



# GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Least Developed Countries Fund

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Promoting index-based weather insurance for small holder farmers in Burkina Faso		
Country(ies):	Burkina Faso	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	8032
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5595
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	9 February 2015
		Resubmission Date:	9 April 2015
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	60
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	424,287

## A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CCA-1 (select)	LDCF	2,266,175	13,955,036
(select) CCA-2 (select)	LDCF	850,000	2,000,000
(select) CCA-3 (select)	LDCF	1,350,000	3,000,000
Total Project Cost		4,466,175	18,955,036

## B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Securing the resilience of smallholder farmers livelihood through weather index-based insurance in Burkina Faso						
Project Components	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Index-based Weather Insurance Systems for climate induced damage in agriculture is promoted	TA	Enabling conditions for advancing an index-based weather insurance system in Northern Burkina Faso developed.	1. Review the institutional and policy environment to identify gaps and barriers to implementing IBWI 2. Conduct an assessment of institutional capacities and key actors to be trained (including farmers, insurance companies and Govt officials) 3. Conduct financial literacy and awareness programs for target beneficiaries on IBWI 4. Engage farmers in a participatory and gender sensitive	LDCF	1,339,800	7,408,306

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			insurance product design and MRV of losses 5. Build a regular sharing and training platform for all stakeholders (farmers, insurance companies, rural banks, and agriculture input companies)			
Enabling environment for greater climate finance for resilient livelihoods	TA	Index-based Weather Insurance program piloted for small scale producers (involved in maize and groundnut) to minimize the damage induced by climate risks.	1. Identify pilot sites and conduct a feasibility assessment of weather index insurance 2. Procure automated weather stations and prepare the triggers in a gender sensitive and participatory approach, including all stakeholders representatives. 3. 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 4. Ensure insurance is provided bundled with access to credit and agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer) 5. Provide training to policy-makers, decisionmakers and legislators on integrating climate risk management approaches into core development policies and planning and budgeting processes	LDCF	2,456,500	10,246,730

Best Practices are capitalized and disseminated	TA	Lessons learned from the Index-based Weather Insurance experience are documented and disseminated	1. Prepare policy briefs to improve the policy environment to promote IBWI 2. Document, promote and disseminate best practices 3. Conduct a rigorous impact assessment of using an index-based weather insurance to be improve the livelihoods of small scale producers and community resilience to climate risks.	LDCF	457,200	1,200,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Subtotal		4,253,500	18,855,036
			Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>	(select)	212,675	100,000
			<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>4,466,175</b>	<b>18,955,036</b>

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

### C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	National Government	In-kind	1,061,440
Donor Agency	West African Development Bank	Loans	467,866
GEF Agency	AfDB	Loans	1,434,536
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	1,612,194
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	13,300,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grants	1,079,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>18,955,036</b>

### D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS <sup>a)</sup>

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b)</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	4,466,175	424,287	4,890,462

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					4,466,175	424,287	4,890,462

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

#### E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item E.

#### PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$100,000					PPG Agency Fee: 9,500		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee <sup>6</sup> (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	LDCF	Burkina Faso	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	100,000	9,500	109,500
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>					<b>100,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>109,500</b>

#### PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description*. Briefly describe:

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;

Although the agriculture sector accounts for 30% of GDP, and 70% of the total population are dependent of the sector for their livelihood, 80% of agricultural production takes place during the wet season and is dependent on good rains. The increasing frequency and severity of droughts, floods and other extreme weather events associated with climate change reduces livelihood options for millions of small-scale farmers in low-income countries. According to Burkina Faso's NAPA, farms (especially women-headed households) engaged in rain-fed subsistence agriculture will be most affected, as well as on-farm labourers.

The problem that this project seeks address is that smallholder farms in Burkina Faso have limited options to recover from climate induced pressures. Capital to invest on risk reduction measures is limited in availability. The poor and vulnerable farmers, being asset constrained, are themselves unable to access credit, literacy and technical knowledge is limited, etc. For a number of reasons, farmers do not invest adequately in improved seeds and other agricultural inputs.

The long term solution is to improve the resilience of livelihoods dependent on the agriculture sector to climate change risks and variability. In this context, the Government is looking to strengthen a number of social protection options for its rural populations and in particular, index-based weather insurance (IBWI) options. The Government of Burkina Faso has done some work in developing insurance products for its farming communities. Some work on IBWI has also taken place and have indicated the following challenges in terms of scaled up provision of IBWI coverage.

In this context, several barriers prevent Burkina Faso from achieving the preferred long-term solution.

(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 is no formal mechanism 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.

<sup>5</sup> PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

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 risks.

(b) Limited availability and use of information on climate risks and adaptation. Risk management requires information with respect to the primary risks involved. In the case of climate change and crop-related risk management or alternative livelihoods, more reliable seasonal and short-term early warning information is required, by micro-finance insurance institutions, policy makers, planners, and farmers, to assess risk and potential returns from their investments and integrate climate change in planning. With respect to potential climate vulnerability reducing responses, there are limited examples of environmental risk reducing interventions (such as weather index-based insurance) 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.

(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, in most cases IBWI pilot programmes have been initiated by organizations with a social mission, namely bilateral and multilateral institutions, NGOs and private foundations.

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,

The inter-ministry decree n°2012 -127/MAH/MRA/MEDD/MEF/MICA/MASSN/MATDS of 28 December 2012 is the regulatory framework that is currently guiding the introduction of new weather insurance product. The decree is setting the legal framework for research and implementation of IBWI products. LDCF financing will be used to support and strengthen the existing regulatory framework and provide the required policy advice (outcome 1) to ensure that the regulatory environment is conducive to support IBWI.

Strengthening Resilience Capacity in Burkina Faso (UNDP - 1,312,194USD) aims at improving the capacity of the Government and its resilience to climate change. The project will focus on strong ownership from the Government and a transformative process that takes into account the multiple risks climate change brings to development. The focus is on institutional and community transformation. This project will contribute to co-financing to the tune of 1,312,194USD. Additional co-financing has been leveraged from two other UNDP projects, one on the support to the Green Economy for 3,000,000 USD, and another on improving access to micro-finance in rural areas for 10,300,000 USD. FAO is implementing a project to support food security of small holder farmers and pastoralists for 1,079,000 USD (co-finance). The UNDP Regional project 'Africa Climate Adaptation and Food Security': Financed by the government of Japan for the period 2013-2015, this regional project is part of the TICAD V initiative (Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development). It is slated to enhance the capacity of African countries to adapt to current and projected impacts of climate variability and change that affect food security and other development priorities, by strengthening climate risk management and pursuing climate-resilient development paths. It complements several national and other regional initiatives, in particularly those lead by UNDP. Burkina Faso is one of the beneficiary countries. The UNDP COGEL project – The UNDP financed project Consolidation of the Local Environmental Governance is for \$4.0m with UNDP core funds (TRAC) plus \$630K from the Government. Operating at both national and sub-national levels, the project focuses on strengthening relevant structures and community based organisations to integrate a practical approach to sustainable development and natural resource management as a means to roll-out the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth. The project is focused on the regions of eastern and central-northern Burkina. PNGT3 – National Land Management Programme (World Bank - Community Based Rural Development Project - not co-financing). The third phase of this project has started in June 2013. The project supports rural communes in planning and implementing local development activities with a participatory and sustainable approach. PNGT works on the community level to give resources and support to local populations for their case specific needs. The Project contributes to the second phase of the National Programme for Decentralized Rural Development. It has three main components: A) strengthening capacity for decentralized rural development; B) local development financing; and C) rural land tenure reform. UNDP's Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI): PEI-Burkina, formulated by the UNDP CO, supports sectoral policies integrating environment and climate change as a cross-cutting issue into revised

development plans.

3) The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, Strengthening the resilience of communities in Burkina Faso to climate change will require innovative change in current practices. To begin with, a greater level of awareness and a more robust technical knowledge base of climate change impacts (risks and opportunities) are required at the Government level. This initiative will improve the capacity of policy makers and planners to fully incorporate climate risks, particularly in the Regions Development Plans and Community Development Plans level. Strengthening the capacity of local stakeholders in operationalising index based weather insurance will contribute to minimizing risks for the small holders and vulnerable producers. This project will support this by moving beyond subsistence agriculture to food and income security, along with a shift toward more diverse and less vulnerable livelihoods. Unlocking the private insurance, credit and agricultural inputs sectors by embedding IBWI into a development programme, or into a package linked with credit and inputs, will strongly add value to the proposition for farmers and other stakeholders and make it easier to sustain and eventually scale up.

The project has 3 components:

Component 1: will achieve the alternative scenario by training stakeholders on Climate Insurance Systems and will enabled them to manage the Insurance scheme for Small Scale Producers.

Component 2: will pilot weather insurance programs for small scale producers (in agriculture and livestock) to minimize the damage induced by climate risks.

Component 3: will compile lessons learned from the Climate Insurance experience are documented and disseminated  
4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

As most of adaptation actions need to be designed, planned and executed at the sub-national levels, it is critical to ensure that resilience to changing climate conditions is mainstreamed into national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes. The sub-national administrations need to have the adequate capacity and legal environment to identify climate risks and solutions for them. The proposed project components, implemented within a single project framework, aims at building capacities and increasing the preparedness of national and sub-national authorities to effectively identify, sequence and combine available resources for climate change adaptation while addressing most urgent priority actions identified in the Burkina Faso NAPA. A number of donors have assisted in the implementation of the agricultural reform in Burkina Faso. The AfDB project (1,434,536 – co-financing) is assisting Burkina Faso in strengthening its meteorological network which is a basic infrastructure requirement for IBWI. Also the project is supporting large scale awareness and sanitization campaigns for rural farmers and pastoralists. The project supported by the BOAD (467,866 – co-financing) aims at building capacity of the institutional stakeholders and creating a reliable agricultural database for future monitoring. The UNDP-assisted Strengthening Resilience Capacity in Burkina Faso (UNDP - 1,312,194USD – co-financing) project, has strengthened the capacity of national and sub-national authorities in formulating local development plans in a participatory manner. As a result of continued assistance from these initiatives, councils, especially at the commune level, are gaining confidence in various administrative and financial aspects of local development processes. Although these improvements are a critical element for strengthening the public financial management, reducing the possibility of fund mismanagement, institutionalizing the culture of better service delivery and accountability, in practice, they are hardly used for a planning purpose. Contributing to the Burkina Faso strategies to reduce the vulnerability of rural citizens and integrating the baseline contribution, this LDCF intervention aims to reduce the overall climate vulnerability of beneficiaries in the target areas by increasing community resilience and climate adaptability using index based weather insurance. The LDCF initiative, will complement other baseline programmes by introducing the index based weather insurance systems aimed at strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability, increasing productivity and conserving or restoring the natural resource base and knowledge. The design and implementation of the weather index based insurance system will be coupled with enhanced preparedness to climate risk, thanks to the capacity building and development effort and the linking to the early warning system for extreme weather events, which will be made available to the rural actors in the project area. Currently a number of insurance and rural financial services providers exist in the area. Oxfam-Planet Guarantee is one of the biggest provider of insurance and microfinance, as well as Ecobank, Allianz and UCEC. The intervention will support local user associations / cooperatives / rural banks to introduce adequate technologies to improve production and reduce post-harvest

losses. Through tailored and participative investments, associated with professional training and involving local youth and women, the project will (i) train various stakeholders including in the private sector on index based weather insurance technics and products, (ii) introduce weather index based insurance practices for farmers and herders, (iii) enhance local knowledge and best practices in the area of index based weather insurance (iv) ensure community to community technology and knowledge transfer to capitalize and maximize projects' best practices and lesson learned. Adaptive natural resource management, business oriented safety nets and adequate adaptive technologies will be the core of the contribution. This innovative approach will involve the stimulation of income-generating activities as well as the creation of green jobs and business development opportunities for the whole community contributing to increased resilience. The LDCF funds will cover the incremental cost related to the operationalisation of index based weather insurance, the capacity building/development work needed for its development and implementation, the field investments for adaptation and risk reduction, and the enhanced preparedness to climate risk, both at field level (linking with early warning systems) and through national plans and policy dialogue at the provincial and regional level. Furthermore, the LDCF contribution will ensure that all the baseline investments ensure that proper climate adaptive technologies are adopted to optimize the cycle of the rural agricultural chain where the entire cycle is climate secured and improves market opportunities. This initiative will add to the AfDB project by assessing the need for additional hydromet infrastructure in the project area and procure automated weather station to enable the functioning of IBWI. The public sector is contributing the regulatory framework and supporting IBWI with sensitization campaigns and research on the insurance products. The private sector is the one providing the insurance products, the microcredit and the agricultural inputs to the smallholder farmers. Private insurance providers, with their re-insurance counterparts are at the heart of this initiative and will be the ones providing the insurance to the farmers. The ongoing Japan funded project called "Africa Climate Adaptation for Food security project" implemented by UNDP is engaged with Oxfam-Planet Guarantee, to prepare a detailed feasibility study on IBWI. The principal objective of this study is to have widespread consultations with various stakeholders (from farmers to banks) on IBWI for agriculture and livestock. A large awareness raising campaign for farmers, pastoralists, agricultural input providers, rural banks and insurance companies is part of the deliverables of the agreement with Oxfam-PG. Another important partner on this project is the UCEC Sahel which is a rural microfinance institutions with already a portfolio of over 11,000 customers, 60% of which are farmers. Allianz and Ecobank are also confirmed partners on this current initiative and have expressed strong interest in this LDCF initiative that will scale up some of the preliminary results of the AAP follow up project. During the PPG phase intensive consultation and engagement with the insurance industry in Burkina Faso will take place to ensure partnerships are strengthened and built. This project will be implemented in the Oudalan province in the north of Burkina Faso, a region very vulnerable to various risks including droughts and extreme weather events compounded by climate change. 7 villages with a total population of approximately 20,000 will be the primary beneficiaries of this demonstration project

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and LDCF funds in component 1 will deliver concrete adaptation benefits in terms of building the capacity of the Government of Burkina Faso to adapt to climate change. At least 15 regional council members and all 5 regions, and 70 Government technicians will be trained in the latest tools and methods for climate risks assessments, cost benefit analysis of climate change risks and index based weather insurance. This will allow the Government of Burkina Faso to prepare improved resilience of its smallholder farmers and producers by covering the risks of extreme weather. The Government officers and other private sector stakeholders trained will benefit from close mentoring to address climate change risks and vulnerability assessments, helping them improve sustainable climate resilient development by reducing the losses due to extreme weather.

As agriculture is the mainstay of the rural economy, it is expected that project indicators and targets will be related to resilient agricultural methods that seek to reduce production losses from climate change impacts by involving the private sector. Outcome 1 will provide hands on training to at least 10 agricultural extension officers in climate resilient agriculture and index based weather insurance technics and products, and sustainable assistance to communities. Local NGOs, private companies, micro-finance institutions and rural banks, will benefit from this training to innovate in their development role and provide better climate smart services to the communities. The project will contribute to improving the policy environment by assisting the Finance and Planning Ministry to

introduce guidelines to direct sector ministries to integrate enable weather index based insurance to develop. LDCF resources in Component 2 will target at least 150,000 (direct and indirect) farmers who currently do not have secure access to index based weather insurance, land-poor farmers, women-headed households, and the landless so that their livelihoods are made more resilient to an increasing variability in rainfall patterns under a changing climate. Investments in small-scale rural index based weather insurance infrastructure, such automated weather stations, will set the foundations of a functioning weather index based insurance system. At least 300 Government officers and registered rural banks and agricultural input companies will be trained in implementing index based weather insurance. Government officers in the 5 regions will receive technical training on the economics of adaptation, weather index based insurance methods and will be supported to integrate this knowledge in their medium and long term development plans.

Potential economic benefits to the smallholder farmers and rural producers are expected to be high as the project will provide insurance coverage, for at least 700 women and youth thereby guaranteeing income and insuring agricultural losses. Effectiveness of targeting the most vulnerable populations in rural areas will be enhanced through the use of objective tools that will be embedded in the vulnerability assessments (VRA), mapping of access to irrigation and use of resilient agricultural techniques. This will be further enhanced by the improved performance-based incentive mechanism that will reward those extension services that comply with certain pre-agreed conditions such as targeting of beneficiaries and operationalising weather index based insurance, with greater volume of adaptation grants the following year. Finally, a randomized control experiment in Andhra Pradesh, India, showed that weather index insurance, prompted a shift toward more profitable, higher risk farm production systems (Cole et al. 2013).

6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The creation of weather index based insurance including for women headed households, herders, and farmers and the unlocking of private sector through a package of insurance, credit and agricultural inputs for adaptation and vulnerability reduction is a highly innovative action in Burkina Faso. Another innovative measure of the LDCF intervention is the empowerment of rural communities to better deal with extreme climate events and hazards, thanks to the link up of a user-friendly early warning system (EWS) and business oriented livelihoods diversification. Communities and local entrepreneurs will contribute to the project investing not only their time and facilities but by providing as well their knowledge and labour. The participative approach and the empowerment of grassroots beneficiaries along with state authorities and Burkina Faso's research institutes and universities is also a guarantee for the long-term sustainability of the intervention. The sustainability of this project is embedded in the design by building on solid baseline and ongoing initiatives by Govt, NGOs, and the private sector on IBWI, by strengthening the regulatory framework that can support the introduction of IBWI products, by sensitizing the various stakeholders and by testing the delivery of new IBWI products. The project will be bringing public and private stakeholders to build and strengthen partnerships. The adoption of new plans, no regret interventions and policies at the State level, together with the increased attention of the Burkina Faso authorities to the agriculture/rural sector since 2003, are all elements in favour of the sustainability of the proposed initiative.

2. *Stakeholders*. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society](#) and [indigenous people](#)? (yes  /no  ) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation.

Financial service providers. The existing client base of MFIs and rural banks, and their interest in protecting both their clients and themselves against weather risks, make rural financial institutions a natural partner for IBWI distribution. Cooperatives and farmer organizations are a natural focus for any new product development and as delivery channels. Input suppliers and processors are both wary of and vulnerable to covariate risks facing producers, which in turn trap smallholders in a cycle of small-scale production. These entities can thus have a vested interest in acting as an intermediary for IBWI. For example, inputs such as good-quality seed or fertilizer could be sold on credit if the risk were to be transferred through index insurance. During the design phase, representatives of the various Government ministries, farmer associations, Civil Society, NGOs, women representatives, the private sector, will be invited to review and contribute to the refining of the outputs and activities of this project. Once comments from all the stakeholders have been incorporated, a more detailed national consultation workshop will take place to broaden the participatory engagement and discuss the details of the project. This consultation really aims allow input from all the concerned stakeholders on the implementation plan and modalities so that the project is inclusive and represents the needs and perceptions of its beneficiaries. Finally a validation workshop will take place for all the stakeholders to review and approve the final framework of the project and its specific outputs and activities. The project will support an active partnership with research institutions as well as private sector engaged in insurance



activity. The target groups in the implementation areas will include: (i) small holders, crop producers, subsistence farmers; (ii) pastoralists and small agro-pastoralists; (iii) rural women, particularly in female-headed households, (iv) local cooperatives and association; and (v) youth. The main project partners and stakeholders on this project will be the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Resource, research institutions, etc.

3. *Gender Considerations.* Are [gender considerations](#) taken into account? (yes  /no  ). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

In order to ensure that gender consideration are taken into account in the project preparation phase, specific efforts will be made to consult with women groups and representatives at the various consultation workshops planned during the PPG. Vulnerability and risk assessments, particularly of women headed households, will be done to prepare a baseline and to capture the needs, roles and differences of women and men on the project. During the design and planning phase, gender mainstreaming will be central to the logic of the intervention. Initiatives that improve the security of agriculture and rural livelihoods and those that aim at improving the reliability and value of returns to agricultural production should improve the resilience of both women and men to climate related shocks, and create opportunities for building self-reliance. The project impact must be gender sensitive and coordinate closely with the Ministry for Women Affairs and at the regional level. Project outcomes and outputs have been designed to involve and benefit both women and men end-users and will include indicators that require gender disaggregated data collection.

4 *Risks.* Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Risks	Categories	Risk Mitigation Measures
Unavailability of requisite human resources and data	Organizational P=2 I=4	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.
Work progresses in a compartmentalized fashion and there is little integration, e.g., government departments refuse to share data and information	Organizational P=2 I=4	This risk is always present in a project such as this. By ensuring that capacity is built across a range of departments and implementing ‘quick win’ measures early, these issues can be mitigated. National Steering Committee – Project Board involved at preparatory and implementation phase, regular updating of OFP, M&E and Lessons Learned, Donor coordination – Local Consultative Group, UNCT, CCA, UNDAF
Extreme climate events such as floods and droughts could disrupt project activities and/or damage ecosystems and infrastructure.	Environmental P=1 I=2	Coordination will be undertaken with partners for disaster response in order to ensure that disaster relief interventions are also directed towards demonstration sites impacted by extreme climatic events. Appropriate species will be used for project interventions in order to minimize the potential impacts in the medium and long-term. Where damage occurs before ecosystem management adaptation approaches can reduce the impacts of extreme events, supplementary infrastructural approaches and planting will be undertaken.
Limited capacity within relevant ministries/insufficient qualified human capacity.	Organizational P=2 I=4	A major part of the project aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacity for planning, designing and implementing local level adaptation actions. Technical and capacity building expertise will be contracted in, to work with and train local technical staff. A dedicated Project Manager will be assisted with short term national and

		international specialist support to ensure smooth and timely delivery of project outputs.
Poor provincial responses to the leadership role from ministry of agriculture	Organizational P=2 I=4	Provincial authorities have been individually consulted during preparatory phase, and have endorsed the LDCF project. The PSC will engage with relevant provincial authorities throughout the duration of the project.

**5. Coordination.** Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

The project will coordinate with other bilateral donors active in the sector and areas of intervention ensuring collection as well as distribution of the collected data through appropriate research institutes. Partnerships with regional donors including the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and EU Funds are being nurtured and will benefit from UNDP’s framework for cooperation with donors for project financing. This LDCF initiative will complement other relevant GEF-financed initiatives in Burkina Faso, namely the project “Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – Burkina Faso” implemented by UNDP (by using the additional hydromet infrastructure installed by the above project to provide poor farmers with risk mitigating services such as IBWI), the project “Strengthening Resilience Capacity in Burkina Faso” implemented by UNDP, and other projects being implemented. Further details will be outlined in the project document submitted for CEO endorsement.

**6. Consistency with National Priorities.** Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The proposed intervention builds on the findings, and is closely aligned with recommendations of the first and second national communications to the unfccc (2010). This project directly addresses napa priorities, i.e. “securing agricultural production”. It integrates key recommendations for adaptation activities in agriculture and water resource management and is fully relevant with the priority projects identified by the national strategies and the napa. The project is also based on priorities and recommendations of the “accelerated growth strategy and sustainable development (scadd) in 2010”, the “national policy for sustainable development (pndd) in 2012 and the “national food security and nutritional policy (2013)”. The project will also assist burkina faso to advance its national adaptation process. LDCF funds will be used to strengthen existing procedures and systems in burkina faso for climate sensitive planning, budgeting in the context of medium and long term development planning. To start with, this project will target the agriculture sector and work closely with the agriculture ministry as well as economy and finance ministries.

**7. Knowledge Management.** Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT<sup>7</sup> OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Dr.George Yameogo	GEF OFP	MINSITERE DE L’ENVIRONNEMENT ET DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	07/10/2014

<sup>7</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

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**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>8</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.**

<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF		04/09/2015	Benjamin Larroquette	+251912503308	<a href="mailto:benjamin.larroquette@undp.org">benjamin.larroquette@undp.org</a>

**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)**

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

<sup>8</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF