and the technical, operational and financial sustainability of the insurance scheme.
- **Output 2.3**: Prepare the implementation of the index insurance mechanism
  - The development of conditions for the optimal use of index insurance
  - The establishment of capacity building for actors in the insurance system
- **Output 2.4:** Ensure that insurance is provided bundled with access to credit and agricultural inputs.
- **Output 2.5**: Develop actions to perpetuate the index insurance system
  - Establishment of an advocacy strategy for the sustainability of through activities to develop partnerships between stakeholders (PSF and umbrella organizations, etc.)
  - Support for the use of digital innovations to promote the agricultural insurance mechanism (awareness raising, training on different themes, mastery of tools)
  - Establishment of a working group for the harmonious development of a business ecosystem that promotes the emergence and scaling up of agricultural insurance in Burkina.
- **Output 2.6.** Conduct an IPP, following FPIC standards

Building on the above-mentioned existing infrastructure and capacity, the density of the current meteorological network will be increased. The evaluation led by the national consultant expert in IBWI for agriculture shows that 6 new meteorological stations will be needed in order to reach a 10km density, which is optimal to take into account

rainfall variability and thereby ensure credible and trustworthy index monitoring[15]. This will be done in close cooperation with the National Meteorological Agency of Burkina Faso (*ANAM, Agence Nationale de la Météorologie du Burkina Faso*), which has been involved at the General Director level during the PPG phase of the proposed project's development and has confirmed its interest in the project and the capacities it could help build. The development of a technological tool to better relay the relevant information to the beneficiaries (e.g., a sms alert when the index threshold is reached) will also be studied. The sites for the installation of the weather stations will be selected in close consultation with local authorities and other local stakeholders, including communities. This will avoid selecting sites that are owned by or necessary to the livelihood of local communities. If such sites cannot be avoided, the project will prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (if physical displacement cannot be avoided) and/or a Livelihood Action Plan (if economic displacement cannot be avoided).

The heart of the proposed project is the scoping, design, implementation and demonstration of an IBWI scheme for agriculture for small holder farmers including vulnerable groups. In order to do that, the project will contract a company or consultants specialized in index design for IBWI to create relevant indexes for the two regions covered (Sahel and Boucle du Mouhoun). These two regions are located in different climatic zones which will require different thresholds. These indexes will be developed in consultation with insurers where possible and confirmed by relevant agronomic information and then assessed in a participative manner with the relevant technical services (agriculture, meteorological agency) and representatives of the beneficiaries, in order to design and price the insurance products and to assess the subsidies necessary to make the product viable. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be conducted, based on the SEP conducted during the PPG, to ensure all stakeholders are consulted and given the opportunity to raise concerns and share their interests and suggestions. The insurance products will then be sold to beneficiaries, directly or through aggregators and/or distributors. The index will be monitored throughout the season in order to see if a claims payment is to be made and if so, how much it will be.

The company or consultants engaged will also design and help in the design and set up of the business model and the operating procedures for all aspects of the scheme.

Every year after the growing season (*campagne agricole*), the index (relevance) and its modalities (prices, subventions, distribution, beneficiaries experience), will be evaluated and updated if necessary for the next season.

Some of these steps are important in order to ensure that lessons learnt regarding IBWI for agriculture are well integrated in the proposed project:

- An index based on daily rainfall measured by physical infrastructure: this will be made possible by output 2.1 regarding meteorological infrastructure and requires the process described above to design indexes that are required and that are usable by insurers, and that are relevant and understandable for beneficiaries. The necessary steps will be integrated into the Terms of References for contracting the index designer(s) and the lessons learnt on these technical aspects will be documented and shared as part of component 3 (see below).
- Participative assessment of the index and modalities, at the beginning of the project but also after each season, in order to make sure the feedback of insurance providers and beneficiaries is incorporated and to ensure that the insurance product evolves accordingly, subject to commercial viability (viable business model) for the insurer or insurers.. An annual evaluation workshop will be held each year at the end of the season in order for insurance providers, beneficiaries, aggregators and distributors to share their experience on the insurance scheme and its modalities. Statistics regarding the sales of insurance, the numbers of beneficiaries benefitting from subsidies and the variation in productivity and revenue will be closely monitored to assess the impact of the project as reflected in the Project Results Framework (section VI).

[15] See rapport du Consultant national, section 5.3.1 « Renforcement des équipements météorologiques et de l'information climatique » for maps and details

These steps will also inform the modalities regarding the subsidy of insurance premiums. Inclusion of vulnerable people is a guiding principle of the project. Therefore, a set of complementary measures have been developed as output 2.3 and a premium subsidy scheme is suggested. According to the literature on index insurance, premium subventions are a powerful tool to support insurance uptake rates and allow vulnerable groups to access insurance. However, experience has shown that premium subsidies tend to become permanent and are therefore a long-term budget cost. It is therefore important to design subsidy schemes that ensure maximum impact together with a proper exit strategy preferably before the end of the project. By targeting the premium subsidy towards vulnerable groups including women, the proposed scheme aims to ensure the cost efficiency of the project. The subsidies will be decreased gradually over time until the beneficiaries can pay for the premium themselves. Indeed, the set of complementary measures should help beneficiaries increase their productivity and their revenue and thereby their resilience beyond the revenue stabilization insurance provides, which should enable them to afford insurance in the medium term.

Regarding the development of this insurance scheme, a key point of cooperation with the other insurance projects identified (mainly MAMDA (co-financing) and PREPA as described above) will be to ensure the technical similarity of the indexes used as it would be confusing, and potentially unfair, for beneficiaries if different indexes were used for the same level of premium and coverage. Depending on the level of advancement of the two projects during the proposed project's lifespan, relevant coordination and information sharing will be setup in order to ensure this technical similarity.

It is important to note that the IBWI only covers the residual risk when other adaptation options have been adopted and implemented. This is why it is provided as part of a "resilience package", bundled together with access to credit and complementary measures supporting more resilient agricultural practices. This will make IBWI a catalyst for further resilience building. Some aspects of the project will allow women in areas where they are not involved in agriculture (e.g. Gorom-Gorom) to gain benefit. The complementary measures identified as relevant during the PPG phase are mainly support to access financial and non-financial services, thereby applying good practice of linking insurance with credit in order to maximize impact and training in more resilient agricultural practices, building on local practices. Digital tools could be used to deliver services to financial institutions in an increasingly persistent backlog.

Finally, considering the presence of different ethnic groups in the project target areas, an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP), following FPIC practices, will be conducted at the onset of the project. This will ensure the different ethnic groups are not negatively impacted or that the project does not trigger conflicts between the groups. The IPP will have a specific focus on the risks between nomad groups (ie. Fula in the Dori commune) and sedentary groups. The relevant activities will not start until the IPP is in place, and FPIC is secured (where required by the SES).

Component 3: Knowledge Sharing

Outcome 3: Lessons learned from the IBWI experience are documented and disseminated

Without LDCF financed intervention (baseline situation):

Capture, codification and dissemination of lessons learnt remain a challenge, for institutional reasons but also because of a lack of resources available for these activities. Indeed, in the context of an LDC with very limited resources, these kinds of activities can be seen as less essential than the actions having direct impact on the ground, even though this reduces their potential for long-term impact and efficiency.

Yet, in the context where two similar and sizable projects are expected to take place during the lifespan of the project (the MAMDA project led by the Ministry of Agriculture (co-financing) and the PREPA projects led by IFAD both described in section iii) Partnerships, these aspects will be crucial in order to identify synergies from the different projects and, where possible and with adequate justification, the different projects will be compatible, complementary, and reinforce one another.

The new legislation regarding project implementation in Burkina Faso[16] aims at pooling resources to manage projects but it is focused on process and monitoring process indicators and not on lessons learnt on the content of the projects. This component is therefore necessary.

With LDCF-financed intervention (adaptation alternative):

The outputs under outcome 3 include:

- **Output 3.1:** Prepare policy briefs to improve the policy environment to promote IBWI
- **Output 3.2:** Document, promote and disseminate best practices

IBWI for smallholder farmers is not very developed in the country. The knowledge and lessons produced by this project will feed into wider, national project and programmes developed by the government and other stakeholders. This is why knowledge sharing constitutes at component of this project.

Policy briefs and best practice documents will be regularly produced to communicate the results of the project and their implications. Subjects such as comparative assessments of the institutional framework in different CIMA countries, specific measures taken to include vulnerable populations and their impact, , capacity building on insurance and climate resilient agricultural practices, participative methods, designing the insurance scheme, monitoring of the index, and information tools are indicative subjects that will be covered.. The institutional changes identified as being beneficial for the enabling environment for IBWI for agriculture as part of component one and the support to their implementation will also be documented. The institutional change aspects aiming at enhancing the enabling environment for IBIWI for agriculture is tracked by Indicator 4 of the PRF (see sectionVI): *"Policy change(s) that strengthen the enabling environment for IBWI, including measures that facilitate vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI"* as better enabling environment for IBWI is a key expected outcome of the project. The documents will be concise, clear and informative in order to reach a wide public and to be a practical and easy to use source of information for other stakeholders working with index-based insurance. These documents will be disseminated on a regular basis on the UNDP country office website and their publication will be advertised through all relevant communication means such as social media and publication on insurance related websites.

More interactive and accessible forms of documentation will also be supported, namely radio programmes, a short film and video clips on key messages. Two knowledge sharing workshops will be organized in order to share in a more formal setting the knowledge acquired through the project. The first will take place after the mid-term project evaluation and the second will be held at the end of the project, after the completion of the impact evaluation. These workshops will gather all relevant stakeholders, public, private and civil society. It will also encourage regional and sectoral knowledge sharing by inviting actors from other CIMA West African countries.

4.2 Partnerships

In the framework of the project, **several partnerships will be established to help maximize cost-effectiveness and cost efficiency.**

Institutional partners

The institutional partners who will play important roles in the implementation of the project "promoting index-based climate insurance for smallholder farmers in Burkina Faso" are among others: the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Development, the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change and its central structures such as the SP / CNDD and DGEVCC, the Ministry of Transport, Mobility Urban and Security, the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and the Family, the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources, the Ministry of Youth and Youth Entrepreneurship, the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation, the beneficiary municipalities, NGOs, the private sector and financial partners (Annex F)

[16] Décret n°2017/XX/PRES/PM/MINEFID portant sur la règlementation général des projets ou programmes de développement exécutés au Burkina Faso

Partnership projects in progress

It is important to note that the proposed project will be **implemented in a context where the Ministry in charge of Agriculture is developing, together with MAMDA, a Moroccan partner, a national insurance scheme**. The results of the proposed project will be documented and passed on to the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant actors, to assist the Ministry in its wider work. The **Ministry of Agriculture will therefore be a key stakeholder** in the process and has been involved at every stage of the PPG phase and will equally be involved in the implementation of the project.

Four other projects are currently taking place and will contribute to the proposed project's objective:

- **Agri-finance:** this project, which started in 2015 and is extended to 2019, aims at enhancing the access of small holder farmers to adequate financial products. It is deployed in two of the three targeted Municipalities of the proposed project: Safané and Tchériba (Mouhoun). Among the activities led by Agri-finance, capacity building of microfinance institutes is particularly relevant to contribute to the proposed project's objectives. Regarding agriculture IBWI, their consultations with Inclusive Guarantee in order to improve their IBWI for agriculture were unsuccessful, confirming the need for the proposed project.
- **FAO:** the LDCF financed « Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production for food security in vulnerable rural areas through the Farmers Field School approach (FSP) » project, which started in 2015 and will continue until 2019 aims to reinforce beneficiaries' resilience by building their capacities in climate resilient agricultural practices. It intervenes in Oudalan where installed two Field Schools training 290 beneficiaries (166 men and 124 women).
- **UNDP/SP/CNDD/LDCF: Strengthening Climate Information And Early Warning Systems in Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change**: Burkina Faso (SAP/IC): this project, which started in 2014 and should wrap up in March 2019 has reinforced the physical meteorological infrastructure as well as human capacities in order to increase resilience by having efficient early warning systems;
- **UNDP/SP/CNDD/LDCF: Adapting natural resource dependent livelihoods to climate induced risks in selected landscapes in Burkina Faso: the Boucle du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and the Mare d'Oursi Wetlands Basin (EBA/FEM).**

A last project is worth mentioning even though it will most probably start after the proposed project:

- **IFAD PREPA**[17]: IFAD has submitted a concept note to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in order to develop an IBWI for rice, niébé (bean) and sesame including in the Municipalities targeted by the proposed project. IFAD has been involved in the development of the proposed project and confirmed its interest in coordinating with the proposed project in order to exploit synergies.

In terms of coordination, two main mechanisms will be used:

- At the national level, Burkina Faso has adopted in December 2017 a set of rules for the implementation of development projects and programmes on its territory[18]. **This new regulation creates a single follow up Committee ("Comité de revue") by budgetary programme in order to ensure the national leadership and ownership, as well as the good coordination of all projects and programmes implemented in each sector**. The proposed project comes within the competency of the Comité de revue for Environmental Governance and Sustainable development. The project team will submit all the information required to the Committee and implement the recommendations it may have regarding coordination.

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[17] *Renforcer la résilience des petits exploitants agricoles face aux impacts des changements climatiques par la promotion de l'assurance agricole*

[18] Décret n°2017/XX/PRES/PM/MINEFID portant sur la règlementation général des projets ou programmes de développement exécutés au Burkina Faso

- At the operational level, the UNDP holds a session of its **Project Examination Committee** (CLEP - Comité Local d'Examen des Projets) at the beginning of each new project. This Committee aims to prevent duplication and helps concentrate efforts and resources by presenting every new project before it starts, which allows identifying synergies at all levels (activities, resources mobilized, events organized). It convenes the relevant stakeholders (relevant Ministries, technical and financial partners, representatives of beneficiaries...) and ensures they are aware and validate the content of each new project before it starts.

These mechanisms will contribute to ensure good coordination with relevant concomitant projects.

Risks and Assumptions:

Project risks include environmental, social, operational, organizational and political risks as presented in the risk log (Annex H). No critical risks have been identified, and countermeasures/management responses to all risks have been developed through project design consultations. Social and Environmental project risks identified in the SESP (Annex E) relate mainly to stakeholder and Gender and are categorized as low and moderate. They are partially mitigated thanks to the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex G) and the stakeholder engagement plan (Annex F).

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

The project is based on the assumption that involved national, sub national, community and private stakeholders are willing to and able to contribute to the suggested project outputs to build resilience to climate change. This key assumption is based on extensive stakeholder consultations during project identification and design phases at national, sub-national and community-levels, which confirmed the strong interest and need for assistance.

Stakeholder engagement plan:

The Project implementation strategy includes extensive stakeholder participation at all levels. Details of the stakeholder participation are provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex F).

At a broad level, participation and representation of stakeholders will be ensured through the governance structures to be put in place by the Project as outlined and depicted in the organization chart of the Governance and Management Arrangements (section VIII), and through existing structures at national, municipal and village/community levels.

Three types of actors will be particularly involved in order to ensure beneficiaries' full participation in the project:

- The village development committees (*Comité villageois de développement*), which are representative elected at the village level who represent villages' interests at the Municipal level.
- The Regional Agriculture Chambers (*Chambres Régionales d'Agriculture, CRA*), which are regional structures representing farmers and promoting their development. The Mouhoun and Sahel Regional Agriculture Chambers will be the Senior Beneficiaries of the project, representing the beneficiaries in the Project Steering Committee.
- Women organization and groupings, in order to ensure the specific needs of women are taken into account and their voices are heard.

Through these structures, stakeholders will be consulted and involved in project implementation to promote understanding and ownership of the project and hereby maximize its impact and efficiency.

Gender equality and empowering women:

The current Constitution of Burkina Faso affirms equality between men and women and progress is being made to enhance gender equality. The Government of Burkina Faso, which is aware of the challenges gender inequality

poses as well as its negative impacts on the national economy, developed a National Gender Policy (PNG) in 2009, building on Burkina Faso's Constitution and the Burkina Family Code of 1989, as well as international and regional laws it ratified. The cross-cutting action plan of the PNG is incorporated to sectoral policies in order to curtail inequalities in poverty, health, education, political participation, as well as other vital sectors.

Despite these efforts, gender equality remains a challenge in Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso ranks 146 out of 159 countries on the Gender Inequality Index[19], with only 9,4% of Parliamentary seats held by women and only 6% of the female population over 25 having at least some secondary education, versus 11,5% for men. The country is in group 5 of the Gender Development Index[20], meaning it has only attained low equality based on the Human Development Index (HDI) achievements between women and men (absolute deviation from gender parity of more than 10 percent).

In this context, the project preparation team has made sure that consultations and research conducted to develop the project appropriately addressed gender aspects. This has been done, inter alia:

- By systematically including gender issues in bilateral interviews in order to collect information and suggestions;
- By having a bilateral meeting with M. David BEYI, Secretary General of the General Secretariat for Gender Promotion (*Secrétariat Général de la Promotion du Genre*) under the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family (*Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale et de la Famille*) during the preliminary mission in June 2017 in order to understand, at the onset of the project preparation, the institutional context of gender mainstreaming in Burkina Faso and the relevant resources, subjects and tools to include;
- By conducting women-only focus groups during the field work in November 2017 in order to identify and understand the specific situations of women on the ground and the relevant activities to include to the project to address these situations;
- By meeting women organizations and addressing women in particular during focus groups held during the field work in February 2018;
- By including the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity,Family and Humanitarian Action (*Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale,de la Famille et l'Action Humanitaire*) in all consultations (launch workshop, national consultations, validation workshop) in order to collect their input on all aspects of the project;
- By having a panel group working specifically on women and vulnerable population inclusion during the national consultations in February 2018.

As a result of this participative process, a Gender Action Plan (Annex G) has been developed. It ensures that gender aspects are fully included in all project aspects (project target population, activities, organization, performance indicators) and are fully reflected in the Project Result Framework (section VI).

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

This project is country specific; however, it borrows from the global principles of CCA practices. The project's learning and knowledge aspect includes an exchange of lessons and best practices in adaptation with other countries in the region facing similar climate change impacts, and similar barriers to adaptation. No collaboration with these countries for the implementation of project activities is planned but knowledge platforms within UNDP between country offices and regional offices can be used to share experiences at a regional level and between LDCs in the region.

Sustainability and Scaling Up:

[19] http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII

[20] http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GDI

The project has been designed to have a sustainable impact, at the local as well as the national level.

First, as outlined in Section II, the project addresses key national development priorities and as a result benefits from **strong institutional backing**. This is also true at the local level, as the thorough consultations led during the project preparation phase identified the populations' needs and the project has been designed to address them. Backed by this conducive context, the first component of the proposed project aims at bettering the framework conditions for index insurance in Burkina Faso. To do so, an **assessment of the institutional framework will be carried out**, including examples from the CIMA region as food for thought. **Public and private actors will be encouraged to take action in order to set up an enabling environment for the development of index insurance in Burkina Faso.** This could take the form of the government suppressing the taxation of insurance premiums, subsidizing the insurance premiums, or for the insurers to create an insurance pool in order to share these new risks and learn collectively, and to contribute to actions aiming at strengthening farmers' resilience to climate change, for example by training them in more resilient practices. The **resulting improved institutional framework** will contribute to ensure the proposed project's sustainability. In addition, the success of this project requires the development of a sustainable business model for the index scheme.

Second, the strong focus on **capacity building** will also contribute to the project's sustainability. The first component of the proposed project includes a **comprehensive and targeted set of capacity building and awareness raising activities**. By **reinforcing the whole insurance ecosystem** of Burkina Faso, these activities will enable national actors, including ministries, local authorities, insurers and credit institutions to **take ownership of the project and continue it independently** as a large part of its entry costs will have been covered by the proposed project.

Third, the proposed project puts emphasis on **knowledge production and sharing**, with a dedicated third component The proposed project will pave the way for the wider effort led by the Ministry of Agriculture regarding index insurance for smallholder farmers in Burkina Faso. All organization and technical lessons learnt the proposed project will be documented and passed on to contribute to the national project, which will ensure the sustainability and the scaling up of the projects effects.

To further reinforce the proposed project's sustainability and its regional scaling up, the third component encompasses a **regional knowledge sharing** event for CIMA countries. The existence of the **regional framework is indeed a precious asset for insurers to develop regional products** and thereby better balance their risks and reach economy of scale. The consequent deepening of the insurance market would further scale up the effects of the proposed project.

All knowledge products from the proposed UNDP backed project including indexes, information tools such as sms alerts, consumer propositions (bundled offerings such as credit and access to fertilizers) and information on modalities (e.g., prices, subsidies, awareness raising and training methodologies and collateral) will be captured, codified and shared with the Ministry, and so help inform and shape that separate programme. This is also why the proposed project's third component is about knowledge creation and sharing of knowledge products as this is seen as crucial for its scalability and sustainability.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost efficiency and effectiveness:

The proposed project has been designed taking into account **lessons learnt** from previous IBWI projects in Burkina Faso, in the CIMA region and elsewhere, as well as the existing literature on the subject in order to ensure its effectiveness and efficiency.

The **underlying political context is favorable** to the proposed project's effectiveness. There is strong **institutional support** as the Ministry of Agriculture is currently developing a similar but geographically wider IBWI project for agriculture. **The proposed project would therefore pave the way with** results that will be thoroughly documented and handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant actors. In the same way, the comprehensive and

targeted set of capacity building and awareness raising activities included in the first component of the proposed project would contribute to the successful implementation of the Ministry of Agriculture's project. This **alignment with national priorities and contribution to them should support the project's effectiveness and efficiency**.

This is reinforced by the fact that the proposed project's implementation will be almost exclusively undertaken by **existing national, Provincial and Municipal-level structures**. This approach is particularly cost efficient, as it reduces costs that would otherwise have been spent on operationalizing new, stand-alone structures.

The thorough **consultation process** carried out during the PPG phase allowed the project developers to identify and quantify the most relevant activities for the proposed project. Various consultations were undertaken at municipal and village levels, as well as at the lower community and household levels, so the most vulnerable groups including smallholder farmers, women and unemployed youths were consulted to ensure maximum benefits to all project beneficiaries[21]. **The inclusion of vulnerable people was indeed a guiding principle** of the proposed project's development.

On the basis of the results of the consultations, the **technical modalities** of the insurance pilot project, which is the heart of the proposed project, have also taken into account the following lessons learnt from previous experiences:

First, the **type of insurance selected – Index-Based Weather Insurance (IBWI)** – was determined to be the most relevant and cost efficient type. Others that were considered but deemed less appropriate include:

- **Indemnity based insurances:** contracts in which compensation is based on measured crop loss or damage, opposed to index insurances where compensation is based on reaching a pre-determined weather threshold. Experience has shown that these products are exposed to severe problems of adverse selection and moral hazard that are difficult to contrast in smallholder farming environments, and they also tend to incur high transaction and loss adjustment costs that significantly increase in presence of small and scattered production units. **Hence, MPCI has not been considered an effective and efficient option for covering agricultural risks in smallholder agriculture.**
- **Area-Yield Index Insurance (AYII):** index based on actual harvests that is usually better understood by beneficiaries. However, the development of such an insurance for Cotton in Burkina Faso by Inclusive Guarantee with Allianz has shown that it required an amount of historical data that it would not be possible to recover for less structured value chains than cotton, such as millet and maize, which are targeted by the proposed project.

Second, the design of the proposed Weather Index Insurance builds on the main lesson learnt from previous IBWI experiences in Burkina Faso, mainly Inclusive Guarantee's (PG) maize insurance, which is the importance to design a **relevant and understandable index.**

This is why the proposed index is based on pluviometry (daily rainfall) as measured by land equipment such as automatic meteorological stations, **as opposed to the satellite data used by PG**. This satellite data was indeed not fully understood by the beneficiaries and not fully trusted, especially as it proved to be imprecise and often not to match the reality on the ground.

To reinforce understanding and trust, the proposed project also suggests to install manual rain gauges in the villages in order for the beneficiaries to compare the index with data they are familiar with villages. This is a **cost efficient way** (a manual rain gauge does not cost more than 10 000CFA (<20USD)/ piece installation included and hardly need any maintenance) **to ensure that beneficiaries fully understand and trust the data used to determine whether the threshold set by the index is reached or not**.

[21] See "Rapport du consultant national" (in French) in supplementary annex

Extensive work has been led, among others by the World Bank, regarding IBWI for agriculture[22], including in Burkina Faso and led to further lessons included in the proposed project's design in order to maximize effectiveness and efficiency:

- One of the key lessons learnt is **the necessity for insurance to be strongly linked with credit and other tools allowing the beneficiaries to increase their resilience** beyond the revenue stabilization provided by the insurance. Higher productivity and better resilience will reduce the adverse impacts climate change can have on small holder farmers. This is why the proposed insurance is part of a "resilience package", bundled together with access to credit and complementary measures supporting more resilient agricultural practices to make insurance a catalyzer for better resilience.
- These works also show the importance of **involving both the public and the private sector** in order to develop index insurance, which is the approach chosen in this project.
- Finally, the case for **subsidizing premiums** has been examined. Subsidies appear to be powerful tools to support the take up rate of insurance products, but they also appear to become permanent once they have started to be implemented. This is why the proposed project suggests to **selectively subsidize premiums only to enable vulnerable groups** such as women and poor people to access the insurance, **thereby improving the reach to these target groups and helping to maximum the impact of the intervention. This policy should also be time framed to avoid spiraling subsidy costs.**

The proposed project puts **emphasis on capacity building and awareness raising**, with a strong **focus on vulnerable people**. Previous projects have highlighted the difficulty to work with insurance when the beneficiaries have **no pre-existing culture of insurance**. They sometime mistake it for a complementary revenue and get disappointed when there is no compensation despite the harvest being disappointing. Field work has also shown that the proposed project's targeted beneficiaries had little knowledge of insurance and **no woman reported to have any knowledge on the subject.** As a result, and according to the gender plan's recommendations, they will be the target for some capacity building activities[23]. The Terms of Reference for trainings by local partners will include **innovative training methodologies** such as role play. **Literature on the subject highlights the importance of putting beneficiaries in "real life situations"** in order for them to grasp the abstract concept of insurance and make it concrete. The training of local communities in conjunction with this participatory "learning by doing" approach will contribute to the effectiveness of the project.

Importantly, the proposed project includes **technical training for local communities** on implementing, maintaining, and monitoring project interventions. A **"training the trainers" approach** will be adopted whereby extension agents will undergo technical capacity building. This is a **cost-effective approach as it reduces the number of beneficiaries that will undergo direct training but will also enable the project to reach a wider audience** as the trainers themselves will further disseminate climate change concepts amongst local communities.

Regarding efficiency in particular, one could argue that insurance is inherently a cost-efficient instrument as it **involves the private sector**. Indeed, public funding will only be attributed to non-commercially viable activities and it is attributed selectively in order to **support in priority the most vulnerable, thereby ensuring maximum impact for each public dollar spent.** The private sector will also be **encouraged to invest in the enhancement of farmers' resilience** as this reduces the risk they ensure, thereby contributing again to cost efficiency.

One can also mention that the proposed project will take place in a zone where the UNDP has carried out and is still carrying out related activities. These baseline projects, such as the SAP/IC project, which reinforced the meteorological network in order to increase resilience by having efficient early warning systems, or EBA/FEM, which applies the ecosystem based adaptation approach, have contributed to make **the context conducive for the proposed project**, therefore making it **more effective and efficient.** It will also establish a **strong coordination and**

[22] See for example: *Mahul, O.; C.J. Stutley. 2010.* "Government Support to Agricultural Insurance: Challenges and Options for Developing Countries" World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/243

[23] See Gender Action Plan in Annex G

cooperation with other projects implemented concomitantly in order to **maximize synergies** and thereby cost efficiency.

Finally, it is important to note that the proposed project also has a carefully designed M&E framework as detailed in Section VI Project Result Framework, which will ensure a close follow up of expected results through SMART indicators, and Section VII. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, which includes a Midterm Evaluation, will enable the project management team to follow up on the efficiency and effectiveness of the activities undertaken and allow them to adjust project implementation if necessary.

Project management:
At national level, the Project Management Unit will be based in and guided by the implementing partner, which is the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Permanent Secretariat for the National Advisory on Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD). This will contribute to ensure alignment with other Climate Change Adaptation related work. The Project Management Unit will consist of a Project Manager, supported by an administrative and Finance/Procurement Officer and a driver. It appeared during budget development that due to multiple fields activities such as training and awareness raising to be carry out in three Municipalities spread out in two regions that are far apart (Sahel and Mouhoun), it was more cost efficient to recruit a full time driver and buy a vehicle for the project than to rent a vehicle with driver when needed.

At the Regional level, 2 Technical Support Officers will be based within Regional Councils in Dori (Sahel) and Dédougou (Mouhoun) as extension officers for the project to strengthen information, coordination and communication flows, as well as community awareness activities and trainings. As mentioned in section IV, Partnership, the project will ensure coordination with other projects through two main existing mechanisms: the national Follow up Committee for sustainable development projects and programmes chaired by the implementation partner and the UNDP Project Examination Committee.

Project governance and management arrangements are further described in Section VIII.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[24] and the GEF policy on public involvement[22].

[24] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document:

Outcome 2: By the end of 2020, populations, in particular young people and women in intervention areas (urban / rural), increase their income, adopt sustainable production and consumption patterns and improve their food security.

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

UNDP Strategic Plan Output/IRRF (2018-2021):

Result 1
1.3.1 National capacities and evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable gender-sensitive and risk-informed development investments, including for crisis response and post-crisis recovery this

Outcome 3
3.3.1. Evidence-based assessment and planning tools and mechanisms applied to enable implementation of risk-informed and gender-responsive prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of natural disasters and pandemics and to promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies

UNDP CPD (2018-2022): Outcome 2: By the end of 2020, populations, in particular young people and women in intervention areas (urban / rural), increase their income, adopt production methods and sustainable consumption and improve their food security.

Output 2.4: Agro-sylvo-pastoral farmers in the Sahel, Boucle du Mouhoun, Center-North, Center-Sud and Center-Ouest 'have knowledge, climatic and agroecological data, tools and increased and sustainable production and consumption technologies.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: **Strengthen the resilience of small farmers', inclusive of the**	Indicator 1: Percentage of households vulnerable to climate related shocks	7,4% at the national level (% at the Municipal	TBC	<1% at the national level (% at the	Harmonized SP/CPSA SP/ CONASUR Framework (this indicator is part of the PRF of the Country Programme Document)

most vulnerable such as women, to the adverse impacts of climate change by giving them access to an Index Based Weather Insurance (IBWI) for their crops, and to complementary measures that will reinforce their resilience		level to be confirmed at project implementation start)		Municipal level to be confirmed at project implementation start)	Risks: insecurity, low engagement of communities, insufficient financial resources Assumptions: national security is ensured, no social or political unrest, communities engage, adequate financial resources are available
	Indicator 2: number of direct project beneficiaries *Data disaggregated by sex (and if possible age and wealth) with targets for women*	*0*	12 000 insured including minimum 30% women in Safané and Tcheriba, so 2880 women 9 000 persons benefiting from complementary measures, including 70% of women so 6 300 women	20 000 insured, including minimum 30% women in Safané and Tcheriba, so 4800 women 15 000 persons benefiting from complementary measures, including 70% of women so 10 500 women	Number of insurance contracts signed. Will be collected by insurance sellers (distributors, brokers or insurers) Number of persons who attended capacity building sessions and/or benefited from other complementary measures Risks: targeted populations are not interested in insurance due to lack of knowledge, lack of interest, bad previous experience (personal or having heard of disappointing previous experiences) or prices. Women do not access to insurance as they seldom make decision for other fields than their own and their fields might be too small to justify insurance expenses Assumptions: insurance modalities are attractive, awareness raising activities interest people in contracting an insurance, including women
Component 1: Enabling environment ***Expected outcome 1: Enabling conditions for advancing an index-based weather insurance (IBWI) system in Burkina Faso are developed.***	Indicator 3: Number of civil servants trained in targeted Ministries that have improved capacities regarding IBWI for agriculture including gender mainstreaming aspects	0	10 (to be confirmed during the capacity assessment)	20 (= at least 4 by targeted Ministry) (to be confirmed during the capacity assessment)	*Feedback forms from evaluations training (Self-assessment of trained civil servants), refresher trainings baselines.* Risks: Lack of time and/or interest from public servants, especially for gender mainstreaming aspects Assumptions: Public servants are interested in building their capacities regarding IBWI including gender mainstreaming aspects, trainings sessions are effective

	Indicator 4: Policy change(s) that strengthen the enabling environment for IBWI, including measures that facilitate vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI	Relevant potential policy levers to be identified during the assessment, including measures enabling vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI	Assessment is led, relevant potential policy levers are identified, including measures enabling vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI, action plan for awareness raising concerning these policy levers and their implementation is elaborated	Relevant policy changes, including measures enabling vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI, have been or are being undertaken	*Qualitative indicator as described, assessed by project manager with the help of relevant project experts working on component 1* Risks: the government of Burkina Faso is not willing and/or not able to undertake the identified relevant reforms, especially the ones to enable vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI as they might be more expensive Assumptions: Better enabling environment will support the development of IBWI, the government of BF is willing and has the budgetary means to implement policies enabling vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI
Component 2: Index based weather insurance ***Expected outcome 2: Index-based Weather Insurance programme piloted for small scale producers to minimize vulnerability to climate risks***	*Indicator 5:* Target population's average annual income level *Data disaggregated by sex (and if possible age and wealth)*	To be established at project start (statistics do not exist)	At least stabilized	25% increase	*The data will be collected by the local project officers based on questionnaire administered to a relevant sample of beneficiaries* Risks: non covered shocks have impacts on beneficiaries' revenues that are not balanced by insurance and complementary measures, insurance and complementary measures are not sufficient to increase beneficiaries' revenues Assumptions: insurance and complementary measures are sufficient to stabilize and then increase beneficiaries' revenues
	Indicator 6: Number of targeted beneficiaries who have benefited from a premium subsidy *Data disaggregated by sex with a target for*	0	2 000, including all targeted women for insurance (1200	6200, including all targeted women for insurance (3400 women)	*Subsidies granted by the relevant project partner who will be in charge to collect the data for this indicator, including gender and income level of beneficiaries*

	women		women)		Risks: vulnerable people especially women and poor people self-censor themselves or do not understand insurance enough to access it despite premium subsidies Assumptions: premium subsidies will enable vulnerable people especially women and poor people to access insurance
Component 3: Knowledge sharing *Expected Outcome* *3: Knowledge gained through this project is documented and disseminated widely and efficiently.*	Indicator 7: Number of documents shared online and number of views Number of people who have acquired specific knowledge	0	18 documents (6/ year) including content on gender mainstreaming 1800 views (average 100 views/ document)	30 documents (6/ year) including content on gender mainstreaming 4500 (average 150 views/ document)	*Data will be collected from the website(s) the documents are shared on* Risks: project team is unable to produce the documents in time and/ or to include gender mainstreaming aspects into the documents, documents are not reaching an audience due to content or format problems Assumptions: the number of views will show the interest of the documents shared and the relevance of the platform chosen

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[25]. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
g. Plan and schedule Project Steering Committee meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):
The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Steering Committee. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

[25] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

LDCF Core Indicators:
The LDCF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):
The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by July 2022. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):
An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by *(add date included on cover page of this project document)*. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:
The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Steering Committee during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also

accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[26] and the GEF policy on public involvement[27].

Monitoring and evaluation plan and budget: This monitoring and evaluation plan and budget provide a breakdown of costs for of the monitoring and evaluation activities to be carried out by the project management unit during project implementation. The supervision and participation of the UNDP country office, regional technical advisers and headquarters units are not included as they are covered by the GEF fee. These costs are included in component 4 of the results framework and the medium-term work program.		
GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Requirements	**Indicative costs (US $)**	**Calendar**
Launch workshop	5 000	Within 60 days of the approval of this project by the Director General
Launch report	None	Within 60 days of the approval of this project by the Director General
Monitoring of GEF core indicators and the project results framework	4,000 per year for 5 years Total 20,000	Each year before the GEF PIR. It will include the core GEF indicators.
Report on implementation of the GEF project (PIR)	None	Annually, generally between June and August
Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement plan	None	On-going
Monitoring of the gender action plan	None	On-going
Control missions	None[28]	Annually
Contract evaluators for the independent mid-term evaluation (MTR) 56	38,100	Add the date shown on the cover page of the project document
Contract evaluators for the independent final evaluation (TE)	41 100	Add the date shown on the cover page of the project document
TOTAL indicative COST	**104 200**	**Add to component 4 of the TBWP**

[26] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[27] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[28] The participation and time costs of the UNDP CO unit and the UNDP-GEF are charged against the GEF representation fees.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism: The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Burkina Faso, and the Country Programme.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is **the Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, Permanent Secretariat for the National Advisory on Sustainable Development (SP / CNDD).**

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

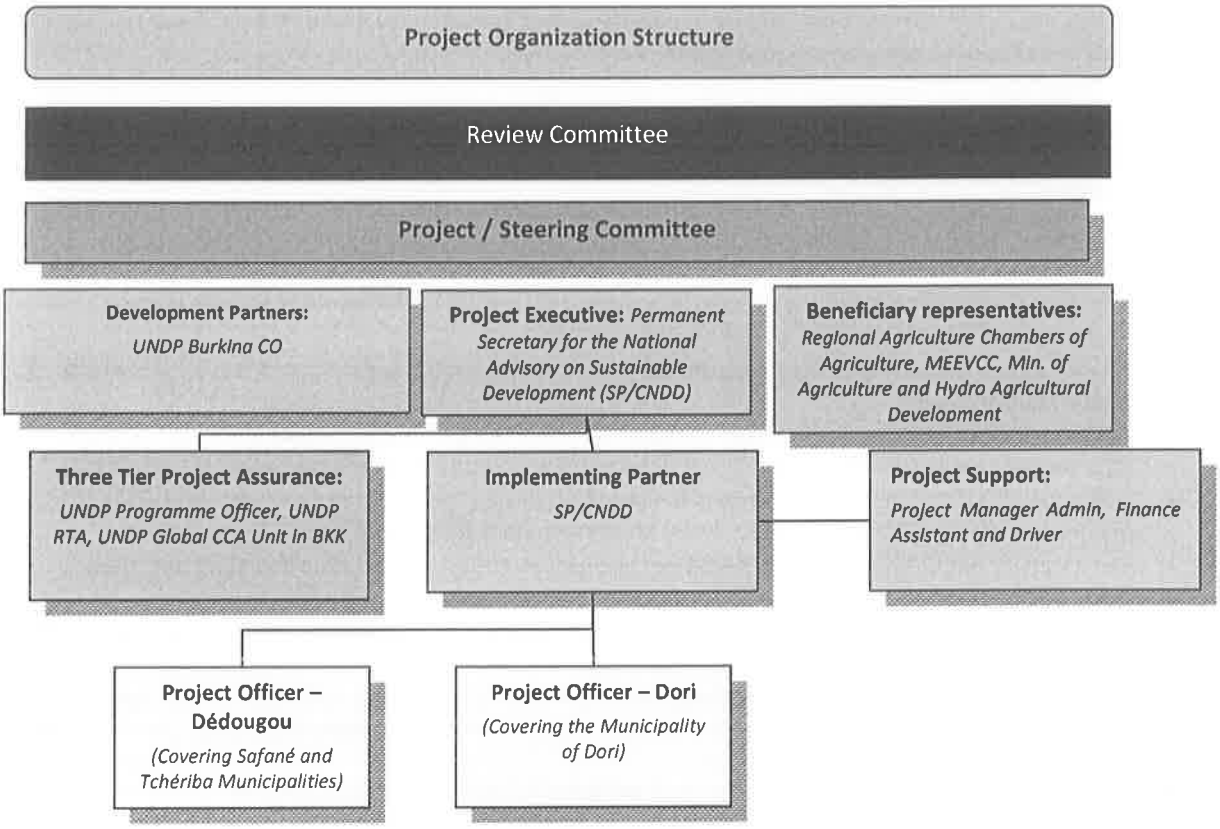
The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project stakeholders and target groups: project stakeholders and target group will be regularly consulted during field visits by the project team, the Government, UNDP CO, UNDP regional office. In addition, technical support officers will be based in Dori and in Dédougou to engage with local communities on a regular basis and give them the opporitunity to raise concerns and suggests adjustements and improvements to the project interventions. The participation of regional agricultural chambers and other national stakeholders will ensure the involvement of project stakeholders and target groups in the decision-making process of the project.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Steering Committee.

The project organization structure



Project Stearing Committee: The Project Steering Committee is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Committee decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Committe, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

The composition of the Project Steering Committee must include the following roles:

a) Project Executive: is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Steering Committee. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Executive is: **The Permanent Secretary for the National Advisory on Sustainable Development (SP/CNDD).**

b) Beneficiary Representatives: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the committee is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representatives can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representatives are: Regional Chambers of Agriculture, MEEVCC, Ministry of agriculture and water development.

c) Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) are: **the MEEVCC, the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-Agricultural Developments**

d) Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Steering Committee and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

Project Manager/Project Coordinator

The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Steering Committee within the constraints laid down by the Committee. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Steering Committee.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Steering Committee to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available;
- Prepare the GEF PIR and submit the final report to the Project Steering Committee;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Steering Committee review, prepare the AWP for the following year;
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Steering Committee;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Steering Committee;
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Steering Committee.

Governance role for project target groups:

Communities will be involved through outreach consultations from the inception phase and throughout the project via awareness programmes and trainings. As mentioned in section IV, three types of actors will be particularly involved in order to ensure beneficiaries' full participation in the project:

- The village development committees (*Comité villageois de développement*), which are representative elected at the village level who represent villages' interests at the Municipal level;
- The Regional Agriculture Chambers (*Chambres Régionales d'Agriculture, CRA*), which are regional structures representing farmers and promoting their development. The Mouhoun and Sahel Regional Agriculture Chambers will be the Senior Beneficiaries of the project, representing the beneficiaries in the Project Steering Committee;
- Women organization and groupings, in order to ensure the specific needs of women are taken into account and their voices are heard.

Project Technical support officers in both regions targeted by the project will ensure that community-level decisions are conveyed to the project management unit and the project Steering Committee, and vice versa.

At the project Steering Committee level, the Regional Agriculture Chambers (*Chambres Régionales d'Agriculture, CRA*) of Sahel and Mouhoun, as well as the Confédération Paysanne du Faso, will represent community-level interests.

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs in excess of the CO's Agency fee specified in the DOA during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is **US $ 29,462,792, while the total direct cost of the project is US $ 5,462,792.** This is financed through a GEF grant of **US $4,466,175**, **US $ 500,000** in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and co-financing from the national counterpart of **US $ 496,617**, administered directly by the Government, as well as **US $ 24,000,000** in parallel co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing by UNDP transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Parallel co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Ministry of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Development	*Investment mobilized*	24,000,000	*Component 1 and 2*	Weak commitment and engagement. Weak commitment and engagement.	The Project Coordinator will assess the effectiveness of the stakeholder management plan and will mobilise civil society in support of the project. The Project Coordinator will work with the respective development partner organisations to look for mutual solutions to mitigate the impact on project results.
UNDP	Grant	500,000	All components	More pressing challenges emerge for UNDP to support the government on other development issues and funds for environmental interventions get redirected.	At the beginning of the planning year, co-financing for GEF funded project will be set aside and allocated to the projects as appropriate.
National counterpart	Grant (Investments and	496 617	All components	Long delays in mobilizing the national	The Project Coordinator, with the support

	operation)			counterpart	of the Project Director, will work to reduce these delays in mobilizing state resources

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the Project Steering Committee will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Steering Committee. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget reallocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.[29] On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Steering Committee. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months after posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC**. The Implementing Partner through a Project Steering Committee decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[30].

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[29] see https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx

[30] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Table 4: Budget and Action Plan

Atlas[1] Proposal or Award ID:	**00090367**	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	**00096168**
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	**Phase préparatoire Projet d'Assurance Climatique**		
Atlas Business Unit	**BFA10**		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title:	**Phase préparatoire Projet d'Assurance Climatique**		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	**5595**		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of the Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change, Permanent Secretariat for the National Advisory on Sustainable Development (SP / CNDD)		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/[1] (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note
COMPONENT/ OUTCOME 1: (as per the results framework)	**Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate change**	62160	GEF LDCF	71200	International Consultants	72,000	126,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	**288,000**	1
		62160	GEF LDCF	71300	Local Consultants	102,400	93,400	56,200	39,400	41,200	**332,600**	2
		62160	GEF LDCF	71600	Travel	124,300	89,800	60,500	30,500	30,500	**335,600**	3
		62160	GEF LDCF	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	13,720	15,720	11,720	7,720	7,720	**56,600**	4
		62160	GEF LDCF	75700	Training, workshops & Conferences	56,000	90,000	24,000	20,000	20,000	**210,000**	5
		62160	GEF LDCF	74500	Miscellaneous	641	641	641	641	641	**3,205**	6
					GEF LDCF Total Outcome 1	**369,061**	**415,561**	**183,061**	**128,261**	**130,061**	**1,226,005**	

					Total Outcome 1	**369,061**	**415,561**	**183,061**	**128,261**	**130,061**	**1,226,005**	
COMPONENT/ OUTCOME 2: (as per the results framework)	**Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate change**	62160	GEF LDCF	71200	International Consultants	77,700	36,000	36,000	24,000	24,000	**197,700**	7
		62160	GEF LDCF	71300	Local Consultants	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	**255,000**	8
		62160	GEF LDCF	71600	Travel	27,850	28,150	28,150	22,150	22,150	**129,050**	9
		62160	GEF LDCF	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	**70,000**	10
		62160	GEF LDCF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	174,650	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	**234,650**	11
		62160	GEF LDCF	72300	Materials & Goods	225,680	306,761	309,041	311,321	313,601	**1,466,404**	12
		62160	GEF LDCF	75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	62,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	**238,000**	13
		62160	GEF LDCF	74500	Miscellaneous	1,886	2,165	2,165	2,165	2,165	**10,546**	14
					GEF LDCF Total Outcome 2	**635,366**	**497,076**	**499,356**	**483,636**	**485,916**	**2,601,350**	
		4000	TRAC	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	0	38,178	57,266	85,900	118,656	**300,000**	15
					TRAC Total Outcome 2	**0**	**38,178**	**57,266**	**85,900**	**118,656**	**300,000**	
					Total Outcome 2	**635,367**	**535,254**	**556,622**	**569,536**	**604,572**	**2,901,350**	
COMPONENT/ OUTCOME 3: (as per the results framework)	**Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate change**	62160	GEF LDCF	71200	International Consultants	36,000	18,000	27,000	18,000	27,000	**126,000**	16
		62160	GEF LDCF	71300	Local Consultants	-	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	**38,400**	17
		62160	GEF LDCF	71600	Travel	4,500	3,500	22,500	3,500	18,500	**52,500**	18
		62160	GEF LDCF	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000	2,000	8,000	6,000	34,000	**52,000**	19
		62160	GEF LDCF	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	-	8,000	-	6,000	**14,000**	20
		62160	GEF LDCF	74500	Miscellaneous	3,795	3,835	3,805	3,805	3,805	**19,045**	21
					GEF LDCF Total Outcome 3	**46,295**	**36,935**	**78,905**	**40,905**	**98,905**	**301,945**	
					Total Outcome 3	**46,295**	**36,935**	**78,905**	**40,905**	**98,905**	**301,945**	
COMPONENT/ OUTCOME 4:	**Ministry of Environment,**	62160	GEF LDCF	71200	International Consultants	-	-	30,000	-	33,000	**63,000**	22

M&E (as per the results framework)	**Green Economy and Climate change**	62160	GEF LDCF	71300	Local Consultants	-	-	8,100	-	8,100	**16,200**	23
		62160	GEF LDCF	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	5,000	-	-	-	-	**5,000**	24
		62160	GEF LDCF	71300	Local Consultants	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	**40,000**	25
					GEF LDCF Total Outcome 4	**13,000**	**8,000**	**46,100**	**8,000**	**49,100**	**124,200**	
					Total Outcome 4	**13,000**	**8,000**	**46,100**	**8,000**	**49,100**	**124,200**	
Project management unit[2]	**Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate change**	62160	GEF LDCF	71200	International Consultants	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	**120,000**	26
		62160	GEF LDCF	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	-	1,000	-	2,000	**3,000**	27
		62160	GEF LDCF	74100	Professional Services	2,335	2,335	2,335	2,335	2,335	**11,675**	28
		62160	GEF LDCF	71300	Local Consultants	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600	**78,000**	29
					Total GEF LDCF Project Management	**41,935**	**41,935**	**42,935**	**41,935**	**43,935**	**212,675**	
	UNDP	4000	TRAC	74596	Services to the project - GOE	2,935	2,935	2,935	2,935	2,935	14,675	30
		4000	TRAC	72200	Equipment and Furniture	58,000	0	0	0	0	58,000	31
		4000	TRAC	71600	Travel	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	17,000	32
		4000	TRAC	71200	International Consultants	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	33
		4000	TRAC	72500	Supplies	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	34
		4000	TRAC	74500	Miscellaneous	2,065	2,065	2,065	2,065	2,065	10,325	35
					Total TRAC Project Management	**86,400**	**28,400**	**28,400**	**28,400**	**28,400**	**200,000**	
					Total Project Management	**128,335**	**70,335**	**71,335**	**70,335**	**72,335**	**412,675**	
					Total GEF LDCF	**1,105,657**	**999,507**	**850,357**	**702,737**	**807,917**	**4,466,175**	
					Total TRAC	**86,400**	**66,578**	**85,666**	**114,300**	**147,056**	**500,000**	
					PROJECT TOTAL	**1,192,057**	**1,066,085**	**936,023**	**817,037**	**954,973**	**4,966,175**	

Table 5: Summary of Funds

GEF	**1,105,657**	**999,507**	**850,357**	**702,737**	**807,917**	**4,466,175**
UNDP	**86,400**	**66,578**	**85,666**	**114,300**	**147,056**	**500,000**
National Counterpart	**90,000**	**90,000**	**90,000**	**100,000**	**126,617**	**496,617**
Ministry of Agriculture & Water Development	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	**24,000,000**
Total	**5,282,057**	**6,156,085**	**6,026,023**	**5,917,037**	**6,081,590**	**29,462,792**

Table 6: Budget Notes

Component 1: Enabling environment **Outcome 1: The right enabling conditions for implementing an agriculture weather index insurance scheme are identified and implemented at the national level and in the targeted municipalities (total: 1,306,305 USD)**	
1	**Capacity assessment:** Costs of contracting two senior Technical Advisors for 30 days each (@$600/day) to carry out the capacity assessment of public and private actors. - One, with a strong profile in Capacity Assessment, Legal Framework and Public Policies as well as Insurance Policies and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa - One with a strong profile in Capacity Assessment, Insurance and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa **Capacity building:** Costs of contracting two Technical Advisors (@$600/day) to carry out the capacity building activities identified as relevant for public and private actors. - One with a strong profile in Training/ Capacity Building, Legal Framework and Public Policies as well as Insurance Policies and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa - One with a strong profile in Training/ Capacity Building, Insurance and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa For 20 days the first year, 60 days the second year, 45 days the third year, 20 days year 4 and 5 for national public actors, so a total of 165 days over the 5 years of the project (indicative, will depend on the finding of the capacity assessment) For 10 days the first year, 50 days the second year, 35 days the third year, 10 days year 4 and 5 for national private actors (indicative, will depend on the finding of the capacity assessment), so a total of 115 days over the 5 years of the project

	Awareness raising: Costs of contracting a senior international Technical Advisor, with a strong profile in IBWI for Agriculture and training for a total of 80 days (40 days the first year (10 in each targeted Municipality to kick start) and then 10 per year (follow up in one Municipality each year) (@$600/day) to carry out awareness raising activities (regarding the insurance products modalities) **Institutional assessment and support to institutional changes identified:** Costs of contracting a senior international Technical Advisor, with a strong profile in Legal Framework and Public Policies as well as Insurance Policies and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa for 30 days (@$600/day) to carry out the comparative institutional assessment. Costs of contracting a senior international Technical Advisor, with a strong profile in Legal Framework and Public Policies as well as Insurance Policies and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa (probably the same person as the one who carried out the assessment) for 30 days (@$600/day) to carry relay the institutional changes identified towards relevant stakeholder.
2	Pro-rata for the cost of recruiting **2 Technical Support Officers 88%** @1500$/ month each (so 36,000$/year), one based in Dori covering the Municipality of Dori (Sahel) and one based in Dédougou covering the Municipalities of Safané and Tchériba (Mouhoun) as extension officers for the project to strengthen information, coordination and communication flows, as well as perform community awareness activities and trainings, inter allia: - Assess the capacities of local public and private actors in Dori Municipality - Assess the capacities of local public and private actors in Safané and Tchériba Municipalities - Carry out the Training/ Capacity Building activities for local public and private actors in Gorom-Gorom Municipality (estimated workload: 20 days the first year, 50 days the second year, 35 days the third year, 10 days year 4 and 5 for national private actors, so a total of 125 days over the 5 years of the project (indicative, will depend on the findings of the capacity assessment) - Carry out the Training/ Capacity Building activities for local public and private actors in Safané and Tchériba Municipalities (estimated workload: 30 days the first year, 60 days the second year, 45 days the third year, 20 days year 4 and 5 for national public actors, so a total of 175 days over the 5 years of the project (indicative, will depend on the findings of the capacity assessment) **Capacity assessment:** Costs of contracting 2 national experts with strong profiles in Insurance Policies and capacity assessment for a total of 60 days (@$300/day) - One to team up with the senior expert assessing the capacities of national level public actors (30 days) - One to team up with the senior expert assessing the capacities of national level private actors (30 days) **Capacity building:** Costs of contracting 2 national experts with strong profiles in Insurance Policies and Training/ Capacity Building for a total of 150 days each (@$300/day) - One to team up with the senior expert carrying out the Training/ Capacity Building of national level public actors (For 30 days the first year, 60 days the second year, 45 days the third year, 20 days year 4 and 5 for national public actors, so a total of 175 days over the 5 years of the project (indicative, will depend on the findings of the capacity assessment)

	- One to team up with the senior expert carrying out the Training/ Capacity Building of national level private actors For 20 days the first year, 50 days the second year, 35 days the third year, 10 days year 4 and 5 for national private actors, so a total of 125 days over the 5 years of the project (indicative, will depend on the findings of the capacity assessment) **Awareness raising:** Costs of contracting three national experts for 44 days each (one per targeted Municipalities in order to take into account cultural and language differences) with strong profile in IBWI for and training for a total of 138 days (48 days the first two years (14 in each targeted Municipality in Mouhoun and 20 in Dori to kick start), 14 in year 3 and 11 in year 4 and 5 (follow up in one Municipality each year) (@$300/day) to support the international expert in carrying out awareness raising activities (regarding the insurance products modalities) **Institutional assessment and support to institutional changes identified:** Costs of contracting a national expert with strong profile in Insurance Policies in Burkina Faso for 60 days, as well as in two other countries chosen as reference for 15 days each, so a total of 90 days for three different national experts the first year (@$300/day) Costs of contracting a national expert with strong profile in Insurance Policies in Burkina Faso (probably the same person as the one who carried out the assessment) for 60 days during the second year (@$300/day)
3	**Capacity assessment:** Cost of travel to carry out the capacity assessment: - 1 round trip/ international consultant (@$1500)*2 - DSA for the international consultants (@$400/day* 60days) - DSA for the national consultant (@$200/day* 90 days) **Capacity building:** Cost of travel to carry out the Training/ Capacity Building activities for all actors: - Round trip/ for potential international consultant (@$1500): 2 on year 1, 4 on year 2, 2 on year 3 4 5 - DSA for the international consultant (@$400/day* 280days over the period) - DSA for the national consultant (@$200/day* 280days over the period) **Awareness raising:** Cost of travel to carry out the awareness raising activities: - 7 round trips for the international consultant (2 on year 1 and 2, , 1/ year in years 3, 4 and 5) @1500 - DSA for the international consultant (@$400/day* 90days) - DSA for the national consultant for mission in Dori and Dédougou (@$200/day*138)

	Institutional assessment: Cost of travel to carry out the comparative institutional assessment: - 4 round trips for the international consultant (2 for Burkina Faso @1500$ and one in each of the 2 CIMA country selected as reference @2000$), - DSA for international consultant (@$400/day* 35days, 15 in Burkina Faso and 10 in each two CIMA country selected as reference), - DSA for national consultant for mission in Dori and Dédougou, (@$200*10days) Lump sum for fuel for the PMU vehicle as it will be used for most missions, and for the technical support officers' motorbikes: 1500$/ year
4	• Cost of buying promotional material for awareness raising activities y1-5 (18,600 USD) • Cost of promotional material for the insurance scheme to be handed out during training (7,000 USD Y1&2) then (3,000 USD Y3-5) • **Capacity building part:** Cost of developing and broadcasting radio programmes regarding key features of the insurance scheme for capacity building purposes ,as well as costs of printing and disseminating manuals and training guidelines ($8,000) • **Awareness raising:** Cost of developing and broadcasting radio announcement regarding the insurance scheme ($7,000)
5	**Capacity building:** Cost of awareness raising workshops (@$2000/ day all included): 15 days Y1&Y2 and 5 days Y3-5 (total of USD 90,000) **Awareness raising part:** Cost of awareness raising workshops (@$2000/ day all included): 15 days Y1&Y2 and 5 days Y3-5 (total of USD 90,000) **Institutional assessment :** Cost of a one day workshop in order to present the results of the assessment to all relevant stakeholders (USD 2,000) **Support to institutional changes identified:** Costs of organizing bilateral meetings with stakeholders as well several common workshops based on the results of the assessment (USD 28,000)
6	Buffer for unbudgeted small expenses
Component 2: Index based insurance project **Outcome 2: An agriculture WII scheme targeting the most vulnerable and complementary measures especially for women are implemented in three municipalities in two Provinces (total: 2,853,625 USD)**	
LDCF Resources	

7	**Implementation of IBWI for agriculture project** Cost of contracting 2 index insurance designers in order to design indexes for Dori and Mouhoun, assess the meteo network against the requirements of the indexes and carry out field mission to check indexes with agro meteo data and beneficiaries' (59 days each (@$600) in year 1, then 30 days in years 2 and 3 et 20 days in years 4 and 5 as the indexes should become more and more reliable Cost of contracting an Indigenous People specialist in order to develop an IPP, following FPIC procedures (10 days @$750 in year 1)
8	**Complementary measures** Cost of contracting two local specialists (one in Sahel and one in Mouhoun) with a strong background in climate change adaptation, resilient agricultural practices and training, to train beneficiaries in resilient agricultural practices 35 days/ year (Y1-5) in Dori, 50days/ year (Y1-5) in Mouhoun (@300$/day) – (Total USD 127,500) Cost of contracting two local specialists (on in Sahel and one in Mouhoun) with a strong financial literacy, gender and training background, to train beneficiaries, especially women, in financial literacy to support access to credit 35days/ year (Y1-5) in Dori, 50days/year (Y1-5) in Mouhoun (@300$/day) - (Total USD 127,500)
9	**Implementation of IBWI for agriculture project** 4 round trips for consultant (@1,540) on Y1-5 (USD 30,800) 30 days field mission (@ 400+200$/day) on Y1, Y2 & Y3 (USD 54,000) 20 days field mission (@400+200$/ day) on Y4 & 5 (USD 24,000) **Complementary measures** 85 days of vehicle/ driver (@200$) (at least half of the needs (170 days in total) will be covered by the PMU driver and vehicle) (USD 17,000) Cost of vehicle and driver for the travels that cannot be covered by the PMU driver and vehicle (USD 14,675)"
10	**Complementary measures** Cost of material for training workshops
11	**Assessment and reinforcement of meteorological equipment** Cost of installing manual rain gauges in all villages @$30*155 villages (150 villages + 5 urban sectors) Cost of installing 6 new automatic stations (indicative, could change on the basis of the assessment made by the index designer) @$20,000*6 **Implementation of IBWI for agriculture project** Cost of historical data for index design: 10000USD*3 Municipalities (year 1) Cost of data for index follow up (provided through a collaboration with the National Meteo Agency) and development of sms tool: 20 000USD year 1 then 15 000USD/ year (year 2 to 5)
12	**Complementary measures** Cost of supplies for resilient agricultural practices: - Drought resilient enhanced seeds: support for up to 20USD/hec the two first years of participation in the insurance scheme for half the size of the exploitation so 80,000USD the first year of the project and 160,000USD/year Y2-Y5 - Support to traditional irrigation and water management methods, including material needed up to 711,003 USD in total over 5 years (142,200.6 USD/year)

	- Support for women market gardening activities (1140 new women every year): o Set of material for 50 woman @1,200 USD (including 50 buckets, 50 watering cans, 50 hoes, 10 shovels, 10 garden forks, 10 pickaxes) o Support up to 100USD/ hec for drought resilient enhanced seeds and support to traditional irrigation and water management methods, considering one hectare for 50 women: Year 1: 2,280USD for 1,140 women targeted, year 2 4560USD for 2,280 women targeted, year 3 6,840USD for 3420 women targeted, year 4: 9,120USD for 4,560 women targeted and year 5 11,400USD for 5700 women targeted
13	**Implementation of IBWI for agriculture project** Cost of focus groups @1,500$/day to assess contributing capacity and get feedback from beneficiaries' representatives: 4 days/ Municipality on year 1 (=12 so 24,000$ on year 1), 1day/ Municipality on year 2 to 5 (= 4 days so 6000$ on years 2-5) Cost of annual evaluation workshop (1/ year @4000USD) **Complementary measures** Cost of training workshops (170*200USD as they will be small workshops with direct beneficiaries)/ year
14	Buffer for unbudgeted small expenses
UNDP TRAC Resources	
15	**Implementation of IBWI for agriculture project** Provision of insurance premium subsidies from UNDP TRAC resources, on the basis of 35% subvention in average:

	Year 1	2	3	4	5
No. of people insured subsidized	0	2,000	3,000	4,500	6,216
No. of hectares (average 2ha/person)	0	4,000	6,000	9,000	12,432
Total insured amount (max 100,000 CFA/ha)	0	400,000,000	600,000,000	900,000,000	1,243,200,000
Max total estimated commercial premium in CFA (15,000 CFA/ha)	0	60,000,000	90,000,000	135,000,000	186,480,000
Max total estimated commercial premium in USD	0	109,079	163,618	245,427	339,017
Cost of subsidizing 35% (in USD)	0	38,178	57,266	85,900	118,656

Component 3: Knowledge production and sharing **Outcome 3: Knowledge gained through this project is documented and disseminated widely and efficiently (total: 287,270 USD)**	
16	**Production of communication documents around implemented activities and their results** Cost of contracting a consultant with a good understanding of index based agriculture insurance and a strong profile in communication in order to produce documents

	on key aspects of the projects, as well as to establish and carry out the knowledge sharing strategy - 60 days the first year for the strategy (@ 600$/day for Y1) (USD 36,000) - 30 days a year for year 2 and 4 and (@ 600$/day for Y2 & Y4) (USD 36,000) - 45 days a year 3 and 5 when the regional workshops take place for 4 years) (@600$/day for Y3 &Y5) (USD 54,000)
17	**Production of communication documents around implemented activities and their results** Cost of contracting a national communication officer from year 2 @$800/month (part time) with a strong profile in communication and a good understanding of index based agriculture insurance in order support the knowledge sharing activities
18	**Production of communication documents around implemented activities and their results** Cost of visiting project location in order to document it: one round trip @1500$/ year, 5 days per diem@400$/day and 5 days car @200$ /day each year **Knowledge shared through 2 workshops and on relevant knowledge sharing platform(s)** Cost of travel for 10 key regional participants subsidized @$1500 participant per workshop
19	**Production of communication documents around implemented activities and their results** Costs of printing documents for sharing (years 1 to 5) Costs of realising radio programmes to disseminate knowledge about the project (years 3 to 5) Cost of realising a short film on the key aspects of the project (year 5) **Knowledge shared through 2 workshops and on relevant knowledge sharing platform(s)** Cost of material for workshops
20	**Knowledge shared through 2 workshops and on relevant knowledge sharing platform(s)** Cost of organising two 2-day regional workshops (year 3 and 5) for 200 persons (@70,00USD/workshop all included except support to some participants' travel)
21	Buffer for unbudgeted small expenses
Outcome 4: Monitoring & Evaluation (total: 106,300.00 USD)	
22	MTR: costs of contracting the services of a senior international mid-term evaluation consultant (10 weeks @USD 3,000/wk) Final Evaluation: costs of contracting the services of a senior international final evaluation consultant (11weeks @USD 3,000/wk)
23	MTR: costs of contracting the services of a local mid-term evaluation consultant (9 weeks @USD 900/wk) Final Evaluation: costs of contracting the services of a local final evaluation consultant (9 weeks @USD 900/wk)
24	Inception workshop @$5,000
25	Pro-rata of the 2 technical specialists for the monitoring of project results framework and core indicators (@$40,000)
Project Management Unit (total: 412,675.00 USD)	
LDCF Resources	
26	Salary of PMU staff: ▪ Project Manager @$2000/month
27	Translation of evaluation reports from French to English (or vice versa)

28	Annual audit 2,335 USD per year
29	Salary of PMU staff: ▪ Administrative and financial assistant @$1000/month ▪ Driver @$300/month
UNDP TRAC Resources	
30	• For a total amount of 14,675 US$ @ 2,935 US$ per year. This estimated budget is reserved to cover the Direct Project Services to be provided through UNDP Burkina Faso Country Office, as requested by the Government of Burkina Faso for direct support services related to the recruitment of consultants, PMU personnel, travel and workshops. Refer to Annex I.
31	Cost of buying two motorbikes @$3,000 for the Technical Support Officers (year 1) Purchase of a vehicle @52,000$ for the project field activities (year 1)
32	For a total amount of US$17,000: Additional international travels to communicate on the project and field visits to monitor the project implementation. Y1-Y5"
33	For a total amount of 75,000 US$ *Provision of services for various supports (specialists to facilitate overall implementation on a punctual basis) @US$75,000. Y1 – Y5
34	For a total amount of US$25,000, this budget line covers the expenses for office equipment and consumables including the purchase of ink cartridges and paper for printing, photocopies and binding training documents needed for the training sessions to the management and supervision of the project. Y1 - Y2
35	Miscellaneous expenses US$10,325

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Burkina Faso and UNDP, signed in July 1976. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of

activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

   i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

   ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

   iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

   iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

   v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

   b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

A. Multi-year Workplan
B. GEF Tracking Tool(s) at baseline
C. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
D. Terms of Reference for Project Steering Committee, Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate (see example template below)
E. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for moderate and high risk projects
F. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
G. Gender Analysis and Action Plan
H. UNDP Risk Log (to be completed by UNDP Country Office, see template below)
I. LOA for DPC
J. Letters of cofinancing

Annex A: Multi Year Work Plan

Task	2018		2019				2020				2021				2022				2023	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Output 1.1: Review the institutional and policy environment to identify gaps and barriers to implementing IBWI																				
Output 1.2: Conduct an assessment of institutional capacities and key actors to be trained																				
Output 1.3: Provide training to policymakers, decision makers and legislators on integrating climate risk management approaches into core development policies and planning and budgeting processes																				
Output 1.4: Conduct financial literacy and awareness programmes for target beneficiaries on IBWI																				
Output 2.1: re automated weather stations and prepare the triggers in a gender sensitive and participatory approach, including all stakeholders' representatives.																				
Output 2.2: Develop a weather index																				

insurance scheme incorporating gender dimensions in selected sites and identify a set of complementary measures required for comprehensive risk management and sustainability of the insurance scheme.																				
Output 2.3: Ensure insurance is provided bundled with access to credit and agricultural inputs																				
Output 3.1: Prepare policy briefs to improve the policy environment to promote IBWI																				
Output 3.2: Document, promote and disseminate best practices																				
Output 3.3: Conduct a rigorous impact assessment of using an index-based weather insurance to improve the livelihoods of small scale producers and community resilience to climate risks																				

Annex B: GEF Tracking Tool at baseline (separate document)

Annex C: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management / Monitoring & Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
Mid-term evaluation specialist Rate: $900/ week	9 weeks on year 3 of the project	Will conduct all necessary activities to support the mid-term evaluation. Standard ToR.
Final evaluation specialist Rate: $900/ week	9 weeks on year 5 of the project	Will conduct all necessary activities to support to final evaluation. Standard ToR.
Project administrative and financial assistant Rate: $1 000/month	Full time over the 5 years of the project	See the full TOR in annex D for details.
Driver Rate: $300/month	Full time over the 5 years of the project	Will support field activities for all components, as well as PMU.
International / Regional and global contracting		
Project Manager Rate: $2 000/month	Full time over the 5 years of the project	The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. See the full TOR in annex D for details.
Mid-term evaluation specialist Rate: $3 000/ week	10 weeks in year 3 of the project	Will conduct all necessary activities to support the mid-term evaluation. Standard ToR.

Final evaluation specialist Rate: $3 000/ week	11 weeks in year 5 of the project	Will conduct all necessary activities to support to final evaluation. Standard ToR.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		
Two Technical Support Officers Rate: $1000/month each	Full time over the 5 years of the project	2 Technical Support Officers: one based in Dori covering the Municipality of Dori (Sahel) and one based in Dédougou covering the Municipalities of Safané and Tchériba (Mouhoun) as extension officers for the project to strengthen information, coordination and communication flows, as well as perform community awareness activities and trainings, inter allia: Assess capacities of local public and private actors in Dori Municipality Assess capacities of local public and private actors in Safané and Tchériba Municipalities Carry out the Training/ Capacity Building of local public and private actors in Dori Municipality (estimated workload: 20 days the first year, 50 days the second year, 35 days the third year, 10 days year 4 and 5 for national private actors, so a total of 125 days over the 5 years of the project (indicative, will depend on the findings of the capacity assessment) One carry out the Training/ Capacity Building activities for local public and private actors in Safané and Tchériba Municipalities (Estimated workload: 30 days the first year, 60 days the second year, 45 days the third year, 20 days year 4 and 5 for national public actors, so a total of 175 days over the 5 years of the project (indicative, will depend on the findings of the capacity assessment)

Capacity assessment and capacity building Specialist for national level public actors Rate: $300/ day	30 days on year 1 for capacity assessment For capacity building: 30 days the first year, 60 days the second year, 45 days the third year, 20 days year 4 and 5 (grand total of 205 days over the 5 years)	A national experts with strong profile in Insurance Policies, capacity assessment and capacity building. Will team up with international expert to assess and build the necessary capacities of national level public actors
Capacity assessment and capacity building Specialist for	30 days on year 1 for capacity assessment	A national experts with strong profile in Insurance Policies, capacity assessment and capacity building. Will team up with international expert to assess and build the necessary capacities of national level private actors

Consultant	**Time Input**	**Tasks, Inputs and Outputs**
national level private actors Rate: $300/ day	For capacity building: 30 days the first year, 60 days the second year, 45 days the third year, 20 days year 4 and 5 (grand total of 205 days over the 5 years)	

Three experts (one per Municipality) in Awareness raising and index based insurance Rate: $300/ day	(48 days the first two years (14 in each targeted Municipality in Mouhoun and 20 in Sahel to kick start) and then 14 per year (follow up in one Municipality each year)	Three national experts (one per targeted Municipalities in order to take into account cultural and language differences) to support the international expert in carrying out awareness raising activities (regarding the insurance products modalities)
Insurance Policy/ enabling environment specialist Rate: $300/ day	60 days for the assessment and 60 days for the institutional changes activities	National expert with strong profile in Insurance Policies in Burkina Faso to team up with the international expert to carry out the comparative institutional assessment and then relay the institutional changes identified towards relevant stakeholder.
International / Regional and global contracting		
Senior Technical Advisor for capacity assessment and capacity building of public actors Rate: $600/day	For 30 days the first year, 60 days the second year, 45 days the third year, 20 days year 4 and 5 for national public actors, so a total of 175 days over the 5 years of the	Senior Technical Advisor for capacity assessment and capacity building of public actors, with a strong profile in Training/ Capacity Building, Legal Framework and Public Policies as well as Insurance Policies and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa to assess and build the necessary capacities of national level public actors, with the support of the national expert.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
	project	

Senior Technical Advisor for capacity assessment and capacity building of privatec actors Rate: $600/day	For 20 days the first year, 50 days the second year, 35 days the third year, 10 days year 4 and 5 for national private actors so a total of 125 days over the 5 years of the project	Senior Technical Advisor for capacity assessment and capacity building of private actors with a strong profile in Training/ Capacity Building, Insurance and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa to assess and build the necessary capacities of national level private actors, with the support of the national expert.
Senior international Technical Advisor for awareness raising activity Rate: $600/day	30 days the first two years (10 in each targeted Municipality to kick start) and then 10 per year (follow up in one Municipality each year) Total of 90 days over 5 years	Senior international Technical Advisor, with a strong profile in Agriculture Index Insurance and training for oversee the implementation of awareness raising activities (regarding the insurance products modalities)
Senior international Technical Advisor specialized in enabling environment for IBWI Rate: $600/day	60 days for the assessment and 60 days for the institutional changes activities	Senior international Technical Advisor, with a strong profile in Legal Framework and Public Policies as well as Insurance Policies and good knowledge of CIMA code and West Africa to : Carry out the comparative institutional assessment Relay the institutional changes identified towards relevant stakeholder.
Enabling environment for IBWI specialist Rate: $300/day	15 days in each country chosen as reference	The two specialists, based in two CIMA countries chosen as reference for the comparative institutional assessment will support the Senior international Technical Advisor and the national Insurance Policy/ enabling environment specialist To carry out the comparative institutional assessment by providing information about CIMA code implementation in their countries

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		Outcome 2
Local / National contracting		
2 Capacity building specialist in resilient agriculture practices Rate: 300$/day	30days/ year in Dori and 40days/year in Mouhoun each year	Two local specialists with a strong background in climate change adaptation, resilient agricultural practices and training, to train beneficiaries in resilient agricultural practices
2 Capacity building specialist in financial literacy and credit access Rate: 300$/day	30 days/ year in Dori And 40days/year in Mouhoun each year	Two local specialists (on in Sahel and one in Mouhoun) with a strong financial literacy, gender and training, to train beneficiaries, especially women, in financial literacy to support access to credit
International / Regional and global contracting		
2 Index insurance designers (one for the index in Gorom-Gorom, the other for Mouhoun)	65 days each on year 1 30 days each on year 2,3,4,5	Main tasks: Design indexes for Dori and Mouhoun (year 1) and review as/if relevant according to feedback (other years) Assess the meteo network against the requirements of the indexes (year 1) and review as/if relevant according to feedback (other years) Carry out field mission to check indexes with agro meteo data and beneficiaries' (each year)

Outcome 3		
Local / National contracting		
Communication officer Rate: $800/month	Part time for 4 years from year 2	Strong profile in communication and a good understanding of index based agriculture insurance in order support the knowledge sharing activities
Impact evaluation specialist Rate: $3 000/ week, $600 a day	10 weeks on year 1 10 days/ year on years 2, 3, 4 11 weeks on year 5	Team up with the international impact evaluation expert in order to: To formulate the reference baseline and analyze the needs to add up to the planned project's M&E (year 1) To follow indicators specific to the impact evaluation (year 2, 3,4) carry out the impact evaluation as well as present its results (year 5) Will have extra focus on bringing in local expertise and sharing results with them

Consultant	**Time Input**	**Tasks, Inputs and Outputs**
International / Regional and global contracting		
International impact evaluation specialist Rate: $3 000/ week, $600 a day	10 weeks on year 1 5 days/ year on years 2, 3, 4, 11 weeks on year 5	Main tasks: To formulate the reference baseline and analyze the needs to add up to the planned project's M&E (year 1) To follow indicators specific to the impact evaluation (year 2, 3,4) Carry out the impact evaluation as well as present its results (year 5)
Knowledge production and sharing consultant Rate: $600/ day	60 days on year 1 30 days/ year on year 2 and 4 45 days/year on year 3 and 5	Consultant with a good understanding of index based agriculture insurance and a strong profile in communication who will work in team with the Communication officer in order to: Establish and carry out the knowledge sharing strategy Produce documents on key aspects of the projects Organize the regional knowledge sharing workshops on year 3 and 5

□

Annex D: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for the Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee will serve as the project's decision-making body. It will meet according to necessity, at least twice each year, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PB is responsible for providing the strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation to ensure that it meets the requirements of the approved Project Document and achieves the stated outcomes. The PB's role will include:

- Provide strategic guidance to project implementation;
- Ensure coordination between various donor funded and government funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Approve annual project work plans and budgets, at the proposal of the Project Manager;
- Approve any major changes in project plans or programmes;
- Oversee monitoring, evaluation and reporting in line with GEF requirements;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Negotiate solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project;
- Ensure that UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy is applied throughout project implementation; and, address related grievances as necessary.

These terms of reference will be finalized during the Project Inception Workshop.

Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff

Project Director

Background

The Project Director (PD) is the SP/CNDD, who will be accountable to the MINEFID and UNDP for the achievement of objectives and results in the assigned Project. The PD will be part of the Project Steering Committee and answer to it.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Serve as a member of the Project Steering Committee.
- Supervise compliance with objectives, activities, results, and all fundamental aspects of project execution as specified in the project document.
- Supervise compliance of project implementation with MINEFID policies, procedures and ensure consistency with national plans and strategies.
- Facilitate coordination with other organizations and institutions that will conduct related activities
- Participate in project evaluation, testing, and monitoring missions.
- Coordinate with national governmental representatives on legal and financial aspects of project activities.
- Coordinate and supervise government staff inputs to project implementation.
- Coordinate, oversee and report on government cofinancing inputs to project implementation.

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Project Manager

Background

The Project Manager (PM), will be locally recruited following UNDP or Government procedure, with input to the selection process from the Project partners. The position will be appointed by the project implementing agencies and funded entirely from the Project. The PM will be responsible for the overall management of the Project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. The PM will report to the PD in close consultation with the assigned UNDP Programme Manager for all of the Project's substantive and administrative issues. From the strategic point of view of the Project, the PM will report on a periodic basis to the Project Steering Committee, based on the PD's instruction. Generally, the PM will support the PD who will be responsible for meeting government obligations under the Project, under the NIM execution modality. The PM will perform a liaison role with the government, UNDP and other UN agencies, CSOs and project partners, and maintain close collaboration with other donor agencies providing co-financing. The PM will work closely with the Project Implementation Unit Coordinators.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved work-plan.
- Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs, as per the project document in a timely and high quality fashion.
- Coordinate all project inputs and ensure that they are adhere to UNDP procedures for nationally executed projects.
- Supervise and coordinate the work of all project staff, consultants and sub-contractors ensuring timing and quality of outputs.
- Coordinate the recruitment and selection of project personnel, consultants and sub-contracts, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the UNDP provided format.
- Prepare, revise and submit project work and financial plans, as required by Project Steering Committee and UNDP.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports, submitted on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log.
- Liaise with UNDP, Project Steering Committee, relevant government agencies, and all project partners, including donor organisations and CSOs for effective coordination of all project activities.
- Facilitate administrative support to subcontractors and training activities supported by the Project.
- Oversee and ensure timely submission of the Inception Report, Project Implementation Report, Technical reports, quarterly financial reports, and other reports as may be required by UNDP, GEF and other oversight agencies.
- Disseminate project reports and respond to queries from concerned stakeholders.
- Report progress of project to the Steering Committee, and ensure the fulfilment of PSC directives.
- Oversee the exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons learned with relevant community based integrated conservation and development projects nationally and internationally.
- Assist community groups, municipalities, CSOs, staff, students and others with development of essential skills through training workshops and on the job training thereby increasing their institutional capabilities.

- Encourage staff, partners and consultants such that strategic, intentional and demonstrable efforts are made to actively include women in the project, including activity design and planning, budgeting, staff and consultant hiring, subcontracting, purchasing, formal community governance and advocacy, outreach to social organizations, training, participation in meetings; and access to programme benefits.
- Assists and advises the Project Implementation Units responsible for activity implementation in the target sites.
- Carry regular, announced and unannounced inspections of all sites and the activities of the Project Implementation Units.

Required skills and expertise

- A university degree (MSc or PhD) in a subject related to agriculture insurance and resilience
- At least 10 years of experience in agriculture insurance
- At least 5 years of demonstrable project/programme management experience.
  At least 5 years of experience working with ministries, national or provincial institutions that are concerned with agriculture and/ or insurance.

Competencies

- Strong leadership, managerial and coordination skills, with a demonstrated ability to effectively coordinate the implementation of large multi-stakeholder projects, including financial and technical aspects.
- Ability to effectively manage technical and administrative teams, work with a wide range of stakeholders across various sectors and at all levels, to develop durable partnerships with collaborating agencies.
- Ability to administer budgets, train and work effectively with counterpart staff at all levels and with all groups involved in the project.
- Ability to coordinate and supervise multiple Project Implementation Units in their implementation of technical activities in partnership with a variety of subnational stakeholder groups, including community and government.
- Knowledge and working experience of mainstreaming gender in international projects; Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Strong communication skills, especially in timely and accurate responses to emails.
- Strong computer skills, in particular mastery of all applications of the MS Office package and internet search.
- Strong knowledge about insurance policies in the CIMA region.
- Excellent command of French and English. Knowledge of one or more local languages would be an asset.

Project assistant and accountant

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Assistant and accountant will carry out the following tasks:

- Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager;
- Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoI financial rules and procedures;
- Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;
- Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;
- Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);

- Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues;
- Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;
- Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.

- Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;
- Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management;
- Assist in the preparation of progress reports;
- Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance.

The Project Assistant will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

A Bachelors degree or an advanced diploma in accounting/ financial management;

At least five years of relevant work experience preferably in a project management setting involving multilateral/ international funding agency. Previous experience with UN project will be a definite asset;

- Very good inter-personal skills;
- Proficiency in the use of computer software applications especially MS Word and MS Excel.
- Excellent language skills in English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages

2 Technical Support Officers

Background:

One will based in Dori covering the Municipality of Dori (Sahel) and one based in Dédougou covering the Municipalities of Safané and Tchériba (Mouhoun).

Duties:

As extension officers for the project on the ground, they will:

- Strengthen information, coordination and communication flows, among all actors, top down and bottom up
- Perform community awareness activities and trainings, inter allia: o Assess capacities of local public and private actors in Dori Municipality
- Assess capacities of local public and private actors in Safané and Tchériba Municipalities
- Carry out the Training/ Capacity Building of local public and private actors in Dori Municipality
- Perform all tasks seen as useful by the project manager in order to make the project progress on the ground
- Contribute to M&E of the project
- Ensure alignment of project activities with beneficiaries needs and expectations

Qualifications:

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The Technical Support Officers will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelors degree, preferably in the field of community development or agriculture
- Knowledge of index based insurance for agriculture;
- At least five years of relevant work experience of project implementation and capacity building, ideally involving international donors. Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Knowledge and working experience of mainstreaming gender in projects;
- Knowledge and working experience of M&E;
- Very good inter-personal skills
- Knowledge of local languages and culture
- Good language skills in French (writing, speaking and reading)

Project Communications Officer

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Communications Officer will have the responsibility for leading knowledge management outputs in Component 3 and developing the project communications strategy at the project outset and coordinating its implementation across all project components. The Communications Officer will work closely with the M&E Officer on knowledge management aspects of the project. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Develop a project communications strategy / plan, incorporate it with the annual work plans and update it annually in consultation with project stakeholders; coordinate its implementation
- Coordinate the implementation of knowledge management outputs of the project;
- Coordinate and oversee the implementation of public awareness activities across all project components; Facilitate the design and maintenance of the project website/webpages and ensure it is up-to-date and dynamic;
- Facilitate learning and sharing of knowledge and experiences relevant to the project;

The Project Communications Officer will be recruited based on the following qualifications:

- A Bachelors degree, preferably in the field of community development or natural resource / environmental management;
- Knowledge of index based insurance for agriculture;
- Knowledge and working experience of mainstreaming gender in international projects;
- A communications qualification (diploma, Bachelors degree)
- At least three years of relevant work experience of communications for project or programme implementation, ideally involving international donors. Previous experience with UN projects will be a definite asset;
- Previous experience in developing and implementing communications strategies for organizations or projects
- Strong professional working capacity to use information and communications technology, specifically including website design and desk top publishing software
- Very good inter-personal skills
- Excellent language skills in French and English (writing, speaking and reading) and in local languages

Annex E: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Promoting index-based weather insurance for small holder farmers in Burkina Faso
2. Project Number	UNDP PIMS # 5595; GEF ID # 8032
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Burkina Faso

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The general objective of the proposed LDCF project is to increase the resilience of local communities in 5 Municipalities of Burkina Faso to climate change by providing them with a risk management tool in the form of an index-based insurance. Therefore, a human-rights approach is integral to the project. Equitable inclusion of all groups, including vulnerable and marginalized people has been a guiding principle for the development of this project. Selective subvention of insurance premiums will ensure that poorer people or people with less knowledge of insurance, including marginalized groups, have opportunities to benefit from the project. In the same way, complementary measures to insurance have been designed in order to further increase resilience and will target vulnerable groups in priority. This approach is expected to have exponential results by providing a system in which vulnerable and marginalized communities are at the forefront and are given opportunities to reduce the vulnerability of the agricultural livelihoods to climate change and invest in more resilient practices. The introduction of a safety-net for these populations is critical to improve their living standards and incentivize them to invest in improved practices in the long term. The project will set up a system to enable communities to raise concerns over the lifetime of the project. Participatory approaches will be adopted and give the opportunity for beneficiaries to voice their priorities and challenges. More specifically, participative assessment of the index and modalities will be conducted at the beginning of the project but also after each season, in order to make sure the feedback of insurance providers and beneficiaries is incorporated and to ensure that the insurance product evolves accordingly, subject to commercial viability for the insurer or insurers. An annual evaluation workshop will be held each year at the end of the season in order for insurance providers, beneficiaries, aggregators and distributors to share their experience on the insurance scheme and its modalities. In addition, continuous capacity building will also be implemented to ensure beneficiaries have a strong understanding of the insurance schemes, the rights and responsibilities towards the insurance agencies, the consequent access to credit and agricultural inputs, etc. The access to climate information will also be associated with trainings to enable beneficiaries to adopt adaptive practices. A stakeholder engagement plan was developed in Annex F and will specifically target (i) village development committees, (ii) regional agriculture chambers and (iii) women organizations and groupings.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The current Constitution of Burkina Faso affirms equality between men and women and progress is being made to enhance gender equality. The Government of Burkina Faso, which is aware of the challenges gender inequality poses as well as its negative impacts on the national economy, developed a National Gender Policy (PNG) in 2009, building on Burkina Faso's Constitution and the Burkina Family Code of 1989, as well as international and regional laws it ratified. The cross-cutting action plan of the PNG is incorporated to sectoral policies in order to curtail inequalities in poverty, health, education, political participation, as well as other vital sectors.

Despite these efforts, gender equality remains a challenge in Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso ranks 146 out of 159 countries on the Gender Inequality Index , with only 9,4% of Parliamentary seats held by women and only 6% of the female population over 25 having at least some secondary education, versus 11,5% for men. The country is in group 5 of the Gender Development Index , meaning it has only attained low equality based on the Human Development Index (HDI) achievements between women and men (absolute deviation from gender parity of more than 10 percent).

In this context, the project preparation team has made sure that consultations and research conducted to develop the project appropriately addressed gender aspects. This has been done, inter alia:

- By systematically including gender issues in bilateral interviews in order to collect information and suggestions;
- By having a bilateral meeting with M. David BEYI, Secretary General of the General Secretariat for Gender Promotion (Secrétariat Général de la Promotion du Genre) under the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family (Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale et de la Famille) during the preliminary mission in June 2017 in order to understand, at the onset of the project preparation, the institutional context of gender mainstreaming in Burkina Faso and the relevant resources, subjects and tools to include;
- By conducting women-only focus groups during the field work in November 2017 in order to identify and understand the specific situations of women on the ground and the relevant activities to include to the project to address these situations;
- By meeting women organizations and addressing women in particular during focus groups held during the field work in February 2018;
- By including the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family (Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale et de la Famille) in all consultations (launch workshop, national consultations, validation workshop) in order to collect their input on all aspects of the project;
- By having a panel group working specifically on women and vulnerable population inclusion during the national consultations in February 2018;

As a result of this participative process, a Gender Action Plan (Annex G) has been developed. It ensures that gender aspects are fully included in all project aspects (project target population, activities, organization, performance indicators) and are fully reflected in the Project Result Framework (section VI of the project document). In general, women are specifically targeted and the project aims at benefiting at least 50% of women. This might be challenging considering the limited access to land for women, and therefore to insurance. This will be further developed at the project inception, the project team will update and develop the gender action plan.

In addition, women organizations will be a specifically targeted as part of stakeholder engagement and will be regularly consulted.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project supports the implementation of national policies on adaptation to climate change, strengthens national and regional capacities to address localized impacts of climate change and creates win-win synergies between adaptation to climate change goals and development. The project, in its design, reduces the socio-economic vulnerability to climate change by increasing the natural capital resilience to climate change (among other thing by promoting more resilience agricultural practices such as more resilient crops) which subsequently allows for more resilient livelihoods. In addition, by providing

The project is directly aligned with the national priorities related to climate and environment, more specifically:

- The framework of the Burkina Prospect 2025 upon which the Government crafted the National Economic and Social Development Plan (Plan National de Développement Economique et Social - PNDES), a five-year plan (2016-2020) meant to sustainably advance the social and economic conditions of the populations, especially, the most vulnerable ones. The PNDS identifies climate change as an important risk for the brukinabè economy and the country's development. As a result, one of its objectives is

to reinforce Burkina Faso's adaptation capacities, among other things by reinforcing capacities for the relevant actors and increasing the number of sectoral and strategic policies that integrate climate change.

- The Sustainable Development Goals, in the context of which the Government of Burkina Faso took specific steps towards addressing climate change issues in sustainable ways, by adopting the National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2015-2025) which provides integrated actions meant to enhance the development of relevant areas such as agriculture, livestock, water, forestry and the biodiversity. Burkina Faso had paved the way for its NAP by developing and adopting a National Adaptation to climate change Action Plan (NAPA) in 2007.
- Burkina Faso has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. It has adopted national legislation to implement these protocols. In its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) , Burkina Faso highlights agriculture as a priority for adaptation as the adverse impacts of climate change are already being felt while the sector is of crucial importance for a majority of its population both for their subsistence and income generation. The actions suggested in the INDC to improve resilience, such as supporting more resilient agricultural practices for example by using drought resistant seeds, will contribute to the success of the proposed project.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***

Risk 1: Poor households might not be able to access insurance as it requires a capital and can be expensive. (Principle 1, question 2)	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	Access to insurance is usually restricted for poor people as it requires a capital as guarantee and can be expensive	A stakeholder analysis was prepared during the PPG, which informed the development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the overall project design. Inclusion of vulnerable people, including women and poor people, has been a guiding principle of the proposed project development. Subvention of premiums and complementary measures have been planned in order to ensure the equal access of all to the benefits of the project. The **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (SEP) will be reviewed and revised at the start of the project by the project implementation unit, the CNDD and UNDP.
Risk 2: The project, by trying to address risk 1 (see above) might lead to adverse changes in customary rights or reinforce inequalities in access to land for marginalized communities (in particular women) (Principle 1, questions 3 and 6; Principle 2, question 2)	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	Women and vulnerable households often do no have access to land, or do not have official proof of their ownership. In the context of access climate insurance, this can lead to issues in the claim of land for guarantees.	The Gender Action Plan conducted during the PPG and the SEP will engage the most vulnerable stakeholders and include them in the definition of the activities, to ensure they are not left behind. An in-depth analysis of the potential for Index-Based Weather Insurance (IBWI) and other insurance types will be conducted at the beginning of the project to identify most appropriate insurance options that will include most vulnerable groups. In addition, the sites will be selected in such a way to not negatively impact customary rights or reinforce inequalities in access to land. While aiming to target most vulnerable communities, including women and youth who often lack access to land, the project will adopt a do-no-harm approach and will avoid working on lands where customary rights are not well defined. Discussions with relevant authorities will also take place to improve customary rights for beneficiaries.

Risk 3: Local, regional and national governorates do not have the capacity to ensure the respect of land tenure rights and microfinance regulations for vulnerable and marginalized groups (in particular women), leading to a further isolation and exclusion of these groups from more resilient and higher revenue-generating activities. (Principle 1, question 5; Principle 2, question 1; Standard 5, question 4)	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**		Capacity building for authorities at the local, regional and national level will include aspects related to land tenure and microfinance opportunities and regulatory options. This will aim at clarifying and securing land tenure rights for the beneficiaries, in line with the SES requirements (and following the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Land Tenure*[31], per the SES). Regarding microfinance regulations, capacity building activities under component 1 are fully designed towards that objective, in particular the component will: (i) Review the institutional and policy environment to identify gaps and barriers to implementing IBWI (ii) Conduct an assessment of institutional capacities and key actors to be trained (iii) Provide training to policy-makers, decision makers and legislators on integrating climate risk management approaches into core development policies and planning and budgeting processes
Risk 4: Micro-Finance institutions (MFIs) fail to target most vulnerable and marginalized groups for the provision of insurance and credit schemes (Principle 1, question 5)	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	As mentioned in risk 1, access to insurance is usually restricted for poor people as it requires a capital as guarantee and can be expensive. MFIs might see this as a limiting factor to get involved in the project considering that the target groups include most vulnerable communities. The vulnerability is measured taking into account the level of poverty.	The capacity assessment to be conducted under output 1.2 will include MFIs and vulnerable communities and will consider aspects related to gaps for the inclusion of these communities in insurance and credit schemes. In addition, the index and modalities will be assessed at the beginning of the project and after each season to ensure the feedback of insurance providers and beneficiaries is incorporated and that the insurance product evolves accordingly, subject to commercial viability for the insurers. In addition, the project will introduce a subsidy premium mechanism that will cover part of the beneficiaries insurance, which will open the door for most vulnerable communities to access insurance and credit. Increased access to these mechanisms is expected to lead to higher revenues for beneficiaries and make them more attractive in the long term to MFIs.
Risk 5: Improved agricultural practices are at risk of being affected by climate change impacts (Standard 1, question 5; Standard 2,	I = 3 P = 1	**Low**	The project will support farmer communities to adopt more resilient	The meteorological equipment in the project area will provide climate information for the beneficiaries to adapt to climate risks. In addition, the access to credit in addition to insurance

[31] http://www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf

question 2)			agricultural practices. This will involve the introduction of improved crop varieties that provide higher yields in the context of climate change. However, these varieties might not be resilient to extreme climate events and the occurrence of droughts and floods in particular might impact the yields.	schemes and the capacity building and awareness raising activities on climate change impacts and options will give the tools for targeted household to invest in more resilient infrastructures and inputs for agricultural practices and therefore reduce the sensitivity to climate shocks.
Risk 6: Improved agricultural practices introduce invasive alien species (Standard 1, question 5)	I = 3 P = 1	**Low**	If the introduced crop varieties provide higher revenues, the beneficiaries might decide to adopt monoculture of these specifications, also risking for these crops to become invasive.	The project will ensure the varieties introduced are adequate to the project area. In addition, the crops will be selected so that they don't threaten the biodiversity in the area - either by genetically posing invasive risks or by being preferred by communities to all other crops due to their perceived value added.
Risk 7: Climate disasters during the project implementation, might lead to high insurance costs for MFIs and cause their disinterest in WBI.	I = 4 P = 2	**Moderate**	As members of the private sectors, MFIs are driven by financial incentives. One of the main reason remote vulnerable communities are not able to access MFI products is there unattractiveness due to high level of poverty (therefore low or no guarantee) and the high level of vulnerability of their assets to be assured.	MFIs will be sensitized to the long-term benefits of working with vulnerable communities even though some losses might be observed in the first years. It should be noted that insurance schemes will be bundled with improved agricultural inputs and access to credit to invest in more resilient activities and infrastructures. This will reduce the vulnerability of beneficiaries from insurance and therefore reduce the risk of losses for MFIs.
Risk 8: Indigenous people are present in the project area and might not be adequately involved in the decision-making, therefore leading to tensions between the different ethnic groups (Standard 6, questions 1, 2, 3	I = 4 P = 2	**Moderate**	In the Sahel, most of the communities are part of a specific ethnic group. Except for the recent years with the increased conflicts, these	An **Indigenous Peoples Plan** (IPP), following FPIC practices, will be conducted at the onset of the project to ensure indigenous communities are not negatively impacted or that the project does not trigger conflicts between ethnic groups. The IPP will have a specific focus on the risks between herders and farmers. The relevant activities will not start until the IPP is in place, and

and 4)			communities have lived in a peaceful interaction. However, with climate change, the livelihoods of some groups might be impacted, leading to a change in practices that might impact other groups. This is particularly true in the case herders decide to settle due to the changes in seasons and access to water.	FPIC is secured (where required by the SES).
Risk 9: The installation of AWS might lead to physical or economic displacement of local communities (Standard 5, questions 1 and 2; Standard 6, question 6)	I = 4 P = 1	**Moderate**	The sites for the installation of AWS might be on land owned or used by local communities for livelihood activities or residency.	The sites will be selected in close consultation with local authorities and other local stakeholders, including communities. This will avoid selecting sites that are owned by or necessary to the livelihood of local communities. If such sites cannot be avoided, then the project will prepare a **Resettlement Action Plan** (if physical displacement cannot be avoided) and/or a **Livelihood Action Plan** (if economic displacement cannot be avoided).

QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
Select one (see SESP for guidance)		**Comments**
Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	X	At the start of the project, the project management unit will review and strengthen the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan developed during the PPG to make them more relevant to the current context. This will in particular take into account the potential change of sites due to the changes in the security of the Sahel region and Burkina Faso as a whole. The PMU will also ensure that an IPP is developed and will carry out FPIC consultations. In addition an indigenous people's plan will be conducted, to ensure the project does not trigger tensions between different ethnic groups, in particular with regards to access to land

			(therefore a focus on herder/farmer will be adopted).
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	X	Most vulnerable and marginalized population usually do not have access to property and might not be able to access IBWI due to the lack of guarantee. This might replicate existing inequalities. In addition, the current limited capacity of authorities in Burkina Faso (at the local, regional and national level) might limit and hamper the results of the projects by continuing the discrimination of customary rights.
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	X	In Burkina Faso, women often lack access to property, in particular land. This keeps them away from many opportunities to lift them outside of poverty. By offering insurance and credit schemes, usually dependent on the ownership of some assets, the project might replicate inequalities between men and women.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	X	The introduced improved crop varieties might not be resilient to extreme climate events and the occurrence of droughts and floods in particular might impact the yields.
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	X	Current land tenures and property rights might cause difficulties in accessing the most vulnerable communities. By trying to access and benefit marginalized and vulnerable groups, the project might try to encourage more clarity and officialize specific land tenure arrangements benefiting these communities, leading to changes in land distribution.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	X	Like other countries in the Sahel, Burkina Faso is home to a large range of indigenous people, who have been living together in peace for generations. Climate change and the conflicts in the

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			areas have led to recurrent inter-community tensions. By working with different ethnic group, the project can be considered sensitive to triggering additional tensions.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	□	

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [32]	YES
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	YES
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	YES
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	YES
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	YES
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	NO
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection,	NO

[32] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	NO
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	YES
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	NO
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[33] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	YES
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	NO
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO

[33] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	NO
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	YES
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	YES
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[34]	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	YES
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	YES
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	YES
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	YES
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	YES
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-	NO

[34] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	hazardous)?	
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	NO
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

Table 2. Rating the 'Impact' of a Risk

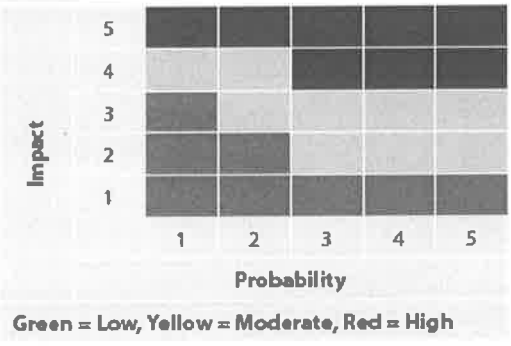
Score	Rating	Social and environmental impacts
5	Critical	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts high in magnitude and/or spatial extent (e.g. large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (e.g. long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict
4	Severe	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of medium to large magnitude, spatial extent and duration more limited than critical (e.g. predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). te: The potential risk impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially severe.
3	Moderate	Impacts of low magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures
2	Minor	Very limited impacts in terms of magnitude (e.g. small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

Table 3. Rating the 'Probability' of a Risk

Score	Rating
5	Expected
4	Highly Likely
3	Moderately likely
2	Not Likely
1	Slight

37. The combination of Impact and probability is then used to determine the overall significance of the risk (Low, Moderate or High) using Table 4 as a guideline.

Table 4. Determining 'Significance' of Risk



From page 17 of SESP Guidance

Annex F: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Ministry / Department / Organizations	Role in the project
Implementing Partner: Permanent Secretary of the National Council for Sustainable Development (*SP/CNDD*)	▪ Will assume the function of national coordination of the project ▪ Will prepare the technical and decision-making bodies sessions of the Project and will provide the functions of secretariat and reporting with the support of the management unit ▪ Will ensure the coherence of the population's expectations with project objectives ▪ Will organize the synergy with other similar projects both nationally and at the municipal level ▪ Will support the Project Team in the implementation of programmed activities ▪ Will ensure the link with the UNDP Counytry Office
Ministry in charge of Environment, currently Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Sustainable Development (*Ministère de l'environnement, de l'économie verte et du changement climatique)*	▪ Will preside the Project Steering Committee (Comité ▪ de revue) ▪ Will ensure the technical supervision of the project ▪ Will serve as resource institution for technical aspects of sustainable development. ▪ Will provide the relevant technical assistance to the project implementation Will designate a representative for the project that will assume the role and functions of the Executive Will represent the Government in the implementation of project operations ▪ Will ensure the consistency of the project with the burkinabè laws and policies
Ministry in charge of agriculture, currently Ministry of Agriculture and hydraulic infrastructure (*Ministère de l'agriculture et des aménagements hydro agricoles*)	▪ Will co-preside the Project Steering Committee ▪ (Comité de revue) Will serve as resource institution for technical aspects of crop production ▪ Will imply its field staff to circulate information, organize trainings of beneficiaries and collect their ▪ feedback Will support the distribution of insurance ▪ products Will support the monitoring of project performance and of beneficiaries' satisfaction ▪ Will ensure the consistency of the project with the Government's vision regarding IBWI for agriculture ▪ Will ensure the consistency of the project with the burkinabè laws and policies
Ministry in charge of the CIMA code implementation, currently Ministry of Economy and Finance, Direction of Insurance (*Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (Direction des Assurances)*	▪ Will be a member of the Project Steering Committee (Comité de revue) Will facilitate the access of insurers to operation legal agreements Could facilitate vulnerable groups' access to insurance by reforming insurance modalities in order to reduce insurance premiums' costs (e.g. tax

	exemptions/subsidies of insurance premiums) ▪ Will supervise the consistency of operations with the CIMA code
Nationale Agency of Meteorology (*Ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité Urbaine et de la Sécurité Routière / Agence Nationale de la Météorologie*)	▪ Will be a member of the Project Steering Committee ▪ (Comité de revue) Will elaborate meteorological, climatic and agro-climatic information products for ▪ beneficiaries Will contribute to evaluate and strengthen the meteorological network in the project intervention area ▪ Will support the capacity building of beneficiaries regarding
	the use of meteorological, climatic and agro-climatic information products ▪ Will provide daily pluviometric data in the project intervention area during the crop year ▪ Will ensure the maintenance of meteorological infrastructure acquired through the project
Ministry in charge of livestock farming, currently Ministry of Animal and Halieutic Resources (*Ministère des Ressources Animales et Halieutiques*)	▪ Will be a member of the Project Steering Committee ▪ (Comité de revue) Will serve as resource institution for technical aspects of livestock farming ▪ Will imply its field staff to circulate information, organize trainings of beneficiaries and collect their ▪ feedback Will support the distribution of insurance ▪ products Will support the monitoring of project performance and of beneficiaries' satisfaction ▪ Will ensure the consistency of the project with the Government's vision regarding IBWI for agriculture ▪ Will ensure the consistency of the project with the burkinabè laws and policies
Ministry in charge of Gender and Solidarity, currently Ministry of Women, national Solidarity and Family, General Secretariat for Gender Promotion (*Ministère de la femme, de la solidarité nationale et de la famille, Secrétariat Général de la Promotion du genre*)	▪ Will be a member of the Project Steering Committee ▪ (Comité de revue) Will contribute, together with other relevant actors at the local level, to identify vulnerable ▪ groups who should benefit from the project's special measures ▪ Will contribute to ensure that the project's gender action plan is correctly implemented Will contribute to monitoring the project performance regarding gender and vulnerable groups
Ministry of Youth (Ministère de la Jeunesse)	▪ Will be a member of the Project Steering Committee ▪ (Comité de revue) Will contribute to training of youth

Ministry of Secondary and Superior Education (*Ministère des Enseignements Secondaires et Supérieurs*)	▪ Apporter l'accompagnement dans la recherche et de l'innovation
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	▪ Will co-preside the Project Steering Committee ▪ (Comité de revue) ▪ Will provide technical support to stakeholders as ▪ necessary Will be responsible of reporting to the GEF ▪ Will be responsible for monitoring and quality assurance of the technical and financial management ▪ of the project and of the use of project funds Will facilitate the international dissemination of knowledge and lessons learnt Will ensure the connection between the GEF and the Government ▪ Will provide support to the Project Management Unit (Unité de Gestion du Projet, UGP) for the implementation of project components ▪ Will support the implementing partner in project implementation activities ▪ Will support awareness raising activities towards the Government regarding enabling environment policy changes
Municipalities	▪ Will participate in the planning and implementation of project interventions at Municipality level ▪ Will be key players in all phases of the formulation, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the project ▪ Will be key actors of the project at the local level ▪ Will contribute, together with other relevant actors at the
	local level, to identify vulnerable groups who should benefit from the project's special measures ▪ Will be strongly involved in awareness raising and information of their populations regarding the project
Local Communities (*Comité Villageois de Développement, Chambres Régionales d'Agriculture, Professional Agriculture Organisations*)	▪ Will chose a representative to be the Senior Beneficiary in the Steering Committee (Comité de revue) ▪ Will be the key beneficiaries and will participate in the planning and implementation of project interventions at the community level ▪ Will be key partners in the planning and ▪ implementation of project interventions at the community level Will participate in a series of briefings and awareness raising workshops at project start organised under the leadership of local authorities and making sure that all groups are included (women, youth, poor)

	▪ Will be involved in multi-stakeholders' platform at the municipal and regional levels, under the project Management units
Association Professionnelle des Banques *Association de Promotion de la Finance Inclusive*	▪ Will establish a partnership with banks in order to facilitate vulnerable groups' access to credit at bearable interest rates ▪ Will develop products adapted to rural populations
Insurers and reinsurers (risk takers), including their professional organisation (*Association Professionnelle des Sociétés d'Assurance du Burkina (APSAB)*	▪ Will bear the risk ▪ Will carry out all IBWI operations (contribute to pricing, re assurance, premium collect and compensation when relevant) ▪ Will develop products adapted to rural populations ▪ Will invest in beneficiaires' resilience ▪ Will commit to reflect any risk reduction linked to increased beneficiaries' resilience in their pricing
NGOs	▪ Will contribute by sharing the lessons learnt from previous IBWI for agriculture project and their knowledge of beneficiaries
AGRIFINANCE	▪ Will ensure synergies between their project and the proposed project
FAO	▪ Will ensure synergies between their project and the proposed project in Sahel
IFAD	▪ Will ensure consistency, technical coordination and synergies between their IBWI GCF project and the proposed project

Annex G: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

General context, why mainstream gender in climate adaptation projects

It is well documented that women and girls are disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change. Women's mortality from climate-related disasters is higher than that of men. Climate-induced floods and droughts exacerbate women's poverty and unpaid domestic and care work burdens. This is due to factors such as entrenched discriminatory social and cultural norms, a lack of entitlements, and unequal access to land, water and productive assets, compounded by limited mobility and decision-making power in many contexts[35]. It is for example women who are most often in charge of collecting water and wood, and the disruption of the availability of these resources due to climate change has negative impacts on them.

But women must not only be seen as victims. They are also agents of change and making sure they can play an important role in a project contributes to that project's efficiency, impact and sustainability.

In this context, one of the Minimum Standards of the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy is that projects and partners invest in strengthening capacity to develop, analyze, and use gender-disaggregated data in project planning and monitoring. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) guidelines also require projects to be responsive to gender equality and women's empowerment.

General context of gender in Burkina Faso

The current Constitution of Burkina Faso affirms equality between men and women and progress is being made to enhance gender equality. The Government of Burkina Faso, which is aware of the challenges gender inequality poses as well as its negative impacts on the national economy, developed a National Gender Policy (PNG) in 2009, building on Burkina Faso's Constitution and the Burkina Family Code of 1989, as well as international and regional laws it ratified. The cross-cutting action plan of the PNG is incorporated to s sectoral policies in order to curtail inequalities in poverty, health, education, political participation, as well as other vital sectors.

Despite these efforts, gender equality remains a challenge in Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso ranks 146 out of 159 countries on the Gender Inequality Index[36], with only 9,4% of Parliamentary seats held by women and only 6% of the female population over 25 having at least some secondary education, versus 11,5% for men. The country is in group 5 of the Gender Development Index36, meaning it has only attained low equality based on the Human Development Index (HDI) achievements between women and men (absolute deviation from gender parity of more than 10 percent).

How gender aspects have been integrated in the project preparation phase

In this context, the project preparation team has made sure that consultations and research conducted to develop the project appropriately addressed gender aspects. This has been done, inter alia:

- By systematically including gender issues in bilateral interviews in order to collect information and suggestions;
- By having a bilateral meeting with M. David BEYI, Secretary General of the General Secretariat for Gender Promotion (*Secrétariat Général de la Promotion du Genre*) under the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family (*Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale et de la Famille*) during the preliminary mission in June 2017 in order to understand, at the onset of the project

[35] Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects, GCF and UN Women, August 2017

[36] http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII

[36] http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GD

preparation, the institutional context of gender mainstreaming in Burkina Faso and the relevant resources, subjects and tools to include;

- By conducting women-only focus groups during the field work in November 2017 in order to identify and understand the specific situations of women on the ground and the relevant activities to include to the project to address these situations;
- By meeting women organizations and addressing women in particular during focus groups held during the field work in February 2018;
- By including the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family (*Ministère de la Femme, de la Solidarité Nationale et de la Famille*) in all consultations (launch workshop, national consultations, validation workshop) in order to collect their input on all aspects of the project;
- By having a panel group working specifically on women and vulnerable population inclusion during the national consultations in February 2018;
- By developing the following gender action plan based on the information collected through this thorough consultation process and with the support of a gender specialist contracted especially for this task.

Finding regarding gender aspects in the project

Three main findings resulting from this process underpin the gender action plan:

- None of the women reported knowing about Index Based Weather Insurance, showing a gender imbalance on the subject;
- Women are not cultivating in Gorom-Gorom (their participation is limited to seeding);
- Women are involved in agricultural activities in Tchériba and Safané to the same degree as men, but decision-making and land ownership remains mainly in the men's realm.

Gender action plan

Based on the above findings, the following recommendations are made for the project:

- Regarding the target population:

According to the available statistics[37] the globally targeted population (people aged 18 and more) in the three targeted Municipalities are spread as follow:

Municipality	Men aged 18 and +	Women aged 18 and +	Total
Safané	13 171	14 334	27 505
Tchériba	10 293	12 095	22 388
Gorom-Gorom	26 318	28 403	54 721
Total	49 782	54 832	104 614

Since women are not cultivating in Gorom-Gorom, instead of spreading the 20 000 targeted insured people in all three Municipalities evenly in proportion to their population, it is suggested that only 20% of the targeted insured are in Gorom-Gorom and the rest spread evenly in Safané and Tchériba with a specific target of 30% of women, as 30% is assessed to be an ambitious but achievable target.

- Gorom : 20 000 X 20% = 4 000 targeted insured (men)

[37] See "Rapport du consultant national", section 1.2 Population in supplementary annex

- Safané : 20 000 X 40% = 8 000 targeted insured (including 30% women, or 2400 women)
- Tchériba : 20 000 X 40% = 8 000 targeted insured (including 30% of women, or 2400 women)

- Regarding activities:
    - Especially target women for capacity building activities in order to tackle the gender imbalance regarding insurance;
    - Develop complementary measures specific to women, especially in Gorom-Gorom, in order for women to benefit from the project. It is proposed to support women especially to access credit (for cattle breeding in Gorom-Gorom), to support their market gardening (*maraîchages*) activities where they exist (Mouhoun) and to support their access to agricultural inputs;
    - Mainstream gender aspects and set quantitative targets for women when relevant in the Project Result Framework for all project outcomes.

- Regarding project organization:

At least 30% of the operational organization staff for the implementation of the project should be composed of women, in order to make sure women are fully involved in the implementation and management bodies of the project. Women will therefore be encouraged to apply and knowledge of gender mainstreaming will be integrated in the ToRs of the main project positions. The operational organization staff will also be trained to be able to use tools for analysis and integration of gender issues. These measures will ensure that specific impacts on women and other vulnerable groups will be kept in mind in the implementation of the project.

Translated into the Project Result Framework, the Gender action plan is as follow:

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Risks/Assumptions specific to gender
Project Objective: **Strengthen small farmers' resilience, inclusive of the most vulnerable such as women, to the adverse impacts of climate change by giving them access to an Index Based Weather Insurance (IBWI) for their crops, and to complementary measures that will reinforce their resilience**	Indicator 1: Percentage of households vulnerable to climate related shocks	To be determined at project start for target population (this indicator is followed at national level)	TBC	TBC	Risks: Women headed households are more vulnerable, data is not sex disaggregated Assumptions:
	Indicator 2: number of direct project beneficiaries ***Data disaggregated by sex with targets for women***	*0*	12 000 insured including **minimum 30% women in Safané and Tcheriba, so 2880 women** 9 000 persons benefiting from complementary measures, **including 70% of women so 6 300 women**	20 000 insured, **including minimum 30% women in Safané and Tcheriba, so 4800 women** 15 000 persons benefiting from complementary measures, **including 70% of women so 10 500 women**	Risks: targeted populations are not interested in insurance due to lack of knowledge, lack of interest, bad previous experience (personal or having heard of disappointing previous experiences) or prices. **Women do not access to insurance as they have less knowledge of insurance than men, they seldom make decision for other fields than their own and their fields might be too small to justify insurance expenses** Assumptions: insurance modalities are attractive, awareness raising activities interest people in contracting an insurance, **including women**

Component 1: Enabling environment ***Expected outcome 1: Enabling conditions for advancing an index-based weather insurance (IBWI) system in Burkina Faso are developed.***	Indicator 3: Number of civil servants trained in targeted Ministries that have improved capacities regarding IBWI for agriculture, **including gender mainstreaming aspects**	0	10 (to be confirmed during the capacity assessment)	20 (= at least 4 by targeted Ministry) (to be confirmed during the capacity assessment)	Risks: Lack of time and or interest from public servants, **especially for gender mainstreaming aspects** Assumptions: Public servants are interested in building their capacities regarding IBWI **including gender mainstreaming aspects**, trainings sessions are effective
	Indicator 4: Policy change(s) that strengthen the enabling environment for IBWI, **including measures that facilitate vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI**	Relevant potential policy levers to be identified during the assessment , **including measures enabling vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI**	Assessment led, relevant potential policy levers, **including measures enabling vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI,** are identified, action plan for awareness raising concerning these policy levers and their implementatio	Relevant policy changes, **including measures enabling vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI,** have been or are being undertaken	Risks: the government of Burkina Faso is not willing or not able to undertake the identified relevant reforms, **especially the ones to enable vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI as they might be more expensive** Assumptions: Better enabling environment will support the development of IBWI, **the government of BF is willing and has the budgetary means to implement policies enabling vulnerable groups such as women to access IBWI**

			n is elaborated		
Component 2: Index based insurance project. ***Expected outcome 2: Indexbased Weather Insurance programme piloted for small scale producers to minimize vulnerability to climate risks***	*Indicator 5:* Target population's average annual income level ***Data disaggregated by sex** (and if possible age and wealth)*	To be established at project start (statistics do not exist)	At least stabilised	25% increase	Risks: non covered shocks have impacts on women beneficiaries' revenues that are not balanced by insurance and complementary measures, insurance and complementary measures are not sufficient to increase women beneficiaries' revenues Assumptions: insurance and complementary measures are sufficient to stabilize increase women beneficiaries' revenues
	Indicator 6: Number of targeted beneficiaries who have benefited from a premium subsidy ***Data disaggregated by sex with a target for women***	0	2 000, including all targeted women for insurance (1200 women)	6 200, including all targeted women for insurance (3400 women)	Risks: vulnerable people especially women and poor people self censor themselves or do not understand insurance enough to access it despite premium subsidies Assumptions: premium subsidies will enable vulnerable people especially women and poor people to access insurance

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
Component 3: Knowledge sharing *Expected Outcome 3: Knowledge gained through this project is documented and disseminated widely and efficiently.*	Indicator 7: Number of documents shared online and number of views	0		18 documents (6/ year) including content on gender mainstreaming 1800 views (average 100 views/ document)	30 documents (6/ year) including content on gender mainstreaming 4500 (average 150 views/ document)	Risks: project team does not have the capacities to include gender mainstreaming aspects into the documents Assumptions: project team and actors involved are willing and able to integrate gender mainstreaming aspects to their work and the documents produced			

1	Unavailability of requisite human resources and data	PPG	Organizational	This might slow down or even halt implementation *P= 2* *I=3*	The issue of the unavailability of requisite human resources will be mitigated by recruitment of international consultants who will work closely with in-country counterparts and by targeted capacity building activities. Training activities of local personnel will also be part of all aspects of the work and the relevant institutions will be encouraged to expand the staff base if it is weak in particular areas. *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box.*	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*	Who submitted the risk *(In Atlas, automatically recorded)*	When was the status of the risk last checked *(In Atlas, automatically recorded)*	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change *(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)*

					This field can be modified at any				

					time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times)				
2	Work progresses in a compartmentalized fashion and there is little integration, e.g., government departments refuse to share data and information	PPG	Operational	Different Ministries can have different approaches and interests therefore disagreeing and slowing down the project implementation P =2 I = 2	The Stakeholder Engagement Plan mitigate this risk by ensuring the main actors have clear responsibilities . The governance of the project ensures they all coordinate.				
3	The security situation deteriorate further in Sahel	PPG	Operational	situation could deteriorate further in Sahel, putting staff at risk P =2 I =5	Security is followed closely in Dori and will inform the project of danger and mitigation measures to adopt				
4	Lack of suitable insurance	PPG	Operational	Could slow down	IWBI assessment during				

	providers and local/international reinsurance providers to support/engage on the IWBI			implementation P = 2 I = 3	implementation will provide solutions to engage/re-engage providers, assess their capacity and provide provisions to reach out to potential insurance providers				
5	Subsidies are insufficient or become exhausted and fail to provide the right incentives to suscribers	PPG	Operational	P = 3 I = 4	IWBI assessment will determine the best modalities possible to avoid this situation, reflection started on differentiated response based on vulnerability and plans will be put in place to effectively phase out subsidies scheme				
6	Weather systems are not able to	PPG	Operational	P = 2 I = 3	Provisions included to assess				

	ensure that a steady stream of quality meteorologicval data is supplied (e.g. lack of maintenance, vandalism, inadequacies, long procurement)				the state of the weather systems and ensure it is operational, this includes budget for maintenance in case equipment is rendered unusable and possibility to add procurement expertise to reduce delays.				
7	Changes in government policy or priorities affect Ministerial support, resource allocation and budget allocation for the project.	PPG	Operational	P = 2 I = 3	Government is the IP and made commitments, the project will ensure regular communications to ensure the project remains a priority in light of official commitments made.				

Annex H: UNDP Risk Log

Annex I: LoA for DPC

LETTRE STANDARD D'ACCORD ENTRE LE PNUD ET LE GOUVERNEMENT POUR LA FOURNITURE DE SERVICES DE SOUTIEN

COMMENT UTILISER CETTE LETTRE D'ACCORD

- Cet accord est utilisé pour fournir une couverture juridique appropriée lorsque le bureau de pays du PNUD fournit des services d'appui dans le cadre de l'exécution nationale.
- Cet accord doit être signé par un organisme gouvernemental ou officiel habilité à conférer une couverture juridique complète au PNUD. (Il s'agit généralement du Ministre des affaires étrangères, du Premier Ministre ou du chef de l'État.) Le bureau de pays du PNUD doit vérifier que le signataire du gouvernement a été dûment autorisé à accorder des immunités et des privilèges.
- Une copie de la lettre type signée sera jointe à chaque document d'appui au projet – Project support document (PSD) et document de projet nécessitant de tels services de support. Pour ce faire, le bureau de pays du PNUD complète la pièce jointe à la lettre type sur la nature et l'étendue des services et les responsabilités des parties impliquées dans ce PSD spécifique / document de projet.
- Le bureau de pays du PNUD prépare la lettre d'accord et consulte le bureau régional au cas où l'une des parties souhaiterait modifier le texte standard. Après avoir été signé par l'autorité habilitée à conférer des immunités et des privilèges au PNUD, le gouvernement garde l'original et le bureau de pays du PNUD l'autre. Une copie de l'accord devrait être fournie au siège du PNUD (BOM / OLPS) et au bureau régional.

Cher .....,

1. En référence aux consultations entre les fonctionnaires burkinabé (ci-après dénommés «le Gouvernement») et les fonctionnaires du PNUD concernant la fourniture de services d'appui par le bureau de pays du PNUD pour les programmes et projets gérés au niveau national. Le PNUD et le Gouvernement conviennent que le bureau de pays du PNUD peut fournir ces services d'appui à la demande du Gouvernement par l'intermédiaire de son institution désignée dans le document d'appui au programme ou le descriptif de projet correspondant, comme indiqué ci-après.

2. Le bureau de pays du PNUD peut fournir des services d'assistance pour l'aide en matière d'établissement de rapports et de paiement direct. En fournissant ces services d'appui, le bureau de pays du PNUD veillera à ce que la capacité de l'institution désignée par le gouvernement soit renforcée pour lui permettre de mener directement de telles activités. Les frais engagés par le bureau de pays du PNUD pour la fourniture de ces services d'appui seront recouvrés sur le budget administratif du bureau.

3. Le bureau de pays du PNUD peut fournir, à la demande de l'institution désignée, les services d'appui suivants pour les activités du programme / projet :
a) Identification et / ou recrutement de personnel de projet et de programme ;
b) Identification et facilitation des activités de formation ;
c) Achat de biens et de services.

4. Les achats de biens et de services et le recrutement de personnel de projet et de programme par le bureau de pays du PNUD doivent être conformes aux règlements, règles, politiques et procédures du PNUD. Les services d'appui décrits au paragraphe 3 ci-dessus seront détaillés dans une annexe au document d'appui au programme ou au descriptif de projet, sous la forme indiquée dans la pièce jointe. Si les besoins en services d'appui du bureau de pays changent pendant la durée d'un programme ou d'un projet, l'annexe au document d'appui au programme ou au descriptif de projet est révisée avec l'accord mutuel du représentant résident du PNUD et de l'institution désignée.

5. Les dispositions pertinentes de l'Accord type d'assistance du PNUD avec le Gouvernement burkinabé de juillet 1976 (le «SBAA»), y compris les dispositions relatives à la responsabilité et aux privilèges et immunités, s'appliquent à la fourniture de ces services d'appui. Le gouvernement conserve la responsabilité générale du programme ou projet géré au niveau national par l'intermédiaire de son institution désignée. La responsabilité du bureau de pays du PNUD en ce qui concerne la fourniture des services d'appui décrits dans le présent document se limite à la fourniture de services d'appui détaillés dans l'annexe du document d'appui au programme ou du descriptif de projet.

6. Toute réclamation ou tout différend découlant de la fourniture de services de soutien par le bureau de pays du PNUD conformément à la présente lettre ou lié à celle-ci doit être traité conformément aux dispositions pertinentes de la SBAA.

7. La manière et le mode de recouvrement des coûts par le bureau de pays du PNUD pour la fourniture des services d'appui décrits au paragraphe 3 ci-dessus doivent être spécifiés dans l'annexe au document d'appui au programme ou au descriptif de projet.

8. Le bureau de pays du PNUD présentera des rapports d'étape sur les services d'appui fournis et fera rapport sur les coûts remboursés pour la fourniture de ces services, le cas échéant.

9. Toute modification des présentes dispositions sera effectuée par accord mutuel écrit des parties.

10. Si vous êtes d'accord avec les dispositions énoncées ci-dessus, veuillez signer et retourner à ce bureau deux copies signées de cette lettre. À votre signature, cette lettre constituera un accord entre votre gouvernement et le PNUD sur les conditions d'achat de services d'appui par le bureau de pays du PNUD pour les programmes et projets gérés au niveau national.

Cordialement,

Signé au nom du PNUD
Mr Mathieu Ciowela
Représentant Résident

Pour le gouvernement
Mr Bassière Batio
Ministre de l'Environnement de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique
[Date]

Attachement

DESCRIPTION DES SERVICES DE SOUTIEN DU BUREAU DE PAYS DU PNUD

1. En référence aux consultations entre le Ministère de l'environnement de l'économie verte et du changement climatique, spécifiquement le Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable (SP/CNDD), l'institution désignée par le Gouvernement burkinabé et les fonctionnaires du PNUD concernant la fourniture de services d'appui par le bureau de pays du PNUD au projet géré sous la modalité d'exécution nationale (NIM), numéro projet 00105636 - Projet « Promotion des assurances paramétriques climatiques pour les petits agriculteurs au Burkina Faso », « le projet».

2. Conformément aux dispositions de la lettre d'accord signée le [insérer la date de l'accord] et du document de projet, le bureau de pays du PNUD fournira des services d'appui pour le projet, comme décrit ci-après.

3. Services d'assistance à fournir :

Services de soutien	**Calendrier pour la fourniture des services d'appui**	**Coût pour le PNUD de la fourniture de ces services d'appui (le cas échéant)**	**Montant et mode de remboursement du PNUD (le cas échéant)**
1. Recrutement de consultants nationaux et internationaux	À recruter selon le plan de travail annuel	Selon la liste de prix universelle (UPL), les frais de service sont estimés à : $288.20 * 10 = $2,882	Facturation ATLAS
2. Recrutement du personnel de l'unité de projet	À recruter selon le plan de travail annuel	Selon la liste de prix universelle (UPL), les frais de service sont estimés à : $244.05 * 8 = $1,952.4	Facturation ATLAS
3. Voyages	À organiser et engager selon le plan de travail annuel	Selon la liste de prix universelle (UPL), les frais de service sont estimés à : $78.08 * 60 = $4,684.8	Facturation ATLAS
4. Évènements / formations	À organiser et engager selon le plan de travail annuel	Selon la liste de prix universelle (UPL), les frais de service sont estimés à : $260.18 * 20 = 5,203.6	Facturation ATLAS
TOTAL		**$14,722.8**	

4. Description des fonctions et responsabilités des parties impliquées :

Les fonctions et responsabilités du Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique, spécifiquement le Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable (SP/CNDD), consistent à :

- Préparer des termes de référence et des spécifications pour l'achat de services, de biens et d'équipements et demander au PNUD de recruter les consultants internationaux et nationaux ;
- Préparer les descriptions de poste et demander au PNUD d'annoncer et de recruter du personnel de l'unité de projet ;

- Mettre en place des comités de gestion des subventions et demander au PNUD de décaisser des subventions / acheter du matériel ;
- Demander au PNUD d'acheter des services pour certains événements ;
- Demander au PNUD d'acheter des services liés aux voyages.

Fonctions et responsabilités du PNUD :

- Acheter des services, de biens et d'équipements et recrutement de consultants internationaux et nationaux ;
- Annoncer, publier et recruter du personnel de projet ;
- Acheter des services pour certains événements/formations ;
- Acheter des services liés aux voyages.

Annex J: Letters of cofinancing (separate document)