

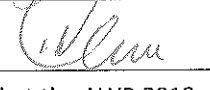


UNDP Sudan - Annual Workplan Clearance Process


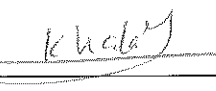
I. General Information (To be filled by Project Manager)

Project Name:	Climate Risk Finance for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Farming and Pastoral Systems (00078764)
Project Duration:	2014 to 2018
Thematic Area:	Resilience to Climate Change
Atlas Project Number (Award ID):	(00078764)
ATLAS Output ID	(00088863)

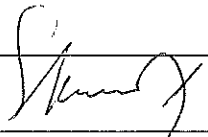
II. AWP Preparation

AWP for year:2018			
Project Board endorsement of AWP scheduled for: 2018	Project Board suggested planning for the whole project balance of USD 3.6 M since this is last year for the project, which is in line with the GEF advice.		
	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Prepared by Project Manager (a.i)	Ahmed Ali		21.2.2018
Verified by Programme Officer:	Nouralla Ahmed		21/2.2018
Approved by Unit Head:	Hanan Mutwakil		21/2/2018
Comments:	GEF Authority and the Project Board advised that the AWP 2018 should plan for the remaining balance (USD 3.6 Million) .		

III. AWP Review

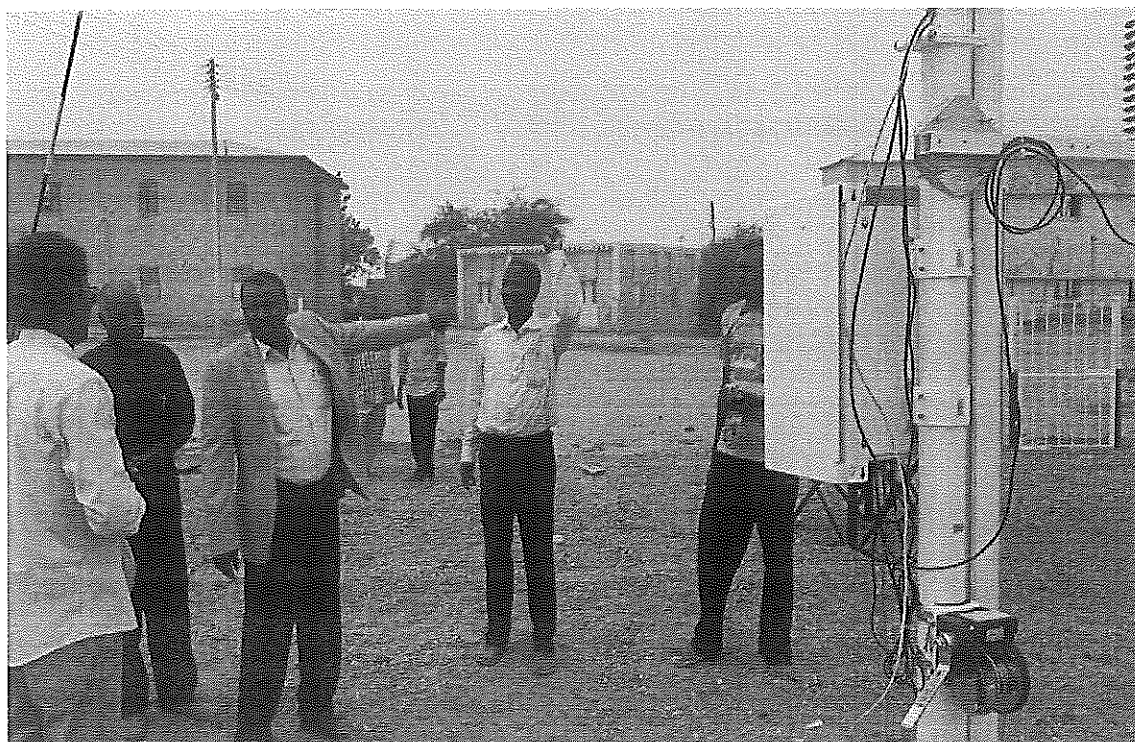
Items Checked	Yes	No	N/A
1. Consistent with approved AWP template (SPPC)	✓		
2. Cross-cutting principles/standards are addressed in the project strategy (gender equality, capacity development, SES, conflict sensitivity) (SPPC)	✓		
3. Outputs are consistent with the project document (SPPC)	✓		
4. Baselines are updated taking into consideration progress of previous year (SPPC)	✓		
5. Annual targets are clear and achievable (SPPC)	✓		
6. Implementing Partners and Responsible Parties are specified correctly (SPPC)	✓		
7. Budget details are entered correctly (PCR)			
8. Funding sources are in line with donor agreements and requirements (SPPC)	✓		
9. Budget lines for Security (2%), Communication (1%), Support to Field Offices and GMS (7%) are included correctly (PCR)			✓
10. If budget higher than available funds, prioritized AWP is included in the annex (PCR)			✓
11. AWP has been reviewed by the SPPC/PCR	✓		
	<i>Name</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>
Cleared by SPPC Coordinator	Anisha Thapa		22/02/2018
Cleared by PCR Coordinator	Khalafalla Elsheikh		25/02/2018

Project Title (award):	Climate Risk Finance for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Farming and Pastoral Systems (00078764)
Output Title (project):	Climate Risk Finance for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Farming and Pastoral Systems (00088863)
Output/s ID:	00088863
Relevant SDGs	1, 5, 7, 13, 17
Expected SP Outcome(s):	Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises
Expected SP Output(s):	SP Output 3.4.1 Innovative nature-based and gender-responsive solutions developed, financed and applied for sustainable recovery
Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s):	UNDAF outcome 2 By 2021, people's resilience to consequences of climate change, environmental stresses and natural hazards is enhanced through strengthened institutions, policies, plans and programmes Most
Expected UNDAF/CP Output(s):	CPD Output 3.2: Community Livelihoods adapted to climate change..
Project Duration:	2014 – 2018
Overall Project Budget:	Total budget: \$ 24.5M. Detailed as follows: LDCF \$ 5.7 M; Trac \$ 0.6M; In kind govt. contribution \$18.2M.
Project Budget for 2018:	US\$ 3,659,799.0
Funds Available for 2018 by Sources:	TRAC: 00 LDCF: US\$ 3,659,799.0
Implementing Partner (s):	The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR).
Responsible Parties:	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development (MENRPD); Ministry of Science and Communication (MSC); Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWRE); Ministry of the Interior (MoI, both State and National levels); Ministry of Agriculture (MoAg, both State and National levels), Central Bank of Sudan; Insurance Advisory Authority

Endorsed by Partner	Approved by
Secretary General HCENR	Selva Ramachandran Country Director UNDP SUDAN
Signature:	Signature: 
Date: / /2018	Date: 26/10/2018

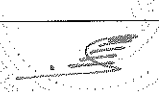
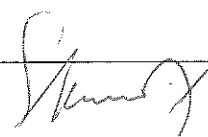
PROJECT ANNUAL WORKPLAN JANUARY – DECEMBER 2018

Climate Risk finance for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Farming and Pastoral Systems



Automatic Weather Station – River Nile state, Photo credit @UNDP

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Endorsed by Partner	Approved by
Secretary General HCENR	Selva Ramachandran Country Director UNDP SUDAN
Signature: 	Signature: 
Date: 27/02/2018	Date: 26/02/2018

I. Project Overview

Project Rationale

The Government of Sudan became a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993. Sudan's Initial National Communication (INC) was submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2003 and provided an assessment of the likely impacts of climate change on several sectors, highlighting the importance of adaptation measures for rain-fed farming and pastoral systems. The INC identified agriculture, water and health as the highest priority sectors. The INC concluded that climate change, including decreasing annual rainfall, increasing rainfall variability and increasing average annual temperatures, was causing challenges such as a reduction in ecosystem integrity, a decrease in biodiversity, a decline in crop yields and an increase in disease outbreaks and insect infestations. These challenges have led to increased risks of food shortage and famine, in addition to an increase in poverty. Similarly, Sudan's draft Second National Communication (SNC) includes projections which demonstrate that climate change will highly impact water resources and pastoralist livelihoods that are dependent upon water.

The Government of Sudan prepared its National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA, 2007). The NAPA identified urgent adaptation initiatives to reduce the increasing vulnerability of the rural communities to current and future climatic risks. The NAPA specifically prioritizes adaptation support to rain-fed farmers and pastoralists, as it states that "In many parts of Sudan, rain-fed farmers and pastoralists have devised numerous kinds of coping strategies to deal with agricultural production in the face of climatic variability. With the advent of changes in climatic patterns in recent decades, many of these strategies are proving to be no longer effective."

The current Project – "Climate Risk Finance for Sustainable and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Farming and Pastoral Systems" (hereafter referred to as LDCF2 project¹⁴) – responds directly to the NAPA and addresses several of the highest NAPA priorities. Identified among adaptation needs according to NAPA, section 3 - Identification of Adaptation Needs is enabling the introduction to micro-credit to support adaptation activities. The project will support NAPA priorities through the provision of micro-finance services that are better tailored to addressing climate risks and other innovative risk finance instruments, such as index insurance, to help pastoralists and farmers to better manage covariate risk in rain-fed agriculture.

Overall, in implementing priority interventions identified in the NAPAs, the project is consistent with the Conference of Parties (COP-9). The project has been endorsed by the national UNFCCC and LDCF focal points. Furthermore, the project is aligned with Sudan's National Adaptation Plan that has been developed as part of a multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) to combat desertification and preserve biological diversity. Similarly, it supports 3 of the 9 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), namely:

- MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger.
- MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower women.
- MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability.

Project's relevance to the SDGs:

In relevance to the SDGs, the project work towards achieving the following post 2017 agenda:

- SDG1: Poverty alleviation: through enhancing the production and productivity of the target groups with the adoption of the relevant adaptation techniques and covering the production process with the insurance services.
- SDG2: Achieve food security and achieve good nutrition through promoting sustainable agriculture and climate resilient production system.
- SDG8: Economy - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all through facilitating target communities accessibility to the micro finance institutions and services.
- SDG13: Climate - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts on the livelihoods of the small producers through financing climate risk combating activities.

Project strategy and main objectives

This project is to improve national and decentralized capacities to provide timely forecasts and early warnings, as well as complementary micro-finance and weather-based index insurance services for rain-fed farmers and pastoralists to improve their ability to manage and adapt to climate risks.

No single initiative can completely make this achievement. Nonetheless, this project (hereafter referred to as the LDCF2 project) will work in conjunction with other adaptation and microfinance/insurance-related initiatives to build off of their advances towards what have been mentioned.

The LDCF2 project aims to achieve the above through the following outcomes:

- Outcome 1 of the project will build institutional and technical capacity for climate observation, forecasting and early warning.
- Outcome 2 will address climate risks faced by rural populations in the states of greatest rainfall variability by developing parametric insurance products.
- Outcome 3 will improve access of vulnerable farmers and pastoralists to financial services for climate change adaptation.

Through the above indicated three outcomes, the project is expected to achieve its objective, which is to increase climate resilience of rain-fed farmer and pastoral communities in regions of high rainfall variability through climate risk Financing.

The on-going LDCF1 project aims to introduce a set of adaptation measures targeted towards small-scale rain-fed farmers and pastoralists residing in 6 highly affected agro-ecological regions (River Nile State, Northern Kordofan, Gedarif, Kassala, White Nile and Southern Darfur), as identified by the NAPA. The LDCF2 initiative will focus on implementing climate risk finance measures in the original 4 agro-ecological zones and will extend geographically to cover the States of Kassala and White Nile that equally meet the criteria of climate variability, reliability on climate sensitive livelihood and high incidents of climate poverty.

Planning assumptions of the three outcomes of the CRFP uses financial and insurance services to address residual climate risks of climate change and to increase the accessibility of the target vulnerable communities to the means of production. This will be maximized through working with existing beneficiaries in 4 of the 6 target states, who have already adopted adaptation technologies, in addition to new two states who have been part of the adaptation measures through NAPA experience. For the new two states; a supplementary program will be designed to introduce the relevant livelihood adaptation measures in the agricultural and animal production systems through parallel activities to the CRFP plan. As these populations are already knowledgeable and experienced on adaptation technologies, they will serve to be key target groups to test financial and insurance services. These target populations also now possess a deeper understanding of climate change and the value of participatory approaches, which will enable them to more effectively judge how the provision of financial services can help to build their resilience to climate change. Basic foundation of the CRFP is the ongoing and previous adaptation interventions and measures that have been taken in the target states, and building on its results to insure the sustainability of these results by developing a set of financial products to enhance the resilience capacity of the target groups and communities.

- The three main planning assumptions are: On a national level, the strong government buy-in into the project design is a solid foundation for effective planning and communication and the Institutional Arrangement (TORs) ensures clearly defined roles.
- The first NAPA (LDCF1) project, the ABSUMI and the Connecting the Farmers to Market projects were already implemented in the chosen localities, so there are no foreseen conflicts which might hinder project implementation.

The Higher Council has demonstrated that it is a stable institution nationally and can withstand changes in governmental regimes / strategies, etc. The LDCF2 project will continue building public awareness among policy makers on climate risks and the benefits of using financial services to support adaptation in order to increase backing for the project.

Development of the project Theory of Change (ToC) during 2018:

Building on the basic planning assumptions of the three outcomes; the CRFP Theory of change will be developed during 2017 for the stated outputs of the three outcomes. Due to the complexity of the project; the ToC will be built using a specific set of activities of each output that have been built on a static baseline and assumptions and are directly contributing to the outcomes and overall objective.

The main three pillars of the ToC would be; The technical and institutional capacity of the target institutions, Devaluing the tailored weather index insurance product and micro financing services with the relevant capacity building, policies and regulatory framework and legalizing the links between the access to the micro financing and insurance services by the target groups and their adoption of the approved climate change and adaptation techniques and measurements.

With regard to developing the project's ToC based on the previously mentioned planning assumptions, risk and issues; main principles would be:

- Improve knowledge and understanding of the WII insurance, and the importance of bundling the WII with the financial services and adopting the adaptation techniques.
- Consistently link assessments, studies to decision-making, and among other things, paying attention reforming relevant policies and regulatory frameworks at the different levels.

Project Design Parameters:

On-going relevant national and regional related initiatives:

The LDCF2 project will be closely aligned with many of the LDCF1 objectives, and address some of the main recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of the LDCF1 project, namely to focus on organizational, economic and financial practices of the communities in the face of climate change, addressing issues such as credit, market access and insurance. Also LDCF2 project will also learn from and build on the successful aspects of the LDCF1 project by using the similar Technical Committee (TC) structure at state levels. In the case of the LDCF2 project where multi-disciplinary expertise is required, a state-based MFI focal point, state insurance agent, adaptation technology expert and gender-focused NGO/CSO will be included in the committees. In addition to the LDCF1 project, other regional related projects focusing on early warning, adaptation and/or microfinance include the following:

- The FISU project.
- The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET funded by USAID).
- The Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO).
- The IGAD-HYCOS project.
- The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA).
- RSA is currently being supported by the Global Monitoring for Food Security (GMFS) project.
- The North Kordofan Services Project.
- The Great Green Wall Initiative-GGW.
- Peace Consolidation Project.

Baseline projects and financing:

This project will build off on-going early warning, adaptation and MF/MI based projects, which are planned or have demonstrated success on the ground. These projects are considered to be baseline for the LDCF2 project. Note that some will provide co-financing and all will be considered partners. These project are:

- The National Disaster Risk Management Program in Sudan.
- The Food Security Policy and Strategy Capacity Building Program.
- Agricultural Bank of Sudan Microfinance Initiative (ABSUMI).
- Connecting Farmers to Market project.
- Seed Development Project.
- The Agricultural Research Corporation.
- The Shiekhan Insurance and Reinsurance Co., Ltd.

Target Groups: Description of the project target group(s) or institutions and how they were identified / selected (Gender, Youth, Vulnerable Groups, Disabled...)

Approximately 60 percent of Sudan's rural households are dependent on traditional, rain-fed farming and pastoral practices. Rain-fed farming is the major agricultural production system in Sudan and contributes appreciably to the country's crop production (mainly millet, sorghum, groundnut and sesame) and gross domestic product (40%). Similarly, pastoralism contributes approximately 25% to the GDP and provides over 20% of the country's foreign exchange earnings (Sudan NAPA 2007).

The productivity of rain-fed farmers and pastoralists is decreasing dramatically due to their vulnerability to extreme weather and climate risks. Typically, such farmers and pastoralists are living in conditions of persistent poverty, relying on rainfall and traditional practices (e.g., grazing in grasslands). This combination renders them highly vulnerable to climate variability (droughts, as well as floods). An increase in rainfall variability has been responsible for more frequent and severe floods and droughts, as well as desertification (in the North).

Project scale and Scaling-Up opportunities (geographic reach, numbers of direct and indirect beneficiaries, etc.):

This project aims to support and ensure that solid coordination, cooperation and partnerships is established between all relevant government institutions, and that the capacities of those partners are developed, so as to be possible for the target communities and partners institutions as well as UNDP to roll out community-based early warning system and financial support to cover for the livelihood and production systems of the target groups in the six climatic zones.

Main partners:

There is a multitude of different main partners – SMA, RSA, MoWRIE amongst the Government technical counterparts that all have varying levels of capacity and interest in the area of durable solutions for enhancing the early warning system, collecting, analyzing and sharing relevant information to inform the insurance and financial services as well as the adaptation measures for the different production services in the six target climatic zones. Although all these institutions are work in the same areas, but the lack of coordination and cooperation between the line ministries have lead to duplication or lack of provision of services. CRFP comes to establish close interaction with all levels of Government counterparts and to organize number of capacity building and knowledge sharing activities.

Implementing Entity/Responsible Partners includes:

Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development (MEFPD); Ministry of Science and Communication (MSC); Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity (MoWRE); Ministry of the Interior (MoI, both State and National levels); Ministry of Agriculture (MoAg, both State and National levels), Central Bank of Sudan; Insurance Advisory Authority.

Main beneficiaries:

The project targets the same rural sites identified in the NAPA and targeted by the LDCF supported NAPA implementation, as being the hardest hit by recurring food insecurity issues and diverse, complex, and highly affected communities, in addition to other climate change vulnerable states. These are:

- 1) River Nile state: (area of lower River Atbara, (10) communities in Aldamar locality, targeting 8,460),
- 2) North Kordofan state: (area of Bara, (10) communities in Bara locality with total population of 863),
- 3) Gedarif state: (area of Butana locality, Alsadda village cluster with total population of 581),
- 4) South Darfur state (areas around Nyala, (26) communities in 5 cluster villages, the total population is 28,240);
- 5) Kassala state (Five (5) communities in two localities KhashmAlgirba and Aroma, the total population is 3,000);
- 6) White Nile state (Six (6) communities in two localities; Aldoaim and Tandality, targeting 1,912 population)

The total population is 43,056 people in 58 communities in 6 states. As final target beneficiaries, at least 45,000 people will directly benefit from this risk finance out of the total population of the farmers and pastoral communities. The pastoral groups will be identified through two main activities during 2016; the study of demand of the pastoral groups to identify their needs and accessibility to the insurance and financial services, and the activity of identification the beneficiaries willing to enroll in the financial and insurance services of the CRFP in the six states.

Key direct and indirect effects expected for beneficiaries:

The project will have significant adaptation and associated socio-economic benefits. This will be achieved by introduction of sustainable risk finance products (index based insurance) that will support lending to small-scale rain-fed agro-pastoral communities. As a result of the project intervention, farmers and pastoralists will be able to use insurance to safeguard investments that will increase their productivity as well as long term resilience to climate change. The scheme, combined and delivered with micro-credit options will help the neediest SRFP build wealth and acquire assets necessary to enable them to diversify livelihoods and better absorb climatic shocks.

Sustainability of project results;

Tangible results on the ground can be achieved, thus consolidating the foundations for longer term and sustainable production system through increasing the adaptive capacity of the target groups and institutions by introducing, bundle and mandating the links between the adaptation technologies MF&MI.

Various activities support the project's sustainability after the support of the LDCF2 project ends including:

- Staggered approach to equipment procurement, training and WII product development/training;
- Integrated approach to risk management by mandating the adoption of adaptation technologies with financial services;
- Station placement based on meetings with local representatives and the insurance sector;
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for equipment operation and maintenance and data storage and collection;
- Knowledge sharing with international and regional training centers and with South-South cooperation (e.g., study tour in another developing Islamic country, which has successfully adopted WII);
- Development of an open-access data portal to share weather/climate/agricultural data with all relevant Stakeholders including Farmer/Pastoral Unions, select NGOs/CBOs and MFIs/insurance companies;
- Building capacity for local focal points and NGO/CBO representatives at the village level to better understand how MF/insurance products and adaptation technologies can help alleviate climate risks;
- Training and capacity building strategies for multiple civil servants so that expertise stays within institutions even if personnel leave;
- Capacity building to incorporate recurring costs into government budget lines;
- Collaboration between ministries SMA, RSA, MOWRE and MOAI to ensure forecast bulletin or alert information is provided in useful quantitative units (e.g., crop yield, area of flood plain, wind velocity) for various socio-economic sectors (e.g., agriculture, insurance) and the rural populations who are most needy;
- Leverage of revenue-generating weather/climate/agricultural advisories to ensure cost-recovery;
- Creating multiple complementary MF/insurance products so that the various cultivation/livestock value chain needs within the different states can be addressed.

Voice and participation:

Project strategy or mechanism to engage key stakeholders & inclusion in decision making and oversight. The project design was formulated as a result of extensive bilateral and multilateral stakeholder consultations as well as two comprehensive workshops. The goal of stakeholder consultations has been to identify relevant agencies involved with supporting weather/climate monitoring, microfinance, insurance and adaptation

technologies for rain-fed farmers and pastoralists. Consultations have ensured the proposed project is grounded in local realities whilst being aligned to national policy. The project outcomes, outputs and activities are based upon the recommendations of the Stakeholders given the technical, operational and financial constraints of the project. The Stakeholders identified during project preparation will continue to be implicated in project implementation. A Stakeholder involvement plan has been created to provide a framework to guide interaction between implementing partners and the key stakeholders, particularly end-users to validate project progress. All Stakeholders involved in the baseline self-capacity assessment will be addressed again in order to track the efficacy of Stakeholder capacity building both operationally and technically. Also, the women's university, Ahfad University which is associated with and houses women-focused NGOs, will continue to be implicated and consulted in order to ensure women are properly engaged/warned. Gender-focused NGOs/CSOs will have the role of conducting gender disaggregated surveys indicating their receipt of alerts and the adoption of financial services by women as per the Project Results Framework. Women groups established by and partnered with MFIs in addition to women agricultures associations who have been exposed to Training of Trainers programs in different areas will continue to be consulted.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation:

The Project has different partners and the potential to engage in appropriate partnerships where Sudan could engage in south-south or triangular cooperation. The project supports various mechanisms of knowledge transfer including on-the-farm training, support for Farmer Field Schools and training for Agricultural Extension and Technology Transfer Administrations (AETTA). The idea is to build capacity within institutions on national and state levels so that they become more self-sufficient and less reliant on outside experts. The learning-by-doing approach will be reinforced on local, regional and international levels. For example, links with international (e.g., MM5, UN-SPIDER) and with regional centers (ENTRO, UNDP's EWS-Africa headquarters in Ethiopia) will help build national forecasting expertise. Expertise can be easily transferred to new personnel because civil servants receiving training will be required to transfer knowledge as per TORs.

Social & Environmental Standard (SES) and the summary of the social and environmental impact assessment:

Social & environment standard (SES) have been taken into consideration, and the project is carefully assessed against the six. The SES are anchored by three principles and seven standards. The three principles comprise: Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, and Environmental Sustainability. They apply to all programs and projects and the seven standards include: (1) Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management; (2) Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; (3) Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; (4) Cultural Heritage; (5) Displacement and Resettlement; (6) Indigenous Peoples; and (7) Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.

The UNDP Environmental and Social Screening template has also been applied to ensure environmental and social safeguards are in place. According to this checklist, the project is considered Category 2 where no further safeguards must be incorporated because no environmental or social risks are foreseen. Environmental safeguards being applied to the LDCF2 project include the following:

- Tailoring EWS/CI and agricultural advisories to support more climate resilient rain-fed farming and livestock practices
- Linking environmentally-friendly adaptation technologies (e.g., equipment/practices which decrease erosion and limit degradation) with financial services
- Social safeguards being applied include the following:
 - Facilitating access to financial services for the most neediest (women prioritized)
 - Enabling smallholder rain-fed farmers and pastoralists to mitigate climate risks through access to insurance coverage

- Consulting villages with the Met Service and insurance companies to find the best station/equipment placement which benefits the neediest
- Adopting adaptation technologies based on gender (women/youth/illiterate etc.)
- Facilitating feedback from affected populations on the utility of weather/climate advisories, adaptation technologies and financial services
- Gender marker rating and its justifications (highlight any changes from the original project document rating).
- CRFP environmental Impact Assessment study has been postpone to be conducted in 2017.

Key Achievements so far

Output One: Institutional and technical capacity for climate observation, forecasting and early warning strengthened at national and local levels;

In order to provide accurate and timely weather and climate information significant achievements have been made words output one as follows:

1. Installation of six automatic weather station supported by more than 162 rain gauges in the sex target states.
2. Consultations with HAC, RSA and SMA to establish early warning system.
3. RSSA conducted two successful training workshops led by a leading Germany company in the remote sensing technology applications.

Output Two: Residual climate risk to rural livelihoods in the states of greatest rainfall variability addressed through parametric insurance products;

1. Parametric insurance products are in practice through Alneelain insurance company.
2. Other insurance companies are negotiating deals to cover products that are not covered by Alneelain.
3. Capacity building to aware communities to adopt the basics of agricultural technologies (Validation Trails).
4. Development of an I cloud digital to provide confidence in insurance and loan services.

Output Three: Improved access of vulnerable farmers and pastoralists to financial services for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;

1. Micro finance institutions are new providing microfinance in the White Nile states and Kassala state. Efforts are continues to cover other target states.
2. Knowledge sharing workshops in collaboration with Almassar Organization for Pasture road.

Output Four: Management Aspects;

1. New staff was employed including the NPM after negotiations of the old staff.
2. Contours staff meeting was made to heronries the project implementation process.
3. State coordinators are contributing to the project activities with full con finance through the delegation of powers by the NPM.
4. The state visits made for the first time brought support to precede with the project objections.
5. Meetings with the national project partners are underway to contribute to the project.
6. Successful Board meeting.
7. Two successful Technical committee meetings

Main Challenges & planned responses

Operational challenges:

- Delegation of Authority, Guide line for chain of Command
- Turnover of staff.
- Difficulty on receiving the local component from the partner & Government.
- The State Coordinators are not delegated to monitor and coordinate the project activities.
- Too much work left over and too short time is threatening the sustainability of the project.
- Weak understanding of the project philosophy and concepts
- Slow flow and continuous delay of install.

Technical challenges

- Delay of I cloud installation result in accumulative delay of other activities.
- Non standardization and non-sanctioning of the automatic weather stations.
- Lack of monitoring and follow up by PMU due to overlapping and unclear understanding by the metrological authority.
- Agricultural research corporation dominance without producing project relevant validation trials that can be used in the I cloud for loan provision and insurance governance more over they are not using their in kind contribution.
- Alnilain insurance company is receiving money from the project on behalf of the Agro pastoralists without payment directly to insurance policy owners.
- Low absorption capacity of the Government different Institutions

Issues to address in 2018.

- Strengthening team capacity and team building.
- Especial 4 sub-committees from agro and pastoralist CBOs" should get training on micro-finance/ micro-insurances.

II. Annual Workplan2018

Relevant SP outcome indicators:	3.1 Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms (disaggregated by sex)
Relevant SP output indicators:	<p>3.1.1 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics</p> <p>3.3.1. Number of countries with operational end-to-end multi-sectoral early warning systems (EWS) to limit the gender-differentiated impact of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Natural hazards b) Health shocks (e.g. pandemics) c) Economic crises d) Other risk factors
Relevant CPD outcome indicators:	3.2.1: Number of people who have received and benefitted from the microfinance loans and capacity-building support (male and female).

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPON SIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET		
		1	2	3	4			Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
<p>Output 1: Institutional and technical capacity for climate observation, forecasting and early warning strengthened at national and local levels</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>1.1. % increase in coverage for climate/weather monitoring in each of the 6 targeted states</p> <p>1.2. % of rain-fed farmers and pastoralists with access to improved weather/climate</p>	<p>Activity Result 1.1: Rainfall modelling and simulations for six target states (River Nile, Gedatuf, North Kordofan, and South Darfur, Kassala and White Nile States) to enable local flood forecasts and climate projections</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 Procurement of 8 water level meters to be placed, 3 manual, hydrological stations and 2 acoustic Doppler flow meters (ADCP) for (MOWRE)</p> <p>Action 1.1.2 Purchase of high resolution remote sensing data for RSA and MOWRE to provide a hydrological baseline in terms of delineating the drainage network and mapping agricultural and rangeland areas</p>					UNDP / WR	GEF	72300	Materials and Good	100,000
						UNDP/R SA+WR	Gef	72300	Materials and Good	25,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
<p>information and early warnings (disaggregated by gender and producer type).</p> <p>1.3. Frequency of forecast bulletins provided (two bulletins)</p> <p>1.4. % of the equipment purchased and installed.</p> <p>Baseline :</p> <p>1.1 During 2017 30 % coverage achieved.</p> <p>1.2. 41% Women who receive EWS alerts/CI in target states: 38%, % Men who receive EWS alerts/CI in target states: 10%</p> <p>1.3. Seasonal; daily bulletins was published and not disseminated to public or direct beneficiaries</p> <p>1.4. 7 AWS, Zero WS, 162 rain gauges, 3 water levels placed</p> <p>1.5. 90% of equipment purchased and installed in 2017.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>1.1 90 % increase in coverage for climate/weather monitoring in each of the 6 target states</p> <p>1.2. 70 % increase in population who have access to improved EWS/CI</p> <p>1.3. At least two semiannual bulletins to be issued and disseminated to direct beneficiaries in six states.</p> <p>1.5. Same level of 2017: 90% of equipment to be purchased and installed</p>	<p>1.1.3 Action: Renewal and purchase of hydrological modelling licenses of hydromet software including training for nine (9) engineers with modelling software (RSA, SMA, MOWRE):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing and advertising, contracts and payments and Purchase the new licence. - preparation and validation of the training materials, needs. - contracting training experts - preparation of the training logistics (duration, venue, <p>Action 1.1.4 Purchase of CB radios, 200 mobile phones and SMS communication services to enable fast transmission of manually collected hydrological data</p> <p>1.1.5 Action: Knowledge sharing between RSA, SMA and MOWRE on hydrological modeling, LoA between RSA, SMA, MOWRE and PMU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forums/platform - Exchange of visits, publications, experience, - ICT <p>Action 1.1.6 Digitization of written hydrological/meteorological/climate/agricultural data for data rescue purposes and to facilitate the generation of climate predictions, weather forecasts and agricultural advisories (RSA, SMA MOWRE, ARC) - consultation and coordination meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advertising, preparing contracts and payments hire a consultant - contracting a consultant/team to perform the digitization process, 					HCNER	72800	Information technology equipments	10,000	
						HCNER	72300	Materials & Goods	30,000	
						HCNER	75700	Training workshops	15,000	
							71600	Visits		
						HCNER/ MOWRE /RSA/ SMA	72800	Information technology equipments	50,000	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
	<p>1.1.7 Action: Training for of at least 10 MOWRI engineers, 4 SMA engineers and 3 RSA engineers on flow meter calibration in wadis and soil infiltration rate measurements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training ToR - preparation and validation of the training materials, needs. - contracting training experts, facilitators - preparation of the training logistics (duration, venue, etc. 					HCNER	GEF	71200	International consultants	20,000
	<p>Activity Result 1.2: Procurement of 7 automatic climate stations, 6 automatic synoptic stations with telemetry and 162 rain gauges; purchase of high resolution remote sensing data; and capacity reinforcement related to new products/equipment to enhance the availability, quality and transfer of real-time weather/climate data on 130,000 ha of drought-prone land for purposes of drought forecasting and early warning.</p>									
	<p>Activity 1.2.1 Procurement and installation of 3 Additional automatic synoptic climate stations</p>					HCNER	GEF	72300	Materials & Goods	100,000
	<p>Action 1.2.2 Purchase of high resolution remote sensing data (e.g., less than 2 m resolution) and renewal of licenses</p>					UNDP	LDCF	72300	Materials & Goods	250,000
	<p>Activity 1.2.3 Validation of soil and land cover / use satellite images using field observations to serve weather index and insurance needs</p>					RSA	GEF	71600	Travel	85,250
	<p>Activity 1.2.4 Training for 12 engineers / 8 technicians within SMA on new automatic climate and synoptic stations</p>					RSA	GEF	71200	International Consultants	20,000
	<p>Activity 1.2.5 Training in satellite-based crop and drought monitoring for 2 RSA technicians and 3 RSA specialists</p>					RSA	GEF	71200	International Consultants	85,320
	<p>Action 1.2.6 Knowledge transfer between Sudan NHMS (RSA, SMA, MOWRE and the Ministry of Agriculture) and regional and international agencies on vegetation and drought monitoring</p>					HCNER	LDCF	75700	Training workshop	121,845

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPON SIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
	1.2.7 Revitalization of the water satisfaction project (water harvesting).for six state .					HCNER	GEF	71400	Contractual services Ind.	45,000
	Activity Result 1.3 : SMA, RSA and MoWRE are trained to provide sustainable services on weather/climate observation, risk analysis, forecasting and early warning including the establishment of a farm information management system and the revitalization of targeted seasonal forecast delivery for rain-fed farmers and pastoralists									
	Activity 1.3.1: Training of 8 meteorologists and 12 specialized technicians and promoting national and regional knowledge sharing on Numerical Weather Prediction models with international and regional centers including the revival of SAMIS bulletin production and relicensing for Eta and MM5					HCNER	GEF	71200	International consultant	20,000
	Activity 1.3.2 Formalized coordination with the DRR project National Early Warning Committee to ensure forecast bulletin or alert information is provided		X			HCNER	GEF	75700	Training workshop	10,000
	Activity 1.3.3 Revitalization of targeted seasonal forecast by training local focal points					SMA/SU MS	GEF	75700	Training workshop	10,000
	Activity 1.3.4 Capacity reinforcement by a National financial expert on long-term sustainable budgeting and establishing sustainable cost-recovery mechanisms with revenues generated from selling tailored weather					HCNER	GEF	71300	National consultants	35,000
	Activity 1.3.5 Establishment of a farm information management system					HCNER	GEF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	40,000
	Activity 1.3.6 Purchase and training on Livelihood Early Assisment&Protection (LEAP)					HCNER	GEF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	30,000
								71300	International consultant	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES				RESPONSIBLE PARTY			PLANNED BUDGET			
								Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
	Activity 1.3.7 Incorporation of space-based information into Sudan's EWS				HCENR & HAC			LDCF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	20,000
	<p>Activity result 1.4 : Improved communication protocols and mechanisms (i.e. partnership with mobile phone operators) to provide timely and accurate weather and climate risk forecasts to rain-fed farmers and pastoralists in 6 target states.</p>										
	Action 1.4.1 Development of a standardized communication operation procedure (SOP) by HAC involving all EWS agencies and grassroots NGOs - preparation of the protocol and the partnership agreement - contacts and coordination meetings with the Mobile company				HAC & EWS agencies			LDCF	72400	Communication and audio visual	10000
	Activity 1.4.2 Development of a mobile-phone partnership between SMA, ARC, extension service representatives and a mobile phone company so that rain-fed farmers and pastoralists can receive forecast/climate information and risk / agricultural / pest / livestock advisories by SMS				HCNER			GEF		Communication and audio visual National consultants	40,000
	Activity 1.4.3 Implementation of a formalized feedback mechanism from beneficiaries to NHMS/ARC on the utility of alerts, weather/climate info/forecasts/predictions and agricultural advisories				UNDP			LDCF	71400	Contractual services Individual	24,000
Total Output 1											1,196,415
Output 2: Residual climate risk to rural livelihoods in the states of greatest rainfall	<p>Activity result: At least 6 index based risk transfer products (e.g., Weather Index Insurance) designed and introduced, covering at least 45,000 farmers and pastoralists who depend on rain-fed farming systems, including the creation of a nationally-based WII marketing and development team.</p>										

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES				RESPONSIBLE PARTY		PLANNED BUDGET			
							Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
variability addressed through parametric insurance products	Activity 2.2.1 Design of at least 6 tailored weather index insurance products, based on the livelihoods in the 6 target zones				HCNER		GEF	71200	International Consultants	100,000
Indicators:	Action 2.2.2 Development of a nationally based WII marketing and development team associated with the WII international specialist organization				TEAM insurance Co.		LDCF	72100	contractual services Co.	150,000
2.1. WII product/s created, validated and approved for rain-fed farmers / pastoralists	Action 2.2.3.: Identification of farmers and pastoralists willing to participate in WII schemes and to accept the conditions of the loans: - Rapid survey				HCNER		GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individual	20,000
2.2. % increase in the number of market outlets and insurance agents in the rural areas to disseminate MIF / WII products	Action 2.2.4 Training for local insurers and local brokers to enable them to adapt and underwrite weather index insurance contracts				HCNER		LDCF	75700	Training Workshops & conferences	90,000
2.3. Average speed of claim resettlement in all 6 States over the past 10 years	Action 2.2.5 Purchase of an Cloud secure data service for RSA, SMA MOWRE, ARC, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Livestock, HAC and MFI/insurance companies to access flow, meteorological, climate and satellite image data				UNDP		LDCF	72800	Information Technology Equipment	40,000
2.4. Claims ratio in all 6 States over the past 10 years	Action 2.2.6.: Transfer of data into the Cloud data server to serve as a national weather databank				HCNER		GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individual	20,000
2.5. Number of studies on targeted beneficiaries who have been identified, enrolled and beneficiaries' data created accordingly.	Action 2.2.7.: Facilitation of data sharing between all institutions managing hydro-meteorological equipment and MFI/insurance companies				HCNER		GEF	75700	training workshop & conferences	20,000
2.6. Increase in number of knowledge between the insurance companies and brokers through awareness campaigns on WII.	Action 2.2.8.: Activity : Development of a toll-free number complaints service to assist SRFPs in the event of dispute				HCNER / Communication companies		GEF	71400	Contractual services Ind.	30,000
2.7. Number of technical training sessions and ToT traininworkshops and knowledge sharing.	Action 2.2.9 Study tour to a south-south cooperative country (e.g., India or Pakistan) to understand and see a mature				staff and partners (UNDP)		LDCF	75700 71600	training workshop & conferences	50,000
Baseline:	2.3 Activity Result - Insurance literacy programme / awareness campaign designed and delivered to small businesses, community-based organisations, local farmers and pastoral communities									
2.1.WII products have been developed and finalized during 2015 but not approved.										
2.2. 0%. This is first kind of service for the target groups.										
2.3. Average speed of claim resettlement in all 6 target states over the past 10 years was 35 days										
2.4. Average claims ratio over the past 10 years in all 6 States was 0.62										
2.5. Zero. Study to identify target beneficiaries as WII products have never existed in Sudan.										

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES				RESPONSIBLE PARTY		PLANNED BUDGET				
					Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)			
	1	2	3	4							
<p>2.6. This is first kind of coordination and awareness raising campaigns in WI for targeted groups</p> <p>2.7. zero. This is the first kind coordination and capacity building in WI/CI for targeted groups.</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>2.1. At least one WI product piloted in 1 state</p> <p>2.3. 25 % of market outlets and insurance agents in rural areas to disseminate MIF/WII products</p> <p>2.3. Average speed of claim resettlement in all 6 targeted states by the end of the project is 15 days</p> <p>2.4. Average claims ratio in all 6 target states by the end of the project is 0.8</p> <p>2.5. At least one designed study to identify the target beneficiaries in the six states.</p> <p>2.6. 6 Awareness campaigns</p> <p>2.7. 6 training sessions</p>	Activity 2.3.1 Development of an outreach strategy with a two-day workshop with key distribution Stakeholders such as banks/MFIs and cooperatives	Activity 2.3.2 Production of training syllabus on the WI products, specific to each livelihood zone	Action 2.3.3 Public awareness campaign (by insurance representatives and humanitarian organizations (e.g., Practical Action)) to provide awareness and education on the utility and importance of agricultural insurance services for Farmers and Pastoralists Trade Unions	Action 2.3.4 One-week training for 4 regional insurance focal points on weather index based insurance in each state	Action 2.3.5: Series of training courses led by the TOTs in each implementation zone for farmer cooperatives, extension officers and lead farmers:	HCNER	GEF	75700	Training workshop	36,000	
							HCNER	LDCF	72100	Contractual services co.	46,000
							HCNER	LDCF	71400	Contractual services Individual.	50,000
							HCNER	LDCF	72100	contractual services Co.	86,000
							HCNER	GEF	75700	Training workshop	110,000
							HCNER	LDCF	71400	Contractual services Individual.	114,975
		Activity Result 2.4 Legal and regulatory framework for risk transfer in 6 target states assessed, policy recommendations developed and reinsurance secured									
		Action 2.4.1: Development of a white paper detailing recommendations for changes or additions to existing legislation									
		- MoU with the insurance institutions									
		- Consultation workshop									

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
							Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
		1	2	3	4					
	Action 2.4.2: Development of partnerships with projects which can facilitate the link between micro-finance and micro-insurance and savings (e.g., ABSUMI project) and with partners who can facilitate outreach to SRFPs - Travel - Meetings					HCNER	GEF	75700	Training workshops & conferences	2,000
	Activity 2.4.3 International reinsurance company agreement secured to share/transfer catastrophic risks under the condition of traditional farming and livestock production					HCNER	GEF	72100	Contractual servcs Companies.	150,000
	2.4.4. Action: Development of clear criteria for compensation regarding risks including rainfall thresholds per state - Consultation meetings					HCNER	GEF	75700	Training workshops & conferences	20,000
	Miscellaneous Expenses					HCENR	LDCF	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	34,600
Total Output 2										
1,189,575										
Activity Result 3.1 In each state at least 1 adaptation options/packages developed to inform and enable the provision of MFI credit packages to stimulate smallholder adaptation and disaster risk reduction including the transfer of adaptation technologies to make crop and livestock production more resilient										
Output 3 Improved access of vulnerable farmers and pastoralists to financial services for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction	Action 3.1.1 Organization, centralization and promotion of lessons learned on best agricultural/pastoral practices					ARC/AR	LDCF	75700	Training workshops & conferences	27,000
Indicators:	Action 3.1.2 : Identification, documentation and promotion of proven adaptation crop and livestock production technology packages through on-farm validation					HCNER	GEF	75700	Training workshops & conferences	30,000
3-1.Number of loan products for adaptation farming and livestock production which provide flexible Re-payment schedules for farmers and pastoralists dependent on rain-fed practices	Action 3.1.3 Assessment of previous experiences, design and development of an effective agro-advisory service to assist MF/MI and ensure the added value of adaptation technologies for risk minimization					HCNER	LDCF	71400	Contractual services Individual	34,000
3-2.Number of micro –finance policy designed and agreed upon by all micro-finance providers										
3-3.Number and type of adaptation technologies linked with microfinance services adopted by rain-fed farmers/pastoralists										

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES				RESPONSIBLE PARTY			PLANNED BUDGET		
<p>3.1. At least 3 flexible MF products developed which are geared towards the needs of rain-fed farmers and pastoralists</p> <p>3.2. One micro-finance policy developed mandating the adoption of adaptation technologies for microfinance products tailored to rain-fed farmers and pastoralists</p> <p>3.3. At least 3 adaptation technologies adopted by rain-fed farmers and pastoralists in the target states with 1 of these technologies targeting women or youth</p> <p>3.4. 10% increase in yield and/or income for rain-fed farmers and pastoralists who have access to improved financial services linked with adaptation technologies</p> <p>3.5. At least 3 adaptation technologies adopted by SRFPs in the targeted states with one of these technologies targeting women or youth are documented and promoted.</p>	<p>3.3 Activity Result : At least three micro-credit, flexible loan products designed and tested to account for pastoral mobility and income cycles of smallholder rain-fed farmers and pastoralists (SRFP). (Each product will specify appropriate loan size, prices, repayment schedules, and eligibility criteria geared toward rain-fed farmers and pastoralists and offered through financial service providers to increase resilience of farming and pastoral practices as prioritised in local adaptation plans)</p> <p>Activity 3.3.1 Design and testing of loan products for adaptation farming and livestock production</p> <p>Action 3.3.2: Gender (e.g., youth, women) focused training to inform rain-fed farmers and pastoralists on MF/WI and climate change adaptation technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training ToR - preparation and validation of the training materials, needs. - contracting training experts, facilitators - preparation of the training logistics (duration, venue <p>Action 3.3.1: Long-term and periodic monitoring and assessment of adaptation-oriented microfinance performance and improvement of loan products and systems based on the annual assessment results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel - Survey 				HCNER	GEF	71200	natioanl Consultants	40,900	
					HCNER	GEF	75700	Training workshops & Conferences	35,000	
					HCNER	GEF	71400	contractual services	30,000	
	<p>3.4 Activity Result: Organization and capacity development for small holder rain-fed farmers and pastoralists(SRFP) on newly developed and targeted financial services including training on a financial services management manual</p> <p>Action 3.4.1 Capacity development for the Agricultural Extension and Technology Transfer Administrations (AETTA) in the targeted localities to organize farmers in groups and associations</p> <p>Action 3.4.2 Formation and regestration of Farmers & pastoralists associations</p> <p>Activity 3.4.3 Design of a simple and appropriate financial services management manual for SRFP groups/associations</p>				HCNER	LDCF	75700	Training Workshops & Conferences	84,900	
					HCNER	GEF	71400	contractual services ind	84,900	
					HCNER	GEF	71200	International Consultants	67,900	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description
	Activity 3-4-4 Training for Trainer of Trainers (TOTs) and the relevant staff of (AETTA) in the targeted localities on the agro pastoralist associations' financial services management manual					HCNER	75700	Training workshops & Conferences	76,400
	Activity 3-4-5 Capacity development for existing and newly formed SRFP associations on the financial services management manual					HCNER	75700	Training workshops & Conferences	112,000
	Action 3-4-6 State level Coordination and M&E					HCNER	71400	Contractual services Individual	251,280
Total Output 3									1,253,809
Output 4 : Project Management Main outputs/products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Consultant hired Committee and working groups held their meetings Board meeting conducted Risks & issues updated 	Travel and follow up						71600		4,000
	Maint& other Equip						72500		3,000.4
	Office Fuel						73410		3,000
	Car Maint. Office Expenses						74500		2,000
	Bank charges						74510		1,000
	T. Committee						75700		2,000
	Project Team Meeting						75700		2,000
Board Meeting							75700	3,000	
Total Output 4									20,000
TOTAL									3,659,799.40

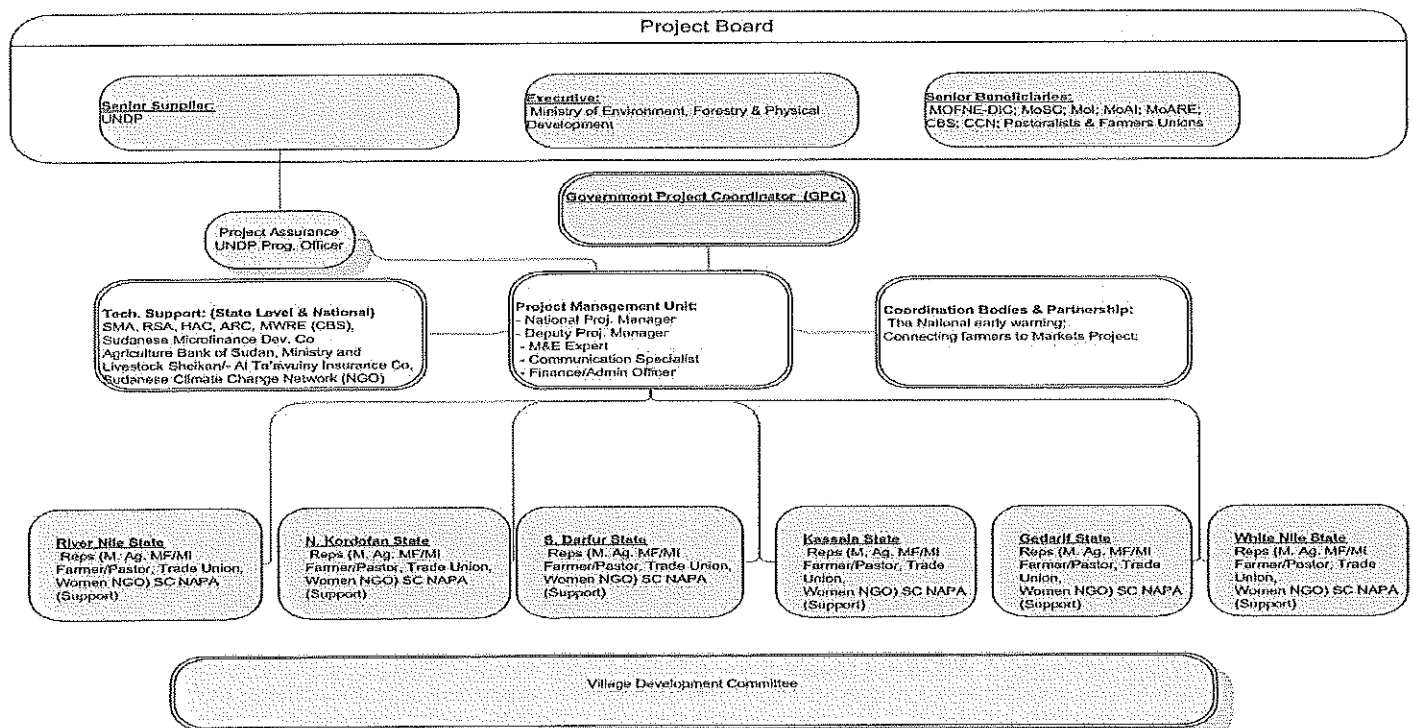
III. Project Management Structure

The execution modality for this project will be UNDP’s National Implementation Modality. The Implementing Partner (IP) for this project will be the Higher Council for the Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) who will have project ownership and will recruit a National Project Manager (NPM), and a Deputy Project Manager. A Government Project Coordinator (GPC), will be appointed by HCENR, to coordinate project operations and support the NPM with overall administration, oversight, coordination of activities and maintaining a liaison with UNDP. The main beneficiaries of this project will be the Ministry of Finance and National Economy – the Directorate of International Cooperation; the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; the Ministry of Science and Communication, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Livestock, Bank of Khartoum and the Central Bank of Sudan. The Project Board, led by the HCENR, will be responsible for approving program Annual workplans. Based on the approved activities, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will ensure the provision of funds to all institutions/organizations for their respective activities. All executing agencies will be responsible for managing tasks related to their institution/organization. A Memorandum of Understanding and Terms of Reference indicating the role of each executing agency will be developed under the guidance of PMU during project implementation. A full capacity assessment of the IP was conducted in October 2013.

The UNDP CO will provide specific support services for proper project implementation, as required, through its Administrative, Programme and Finance Units and through support from UNDP Regional Centre.

The Stakeholder Involvement Table indicating the key inputs of all project partners during project implementation is provided in Table 9.

A diagram detailing the Management Arrangements, including the responsible decentralized agencies and support committees/organizations, is presented below. The roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in managing the project are described below.



Project Board Composition:

Role	Representing Institution
1. Executive (represents project ownership)	• Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development
2. Senior Supplier (represents the interests of the Parties concerned with providing funding and/or technical expertise to the project)	• UNDP on behalf of the Least Developed Countries fund for Adaptation to Climate Change (LDCF)
3. Senior Beneficiary (represents the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project)	A group of individuals representing the interests of a number of institutions. These include: The Ministry of Finance and National Economy-Directorate of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Science and Communication, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Animal Resources, Bank of Khartoum and the Central Bank of Sudan as well as others to be determined during the Inception Workshop

The Project Board (PB) will be chaired by the Executive: the Minister of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development. The PB and will be responsible for approving reports and Annual Work Plans. It will also provide guidance for proper implementation of the project. Members of the Project Board will include UNDP, representatives from the Ministry of Finance and National Economy- Directorate of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Science and Communication (MSC), the Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity (MoWRE), the Ministry of the Interior (MoI), the Federal Ministry of Agriculture (MoAg) / Ministry of Livestock (MoL) and the 6 target State Ministries of Agriculture / Livestock, the Insurance Advisory Authority, Bank of Khartoum and the Central Bank of Sudan (CBS). The PB would include a representative from the Climate Change Network (CCN), National Farmers Production Associations, and National Pastoralists Production Associations. The Project Board will be responsible for making management decisions for the project in particular when guidance is required by the Project Management Unit. The Project Board plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by quality assuring processes and products and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It i) ensures that required resources are committed, ii) arbitrates on any conflicts within the project and iii) negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Management Unit and any delegation of its project assurance responsibilities. Based on the approved Annual Work Plan, the Project Board can also consider and approve any essential deviations from the original plan. The PB will convene 2 times per year, during each semester. Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and agreed upon during the PAC meeting. Representatives from other institutions/organizations can be included in the Board as appropriate. The Project Board contains four distinct roles which have been filled as follows:

- 1) An Executive: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
 - Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development
- 2) Senior Supplier: group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Project Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project and alignment of the outcomes/outputs with the LDCF.
 - UNDP
- 3) Senior Beneficiary: group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Project Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
 - The Ministry of Finance and National Economy-Directorate of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Science and Communication, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity, the Ministry of the Interior,

the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Animal Resources, Bank of Khartoum and the Central Bank of Sudan as well as others to be determined during the Inception Workshop

- 4) The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions in line with UNDP and LDCF/LDCF policies and procedures.
 - UNDP Sudan Programme Officer and UNDP-LDCF

Committee The Project Technical (PTC); The PTC is composed of dedicated coordinators from the participating national institutions. The PTC is accountable to the PB and is headed by the Secretary General, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources. (HCENR). Regular technical project support will be provided by appointed focal points from the Sudan Meteorological Authority. Regular technical project support will be provided by appointed focal points from the Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA), the Remote Sensing Authority (RSA), the Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity (MoWRE), the Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC), the Central Bank of Sudan (CBS), the Sudanese Microfinance Development Corporation (SMDC), the Shiekan Insurance and Reinsurance Company, the Al-Ta'awuniya Insurance Company and the Sudanese Climate Change Network NGO who will be responsible for the delivery of results in their respective departments / organizations. They will meet quarterly with the Project Management Unit.

The Project Management Unit (PMU); The PMU is composed of a National Project Manager (NPM), A Deputy Project Manager; Finance and Administrative Officer, a Monitoring and Evaluation Expert (M&E) and a Communication Officer. The PMU is responsible for the day to day management of the project activities and is accountable to the PB. The Project Management Unit's overall role will be to ensure comprehensive technical and management support is provided to project activities and local beneficiaries, such as overseeing knowledge management and Monitoring and Evaluation. The PMU must have adequate multi-disciplinary technical capacity to be able to support technical, financial and insurance-related activities. As a result, PMU team must be able to work with a large range of natural resources, economic, policy and organizational issues, and be able to ensure that activities are designed and implemented in-line with national and international best practices.

Project the National Manager (NPM); The National Project Manager (NPM) has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the PB. The NPM'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 NPC is accountable to the PB for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. He/she will also be responsible for coordinating budgets and work plans on the State Level with the State Coordinators and Technical Committees. The NPM will be recruited by HCENR through a nationally competitive Selection process. He/she will be supported by a Deputy Project Manager, a Project Finance and Administration Officer, a Monitoring and Evaluation/ Knowledge Management Officer and a Communications Officer. His/her salary and indemnities will be paid for by the project.

Deputy Project Manager; The Deputy Project Manager (DPM) is to support the overall management roles of the NPM. The DPM is accountable to the NPM. His/her salary and indemnities will be paid for by the project form the UNDP TRAC (component).

Government Project Coordinator (GPC); A representative from the Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) will act as the Government Project Coordinator and will support the NPM with overall administration, oversight, coordination of activities and maintaining a liaison with UNDP. The Project Coordinator will be appointed by HCENR. The Project will be responsible for paying the indemnities for the Government Project Coordinator while HCENR will pay his/her salary.

Finance and Administration Officer; A competitive selection process will be used to choose a national Finance and Administration Officer. He/she will be responsible for the assisting the NPM in the financial, administrative and logistical issues. The Finance and Administration Officer should have a good knowledge in procurement guidelines under the national and international rules. His/her salary and indemnities will be paid for by the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation Expert; A competitive selection process will be used to choose a national Monitoring and Evaluation expert. Due to the nature of this adaptation project requiring significant expertise in financial services, this expert will be recruited to ensure successful implementation of Components 2 and 3 of the project concerning the development and pilot testing of Weather Index Insurance and Microfinance products. The M&E expert must be able to liaise easily with the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of Sudan, insurance companies, and MFIs. Furthermore, due to the fact that this project will be pilot testing financial products and adaptation technologies for the first time in Sudan, the expert must have significant expertise in Knowledge Management and capturing lessons learned for effective scaling-

up. He/she must summarize findings and lessons learned on an annual basis and be responsible for documenting complete lists of beneficiaries, numbers, types of benefits and related information to help with quantifying project indicators (See Project Results Framework, Section 3). The M&E expert will also be responsible for monitoring the work of the Technical Committees to ensure activity prioritization and development is not biased. The M&E expert will ultimately report the results to supplement UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism.

Communication Specialist; A national communication specialist will be chosen in an open selection process. This specialist will be required to have significant knowledge of microfinance and insurance. The role of the specialist will be to ensure public awareness of MF/WII products on State levels and to validate that training programmes and manuals are effective in building financial literacy (e.g., facilitating Training of Trainer workshops). He/she will also provide support in mobilizing and organizing farmers and pastoralists so that group lending can take place (thereby spreading risks) and will act as a liaison with state insurance agents and MFIs and NGOs. On a regular basis, the Specialist will provide a relay of information to the NPM on what is successful or not working in each target State so that MF/WII products and their respective regulatory frameworks can be continually improved and targeted to smallholder rain-fed farmers and pastoralists.

State Technical Committees (TC); At the State level in each target State, the project implementation will be overseen by a State Coordinator (SC) appointed by the State Ministry of Agriculture and guided by a regional Technical Committee comprised of representatives from the Farmer/Pastoral Trade Unions (2), the Agricultural Extension and Technology Transfer Administration (1), the Agricultural Research Corporation, an adaptation technology expert, (1), a state MFI (1), a state insurance agent (1) and a relevant NGO promoting gender (1). The current State NAPA or NAP coordinator will provide a support role to the TCs to ensure no duplication of activities with other adaptation-related initiatives. The TCs are responsible for discussing technical issues, setting priorities, preparing work plans, resolving conflicts and supervising site-level activities. The TCs are accountable to the Project Management Unit. Costs will be covered by both the State Ministries and the Project.

Coordinating Bodies / Partnerships; The project will also facilitate coordination and/or partnerships with the National Early Warning Committee to be established by the National Disaster Risk Management Programme in Sudan project, as well as the Farmers to Market and ABSUMI projects. The project will also ensure a strong partnership with the Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources, both at the federal and state levels.

IV. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

M&E Plan Matrix:

Indicators	Indicator Type	Data collection method & source	Frequency	Quarter				Responsible	Resources*
				1	2	3	4		
Increase in climate monitoring coverage and Procurement activities (soft & hardware), are implemented by 60%.	AWP Project document	Projects and procurements reports Monitoring reports	Quarterly					PMU, M&E	RSA / SMA
Design, Testing and Approval of the MI/MF products with the relevant policies and regulatory framework and capacity building	AWP Project document	Project reports Monitoring reports	Biannually					PMU, M&E	Consultant
Climate information, Dissemination and knowledge sharing with the project partners and beneficiaries. Capacity building, coordination and knowledge sharing activities of the MF/MI implemented and relevant skills improved	AWP SP	Target groups survey Activity reports	Quarterly					PMU, M&E, Communication	EWC INSURANCE TEAM Training
Identification of the target groups and beneficiaries willing to enroll in the financial services of the project	AWP SP	Target groups survey Activity reports Studies reports	Annually, Quarterly					PMU, M&E, Communication	Consultant / HAC
Adaptation technologies documentation and promotion to the target groups, level of adoption of the adaptation technologies, increase in the production and productivity compared to none adopted farming	AWP SP	Activity reports Studies reports	Annually, Quarterly					PMU, M&E, Communication	ARC / Ministry of Animal RES
Monitoring and internal performance assessments: Field visits to the project sites (at least 4 times a year) PB and TC meetings (quarterly, half year)	AWP Project SP	Project reports Field visits	Annually, Quarterly					PMU, M&E	Visits / Miunte Meeting / Survey

V. Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT 4 - Institutional technical capacity for climate observation, forecasting and early warning strengthening at national and local levels		Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018
Activity Result 1.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	1.1. Rainfall modeling and simulations for six target states (River Nile, Gedarf, North Kordofan, and South Darfur, Kassala and White Nile States) to enable local flood forecasts and climate projections	
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed? September 2018
The methodology and data of the baseline studies	The baseline studies	
Number of stations established, devices installed, agreement signed.	6 AWS, 3 synoptic AWS and 162 rain gauges purchased, installed and provide climate information for target groups	
Climate projections availability and accuracy	Technical studies and surveys on weather projections and flood forecasts	
Number of Technical agreements, MoUs and technical specifications with the relevant partners and consultants	Detailed documents and technical reports and their correlations with the project requirements and the technical specifications	
Activity Result 1.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	1.2. Climate observation, forecasting and early warning system equipment's purchased, related knowledge and capacity enhanced, cooperation, coordination and knowledge transfer between the relevant parties provisioned.	Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018
Number of climate observation, and EWS equipment's and software and licenses purchased	At least 3 AWS, 4 synoptic AWS and 162 rain gauges, one software and one license renewed	September 2018
Number and contents of the technical training on climate stations and weather prediction	Training workshop's syllabus, contents and methodology of training the technical staff of the implementing partners	
Number of consultation and coordination meetings and platforms between the implementing partners	Platform gathering the implementing partners on quarter basis to form a cooperation mechanism for and share relevant information to climate observation, weather for casting and EWS.	
Activity Result 1.3 (Atlas Activity ID)	1.3. Partner's institutions are trained on weather /climate observation, risk analysis, forecasting and early warning, farm information management system established, targeted	Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018

<p>Number and contents of the technical training on Weather/climate observations, for casting and risk analysis</p> <p>Specifications of the farm MIS and the revitalization of forecast software</p>	<p>seasonal forecast and SAMIS revitalized and the coordination mechanisms between these parties are formalized.</p> <p>Training workshop's syllabus, contents and methodology of training the technical staff of the implementing partners</p> <p>Farm MIS is established and functioned and SAMIS revitalized</p>	<p>December 2018</p>
<p>Activity Result 1.4 (Atlas Activity ID)</p>	<p>1.4. Communication protocols feedback mechanisms are enhanced and public awareness are improved</p>	<p>Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018</p>
<p>Number of the awareness raising campaigns in terms of subjects, contents, methods and schedules</p>	<p>At least 9 awareness raising campaigns conducted in the targeted states in relation to the project objectives</p>	<p>September 2018</p>
<p>OUTPUT 2: Residual climate risk to rural livelihoods in the states of greatest rainfall variability addressed through parametric insurance products</p> <p>6. Weather index insurance system, survey and assessment, and regulatory framework designed and introduced</p>		
<p>Activity Result 2.1 (Atlas Activity ID)</p>	<p>2.1. Comparative analysis and feasibility assessment of different business models for index-based insurance</p>	<p>Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018</p>
<p>Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</p>	<p>Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</p>	<p>Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?</p>
<p>The regulatory framework for the WII system</p>	<p>The details and contents of the regulatory framework of the WII introduced</p>	<p>December 2018</p>
<p>Activity Result 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID)</p>	<p>2.2. WII designed, WII team created; baseline surveys, studies and targeted groups' needs assessed and addressed, capacity enhanced and knowledge shared:</p>	<p>Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018</p>
<p>Number of studies produced</p>	<p>Detailed baseline studies for targeted groups needs assessment</p>	
<p>Number of the weather index insurance products</p>	<p>Designed WII products introduced in consultation with the relevant experts</p>	
<p>Activity Result 2.3 (Atlas Activity ID)</p>	<p>2.3. Insurance literacy programme / awareness campaign designed and delivered to small businesses, community-based organisations, local farmers and pastoral communities</p>	<p>Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018</p>
<p>Number and contents of the insurance literacy program conducted</p>	<p>Training workshops, forums, focus groups discussion, lectures and awareness raising campaigns and their correlation to the insurance literacy program</p>	<p>October 2018</p>

<p>Activity Result 2.4 (Atlas Activity ID)</p> <p>The reviewing process of the regulatory framework for the WII system</p>	<p>2.4. Legal and regulatory framework reviewed and assessed, policy recommendations developed and reinsurance secured, relevant parties capacity built.</p> <p>The details and contents of the regulatory framework of the assessment and reviewing reports of the WII</p>	<p>Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018</p> <p>December 2018</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3: Improved access of vulnerable farmers and pastoralists to financial services for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through at least 1 adaptation options/packages developed to inform and enable the provision of at least 3 MF/credit packages</p>		
<p>Activity Result 3.1 (Atlas Activity ID)</p> <p>Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</p> <p>Preparation of the adaptation measures/options package</p> <p>Number of training sessions conducted</p> <p>Adaptation lessons are disseminated, related knowledge are shared</p> <p>Activity Result 3.2 (Atlas Activity ID)</p> <p>The regulatory framework for the MF system</p> <p>Number of gender focused training sessions conducted</p> <p>The monitoring system for the MF</p> <p>Activity Result 3.3 (Atlas Activity ID)</p>	<p>3.1. Adaptation options/packages identified and developed in each state, knowledge shared, adaptation capacity built</p> <p>Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</p> <p>Preparation of a package of adaptation measures for the integration into the rain fed agriculture and pastoral sectors related programmes and policies, including national and state level programme budgets for further up-scaling</p> <p>Training sessions for the targeted groups with women focused training to implement a range of climate resilient measures</p> <p>Lessons codified and disseminated through the Adaptation Learning Mechanism and other knowledge networks</p> <p>3.2 MF regulatory amok assessed, identified and related roles developed; Monitoring system for the MF in place, relevant gender focus training and capacity building activity are conducted</p> <p>The details assessment of the regulatory framework of the MF introduced</p> <p>Training sessions for women to implement a range of climate resilient measures and Micro financing</p> <p>The monitoring system developed for the Mica finance with the relevant benchmarks, indicators and reporting system</p> <p>3.3 Solid monitoring system is designed for the new financial services, periodic monitoring plans are developed and gender</p>	<p>Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018</p> <p>Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?</p> <p>September 2018</p> <p>Start Date: January 2018 End Date: December 2018</p> <p>September 2018</p> <p>Start Date: January 2017 End Date: December 2017</p>

<p>Detailed long term Monitoring system and plan designed for the financial and loan products, periodic monitoring and assessment</p> <p>Number of gender focused training sessions conducted</p>	<p><i>focused training are conducted on climate change adaptation technologies</i></p>	<p>December 2017</p>
<p>Activity Result 3-4 (Atlas Activity ID)</p> <p>Number and contents of the technical trainings for the AETTA</p>	<p>The monitoring system developed for the Mica finance with the relevant benchmarks, indicators and reporting system</p> <p>Training sessions for women to implement a range of climate resilient agronomic measures (e.g. establishment of nurseries around shelterbelts, intercropping and adoption of drought resistant crop varieties, contour-based</p> <p>3.4 Capacity of the AETTA built to organize farmers and associations, SRFP groups are organized, their activities are monitored on the state and national levels</p> <p>Training workshop's syllabus, contents and methodology of training the technical staff of the AETTA on the organization of the SRFP groups</p>	<p>Start Date: January 2017 End Date: December 2017</p> <p>December 2017</p>

VI. Risk Log

#	Description	Status	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
1	Sudan does not have enough government financing to continue monitoring/research and will not be able to consider O&M/training costs in budget lines	Warnings and information become less accurate and useful across sectors, with a particular impact on weather-index based insurance and forecasting	By making EWS/CI more useful to various sectors, this pushes the Government to include stable, core budget lines for climate/weather services due to their cross-sector importance Capacity for long-term planning and costing will be built in all information production agencies.	Organizational, Strategic, Financial	P=3 I=4	Government institutions
2	Data sharing is hindered by lack of coordination / willingness of agencies to share data or by technical constraints (e.g., bandwidth issues or local mobile telecommunication networks)	Threat to sustainability of weather/climate information and agricultural advisory dissemination. Threat to needy population's ability to adapt to climate change (particularly for agricultural production).	A cloud data portal for all relevant Stakeholders including extension officers will be created (see Figure 1) where knowledge will be shared for cross-sectoral use (e.g., health, agriculture planning). A Public Private Partnership and service level agreement between the information production agencies and Zain, an internet and mobile phone service provider, will be established with regards to minimizing start-up costs for mobile phone plans, modems as well as increasing bandwidth for internet connections.	Strategic	P = 2 I = 2	Project and partners
3	Trained, qualified engineers/technicians leave for more lucrative positions ("brain drain"). Unavailability and limited sustainability of requisite human resources and technical/operational capacities	May limit/delay project implementation	A major part of the project is to strengthen institutional and technical capacity for planning, designing and implementing Early Warning Systems Personnel will be supported through international, regional and south-south cooperation knowledge sharing opportunities The Government will assist with recruitment and will mandate that trained personnel must remain working within their respective institution for at least 2 years after training.	Operational, Strategic	P=3 I=2	Project and partners

#	Description	Status	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures /Mngt. response	Owner
4	Natural disasters damage infrastructure (particularly floods)	Threat to operational sustainability of project Weather network becomes less extensive and representative for forecasting	Sufficient qualified personnel within the NHMS will be available to handle the new equipment/models, data transmission/storage/treatment to prevent continuity breaks in monitoring. Robust infrastructure will be procured and training will be provided for repair and maintenance with the provision of spare parts in each technical, information production agency.	Operational	P = 3 I = 4	Project and partners
5	Index insurance and the adoption of creative solutions, such as remotely sensed data-based indices, are likely to be challenging for insurance companies. Consequently, they will not have the experience and knowledge to adapt the product to new crops and data	Limited continuity of WII products after completion of project	Insurance companies will gain the experience and knowledge to adopt and adapt the WII to new crops and data because they will be implicated in the design. Also, there is ample budget and time to train insurance agents on the WII product and to obtain feedback from rain-fed farmers and pastoralists. Legal and regulatory frameworks will also be adapted to facilitate the development and delivery of WII.	Operational, Financial	P = 3 I = 4	Project and partners
	High upfront costs in developing WII may not be cost-effective and can lead others towards cheaper traditional forms of micro-insurance	Technical difficulty and costs affects ease of scaling-up	In the long-run, index insurance is less expensive to the administrator because there are no on-site inspections or individual loss assessments to perform. (Payout is based on an independent and exogenous weather parameter.) Scaling-up in terms of policy-holders will be supported by first pilot testing the WII product. Insurance costs become minimized over time through planning of optimal (adaptation oriented) inputs and as yields rise.	Operational, Strategic, Financial	P = 3 I = 4	Project and partners
	Targeted farmers and pastoralists are sceptical and unwilling to engage into the index-insurance scheme	There is limited uptake of WII products and a potential waste of financial resources	The project will invest resources in familiarizing the target community with index-insurance that will be designed in a way that is affordable to the target community. The beneficiaries will be more willing to accept the insurance	Operational	P = 2 I = 3	Project and partners

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#	Description	Status	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
	Limited reinsurance companies willing to back high-risk small holder rain-fed farmers and pastoralists	WII products cannot be successfully implemented without the support of international markets to offload risks	products because the regulatory framework for compensation criteria will be updated so that compensation can become clear and streamlined. Experience through the Connect the Farmers to Market (CFM) project has shown that small holder rain-fed farmers can be effectively provided insurance and backed by reinsurance providers. The LDCF project will be building a formalized partnership with the CFM project, incorporating their lessons learned, and designing MF-MI products (e.g., WII) which will reduce the risks for insurers due to the mandated adoption of CC adaptation technologies by beneficiaries	Operational, Financial	P = 2 I = 3	Project, government, and partners
	Delay for insurance compensation which could hinder next year harvests	Farmers will be unable to subsist in a changing climate without sufficient capital thereby making them more affected by climate change	The WII regulations and legal frameworks geared towards farmers and pastoralists will be reviewed and revised so that compensation criteria are clear and compensation is streamlined	Operational, Strategic	P = 2 I = 3	Project and partners
	The existence of other informal rural credit programmes which provide more flexibility but which are not linked to adaptation	Informal lenders hinder the uptake of MF products because they act as competition	Informal microfinance is practiced by local merchants and community members. Informal loans are small in quantity and scale because lenders generally receive personal guarantees rather than real collaterals. As such, informal loans are not geared to assist large populations nor to assist in cases of dispute or non-repayment due to the absence of a legal framework. This project will provide the legal and regulatory frameworks to have flexible and tailored loan products and will be able to serve larger populations. Most importantly, the new loans are likely to get better returns because the loans will be linked with adaptation technologies.	Operational, Strategic, Financial	P = 3 I = 3	Project and partners

#	Description	Status	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt.response	Owner
	Limited comprehension of weather/climate information and agricultural advisories	Limited resilience building for SRFP	SMA has experience in providing forecasts to the farmers. Extension Services will be used to simplify and translate all messages into simplified and local languages for each target state	Operational	P = 3 I = 3	Project and partners

VII. Issues Log

Please specify all pending issues and how these will be addressed during the year.

#	Description	Impact & Priority	Countermeasures / Mngt.response	Owner
1	The main issues ; the lack of robust response of the project's partners, at the national and state levels and the administrative arrangement issues.	The potential effect on the project are the significant delay in the implementation process of 2017 planned activities Priority = 5	The actions that have been taken to address this issues are the revising the planned activities and allocated budget of 2018 with the planned activities for 2018 to compensate the lost time, enough consideration have been given to reserve the logical sequence of the implementation process.	Project team and board
2	The delaying of microfinance product by institution	The potential effect on the project is delay in project delivery as most of	The action taken to address this issue by advocating with microfinance institutions and accelerate the approval process, and linking with WII products and	Project team and partners

			series of meetings with relevant partners were conducted.	
3	High upfront costs in developing WII may not be cost-effective	the main outcome of this project Priority = 3	The actions that have been taken to address this issues are the revising the insurance policy and comper between WII and traditional insurance policy and connecting with microfinance .	Project team and partners
		Priority = 3		

Annex 1: M&E tools

M&E tools will be used in the project are:

- Annual work plan.
- Project budget (budget line/break down) per quarter.
- Logframe work.
- Monitoring reports.
- Field visits.
- Project related studies.
- Progress reports.