

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

GRASSROOTS COMMUNITY RESILIENCE BUILDING SUPPORT PROJECT (PARCB)

MALI

Translated Version

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Exchange rate effective: October 2022

Currency Unit	Equivalent
UA 1	XOF 861.252
UA 1	EUR 1.30134
EUR 1	XOF 655.957

FISCAL YEAR

1 January – 31 December

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 metric tonne	2,204.62 pounds (lbs)
1 kilogramme (kg)	2.20462 lb
1 metre (m)	3.28 feet (ft)
1 millimetre (mm)	0.03937 inch (")
1 kilometre (km)	0.62 mile
1 hectare (ha)	2.471 acres

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	African Development Fund
ADRIFI	Africa Disaster Risk Financing Programme (in French-speaking Africa)
AfDB	African Development Bank
APEJ	Youth Employment Promotion Agency
CES/DRS	Water and Soil Conservation/ Soil Defence and Restoration
CIDER	Rural Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre
CMM	Complaints Management Mechanism
CRFA	Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment
CSA	Food Security Commission
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DNA	National Directorate of Agriculture
DNACPN	National Directorate of Sanitation, Pollution and Nuisance Control
DNFP	National Directorate of Vocational Training
DNGR	National Directorate of Rural Engineering
DNPIA	National Directorate of Animal Production and Industries
DNPME	National Directorate of Small and Medium Enterprises
DNSV	National Directorate of Veterinary Services
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMOP	Ongoing Modular Households Survey
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESCON	Environmental and Social Compliance Note
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Study
ESIN	Environmental and Social Impact Notice
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IER	Institute of Rural Economy
INSTAT	National Institute of Statistics
IPR/IFRA	Rural Polytechnic Institute for Training and Applied Research
LC	Local Currency
NPV	Net Present Value
ODRS	Rural Development Authority of Sélingué
OHVN	Upper Niger Valley Authority
ONEF	National Observatory for Employment and Training
OPIB	Irrigated Area Authority of Baguinéda
OPV	Plant Protection Authority
PCN	Project Concept Note
PADEPÊCHE	Continental Fishing Development Support Project
PADENEM	Project to Support Livestock Development in North-East Mali
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PAPIM	Project to Develop the Maninkoura Irrigated Area
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PCR	Project Completion Report
PDI-BS	Bani Basin and Sélingué Irrigation Development Programme
PDZSTA-KB	Project to Develop the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone of Koulikoro and Peri-urban Bamako
PGP	Pest/Vector Management Plan

PMU	Project Management Unit
PRESA-DCI	Project to Strengthen Food Security through Irrigated Crop Development
PreSAN-KL	Project to Strengthen Food and Nutrition Security in the Koulikoro Region
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SHEP	<i>Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion</i>
SHPA	Improved Pastoral Water Systems
UA	Unit of Account
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

CLIENT INFORMATION

Project Name:	Grassroots Community Resilience-Building Support Project (PARCB)
Sector (s) :	Agriculture
Borrower/Grant Recipient:	Republic of Mali
Instrument (s):	ADF Loan and Grant; ADRIFI Multi-Donor Fund Grant ¹
Executing Agency :	Ministry of Rural Development through the National Directorate of Rural Engineering

COUNTRY AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Period covered by the Country Strategy Paper:	2021-2025
Priorities of the Country Strategy Paper supported by the project :	Reduce economic fragility through the improvement of agricultural value chains
Government programme (PRSP, NDP or equivalent) :	<p>Strategic Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development Framework (CREDD 2019-2023) with the following strategic thrusts:</p> <p>Strategic Thrust 3: Inclusive growth and structural transformation of the economy</p> <p>Strategic Thrust 4: Environmental protection and building resilience to climate change</p> <p>Strategic Thrust 5: Human capital development</p>
Project classification:	<p>Relevant High 5s :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed Africa: Increase agricultural production and productivity; • Industrialise Africa: Create small and medium industries. • Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa: Create jobs and wealth; strengthen skills and qualifications; and increase access to water and health services. <p>Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 1 (End poverty); SDG 2 (End hunger); SDG 3 (Access to health services); SDG 4 (Access to quality education); SDG 5 (Ensure gender equality); SDG 6 (Access to safe water and sanitation); SDG 8 (Access to decent jobs); SDG 9 (Innovation and infrastructure); SDG 10 (Bridging inequalities); SDG 13 (Combat climate change); SDG 15 (Protection of terrestrial fauna and flora).</p> <p>Main Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of climate change-resilient infrastructure and structures • Development of agricultural value chains.
Country Performance and Institutional	2.89 on 4

¹ The validation process for this funding is currently being finalized. An addendum will be prepared and submitted to the Board of Directors for the granting of this financing during the first quarter of 2023 and before the effective start of the project.

Assessment	
Projects at risk in the country portfolio:	5 projects at risk out of 20, i.e. 25% as of 24 November 2022

PROJECT CATEGORISATION

Environmental and social risk categorisation	Category 1; 26 October 2022
Does the project involve involuntary resettlement?	No
Climate Safeguards Categorisation :	Category 1
Fragility and resilience lens assessment:	Yes
Gender Marker System categorisation :	Category 2

KEY ADF FINANCING INFORMATION

Interest rate:	0%
Service charge:	0.75%
Commitment fee:	0.50 %
Tenor:	2023 - 2062
Grace period:	2023 - 2032

Source	Amount (in Million)		Financing Instrument
	UA	XOF	
African Development Bank	26.75	23,041.6	ADF Loan. More specifically: UA 13.79 million from ADF-15 Performance based allocation (PBA) UA 12.96 million from cancellations, also from PBA
	14.55	12,530.4	ADF Grant. More specifically: UA 14.02 million from ADF-15 Performance based allocation (PBA) UA 0.53 million from cancellations, also from PBA
ADRIFI Multi-Donor Fund:	3.73	3,213.6	Grant (the validation process for this funding is currently being finalized. An addendum will be prepared and submitted to the Board of Directors for the granting of this financing during the first quarter of 2023 and before the effective start of the project).
Government's counterpart contribution:	4.04	3,481.4	Mali National Budget
Beneficiaries' contribution	2.26	1,942.9	Beneficiaries
Total project cost :	51.33	44,210.0	

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE AND COMPONENTS

Project development objective:	Contribute to community resilience building by improving the employability of young people and women in climate-resilient and low-carbon agricultural value chains in Koulikoro region and Yanfolila Circle
Project components	Component 1: Development of production, processing and marketing infrastructure: UA 29.02 million
	Component 2: Resilience-building through the development of entrepreneurship and climate-resilient agricultural value chains: UA 19.13 million
	Component 3: Project management and coordination: UA 3.18 million

PROJECT PROCESSING SCHEDULE TO BOARD APPROVAL

PCN Approval:	21 June 2021
Appraisal mission:	7 to 15 September 2022
Expected date of Board presentation	13 December 2022
Effectiveness:	ADF Grant: 31 January 2023 ADRIFI Grant: 30 April 2023 ADF Loan: 1 March 2023
Project implementation period:	2 January 2023 to 31 December 2027
Expected midterm review :	15 June 2025
Project closing date:	30 April 2028

1 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

A. Country Context, Strategy and Objectives

1. Since 2012, Mali has been facing an unprecedented social, political, economic and security crisis marked by the rebellion in the north of the country, terrorist attacks, the events of August 2020 and May 2021, diverse conflicts and recurrent extreme weather events. Mali's main development challenge is its economic fragility linked to the lack of structural transformation, weak diversification of the economy and high vulnerability to exogenous shocks. Its economy is mainly driven by agriculture, which accounted for 39% of GDP in 2021². Exports are dominated by gold, which accounted for 80.2% of exports and 9.2% of GDP in 2021. With an estimated population of 21.7 million in 2022 (INSTAT 2022), poverty at the national level in Mali rose from 41.9% in 2020 to 44.6% in 2021, with strong spatial disparities (51% in rural areas, 21.2% in urban areas other than Bamako, and 15.9% in Bamako³). However, the Bank estimates that economic recovery in 2021 resulted in a slight drop in the poverty rate to 44.2%, versus 44.9% in 2020. Unemployment remains high, especially among young people, affecting 9.1% of persons aged 15-64 years in 2017. With the economic upturn in 2021, the unemployment rate fell to 7.4%. According to the World Bank, in 2020, the percentage of young people (among 15–24-year-olds) who are not in employment, education or training is 30.86%.
2. The implementation of the Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2019-2023) approved by the Government of the Republic of Mali through Decree No. 2019-00488/P-RM of July 5, 2019, remains relevant and contributes to providing answers to these problems. Indeed, the CREDD – the sole reference for development policies and strategies – is structured around five thrusts: (i) Strategic Thrust 1: Consolidation of democracy and improvement of governance; (ii) Strategic Thrust 2: Restoration of peace, security and strengthening of coexistence; (iii) Strategic Thrust 3: Inclusive growth and structural transformation of the economy; (iv) Strategic Thrust 4: Environmental protection and resilience building against climate change; and (v) Strategic Thrust 5: Human capital development. Following the breakdown of the constitutional order in August 2020, CREDD was supplemented by the Government Action Plan (PAG) 2021-2022 which was adopted on 2 August 2021 by the National Transition Council and focused on priorities set by the Transition Council. The plan comprises four (4) focus areas: 1: Strengthening of security throughout the national territory; 2: Political and institutional reforms; 3: Organisation of general elections; and 4: Promotion of good governance and adoption of a social stability pact.

Alignment with the Country's Development Priorities, SDGs and the African Union 2063 Agenda

3. The Grassroots Community Resilience-Building Support Project (PARCB) is fully aligned with **CREDD** and will contribute to achieving (i) Global objectives 3.1., 3.2. and 3.3. of Strategic Thrust 3 targeting economic diversification, , the promotion of a modern and competitive agricultural sector and the development of a competitive, job-creating industry; (ii) Global objective 4; (iii) global objectives 4.1. and 4.2. of Strategic Thrust 4 targeting environmental protection and resilience building against climate change; (iii) Global objectives 5.1., 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 of Strategic Thrust 5 targeting better health, quality and appropriate training, universal access to drinking water and sanitation, and women's empowerment. Similarly, the PARCB is in line with the Government Action Plan (PAG, 2021-2022) and its Actions items # 4.5.1 and #4.5.8 relating respectively to "Strengthening access to basic social services, the quality of life of the population and sustainable development" and "Implementation of Mali's commitments in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change"..
4. PARCB will also support two of the seven Aspirations of the **African Union's 2063 Agenda**, namely Aspiration 1: A prosperous Africa driven by inclusive growth and sustainable development, and Aspiration 6: An Africa whose development is people-centred and builds on the potential of its peoples, especially women and youth, and which also cares for the well-being of children.

Alignment with Bank Priorities

5. The project stems from the CSP 2021-2025 with its single pillar: "Reducing economic fragility through improved agricultural value chains" and its two cross-cutting themes: "Private sector development, gender, women, youth and civil society" and "Climate change". It contributes to ADF-15 Strategic Pillar II: Human, governance and institutional capacity development for inclusive growth and employment creation.
6. It is also aligned with (i) the Bank Group's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in

² Source : National Institute of Statistics of Mali, INSTAT 2022

³ Strategic Poverty Reduction Framework Technical Unit, (CSLP, 2022)

Africa, 2022-2026; (ii) the 2013-2022 Ten-Year Strategy through 3 operational priorities "infrastructure development", "private sector development" and "skills and technology" and 2 focus areas "agriculture and food security" and "gender"; (iii) the Bank's Gender Strategy (2021-2025); (iv) Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Green Growth (2021-2030); (v) three of the Bank's five strategic priorities (High 5s) "Feed Africa" – under its flagship ENABLE YOUTH and Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) initiatives – "Industrialise Africa", and "Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa"; (vi) the Bank's new Skills for Employability and Productivity in Africa (SEPA) Action Plan 2022-2025, being finalised and will be approved by the Bank Senior Management.

B. Sector and Institutional Context

7. Mali's agricultural sector has enormous potential and is crucial for the country's growth. The Agriculture Guidance Law (LOA), promulgated on 5 September 2006, defines the Government's vision to "**make Mali a sub-regional agricultural powerhouse**, where the agricultural sector is a driving force of the national economy, ensuring food security for urban and rural populations and generating significant jobs and income in a sustainable, environmentally friendly development approach". However, the development of the sector is undermined by its high vulnerability to climate hazards (droughts, floods, low water levels), natural resource degradation, pests and epizootics, the scarcity and under-skilled workforce in rural areas, farmers' poor access to credit and agricultural inputs (less than 20% of farmers use improved seeds), poor agricultural mechanisation, weak managerial capacity of farmers' organisations, the low value of agricultural products, the lack of funding for the sector, price fluctuations and unstable farmers' income, high post-harvest losses (up to 35%), and the weak linkages between the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors on the one hand, and among stakeholders involved in the same subsectors and value chains on the other.

8. Value chain development, in general, and agro-food processing, in particular, are undermined by (i) an unfavourable environment for industrialisation, and (ii) the unavailability and poor quality of production factors. This makes Malian products uncompetitive and reduces demand for rural products.

9. All these factors – combined with the effects of measures taken in 2020 to fight COVID-19, the ECOWAS and WAEMU economic and financial sanctions imposed in 2022, and the impact of soaring world prices – contribute to reducing smallholders' income and increasing their vulnerability whereas the agricultural sector should be creating wealth. To address these problems, the Government implemented the National Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (PNISA 2015-2025), in particular its (i) capacity building (ii) investment, (iii) production and competitiveness, (iv) training/research and (v) food security components. The implementation of Bank-financed projects, including (i) the Project to Strengthen Food and Nutritional Security in Koulikoro Region (PRESAN-KL); (ii) the Project to Strengthen Food Security through the Development of Irrigated Crops (PRESA-DCI); (iii) the Irrigation Development Programme in Bani Basin and Sélingué circle (PDI-BS); and (iv) the Koulikoro/Bamako Peri-Urban Special Agricultural Transformation Zone Project is perfectly in line with this assertion. PARCB will consolidate the achievements of the first three projects and prepare actors of the fourth for a more modern, market-oriented agriculture.

10. On the political front, the Bank, like other partners, resumed full cooperation with Mali on November 5, 2020. The political environment at the beginning of the year, marked by uncertainties over the conduct of the transition, led ECOWAS and WAEMU to impose economic and financial sanctions on Mali on January 9, 2022. These sanctions prevented Mali to pay its debts, which led the Bank in turn to impose sanctions on Mali. When the ECOWAS/UEMOA sanctions were lifted in July 2022 and the country cleared its debt service arrears, the Bank lifted its sanctions on July 25, 2022 and full cooperation resumed.

C. Rationale for the Bank's Involvement

11. In addition to the structural constraints mentioned above, Malian agriculture was strongly affected by the pernicious effects of the security crisis and COVID-19. Agriculture value added fell from 5.45% to -4.29% in 2020 before settling at 1.41% in 2021 and consumer price inflation (annual %) fell from -2% in 2019 to 0% in 2020. The Consumer Price Index estimated at 142 in 2019 rose to 143 in 2020 (ADB). According to the EMOP survey conducted by INSTAT in January-March 2021, 30.9% of households in Mali reported having encountered difficulties finding food in the 12 months preceding the survey. This figure was 26.8% in Koulikoro Region, 13.7% in Sikasso Region (the former administrative division containing Yanfolila circle) and 18.4% in the city of Bamako. This trend improved with the release and securing of production areas in the centre and north of the country. However, the impact of the global price hike is undermining these government efforts. Indeed, the Consumer Price Index, estimated by AfDB at 160 in 2022, is expected to increase to 165 in 2023. Consumer price inflation has risen to 7% in 2022 (AfDB). Total unemployment affected an estimated 7.7% of the population in

2021. Among those aged 15-24 years, the percentage of young people who were not in employment, education or training was 30.86% in 2020, (source: World Bank).

12. In 2021, Mali's registered economic recovery with growth of 3.2% after contracting by 1.2% in 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic⁴. GDP growth is projected to shrink to 2.1% in 2022 due to the effects of sanctions imposed by WAEMU and ECOWAS combined with the impact of the global price hike, which has reduced food affordability and real income. The Bank intervention will build the resilience of grassroots communities evidenced in the construction of climate change-resilient infrastructure and facilities and diversify the economy through agricultural value chain development. It will also help to create an entrepreneurial ecosystem and support infrastructure for the Bancoumana-based agro-industrial pole of PDZSTA-KB (Project to Develop the Special Agro-industrial Processing Zone at Koulikoro and peri-urban areas of Bamako) and consolidate the achievements of PRESAN-KL and PRESA-DCI through the implementation of activities that were cancelled by the Bank after project restructuring. PARCB is also complementary with PAURPED (Emergency Support for the Resilience of Displaced Persons) and P2 P2RS MALI (Programme to Build Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel - Phase 2), which are being assessed in terms of their intervention areas and target populations. The latter feature of the PARCB also stands for the P2RS, which makes it different from the PARCB in (i) its intervention area (central and central-western regions bordering Mauritania) and (ii) the greater emphasis on tackling climate change issues.

13. The Bank has proven experience and recognised comparative advantage in these areas, particularly in Mali where it has contributed to the financing of several infrastructure and agricultural value chain development operations (Continental Fishery Development Support Project – PADEPÊCHE; Livestock Development Support Project in the North-East of Mali – PADENEM; PRESAN-KL; PRESA-DCI; PDZSTA-KB, etc).

D. Donor Coordination

14. The Aid Coordination Framework in Mali comprises three levels of dialogue. The Technical and Financial Partners Cooperation Executive Group (GEC-PTF) is the apex body for dialogue with the highest Malian authorities. GEC is led by the following five (5) thematic groups aligned with the five (5) strategic areas of CREDD 2019-2023: (i) TFP WG 1: Inclusive and Sustainable Economy (TFP/TG EID), (ii) TFP/TG 2: Human Capital Development and Social Inclusion, (iii) TFP/TG 3: Institutional Development and Governance, (iv) TFP/TG 4: Peace and Security; and (v) TFP/TG 5: Environmental Protection. Each thematic group includes dialogue groups on specific themes. Thus, the "Inclusive and Sustainable Economy" TG's dialogue group is "Agricultural and Rural Economy / Irrigation / Livestock / Fisheries - DG EAR/I". The DG of the "Human Capital Development and Social Inclusion" TG is "PSSAN: Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition". Since late 2020, the Bank has been coordinating (i) the SIA/TG in collaboration with FAO and UN-Women, (ii) the AERI/TG with FAO, and (iii) the Economic, Financial, Private Development and Statistics (ECOSTAT) TG with UNFPA. It is also the lead member of the Infrastructure and Transport Dialogue Group (ITDG) since February 2022. In addition, the Bank is a founding member of the Sahel Alliance, which brings together other partners including the World Bank, UNDP, the European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Canada and the United States.

15. During the project appraisal mission, the team discussed with FAO, WFP and UN-Women to identify collaboration opportunities under PARCB.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Development Objective

16. The overall objective of PARCB is to contribute to community resilience building by improving the employability of youth and women in climate-resilient and low-carbon agricultural value chains in Koulikoro Region and Yanfolila Circle. The specific objectives are to (i) reduce the population's vulnerability to potential climate shocks and build their response capacity through the construction of climate-resilient and low-carbon infrastructure and facilities; and (ii) build the population's resilience through (a) increased levels of economic diversification, (b) the quality of health care, education and information and communication technologies (ICTs), and (c) minimising losses associated with climate shocks through a sovereign insurance scheme against severe drought risks.

⁴ Source : African Development Bank

B. Theory of Change

17. In a fragile context marked by socio-politico-economic, security and health crises, PARCB aims to build community resilience to exogenous shocks through the following intermediate and immediate expectations:

- i. **Diversification of the economy of the project area** through the development of the secondary (processing/manufacturing industries, construction, etc.) and tertiary sectors (business services, repairs, trade, ICT, etc.). To achieve these intermediate outcomes, low-carbon and competitive SMEs are needed along entire climate-resilient agricultural value chains to contribute to the creation of a more diverse range of decent agricultural and non-agricultural jobs. Support for the creation of SMEs/SMIs will be through (i) the putting in place of climate-resilient and low-carbon infrastructure; (ii) facilitation of access to finance, (iii) recruitment of qualified staff that meet labour market requirements, (iv) training and personalised advisory support/coaching services for business developers, and (v) intervention capacity-building for the State's technical structures.
- ii. **Increase in income** thanks to (i) fewer crop losses attributable to the sovereign insurance against severe drought, mastery/use of pest control techniques and agricultural conservation technologies; (ii) higher productivity and production due to adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and construction of climate-resilient and low-carbon infrastructure and facilities; (iii) environmental protection; (iv) value addition through the processing of agricultural products from promising value chains aligned with international quality standards; (v) facilitation of access to local, national and regional markets; and reduced health costs by improving the health status of the population through access to safe drinking water, better quality local food products and health services.

18. These outcomes will be achieved through (i) the construction of infrastructure and the creation of climate-resilient and low-carbon crop, animal and fish production facilities; (ii) the construction of education, vocational training, apprenticeship, drinking water supply and health facilities; (iii) the construction and equipping of low-carbon processing and marketing infrastructure; (iv) training and advisory support for beneficiaries; (v) the creation and financing of SMEs; (vi) payment of the agricultural insurance premium; and (vii) computerisation of the agricultural sector; etc.

19. Three key assumptions underpin the project's theory of change: (i) the political, economic, health and security conditions remain stable in the project intervention area; (ii) price increases for agricultural products, construction materials and equipment remain acceptable; and (iii) skilled human resources are available for project implementation.

C. Project Components

20. The project will be implemented through three (3) components. The table below presents the cost, objective and activities of each component.

Table 1: Project Component Description

Component/ Costs and Objectives	Activities by Component and Sub-Component
<p>Component 1: Development of production, processing and marketing infrastructure</p> <p>Cost: XOF 24.991 billion, or UA 29.02 million (56.5%)</p> <p>Objective: Build resilience through (i) optimum management of water by developing irrigation schemes, (ii) constructing and equipping vocational training facilities, and</p>	<p>1.1. Irrigation works and infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of 250 ha of lowlands (40% for women). ▪ Development of 100 ha of new village irrigated areas (30% for women) and rehabilitation/enhancement of 840 ha of existing irrigated areas in the OHVN zone (30% for women). ▪ Development of 100 ha of village market gardens (60% for women and 20% for youth). ▪ Reclamation of 750 ha of degraded land (25% of which will be returned to women) through various CES/DRS techniques. <p>1.2. Animal production works and infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of two (02) ponds or <i>boulis</i> for watering animals. ▪ Development (seeding and marking out) of 500 ha of grazing land and creation of 15 SHPAs. ▪ Marking of 100 km of animal passage corridors and creation of 7 staging posts, each equipped with an SHPA, a caretaker's house, toilets, etc. ▪ Development and equipping of 2 private fodder areas with giant king grass (elephant grass), 50% of them for women. ▪ Construction of fifty (50) intensive cattle-fattening workshops, 50% of them for women, and one hundred (100) sheep-fattening workshops (50% of them for women) equipped with solar energy systems and bio-digesters. ▪ Construction of 100 poultry houses for improved traditional poultry farming for women and 20 poultry houses for modern poultry farming, 50% for women. ▪ Construction of 5 vaccination pens and 3 slaughter areas.

Component/ Costs and Objectives	Activities by Component and Sub-Component
<p>(iii) increasing public and private investments in infrastructure meant for underserved regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of a wall and a siphon under the main canal of the Baguinéda irrigated area at the Sabalibougou slaughterhouse. <p>1.3: Fish-farming structures and equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of 20 ponds and fish farms and fifty (50) 240 m³ fishponds (50% for women). ▪ Procurement and installation of 65 aboveground tanks for fish farming, associated with market gardening (of which at least 50% for women). <p>1.4. Construction and equipment of processing, conservation and marketing infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction and equipment of two (2) agro-food processing centres (CTA). ▪ Construction and equipment of 5 storage facilities and 4 onion conservation stores. ▪ Construction of 4 rural markets, 3 livestock markets and one fish market. ▪ Construction or rehabilitation of 50 km of rural tracks. <p>1.5. Construction and equipping of infrastructure for professional capacity building and employability of young people and women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction and equipping of 2 multipurpose vocational training centres. ▪ Rehabilitation and equipping of the Mofa vocational training centre. ▪ Rehabilitation and equipping of the Samanko Agricultural Learning Centre (CAA), with 35% of learners female. ▪ Elaboration/revision of vocational training curriculum guidelines and training of trainers. ▪ Rehabilitation and equipping of the CIDER incubator of IPR/IFRA. ▪ Construction and equipping of 2 literacy centres with solar lighting system - 60% of beneficiaries are female. <p>1.6. Construction of basic social infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction and equipment of 3 community health centres (CSCOM). ▪ Construction of 3 summary water supply systems (DWS). <p>1.7. Material and technical capacity-building for State services involved in the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation and equipment of the offices of devolved services involved in the project (DNGR, DNA, DNPIA, DNSV, DNP, OPV, DNFP). ▪ Construction and equipment of OHVN's local representation offices. ▪ Ongoing training of institutional stakeholders. ▪ Conduct of technical preparatory studies for new agricultural, silvicultural and pastoral sector projects. <p>1.8. Implementation of environmental and social safeguards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of measures of PCGES including preparation of ESIA/ESIN. ▪ Implementation of measures related to pest management. ▪ Preparation and implementation of possible RAPs.
<p>Component 2 : Resilience building through entrepreneurship and climate-resilient agricultural value chain development</p> <p>Cost: XOF 16.482 billion or UA 19.13 million (37.3%)</p> <p>Objective: Build community resilience by (i) reducing losses associated with climate shocks, (ii) building skills, (iii) promoting technological innovation and, (iv) diversifying income sources through the development of agricultural value</p>	<p>2.1. Climate risk management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for the payment of the sovereign insurance premium against severe drought risks. ▪ Formulation of a disaster risk financing strategy. <p>2.2. Strengthening of vocational training and advisory support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to vocational training in the PSC and CAAs. ▪ Establishment and professionalisation of advisory support systems. ▪ Technical capacity building (production, processing and conservation of foodstuffs, standards, certification, labelling including organic certification, climate risk management and carbon footprint control) for SMEs/SMIs, farmers' organisations, economic interest groups (EIGs), IGA developers, women's and/or youth cooperatives. ▪ Support to entrepreneurs for the creation of SMEs/SMIs in agri-food processing and renewable energy development, management coaching, and facilitating access to bank credit. ▪ Support for the incubation of agripreneurs (MSMEs, SMIs, SMEs, SMIs, SEA) at CIDER. <p>2.3. Increased crop production and productivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of community infrastructure and capacity building for development management committees. ▪ Training of farmers in crop management techniques and climate-resilient agroforestry practices. ▪ Provision of (i) basic seeds and equipment to the most vulnerable seed producers and (ii) certified improved seeds and agricultural equipment to vulnerable producers. ▪ Promotion of private forestry with high nutritional value species. ▪ Promotion of biopesticide production units and setting up of rural youth phytosanitary brigades. ▪ Production of compost from agricultural residues, waste from food processing units, bio-digesters and household waste.

Component/ Costs and Objectives	Activities by Component and Sub-Component
chains	<p>2.4. Increased animal production and productivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of feed, groundnut/cowpea fodder and "giant king grass" production enterprises. Subsidies for livestock feed for vulnerable pastoralists. Promotion of 50 intensive cattle-fattening workshops, 50% for women. Promotion of 100 sheep and goat fattening units for women's groups. Promotion of 100 improved traditional poultry farming units for women and youth. Support for the creation of twenty (20) modern poultry farming enterprises. Equipment support to 15 private developers (including 5 women) for the production and marketing of complementary and nutritional feed for livestock. Installation and equipment of new veterinary surgeons. Training of 40 stockbreeders in how to recognise different diseases and to set up an alert system. Promotion of fish farming in fishponds or above-ground tanks. Installation of 5 small fish feed mills (50% of them for women) and promotion of fish farming in ponds. <p>2.5. Promoting youth and women entrepreneurship in agricultural value chains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical support for the creation and operation of agricultural processing units (meat, milk, fish, rice, maize, fonio, vegetable products, shea butter, neem seeds). Preparation of 3 specifications and product quality reference systems for labelling as well as subsector profiles and maps. Support for the creation of 2 cardboard packaging, plastic/biodegradable bags production units. Sharpening of marketing skills of farmers' organisations and local product processing companies. Establishment of the SHEP commercial platform and use of UN WOMEN's "Buy from women" platform. <p>2.6. Building a solid foundation for the digitalisation of the agri-food sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of the master plan for computerising the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors and professional training of MDR's computer specialists. Conduct of technical and financial feasibility studies for the integrated management system of the General Agricultural Census (GAC) and implementation of the GIS pilot project for RGA. Operationalisation of the MDR data centre and other servers. Implementation of the pilot project of the automated drip irrigation system at IPR. Modernisation of CIDER's digital and physical infrastructure and provision of computers and licences to entrepreneurs and start-ups. Extension of Orange's agribusiness and agro-meteorological services to PARCB targets. Deployment of MDR data analysis and visualisation system.
<p>Component 3: Project management and coordination Cost: XOF 2.735 billion, or UA 3.18 million (6.2%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of the Project Management Unit. Administrative and financial management of the project. Procurement. Carrying out of the project's annual accounts audits, procurement audits and environmental and social compliance audits; Communication for project visibility; Project monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

D. Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

21. **The project cost** is estimated at UA 51.33 million, net of taxes and customs duty (XOF 44,208.0 million), or UA 21.35 million in foreign exchange (XOF 18,350.3 million) and UA 29.98 million in local currency (XOF 25,858.0 million). The volume of activities was estimated per their unit costs, by the State and civil society actors consulted during field missions, and matched the realities of the last projects carried out in Mali. Customs duties and taxes are borne by the State, which must take the necessary measures to this end. A provision of 4% for physical contingency and 3% for price escalation were applied to all components.

22. The project will be financed by: (i) ADF resources (ADF XV loan and performance-based allocation grant and Performance-based allocation resources from the partial cancellation of funding for P1 P2RS, PRESAN-KL and PRESA-DCI), for UA 41.30 million (80.45%) broken down as follows: ADF loan (UA 26.75 million) and ADF grant (UA 14.55 million); (ii) the Malian government, for UA 4.04 million (7.87%); (iii) the beneficiaries, for UA 2.26 million (4.39%) and (iv) ADRIFI-MDFT funds up to USD 4.75 million (UA 3.73 million) making 7.27%. However, it should be noted that the validation process of the ADRIFI financing by its technical committee is being finalized. Consequently, an addendum will be elaborated and submitted to the Board of Directors for the granting of this financing during the first quarter of 2023 and before the effective start of the project. Government's

contribution includes payment of the counterpart sovereign insurance premium and provision of land allocation to affected persons, listed as compensation under the environmental and social safeguards. ADRIFI-MDFT will also contribute to the financing of the sovereign insurance premium, as a co-financier. Regarding beneficiaries, their cash contributions to the overall project cost concern items such as the costs of (i) construction of sheds and shelters for poultry farming and sheep and cattle fattening; (ii) working capital for the procurement of breeding stock, animal feed and other livestock inputs; (iii) installation of biopesticide production units; (iv) procurement of grinders; (v) construction of fish-feed manufacturing units; and (vi) promotion of agri-food processing enterprises in various sectors and packaging manufacturing units. (See Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 below for details).

Table 2: Cost Estimates by Project Component

Components	XOF Million			UA Million			%
	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total	
Component 1	10,587.6	12,742.3	23,329.9	12.29	14.80	27.09	52.77
Component 2	6,179.9	9,206.7	15,386.6	7.18	10.69	17.87	34.80
Component 3	363.1	2,190.3	2,553.4	0.42	2.54	2.96	5.78
Total base cost	17,130.6	24,139.3	41,269.9	19.89	28.03	47.92	93.35
Physical contingencies	685.2	965.6	1,650.8	0.80	1.12	1.92	3.73
Price escalation	534.5	753.1	1,287.6	0.62	0.87	1.50	2.91
Total project cost	18,350.3	25,858.0	44,208.3	21.31	30.02	51.33	100.0

Table 3: Sources of Financing of the Project

Sources of Financing	XOF Million			UA Million			%
	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total	
ADF Loan	10,785.9	12,255.8	23,041.6	12.52	14.23	26.75	52.12
ADF Grant	3,878.6	8,651.8	12,530.4	4.50	10.05	14.55	28.34
GVT	1,325.6	2,155.8	3,481.4	1.54	2.50	4.04	7.87
Beneficiaries	1,112.4	830.5	1,942.9	1.29	0.96	2.26	4.39
MTDF ADRiFi	1,285.44	1,928.2	3,213.6	1.49	2.24	3.73	7.27
Total project cost	18,388.0	25,822.0	44,210.0	21.35	29.98	51.33	100.00

Table 4: Project Cost by Expenditure Category

Expenditure Categories	XOF Million			UA Million			% Base Cost	% Total Cost
	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total		
Works	10,025.2	9,861.9	19,887.0	11.64	11.45	23.09	48.19	44.98
Goods	2,141.6	660.0	2,801.5	2.49	0.77	3.25	6.79	6.34
Services	4,817.8	11,781.2	16,599.0	5.59	13.68	19.27	40.22	37.55
Staff	-	1,449.4	1,449.4	-	1.68	1.68	3.51	3.28
Operation	146.1	386.9	533.0	0.17	0.45	0.62	1.29	1.21
Total base cost	17,130.6	24,139.3	41,269.9	19.9	28.0	47.9	100.0	93.35
Physical contingencies (4%)	685.2	965.6	1,650.8	0.80	1.12	1.92	4.0	3.73
Price escalation (3%)	534.5	753.1	1,287.6	0.62	0.87	1.50	3.1	2.91
Total project cost	18,350.3	25,858.0	44,208.3	21.31	30.02	51.33	107.1	100.0

Table 5: Expenditure Schedule by Project Components

Components	UA Million					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Component 1	4.54	14.70	7.36	0.42	0.07	27.09
Component 2	4.55	6.66	5.15	1.12	0.39	17.87
Component 3	0.81	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.55	2.96
Total base costs	9.90	21.88	13.06	2.07	1.01	47.918
Physical contingencies	0.40	0.88	0.52	0.08	0.04	1.917

Components	UA Million					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Price escalation	0.31	0.68	0.41	0.06	0.03	1.495
Total project cost	10.61	23.44	13.99	2.22	1.08	51.330
Cumulative % total cost	20.7	66.3	93.6	97.9	100.0	

E. Project Target Area, Beneficiaries and other Stakeholders

23. The project's target area partially covers the ODRS, OHVN and OPIB authorities' operational areas, notably eighteen (18) municipalities in the circles of Koulikoro, Kangaba and Kati in Koulikoro region as well as Yanfolila circle in Bougouni region, with a total population estimated at 829,685 people in 2022, including 50.4% females and 49.6% males (2009 RGPH projection). PARCB will reach 49,564 direct beneficiaries, 23,397 of them women and 26,168 men, including young people, i.e., 47.2% and 52.8% respectively, and 297,386 indirect beneficiaries, including 140,381 women and 157,005 men.
24. A participatory approach is adopted under PARCB from project design to implementation. Extensive consultations were held with central and local government officials and representatives of technical and financial partners operating in Mali, particularly those who are members of the Inclusive and Sustainable Economy Dialogue Group. Field visits made it possible to discuss with the direct beneficiaries, civil society, local/municipal authorities, consular chambers and professional organisations to better understand their concerns and challenges and to the extent possible capture them in PARCB. This consultation spirit prevailed during the appraisal mission in Bamako and will continue in the implementation phase with an initial consultation to identify intervention sites, confirm promising sectors and value chains to be developed, and select the project's direct beneficiaries.

F. Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in the Design

25. The Bank's overall portfolio in Mali comprises 20 operations for a cumulative amount of UA 455.99 million. The performance rating of the portfolio of national public projects in 2021 and as of 30 April 2022 is 2.89 (on a scale of 1 to 4). The agriculture sector accounts for about 19% of the portfolio with five (5) operations including two project preparation studies. The Bank's last portfolio review noted some weaknesses in project implementation, including the very weak procurement capacity of project management units, resulting in low disbursement rates. For some operations, monitoring by the executing agency was irregular. Concerning design, some financing plans allowed disbursements on certain instruments only after 18 months into project implementation. Long delays in fulfilling conditions precedent to effectiveness and first disbursement were also noted.
26. To overcome these shortcomings, various measures were taken, namely (i) the creation of a PMU within DNGR, which will be responsible for closely monitoring fulfilment of first disbursement conditions and general project implementation as well as review the quality of procurement files submitted to the Bank for approval; (ii) the appointment of an engineer (from DNGR responsible for project infrastructure) to initiate, with support from MDR's human resource department, the recruitment of PMU staff and consultants/suppliers in advance procurement actions upon finalisation of PAR; (iii) the recruitment, like for other PMU staff through a competitive bidding process, of a procurement officer and assistant (given the high number of contracts to be awarded) who will be subject to an annual performance evaluation; (iv) the establishment of the financing plan and procurement plan so that disbursements can start within ninety (90) days of approval of the project and be conducted regularly without interruption of more than six (6) months.

3 PROJECT FEASIBILITY

A. Financial and Economic Analysis

27. **The project's financial and economic analysis** was based on the cost/benefit analysis of additional income generated by production models in the crop, animal and fish-farming sectors supported by the project. The assumptions adopted are: (i) the period of evaluation of the project's impact is 25 years; (ii) the prices, outputs and average basic production costs of the 2021/2022 agricultural season were adopted as the baseline and realistic projections were made up to the period of the project's optimum output, mindful of existing potential and beneficiaries' absorption capacity; (iii) the additional total income per beneficiary and type of production unit supported was calculated using the difference between the baseline situation and the "project" situation, based on gross outputs after deducting production costs (cf. Annex 3.1); (iv) an equal inflation rate between outflows and inflows on the cash-flow table was used. The results of the financial and economic analysis show that PARCB is

financially and economically viable, with clear additional positive results. The additional income generated in XOF million per beneficiary per year is as follows: lowland rice (0.259); irrigated areas (0.614); market gardening areas (0.849); diffuse supervision of crop production (0.468); fish farming (0.595); meat and egg production (4.876); improved traditional poultry farming (1.20); sheep fattening (3.35); cattle fattening (6.394); and diffuse supervision of cattle and sheep (1.192). Tables detailing the assumptions underlying the production models, the operating account (baseline and “with-project” scenarios) and financial and economic flows are attached as Annex 3.1 of Volume 2.

28. **Financial profitability:** The value added induced by the project is XOF 11,784 million in the full-output year (2031). It stems from the additional income generated at the level of beneficiaries supported in the crop, animal and aquaculture sectors. The basic financial internal rate of return (FIRR) is estimated at 23.7% for a Net Present Value (NPV) of XOF 162,066 million. The FIRR was calculated based on the cumulative additional net income from the production systems supported, less the project cost and the cumulative routine maintenance costs of works over the financial flow calculation period. Sensitivity tests conducted based on a 10% decrease in revenue, a 10% increase in costs and lower revenue crossed with higher costs, bring the IRR to 21.1%, 21.4% and 19.0%, respectively.

29. **Economic performance:** A factor cost adjustment for distortions in port fees was applied to calculate the economic rate of return (ERR), which is 10% less than the financial costs in the cash flow statement. The additional value-added induced will contribute to a corresponding improvement of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The basic ERR is 26.5% for an NPV of XOF 163,333 million. Sensitivity tests were conducted based on (i) a 10% decrease in revenue, (ii) a 10% increase in costs and (iii) a decrease in revenue crossed with an increase in costs, which brought the ERR to 23.7%, 24.0% and 21.4% respectively.

Table 61: Key Economic and Financial Figures (for the Cost-Benefit Analysis)

<i>NPV (baseline scenario)</i>	<i>XOF 162 066 million</i>
<i>IRR (baseline scenario)</i>	<i>23.7%</i>
<i>ERR (baseline scenario)</i>	<i>26.5%</i>

Additional Positive Outcomes

30. The project actions will lead to an improvement in the labour productivity of agricultural workers in the crop, animal and aquaculture subsectors and the living conditions of residents of the project intervention zone. The increased supply of foodstuffs should improve the national GDP, reduce foreign exchange costs when importing certain products, especially rice, market gardening produce, maize, livestock feed and fishery products as well as improve the country's balance of trade and even its foreign exchange balance. The various types of jobs created (346,800 direct and indirect jobs) and additional income generated in various value chain segments for targeted beneficiaries will contribute to reduce poverty, generate growth and create development poles in the project area, thus reducing rural exodus among agricultural workers, which is one of the causes of impoverishment in the area. Actions to strengthen the vocational skills and employability of young girls and boys will make it possible to increase the supply of agricultural workers' services and generate additional value-added in the project area, which will help to improve the country's GDP.

B. Environmental and Social Safeguards

31. **Project category:** The project has been confirmed as category 1 per the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) requirements and national legislation (category A). This categorisation is justified by the large number of infrastructures to be built, the country's institutional fragility, the risk of conflict during activities such as the creation of grazing areas, the development of fishponds, fodder areas, village irrigation areas, and involuntary resettlement.

32. **Environmental and Social Safeguard Documents:** Up to the time of project appraisal, the security and fragility situation of the country made it impossible to identify sites for specific planned investments. Three (3) environmental and social safeguard instruments were prepared, namely an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and a Pest/Vector Management Plan (PMP). These documents were reviewed and approved by the Bank on 13 April 2022 and approved and published by the country on 10 and 11 May 2022. The Bank published them on 10 May 2022. The project procedure manual will include an Environmental and Social (E&S) screening mechanism for determining the type of specific instrument (ESIA, ESIN, RAP) to be prepared and approved before the implementation of each specific investment. These documents

will be prepared per the national legislation and the Bank's ISS requirements and reviewed/approved by the Bank before final approval, publication and implementation by the Borrower.

33. **Main Environmental and Social Risks:** The significant risks include: (i) economic displacement, (ii) the risk of conflicts during land acquisition and site selection, (iii) the risk of construction site accidents, (iv) the risk of spread of communicable diseases, and (v) the loss of income or livelihoods for affected persons, etc.

34. **E&S Risk and Impact Management Measures:** To manage environmental and social risks, the following measures will be observed: (i) systematic screening, E&S categorisation, preparation and approval of specific instruments (ESIA, RAP, etc.) requisite for each investment as soon as it is selected and its location/site is known, and this before works-related procurement; and (ii) putting in place of a complaint management mechanism (CMM) from the start of project implementation. The overall cost of implementing the project's environmental and social safeguards (including the establishment and operation of the PMM) is XOF 715,500,000.

35. **Involuntary Resettlement:** The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for project-affected persons will be prepared and implemented before the commencement of works on any investments as identified following the screening mentioned in the project procedure manual. The overall budget allocation is estimated at XOF 735,000,000. The amount required for preparation and resettlement induced by an investment (sub-project/activity) will be integrated into the total cost of such investment (sub-project/activity). The total amount of resettlement induced by the project is part of the total project cost and is financed by Bank resources.

36. **Public Consultation:** As part of various environmental and social studies (ESMF, RPF and PMP), consultations were held with stakeholders in Kayes and Koulikoro regions on 18 October 2021 and 9 November 2021. Representatives of regional technical services (education, health, agriculture, the environment, social development, women's empowerment, highways, state property and surveys, water, fisheries, trades chambers, labour, APEJ/ANPE, APCAM, civil protection, plant protection authority, etc.), the local population, local and traditional authorities, women's associations and others were consulted. The minutes and attendance lists of these consultations are attached to the environmental and social study reports.

37. **E&S Implementation Capacity:** The Borrower has environmental and social management capacity, evidenced in the Ministry of the Environment, Sanitation and Sustainable Development which has a technical service (National Directorate of Pollution and Nuisance Control Management). This Directorate has regional and local offices. It is responsible for the environmental monitoring of projects and programmes. However, at the level of the Ministry of Rural Development Rural, the executing agency, the PMU established under DNGR lacks adequate capacity for the environmental management of projects. For that reason, the project management team will comprise two specialists (one environmental safeguards specialist and one social safeguards specialist) whose technical responsibility will be to discharge the project's E&S obligations, including screening, preparing specific instruments, integrating environmental and social clauses in BDs, implementing environmental and social measures and ensuring the proper operation of the project's complaints management mechanism (CMM).

38. **E&S Compliance:** Monthly reports on the implementation of E&S measures as well as the annual E&S performance audit reports will be shared with the Bank. These requirements will be mentioned in the Financing Agreement and E&S clauses. The ESCON confirms the project's compliance with the Bank's environmental and social requirements for Board approval.

Climate Change and Green Growth

39. **Climate Vulnerability:** Mali is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Rainfall patterns and available water projections are very uncertain. Dry and humid spells are expected to become very extreme and more recurrent. Per capita water availability will fall by 80% by 2080 due to population growth and climate disturbances. This vulnerability is aggravated by the weak technical capacity of actors and the deficiencies of the climate prevention and risk-sharing mechanism in the agriculture sector. The sector is also known for its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions through deforestation, land degradation, enteric fermentation, the use of fertilisers etc. As PARB intervenes in a particularly vulnerable climate context, it is classified as Category 1 per the Bank's climate safeguards system, which corresponds to projects that are highly vulnerable to climate change.

40. **Climate Resilience:** Given the high climate vulnerability of the intervention area, PARCB adopted a climate-resilient and low-carbon agricultural approach founded on (i) massive investments in infrastructure for agricultural and pastoral water collection and management ; (ii) the promotion of sustainable land management and water/soil conservation technologies; (iii) the construction of climate-resilient post-harvest management infrastructure; (iii) promotion of climate-risk prevention and management mechanisms, including agro-climate information and climate risk insurance; and (iv) the promotion of digital technologies, etc. In the livestock

subsector, the project will invest heavily in the sustainable intensification of livestock systems to build the resilience of herders/pastoralists to drought and water/pasture scarcity. This includes massive investments in intensive fattening with the creation of 150 cattle and sheep fattening workshops/units, the promotion of above-ground and proximity fish-farming technologies integrated with market gardening, the construction of 100 poultry houses, the development of pastoral infrastructure and resources including the sowing of 500 ha of pastoral rangelands, and the construction of ponds or *boulis* for watering animals, fodder areas, etc.

41. **Low-Carbon Measures:**

To reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that may result from project interventions (especially intensive livestock systems), PARCB plans to equip farms and fattening workshops with solar kits and bio-digesters. Other low-carbon solutions will be applied to improve the project's carbon footprint. These include the promotion of renewable energy in some of the built and post-harvest processing infrastructure; the training of farmers, young people and SMEs on biogas and compost production techniques; and the promotion of private forestry with species of high nutritional value. The management tools also include climate compliance audits and carbon footprint monitoring. The project is fully aligned with Mali's nationally determined contribution, as well as pillars I and II of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategic Framework on Climate Change regarding the promotion of climate-resilient and low-carbon agriculture.

C. Other Cross-Cutting Priorities

Poverty Reduction, Inclusion and Job Creation

42. PARCB will aim to improve vocational training at the level of CAAs and CFPs to align trained young people's skills to labour market requirements and enable them to easily fill the 297,300 indirect jobs and some of the 49,500 decent direct jobs created along agricultural value chains. Furthermore, the yields of the crop, animal and fishery subsectors promoted will increase by 100%. Adding value to and processing raw products as a percentage of total production will lead to an increase in average annual household income in the agricultural, livestock and fisheries subsectors; this may vary between XOF 300,000 and XOF 595,000 depending on the subsector. These combined outcomes will certainly lead to poverty reduction.

43. Finally, the project will promote the socio-economic inclusion of the poorest people, women and young people if they fully benefit from the project's actions, especially the production factors and capacity-building activities.

Resilience-Building Opportunities

44. The main vulnerabilities identified for agricultural entrepreneurship development include the following: access to water, access to agricultural inputs, transport difficulties, access to markets, low technical skills in production/processing, storage, packaging, and access to finance. To build the resilience of the targeted vulnerable population, the project will target vulnerable young and female farmers, individual smallholders with micro-, small- to medium-sized plots, providing them with inputs and improved agricultural techniques and technologies to promote sustainable crop production and productivity. Rural roads and markets will be constructed to facilitate the transport of agricultural produce from farms and their marketing, respectively.

45. In addition, PARCB will target young people and women wishing to engage in agricultural value chains. The focus will be on training beneficiaries in partnership with NGOs and technical structures, including the *Institut Polytechnique Rurale* (the Rural Polytechnic Institute - IPR) of Koulikoro, which has an incubator (CIDER). Multipurpose vocational training centres and agricultural apprenticeship centres will be built and equipped for young people. In the medium term, the project's beneficiary farmers will increase their production level, diversify their finished value-added products and increase their overall income. Youth and women will receive vocational training and business development kits in the value chains supported by the project.

Promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

46. The Grassroots Community Resilience Building Support Project will have a positive impact in terms of reducing gender inequalities in the agricultural, silvicultural and pastoral sector, and empowering women. It will strongly support women's access to production factors and their representation in entrepreneurship and "male" value chains/jobs. Special emphasis will be placed on the employability and empowerment of the girl child. Thus, an integrated service package is planned that includes the following (i) granting of about 780 hectares of agricultural land to women; (ii) granting of 25% of the Giant King Grass forage areas to women; (iii) construction of 25 cattle fodder pens and 50 sheep fodder pens for women; (iv) construction of 100 poultry houses for improved

traditional poultry farming and 10 poultry houses for modern poultry farming for women; (v) development of 10 ponds/coastal basins for fish farming and 25 fish farming basins for women; (vi) procurement and installation of 33 above-ground fish-farming tanks, associated with market gardening; (vii) vocational capacity building and employability of young people through the construction and equipment of incubation, apprenticeship and literacy centres for women; (viii) improvement of women's productive capacities in animal and fish production systems; (ix) training in car mechanics, ICT and robotics, handicrafts, construction, recycling and green jobs. As the project also intends to support women's entrepreneurship in agricultural value chains, the PMU will also include a Gender Specialist. The direct support activities for women are detailed in the Gender Action Plan below.

47. The Grassroots Community Resilience Building Support Project is classified as category 2 under the Bank's Gender Marker System (GMS). A budget of **UA 7,650,600**, or 17.39% of the total project budget, is allotted as direct support to gender equality promotion and women's empowerment activities.

4 IMPLEMENTATION

A. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

48. **Project Executing Agency:** The project will be implemented through the Ministry of Rural Development by a Project Management Unit (PMU) to be established within DNGR. The PMU is responsible for coordinating all technical and financial activities of the project. It will be headed by a Coordinator, supported by a team of ten (10) officers: an Employability and Incubation Expert, an Agribusiness Expert, a Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, a Social and Gender Safeguards Expert, an Environmental Safeguards Expert, an Administrative and Financial Officer (AFO), an Accountant, a Procurement Specialist, a Procurement Assistant, an Infrastructure Engineer, and support staff.
49. The PMU staff will be recruited through a competitive process except for the Infrastructure Engineer who will be selected from the DNGR staff and appointed by the MDR. All PMU staff will be hired through performance contracts. Additionally, CFS will appoint one (1) disaster risk management expert to be attached to the project as a focal point for the monitoring and implementation of disaster risk management activities; he/she will be paid an allowance, subject to the production by him/her and the approval by the Project Coordinator of a monthly progress report.
50. The project will be guided and steered by a Steering Committee (SC) whose main tasks will be to (i) consider and approve the annual work programmes and budgets (AWPB); (ii) review and adopt the monitoring, progress and financial reports; and (iii) verify the compliance of the project's activities with the strategic orientations of the project appraisal report. The Project Steering Committee advises the PCU, charts the annual strategic and budgetary orientations of the project, and analyses the project's performance against the outcomes defined in advance and contained in the results framework of the project document. The Committee will be chaired by the Minister of Rural Development or his representative. The Minister of National Entrepreneurship, Employment and Vocational Training or his representative will be the Vice-Chair. The SC will meet once yearly, ideally in the first half of November each year.
51. In addition, local consultation committees will be set up each year, chaired by the Prefects and led by the local technical services concerned and other local-level stakeholders. The results of the local committees' deliberations will be on the agenda of steering committee sessions.
52. The members of the steering committee and local consultation committees will receive "seating allowances" and mission expenses depending on their place of assignment and the meeting venue. The terms and conditions of payment of these expenses will be specified in the project's administrative, financial and accounts management manual.

B. Procurement Arrangements

53. **Applicable Procurement Policy and Framework:** As part of the Grassroots Community Resilience Building Support Project (CRBP), goods (including non-consultancy services), works and consultancy services financed by the Bank will be procured in line with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group Financed Operations ("AfDB Procurement Policy"), October 2015 edition, and the provisions of the Financing Agreement. Pursuant to this policy and following the various evaluations conducted, it has been agreed that: (a) the works and goods including non-consultancy services listed in paragraph 4.5.2.1(a) of Technical Annex 4.5 will be procured in line with the country's procurement system ("Country System"); and (b) all others financed by Bank resources and not mentioned in (a) above will be procured in line with the Bank's Procurement System ("AfDB System").

54. **Use of Advance Contracting (AC):** Given the procurement delays and the need to limit their impact on project the implementation, the Bank has given its no-objection to Government's request to use AC for the recruitment of (i) PMU staff (ii) the consultant responsible for preparing the project's administrative and financial procedures manual; (ii) the consultancy firm responsible for studies and control of irrigation development works, (iii) the NGO in charge of monitoring community works and technical assistance to the development of agricultural value chains.

C. Financial Management, Disbursement and Audit

55. **Financial Management:** Responsibility for the administrative, accounting and financial management of the Project will rest with the Project Management Unit (PMU) to be established within DNGR specifically for the implementation of PARCB. The PMU will be responsible for the project's overall coordination and financial management. Its financial management staff will include the Project Coordinator, the Administrative and Financial Officer (AFO) and the Accountant, all of whom will be recruited in line with the project procurement arrangements. The financial management staff will be approved by the Bank and will be in place before the project starts to be trained in Bank financial management and disbursement rules and procedures. The AFO will be recruited before the first disbursement and the accountant before the second disbursement. Budgetary and accounting management procedures must be described in the administrative, accounting, and financial procedures manual. The annual work program and related activity budget for the following year will be prepared each year, approved by the PARCB Steering Committee and submitted to the Bank for No objection by December 31 of the current year. Any budget revision will also be approved by the Steering Committee and submitted to the Bank for No objection. The internal control provisions necessary for the implementation of the project will be based on the manual of administrative, accounting and financial procedures.

56. Private-type accounting will be used for the project. It will be based on the revised SYSCOHADA standards using management software, that meets the Bank's requirements. The software must be procured before the second disbursement and facilitate the three types of accounting (general, budgetary and analytical) and the production of annual financial statements to be audited. The PMU must put in place the financial management framework and instruments, in line with Annex B6 of Volume II of the Project Appraisal Report. Financial reporting will be based on quarterly financial monitoring reports which will be transmitted to the Bank within forty-five (45) days of the end of the quarter.

57. **Disbursement:** The disbursement methods to be used for mobilising funds are: (i) the direct payment method, (ii) the special account method; and (iii) the reimbursement method. The direct payment method will be used for payments under works, goods and services contracts signed between the Borrower and suppliers per the Bank's procurement rules and procedures and national procurement legislation. Similarly, it will also be used for payment of the sovereign insurance premium to the insurer. The special account method will be used for the payment of operating expenses, training costs, field mission costs, compensation for populations affected by the project, etc. It will lead to the opening of two accounts in a commercial bank acceptable to the AfDB (one for operating expenses and the second for compensation). The reimbursement method will be used when eligible expenditures for ADF loan resources have been pre-financed with the Bank's approval. Disbursement modalities are detailed in the technical annexes (Volume II of the Project Appraisal Report).

58. **Financial and Accounts Audit:** The external audit of PARCB will be performed by a private audit firm to be recruited based on terms of reference agreed beforehand with the Bank. The audit report must be received by the Bank within six months of the end of the financial year to which the assignment relates.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation

59. The monitoring-evaluation mechanism includes two (2) types of monitoring: internal and external. **Internal monitoring/evaluation** will be carried out by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). A monitoring-evaluation expert will be recruited for this purpose and will benefit from the support of technical structures, training centres and incubators. A Monitoring and Evaluation Manual and baseline will be established to facilitate the monitoring of the project outcome and impact indicators. The PCU will produce quarterly project progress and annual reports per the AfDB formats and requirements. Additionally, periodic surveys will be conducted by the PCU to collect information and data to inform specific indicators.

60. **External monitoring and evaluation** will focus mainly on the project's outcomes and impacts. It will be carried out by CPS/SDR, in collaboration with ONEF and the Project Steering Committee. It is worth noting that ONEF, under agreement with PMU, will be responsible for monitoring indicators related to the creation of jobs for young people and women. To this end, it will have to carry out the following activities: (i) a study to assess

the impact of infrastructure constructed by PARCB on job creation, (ii) a study on the future of SMEs/SMIs financed by PARCB; and (iii) a beneficiary satisfaction survey on PARCB.

E. Governance

61. Mali's latest CSP covering the period 2021-2025 states that, based on recent assessments, the country's PFM performance has been encouraging, although the overall fiduciary risk remains substantial. Some weaknesses in internal control persist, notably in non-salary expenditure.

62. The national public finance system has been kept on a good trajectory by the following: (i) the implementation of some WAEMU directives; (ii) the strengthening of legal instruments on external control bodies; and (iii) the continuation of ongoing reforms centred on four areas contained in Mali's Public Finance Reform Plan (PREM), namely (a) modernisation of tax administrations and policies; (b) implementation of the new budget programming, execution and monitoring framework, (c) shift towards an internal/external control system aligned with best practices, and (d) the establishment of a contractualised and transparent system of local financial governance.

F. Sustainability

63. As mentioned above, the design of PARCB involved the strong participation of the population, the sector ministries and all central directorates concerned, both in terms of defining priority actions, choosing sites and the implementation conditions. This dynamic will continue during implementation through community mobilisation and information by social intermediation NGOs to be recruited and through local consultation committees which will include the *prefects*, local technical services, municipal authorities, representatives of farmers' organisations and inter-professions of the sectors concerned.

64. Implementation will be based on a participatory approach; all activities will be undertaken in close consultation with beneficiaries and with the close and decentralised support of the authorities. With this approach, it will be possible to take into account the populations' concerns and local specificities and encourage and empower stakeholders to manage and maintain the infrastructure. In this context, numerous actions will be carried out to support the process to enhance sustainability including communication on the economic and financial profitability of infrastructure, including sharing successful experiences; support for the participatory establishment and optimised organisation of committees responsible for managing community infrastructure and facilities; and technical and managerial capacity-building. Management committees will manage revenue generated by infrastructure/facilities to guarantee their long-term operation and finance community development actions. In addition, development authorities will be given added support and monitored more closely to ensure the sustainability of investments.

G. Risk Management

65. The main identified risks (rated high) under PARCB and their mitigation measures are summarised in the table below. The full risk matrix linked to the outcomes is presented in Volume 2.

Table 7: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Institutional instability that may lead to sanctions (suspension of disbursements, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfilment of the commitments made by the Government. Resilience-building through coverage of basic needs, support for livelihood activities and the socio-economic inclusion of the most vulnerable; Promotion of local production of basic goods.
Insecurity due to the activities of armed groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting of currently secure areas. Contracting with local businesses and civil society.
Insufficient qualified human resources to properly operate the data centre's physical and digital infrastructure, platforms and digital tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and implementation of advanced training programmes in appropriate technologies for the agricultural sector. Internationally certified vocational training of technical teams responsible for installing and operating physical and digital infrastructure.
Worsening of the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of infrastructure for agricultural and pastoral water mobilisation and control. Promotion of sustainable land management and soil/water conservation technologies/practices (SLM/SCM). Promotion of climate disaster prevention and management

Risks	Mitigation Measures
	mechanisms, including agro-climatic information and insurance against natural risks and disasters.
Volatile prices of agricultural products, building materials and equipment due to the effects of the global price hike	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased agricultural productivity. Dissemination of agricultural product prices from national markets and networking of stakeholders through the SHEP platform. Impact mitigation measures, including providing poor people with direct access to food. Upward revision of the project unit costs based on recent tender costs and a 7% provision (4% for physical contingencies and 3% for price increases of 3%) added to the project's base cost.
Late implementation of procurement plan due to poor knowledge of Bank rules and procedures and delay in issuing the Bank's no-objection opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of the procurement team. Recruitment of a procurement assistant. Extensive use of the national procurement system. Provision for ex-post review of low-value procurement to be carried out under the Bank's procurement system. Quality review of procurement files by DNGR. Establishment of a performance contract between the project and PMU staff.
Unfair competition (dumping during product importation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of means of intervention of the national commission for the fight against fraud and unfair competition practices and the inter-ministerial committee that orients and monitors actions against fraud and unfair competition practices. Operationalising of the interconnection between the General Directorate for Trade, Consumption and Competition and the General Directorate for Customs to facilitate the cross-checking of actual imports against customs declarations.

H. Knowledge Building

66. As part of PARCB, knowledge-building takes place at five levels. At the first level, a mechanism for strengthening vocational training aims to increase training streams with the following requirements: (i) literacy and post-literacy for 14–40-year-olds; (ii) strengthening of vocational and technical facilities through construction/rehabilitation/expansion, provision of technical and IT tools, and operation of an agricultural apprenticeship centre and three multi-purpose vocational training centres. A second mechanism targeting specifically the development of agribusiness will be established (i) at the community level with the implementation of training and advisory support actions by NGOs and technical services and; (ii) at the level of the CIDER incubator targeting especially start-ups and young innovative agripreneurs for the design of their business plans, formalisation of their business and personalised coaching.

67. A project website will be created to share the project's achievements, including value chain opportunities, product specifications and quality standards for labelling, as well as value chain profiles and maps. The SHEP platform and M-agri *Senekela*, *Sandji* and *Garbal* services will also be used to disseminate information and knowledge.

68. The last level concerns the training/capacity building of institutional stakeholders involved in project implementation in (i) E&S safeguard standards and tools, (ii) new technologies for the digitisation of the sector that will be put in place, and (iii) other continuing training required by these stakeholders.

5 LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

A. Legal Instrument

69. The project will be financed by an ADF loan and grant, as well as an ADRiFi Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) grant whose validation process is being finalized. This will result in the signing of an ADF Loan Agreement and an ADF Grant Agreement between the African Development Fund and the Republic of Mali.

B. Conditions Associated with Bank Intervention

70. **Effectiveness Conditions:** The effectiveness of the ADF Loan Agreement shall be subject to the Borrower fulfilling the conditions set out in Section 12.01 (Entry into Force) of the General Conditions. ADF Grant effectiveness shall be subject to the signing by the parties of the ADF Grant Agreement.

71. **Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement:** In addition to effectiveness of the Loan and Grant

Agreements, the Bank's obligation to make the first disbursement of Loan and Grant resources shall be subject to the Borrower fulfilling the following conditions:

- (a) Transit to the Fund evidence of establishing the Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Implementing Agency; and
- (b) Transmit to the Fund evidence of recruiting the Coordinator, the Administrative and Financial Officer, the Environmental Safeguards Specialist and the Social and Gender Safeguards Specialist within PMU, whose qualifications and terms of reference are acceptable to the Bank.

72. **Commitments:** The Borrower undertakes to:

- (i) Implement the project in line with the (site-specific) Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") and (if applicable) the (site-specific) RAP and/or the agreed works and compensation schedule, the Bank's requirements and the applicable national legislation in a manner and substance satisfactory to the Bank;
- (ii) Carry out the environmental and social screening of the identified sub-projects and transmit the results to the Bank;
- (iii) Conduct specific environmental and social studies (ESIA, ESIN, RAP) for identified work sites, and submit them to the Bank for approval;
- (iv) Integrate E&S clauses in the bidding documents of companies
- (v) As part of project reporting, prepare and submit to the Bank monthly reports on the implementation of (site-specific) ESMPs and RAPs, including any identified deficiencies and related corrective actions;
- (vi) Refrain from taking any action that would prevent or hinder the implementation of ESMPs (site-specific), RAPs, including any modification, suspension, waiver and/or cancellation of any provision thereof, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the Bank.
- (vii) The Recipient shall oblige the Executing Agency, all its contractors, subcontractors and agents not to commence implementation of works on any section of a given lot under the project, unless all PAPs in such areas have been compensated and/or resettled per the (specific) RAP and/or the agreed works and compensation schedule.
- (viii) The Republic of Mali undertakes to ensure that the Executing Agency carries out an annual environmental and social performance audit of the project using project resources and per terms of reference acceptable to the Bank by an independent external consultant recruited on a competitive basis with the approval of the Bank, for the entire duration of the project. Each annual audit report will be submitted to the Bank by 31 January of the year following the year audited.

C. Compliance with Bank Policies

- ☒ This project complies with all applicable Bank policies.
- ☐ There are waivers to Bank policies.

African Development Bank Group's Independent Recourse Mechanism

73. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by an African Development Bank (AfDB) Group-supported project can submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or with AfDB's Independent Recourse Mechanism (IRM). The IRM ensures project-affected communities and individuals may submit their complaints to the AfDB Independent Recourse Mechanism, which determines whether harm occurred or could occur, as a result of AfDB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. To submit a complaint or request for more information, please contact: IRM@afdb.org or visit the IRM website www.irm.afdb.org. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to AfDB's attention, and Bank Management has had the opportunity to respond before reaching out to the IRM. Complaints can be made at any time after the concerns have been brought directly to the attention of AfDB, and Bank Management has had the opportunity to respond before contacting IRM.

6 RECOMMENDATION

74. Management hereby recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposed ADF Loan of UA 26.75 million and the ADF Grant of 14.55 million to the Republic of Mali for the purpose and subject to the conditions set out in this report.

7 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

A. PROJECT INFORMATION					
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: Grassroots Community Resilience Building Support Project - SAP Code: P-ML-AA0-037			COUNTRY/REGION: Republic of Mali / RDGW		
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Contribute to building community resilience by improving the employability of young people and women in climate-resilient and low-carbon agricultural value chains in Koulikoro Region and Yanfolila Circle					
ALIGNMENT INDICATOR: Share of the global value of key agricultural products processed in Africa / Economic Diversification Index (1 low - 0 high)					
B. RESULTS MATRIX					
RESULTS CHAIN AND DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS	CMR INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE	BASELINE (2022)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2027)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
OUTCOME 1: Household income in the target subsectors is increased					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1: Average household income in the agriculture, livestock and fishery subsectors <ul style="list-style-type: none">Crop subsectorAnimal subsectorAquaculture subsector	<input type="checkbox"/>	XOF Million XOF Million XOF Million	0.260 0.901 0	0.754 1.201 0.595	ONEF’s (National Employment and Training Authority) impact assessment reports and PMU reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2: Direct jobs created ♀	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	49,500 (including 40% for women and 20% for young people)	ONEF’s (National Employment and Training Authority) impact assessment reports and PMU reports
OUTCOME 2: The economy of the project area is diversified					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.1: Sections of economic activity supported	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	3 ⁵	At least 12 ⁶	ONEF’s (National Employment and Training Authority) impact assessment reports and PMU reports
OUTCOME 3: Climate risk prevention, reduction and sharing mechanism is strengthened					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 3.1: Sovereign insurance premium strengthened/increased	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amount XOF Million	1 000	9,100	Insurance contract with ARC
OUTCOME INDICATOR 3.2: Rural population using improved technologies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	32,000	Social intermediation NGO reports /



⁵ Food agriculture, Export agriculture, Livestock and hunting

⁶ Primary sector (Food agriculture, Export agriculture, Livestock and hunting, Forestry and gathering), Secondary sector (Agro-food industries, Other industrial activities, Construction), Tertiary sector (Trading, Repair, Transport and communications, Education, Business services).

(of which 46% are women users)					Project impact assessment report
OUTCOME INDICATOR 3.3: Units/farmers with low-carbon farming solutions/technologies	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	16,000, including 41% women	Project impact surveys
OUTPUT 1: Climate-resilient production infrastructure is built or rehabilitated					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: Land with improved water management system (of which 30% for women and 20% for youth)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ha	0	940	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2: Cattle and sheep fattening workshops constructed and equipped with solar energy (of which 50% for women)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	150	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.3: Ponds, ponds and above-ground fishponds constructed/installed (of which 50% for women)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	125	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT 2: Processing and marketing infrastructure are constructed and equipped					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1: Agro-processing centres (APCs) built and equipped	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	2	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2: Markets built and equipped	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	8	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.3: Service roads constructed or rehabilitated (km)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	km	0	50	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT 3: Vocational and social capacity building facilities are developed and equipped					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1: Agribusiness start-up incubator rehabilitated and equipped (with 50% of the learners female)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.2: Agricultural learning centres and multi-purpose vocational training centres built/rehabilitated and equipped (with 35% female learners)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	4	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.3: Basic water supply and health centres constructed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	5	Control mission and PMU progress reports
OUTPUT 4: Stakeholders' entrepreneurial capacity is strengthened					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.1: Private developers benefiting from financing or capacity building (of which 49% are women)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1,260	Social intermediation NGO reports / Project impact assessment report
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.2: Digital marketing platform created	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	1	2	Progress reports of the National Directorate of Agriculture and those of the PMU and NGOs

OUTPUT 5: Solid foundations for agriculture sector digitisation are in place					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.1: Master plan for the digitalisation of agriculture, fisheries and livestock implemented	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	Progress reports of CPS-SDR and the PMU
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.2: Integrated management system for the General Agricultural Census (GAC) in a controlled environment deployed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	Progress reports of the Strategic Planning Unit and those of PMU
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.3: Pilot project for the automated drip irrigation system at IPR completed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	Progress reports of the incubator and those of PMU

8 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMPLIANCE NOTE (ESCON)

A. Basic Information ⁷			
Project Title : Support to Enhancing the Resilience of the Grass-root Communities		Project "SAP code": P-ML-AA0-037	
Country: Mali	Lending Instrument ⁸ : DI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI <input type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> BS <input type="checkbox"/> GU <input type="checkbox"/> RPA <input type="checkbox"/> EF <input type="checkbox"/> RBF <input type="checkbox"/>		
Project Sector: Agriculture	Task Team Leader: Fatoumata Bintou DIALLO		
Appraisal date: From 7-15/09/2022	Estimated Approval Date: 09/12/2022		
Environmental Safeguards Officer: Fousseyni TRAORÉ/Chaïbou MAMANE			
Social Safeguards Officer: Ndèye Baté CISSOKHO / Aimee BELLA-CORBIN			
Environmental and Social Category: 1	Date of categorization: 02/06/2021	Operation type: SO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> PBO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project processed under rapid responses to crises and emergencies?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is this project processed under a waiver to the Integrated Safeguards System?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
B. Disclosure and Compliance Monitoring			
B.1 Mandatory disclosure			
Environmental Assessment/Audit/System/Others (specify): 01 ESMF et 01 PPMP			
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client		06/05/2022	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose		05/05/2022	
Date of disclosure by the Bank		10 /05/2022	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Others (specify): 01 RPF			
Was/Were the document (s) disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client		06/05/2022	
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose		05/05/2022	
Date of disclosure by the Bank		10 /05/2022	
Vulnerable Peoples Plan/Framework/Others (specify): NA.			
Was the document disclosed <i>prior to appraisal</i> ?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Date of "in-country" disclosure by the borrower/client			
Date of receipt, by the Bank, of the authorization to disclose			
Date of disclosure by the Bank			
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, as per the country's legislation, please explain why: NA.			
B.2. Compliance monitoring indicators			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
Have costs related to environmental and social measures, including for the running of the grievance redress mechanism, been included in the project cost?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the total amount for the full implementation for the Resettlement of affected people, as integrated in the project costs, <i>effectively mobilized and secured</i> ?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> NA <input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Clearance			
Is the project compliant to the Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements, and to be submitted to the Board? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Prepared by:	Name	Signature	Date
Environmental Safeguards Officer:	Fousseyni TRAORE/ Chaïbou MAMANE		28/10/2022
Social Safeguards Officer:	Ndèye Baté CISSOKHO/ Aimée BELLA-CORBIN		28/10/2022
Task Team Leader:	Fatoumata Bintou DIALLO		28/10/2022
Submitted by:			
Sector Director:	Martin FREGENE		02/11/2022
Cleared by:			
Director SNSC:	Maman-Sani ISSA		03/11/2022

⁷ Note: This ESCON shall be appended to project appraisal reports/documents before Senior Management and/or Board approvals.

⁸ DI=Direct Investment; FI=Financial Intermediary; CL=Corporate Loan; BS=Budget Support; GU=Guarantee; RPA=Risk Purchase Agreement; EF=Equity Financing; RBF=Results Based Financing.