



**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP**

PROJECT : Technical Assistance for Agricultural Transformation in Countries in Transition

COUNTRIES : Multinational - Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe.

PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT

Date: OCTOBER 2021 (updated 21 April 2022)

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Currency Equivalents

October 2021

1 UA = USD 1.43

Fiscal Year

1st January – 31st December

Weights and Measures

1 metric tonne	=	2,204 pounds (lbs)
1 kilogramme (kg)	=	2.200 lbs
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
AFAWA	=	Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa
AfDB	=	African Development Bank
AGRA	=	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
AHAI	=	Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department
ASMEs	=	Agribusiness Small and Medium-Size Enterprises (SMEs)
AUC	=	African Union Commission
AMU	=	Arab Maghreb Union
AWARD	=	African Women in Agricultural Research and Development
BMGF	=	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
CAADP	=	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CDTO	=	Capacity Development and Technology Outreach
CEN-SAD	=	Community of Sahel Saharan States
CGIAR	=	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CH	=	Clearinghouse
COMESA	=	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRFA	=	Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment
CSS	=	Climate Safeguards System
CTDCs	=	Commodity Technology Delivery Compacts
E&S	=	Environmental and Social
EA	=	Executing Agency
EAC	=	East African Community
ECA	=	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	=	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAP	=	Economic Community of West Africa Agricultural Policy
FAO	=	Food and Agriculture Organization
FM	=	Financial Management
GAPs	=	Good Agricultural Practices
GMS	=	Gender Marker System
IAs	=	Implementing Agencies
IFAD	=	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	=	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IITA	=	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
IPs	=	Innovation Platforms
IPR	=	Implementation Progress Report
KPIs	=	Key Performance Indicators
M&E	=	Monitoring & Evaluation
MEL	=	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MOU	=	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	=	Mid-Term Review
NARES	=	National Agricultural Research and Extension System
NARS	=	National Agricultural Research Systems
PA	=	Procurement Agent
PAFO	=	Pan African Farmers Organization
PCU	=	Project Coordinating Unit
PIA	=	Project Implementation Agreement
PIM	=	Project Implementation Manual

PMP	=	Procurement Methods and Procedures
PMU	=	Project Management Unit
PND	=	National Development Plan
PPRR	=	Project Risk Taking
PNISR	=	National Investment Plan for Chad's Rural Sector
PSC	=	Project Steering Committee
RECs	=	Regional Economic Communities
RCPCA	=	National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan
RF	=	Rockefeller Foundation
RMF	=	Results-Matrix Framework
RPG	=	Regional Public Good
RTDIs	=	Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure
SADC	=	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	=	Sustainable Development Goals
SOEs	=	Statement of Expenditures
SSDs	=	Standard Solicitation Documents
TAAT	=	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation
ToR	=	Terms of Reference
TSF	=	Transition Support Facility
TYS	=	Ten-Year Strategy
UN	=	United Nations
USAID	=	United States Agency for International Development
WB	=	World Bank

Grant Information

CLIENT'S INFORMATION

BENEFICIARIES : Multinational (22 countries) - Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe.

RECIPIENT AND EXECUTING AGENCY: International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Financing Plan

Source	Amount (UA)	Instrument
ADF 15, TSF Pillar III	2,000,000	Grant

AfDB's Key Financing Information

Grant Currency = UA

Financing Type	UA (millions)	USD (millions)
Summary		
Total Project Amount	2.0	2.86
TSF Pillar III	2.0	2.86

Timeframe - Main Milestones (expected)

Peer Review	October 20, 2021
Country Team Meeting	November 11, 2021
DG/DDG Clearance	November 13, 2021
RDVP Approval	November 15, 2021
Effectiveness	January, 2022
Last Disbursement	June, 2023
Completion	December, 2023

Project Summary

1.1 The purpose of the Project is to effectively contribute to agricultural transformation in Africa's transition contexts. The Project will support capacity development and technical assistance activities to bolster innovative, highly impactful and long-lasting agricultural development outcomes in 22 beneficiary countries with transition features.

1.2 Agricultural development projects are typically hindered in transition contexts due to the following factors: weak institutions, unstable partnerships, poor management, insufficient pathways to access proven agricultural and food production technologies, and climatic stresses, among others. In this regard, the private sector and other key institutions are expected to play an important role in narrowing the gap between smallholder farmers (the majority of whom are women and youth) and the market for agricultural and food production technologies. This TSF Pillar III supported intervention uniquely concentrates its efforts on constraints that have prevented the private sector and other relevant institutions from fully engaging in the system. In doing so, the Project aims to catalyze large-scale increases in agricultural productivity and commodity production in some of Africa's most transition contexts.

1.3 The Project will address some of the main challenges that African countries with transition features pose to the agricultural sector. This intervention will ensure that activities in these transition contexts do not work in isolation, but in coordination and alignment with other ongoing sectorial and non-sectorial programs, learning from their weaknesses and building on their strengths.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
A		PROJECT INFORMATION			
PROJECT NAME AND SAP CODE: Technical Assistance for Agricultural Transformation in Countries in Transition (P-Z1-AZ0-016)			COUNTRY/REGION: Multinational		
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: Support capacity development of the private sector and other relevant institutions to catalyse large-scale increases in agricultural productivity and commodity production.					
ALIGNMENT INDICATOR (S): (i) Eliminate hunger and malnutrition; (ii) Enhance agricultural productivity					
B		RESULTS MATRIX			
RESULTS CHAIN AND INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	RMF/ADOA INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE (2021)	TARGET AT COMPLETION (2023)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
OUTCOMES					
OUTCOME STATEMENT 1: Increased participation of the private sector enterprises in the delivery of agricultural and food technologies					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1: Number of private sector enterprises participating in the delivery of agricultural and food technologies (sex-disaggregated)	☑	Number	0	220	1. Annual National Bureau of Statistics Reports. 2. Annual Report of Ministry of Agriculture 3. AfDB and World Bank country reports
OUTCOME STATEMENT 2: Increased intra-regional trade in Africa					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.1: Number of private sector enterprises engaged in intra-regional trade	☑	Number	0	44	1. Annual National Bureau of Statistics Reports. 2. Annual Report of Ministry of Agriculture. 3. AfDB and World Bank country reports
OUTCOME INDICATOR 2.2: Quantity of food marketed regionally	☑	Metric tons	0	110	Annual National Bureau of Statistics Reports. 2. Annual Report of Ministry of Agriculture. 3. AfDB and World Bank country reports
OUTCOME STATEMENT 3: Increased employment (inclusively)					
OUTCOME INDICATOR 3.1: Number of jobs created sex-disaggregated (inclusive women and youth)	☑	Number	60,000	250,000 (20% women; 30% youth)	1. Annual National Bureau of Statistics Reports. 2. Annual Report of Ministry of Agriculture 3. AfDB and World Bank country reports

OUTPUTS					
OUTPUT STATEMENT 1: Capacity of Agribusiness Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (ASMEs) is built on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for effective delivery of agricultural services to farmers					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1: Number of ASMEs receiving capacity building in GAPs (sex-disaggregated)	☑	Number	850	2500 (825 women-owned enterprises)	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports and 2. Quarterly Market Reports
OUTPUT STATEMENT 2: Institutions that collaborate with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and their specialized institutions that are involved in the provision of services to optimize the benefits of the project are supported					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1: Number of institutions supported that collaborate with RECs and their specialized institutions	☑	Number	0	44	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports
OUTPUT STATEMENT 3: Innovation Platform (IP) networks and stakeholders strengthened (such as agricultural extensions) with a focus on agribusiness for access to proven agricultural and food production technologies and the cooperant factors that help ensure productivity increases					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1: Number of Innovation Platforms strengthened and supported	☑	Number	0	100	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports
OUTPUT STATEMENT 4: The Capacity of young agribusiness owners is strengthened for effective agribusiness operations (i.e. mentorship, partnerships/networking and links to finance)					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.1: Number of capacity building programs completed	☑	Number	0	5	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports. 2. Annual CG Center Reports. 3. Annual NARES Reports and 4. Quarterly Market Reports
OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.2: Number of young agribusiness owners enrolled and completing capacity building programs (sex-disaggregated)	☑	Number	0	25 (of which, 12 women agribusiness owners)	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports
OUTPUT STATEMENT 5: Technical assistance (TA) programs in business plan development and marketing provided to agripreneurs' for their effective involvement in the delivery of agricultural technologies					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.1: Number of Agripreneurs receiving technical assistance (sex-disaggregated)	☑	Number	0	25 (of which, 12 women agripreneurs)	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports 2. Annual CG Center Reports
OUTPUT STATEMENT 6: A network of digitally connected Agro-dealers is established and linked to private sector providers in the agricultural value chain to build a complete ecosystem of services for farmers to boost their productivity and resilience					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 6.1: Number of seed companies, seed producer associations, and/or agro-dealers producing certified and climate-resilient seeds linked to technology providers	☑	Number	30	60	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports

OUTPUTS					
I OUTPUT STATEMENT 7: Functional coordination and Management of the Project activities					
OUTPUT INDICATOR 7.1: Number of quarterly, and annual reports prepared and submitted regularly.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	10	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports.
OUTPUT INDICATOR 7.2: Number of work programs, budgets and audits prepared and submitted regularly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	4	1. Quarterly Program Monitoring Reports.

Project Timeframe

Year	2022				2023			
Quarter	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component/Activities								
Component 1: Creation of Enabling Environment (EE)								
Build the capacity of Agribusiness Small and Medium-Size Enterprises (ASMEs) in accordance with Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for effective delivery of agricultural services related to soil analysis, quality seeds, quality fertilizers and their applications								
Support institutions that collaborate with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and their specialized institutions that are involved in the provision of services								
Component 2: Establishment of Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI)								
Strengthen Innovation Platform (IP) networks and stakeholders (such as agricultural extensions) that focus on agribusiness for access to proven agricultural and food production technologies as well as the cooperant factors that help ensure productivity increases								
Build the capacity of young agribusiness owners (in accordance with ENABLE Youth) for effective agribusiness operations (i.e. mentorship, partnerships/networking and links to finance)								
Component 3: Deployment of Appropriate Agricultural Technologies (DAT)								
Support technical assistance (TA) programs on business plan development and marketing to agripreneurs geared towards more effective involvement in the delivery of agricultural technologies								
Develop a network of digitally connected Agro-dealers and link them with related private sector providers in the agricultural value chain to build a complete ecosystem of services for farmers to boost their productivity and resilience								
Component 4: Program Management and Coordination (PM&C)								
Coordinate and manage the activities, ensure timely monitoring and provide quarterly and annual reports submissions								
Prepare work programs, budgets and audit reports								

I – STRATEGIC THRUST & RATIONALE

1.1. Project Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 In the 22 target countries¹ with transition features as classified by the Bank Group, development is still highly based on agricultural activity. Despite not having reached its full potential, the agricultural sector supports an overwhelming majority of people living in Africa's transition contexts. The common agricultural development objective across these target countries is to improve food and nutrition security, bolster job creation, enhance employment opportunities, generate income, create wealth and diversify the agriculture sector. A summary of each country's socio-economic profile is provided in **Appendix I**. The Project will address productivity gaps and market bottlenecks in agricultural supply chains, combat deficiencies in agricultural extension services, and promote widespread provision and adoption of high-quality, locally-adapted, affordable, and climate-resilient agricultural and food production technologies.

1.1.2 The development objective of the Project is **to support capacity development of the private sector and other relevant institutions to catalyse large-scale increases in agricultural productivity and commodity production engendered through the deployment of proven technologies**. This intervention's approach resonates with four of the Bank's corporate priorities encapsulated in the High 5s: (i) Feed Africa, (ii) Industrialize Africa, (iii) Integrate Africa and (iv) Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa. Following the agro-ecological perspective underlying the Feed Africa Flagship as well as the heightened imperative to deliver food and nutritional security to transition states, the Project contributes to the Regional Integration Strategy and Policy for 2014-2023 and it aligns with the twin objectives of the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (TYS), inclusive growth and transition to green growth. The Project supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 2 of eradicating extreme poverty and ending hunger and malnutrition by 2030. It also aligns with the Bank's Second Climate Change Action Plan (2016-2020, Extended to 2021) which aims at "boosting adaption and climate-resilient development in Africa" through facilitating access to improved technologies. Finally, given that agro-ecologies of major staple crops stretch across many transition contexts in Africa, the Project applies a fragility lens to support the dissemination of new agricultural and food production technologies in target countries. This lens, allowing for a more purposeful and impactful contribution in countries in transition situations, aligns with the Bank's Strategy for Addressing Fragility and Building Resilience in Africa (2014-2019, extended to December 2021).

1.1.3 The formulation of the Project complies with priorities set in regional agricultural strategies such as the harmonization of regional agricultural input policies (ECOWAP in West Africa) or cross-border technology delivery strategies and regional trade competitiveness frameworks for the target commodity value chains in all other regional strategies (SADC, ECCAS, COMESA, ECA, IGAD, etc.). The beneficiary countries have a common agenda to transform agriculture through the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). Hence, this Project will also address CAADP objectives which are already embedded in the countries' strategies by helping the private sector and other relevant institutions improve the rate at which agricultural and food production technologies are adopted by farmers for increased productivity and overall improvement in household welfare.

¹ Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo and Zimbabwe

1.1.4 On a country level, the envisaged development objective of the Project aligns and identifies with the strategic positions of the Bank’s interventions including (but not limited to): the Central African Republic’s National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) 2017-2021; the Chadian government’s ‘Vision 2030 - the Chad we want’, National Development Plan (PND) 2017-2021 and National Investment Plan for Chad’s Rural Sector (PNISR) 2016-2022; the Democratic Republic of Congo’s Five-Year Action Plan 2018-2022; and the Bank’s Zimbabwe Country Brief (2021–2023), which aims to support private sector development and the government in its endeavor to overcome its development challenges towards a long-term path of sustained and inclusive economic growth, among others.

1.2. Strategic Rationale

1.2.1 As part of the systematic pathway to agricultural transformation, this Project employs a private sector-oriented approach to address fragility and strengthen the resilience in the **Central African Region** (Central African Republic, Chad and Democratic Republic of the Congo), the **East African Region** (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan), the **Southern African Region** (Madagascar, Mozambique and Zimbabwe) and the **West African Region** (Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo). Across these regions, the private sector is largely informal, buoyant and complex. Most of the economic activities relating to agriculture is vulnerable and under-invested due to poor institutional regulation. Furthermore, agricultural production in the targeted countries is constrained by climatic stresses such as changing rainfall patterns and seasons, droughts, floods, pest and disease outbreaks, all of which result in reduced yields and post-harvest losses. As such, this intervention will address agriculture-related fragility factors such as food insecurity, uncontrollable climatic variations, soil depletion, plant pests, poor infrastructure, inadequate water management, and limited access to agricultural inputs such as quality seeds and fertilizers. To facilitate resilience building, the Project will comprehensively consider the results of the Country Resilience and Fragility Assessment (CRFA) and focus on key pressure points that hinder a private sector led transformation of agriculture in the targeted RMCs.

1.2.2 Under the third axes of the TSF Pillar III called “Multi-country thematic support”, the proposed intervention will use a multi-faceted approach to strengthen the capacities of private sector entities and other relevant institutions engaged in agricultural development in target countries. The Project aims to target critical activities that are not being covered through the Bank Group’s existing instruments and resource envelopes. With a focus on building the capacities of private entities, relevant institutions and (more specifically) Innovation Platforms (IPs) already in place (See **Appendix II**), the intervention will ensure that the corresponding activities facilitate the delivery of and access to proven agricultural and food production technologies in the beneficiary countries, generating potential for subsequent large-scale interventions.

1.2.3 The Project’s activities will build on efforts to strengthen the role of the private sector in agriculture and remove barriers to optimizing the value of agricultural supply chains. Accordingly, the long-term goal of the intervention is to ensure that local economic opportunities, job creation, and youth and women employment will expand in transition contexts’ agricultural sectors. The specific activities of the intervention to be financed by the TSF Pillar III fund are best depicted under the interrelated project components, summarized below.

II – PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Components

This Project is formulated around four (4) main components: (i) Creation of Enabling Environment; (ii) Establishment of Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI); Deployment of Appropriate Agricultural Technologies (DAT) and (iv) Project Management and Coordination (PM&C). The key activities of the components are summarized in Table 1 below and with details in **Appendix III**.

Table 1: Project Components

No.	Component Name	Est. Cost (UA)	Component Description
1	<p>Creation of Enabling Environment (EE)</p> <p><i>The EE component focuses on supporting processes to develop, implement and enforce policies and regulations conducive to productive, inclusive and sustainable agricultural transformation.</i></p>	0.47 Million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of Agribusiness Small and Medium-Size Enterprises (ASMEs) in accordance with Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for effective delivery of agricultural services related to soil analysis, quality seeds, quality fertilizers and their applications. • Support institutions that collaborate with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and their specialized institutions that are involved in the provision of services.
2	<p>Establishment of Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI)</p> <p><i>The RTDI is a network of agencies (including RECs) tasked to identify, develop and deploy the technologies, resources and infrastructure required to meet project objectives and specific Feed Africa objectives.</i></p>	0.71 Million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Innovation Platform (IP) networks and stakeholders (such as agricultural extensions) that focus on agribusiness for access to proven agricultural and food production technologies as well as the co-operant factors that help ensure productivity increases. • Build the capacity of young agribusiness owners (in collaboration with ENABLE Youth) for effective agribusiness operations (i.e. mentorship, partnerships / networking and links to finance).
3	<p>Deployment of Appropriate Agricultural Technologies (DAT)</p> <p><i>This component facilitates the link between providers of agricultural technology, farmers, markets, and consumer, serving as the project supply chain.</i></p>	0.52 Million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support technical assistance (TA) programs on business plan development and marketing to agripreneurs geared towards more effective involvement in the delivery of agricultural technologies. • Develop a network of digitally connected Agro-dealers and link them with related private sector providers in the agricultural value chain to build a complete ecosystem of services for farmers to boost their productivity and resilience.
4	<p>Project Management and Coordination (PM&C)</p> <p><i>This component ensures that project resources are effectively managed as required by the Bank's regulations.</i></p>	0.30 Million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and manage activities, ensure timely monitoring and provide quarterly and annual reports submissions. • Prepare work programs, budgets and audit reports.

2.2. Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

2.2.1 The total cost of the Project is estimated at UA 2 million of which, UA 1.6 million (USD 2.29 million) is in foreign costs, representing 80% of the project cost and UA 0.4 million (USD 0.57 million) is local costs, representing 20% of the project cost. This cost is inclusive of price contingencies estimated at an annual rate of 3% since no physical activity is to be undertaken in the Project. The summary of the project cost by component is presented in Table 2 and by the categories of expenditure in Table 3. Details of the budget are included in Appendix IV.

Table 2: Project Cost Estimates by Component

COMPONENT	(USD, 000)			(UA, 000)			% For	% Base
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total		
1: Creation of an Enabling Environment (Climate Smart)	128.70	514.80	643.50	90.00	360.00	450	80	22.5
2: Regional Climate-Resilient Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI)	197.34	789.36	986.70	138.00	552.--	690	80	34.5
3: Deployment of Appropriate Agricultural Technologies (DAT)	143.00	572.00	715.00	100.00	400.00	500.00	80	25.0
4: Project Management & Coordination (PM&C)	85.80	343.20	429.00	60.00	240.00	300.00	80	15.0
Total Baseline Costs	554.84	2,219.36	2,774.20	388.00	1,552.00	1940.00	80	97.0
Price Contingencies	16.65	66.58	83.23	11.64	46.56	58.20	80	3.0
Total Project Cost	571.49	2285.94	2857.43	399.64	1598.56	1998.20	80	100

Table 3: Project Cost Estimates by Category of Expenditure

Expenditure Category	(USD '000)			(UA '000)			% Foreign Exchange	% Total Base
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total		
I. Investment Costs								
A. SERVICES								
Consulting Services	68.64	274.56	343.20	48.00	192.00	240.00	80	12
Workshop and Training	143.00	572.00	715.00	100.00	400.00	500.00	80	25
Technical Assistance	274.56	1,098.24	1,372.80	192.00	768.00	960.00	80	48
B. TOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS	486.20	1,944.80	2,431.00	340.00	1,360.00	1,700.00	80	85
II. Recurrent Costs								
Technical Expert ²	24.30	97.23	121.53	17.00	68.00	85.00	80	5
Compact management fees ³	34.52	138.05	172.57	24.14	96.56	120.70	80	7
General operating cost ⁴	9.82	39.28	49.10	6.86	27.44	34.30	80	2
Total Recurrent Costs	68.64	274.56	343.20	48.00	192.00	240.00	80	14
Total Baseline Costs	554.84	2,219.36	2,774.20	388.00	1,552.00	1940.00	80	97
Price Contingencies	16.65	66.58	83.23	11.64	46.56	58.20	80	3
Total Project Costs	571.49	2285.94	2857.43	399.64	1598.56	1998.20	80	100

2.2.2 The TSF Pillar III financing of UA 2 million will largely be devoted to supporting capacity development and technical assistance activities to enable wide-scale increases in

² This is the expertise provided by the compact lead institution for specific project activities implementation. This is to cover the cost of Compact Technology transfer Officers who are not FTE.

³ It is also referred to as indirect cost or overhead cost paid to compacts

⁴ General operating costs cover casual labour costs and similar costs including office supplies, running Project Coordinating Unit (PCU), etc.

agricultural productivity in countries in transition situations. It will finance 100% of Goods; 100% of services and 100% of operating costs. While Table 4 below presents the financing arrangements by local and foreign currency distribution. Table 5 contains the expenditure schedule by component of Bank financing.

Table 4: Financing Arrangements by Local & Foreign Distribution

Sources of finance	(USD, 000)			(USD, 000)			% Total
	Foreign	Local	Total	Foreign	Local	Total	
ADF 15, Pillar III TSF	2,288	572	2,860	1,600	400	2,000	100
TOTAL	2,288	572	2,860	1,600	400	2,000	100

Table 5: Expenditure Schedule by Component

COMPONENT	(UA, 000)		
	2022	2023	TOTAL
1. CREATION OF AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT (EE)	200	300	500
2. REGIONAL TECHNOLOGY DELIVERY INFRASTRUCTURE (RTDI)	280	420	700
3. DEPLOYMENT OF APPROPRIATE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES (DAT)	200	300	500
4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT & COORDINATION (PM&C)	120	180	300
TOTAL	800	1,200	2,000

2.3. Project's Target Area and Population

The Project's capacity building and technical assistance services are expected to positively impact (in terms of quality and quantity) 220 to 264 private sector enterprises, 190,000 workers, 1,650 Agribusiness Small and Medium-Size Enterprises (ASMEs), 44 relevant institutions, 100 Innovation Platforms (IPs), 25 agribusiness owners, 25 agripreneurs and 30 seed companies in 22 beneficiary countries. By supporting 110 metric tons of food, 5 capacity building programs, 10 reports and 4 audits, the Project will directly engage with individuals, enterprises, networks and institutions (especially women and youth) that are involved in the effective delivery of agricultural and food production technologies at different capacities. A project coverage map is provided in **Appendix V**.

2.4. Participatory Process for Project Identification, Design and Implementation

2.4.1 The formulation of the TSF Pillar III project followed the participatory and consultative processes of the Feed Africa Strategy, which started with the Dakar High-Level Conference in October 2015.

2.4.2 The project formulation included consultations with a range of stakeholder groups, notably government officials, the private sector, civil society, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). All of these stakeholders have expressed a very urgent need for capacity development of the private sector and other relevant institutions for their full involvement in the agricultural value chain. African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD) was consulted and will continue to support and promote a Gender Strategy for the Project. The African Union Commission (AUC) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) were also consulted given the importance of a wider Pan-African approach and regional integration in the realization of the overall objectives of the Feed Africa

Strategy. Consultations with the target countries will continue throughout the project implementation period so that the views of the stakeholders are taken on board.

2.4.3 Direct implementation on the ground will be carried out through relevant capacity-building institutions selected by the Executing Agency (IITA) through an open, transparent and competitive process. To ensure that the key stakeholders are involved during the implementation of the Project, the existing Project Steering Committee (PSC) of a parallel program - [Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)], being executed by IITA will be extended to include the representatives from the private sector and the relevant Government institutions.

2.4.4 Consultation with the target countries is ongoing to, among other things, determine the exact agricultural development-related institutions and private sector entities to be involved in the Project.

2.5. Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design

2.5.1 The Agriculture and Agro-Industry Department of the Bank (AHAI) currently has 224 ongoing and approved projects, in the amount of UA 6.8 billion, under the Feed Africa High 5. Between 2015 and 2019, nearly 14.3 million people (6.7 million of them women) benefited from Bank-funded initiatives in agriculture. Knowledge gained from the implementation of prior agricultural research operations and other regional projects, particularly on the need to build country capacity for project implementation and delivery, has been taken into consideration in the design of the TSF Project. The lessons strengthen the groundwork through which this TSF Pillar III supported project will operate in transition contexts.

2.5.2 The Bank has deep experience working with countries in transition situations and has garnered lessons therefrom. Important among these lessons are: (i) the need to support capacity building of the private sector and its involvement in the development of the agricultural value chains; and (ii) the need for effective management of project resources with fiduciary rules as required by Bank regulations. These key lessons learned have informed the design of this Project.

2.6. Key Performance Indicators

The Project's key performance indicators (KPIs) are as articulated in the Results Matrix Framework. The key outcome indicators include (i) Number of private sector enterprises participating in the delivery of agricultural and food technologies (tracking women-led/owned enterprises); (ii) Number of private sector enterprises engaged in intra-regional trade; (iii) Volume of food marketed regionally; (vi) Number of jobs created sex-disaggregated (inclusive women and youth). The project performance indicators are outlined in the Results-Matrix Framework (RMF) at two levels: Outcome and Output. They will serve as the basis for tracking the performance of the Project. The M&E capabilities of the IITA will leverage the upgraded and digitalized MEL System to streamline performance reporting and effectively communicate results about the progress made. The Bank will closely monitor the M&E activities to ensure confidence in the M&E outputs and results, and alignment to the Bank's results matrix and implementation Progress Report (IPR) systems.

III – PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1. Economic and Financial Performance

Given the capacity-building nature of the Project, an economic and financial analysis of the activities will not be needed. Though, it is anticipated that the Bank's intervention will result in positive economic and financial impacts in RMCs with transition situations from capacity development in RECs and their technical institutions. This positions the RMCs facing conflict and crisis for adoption of proven agricultural technologies that will lead to increased productivity. This is especially so given the public goods nature of the interventions and the results and products derived from the Project will be freely accessible to other non-participating countries.

3.2. Environmental and Social Impacts

3.2.1 The proposed Project will not have significant direct negative environmental or social impacts as the project interventions will focus exclusively on capacity-building activities for agricultural sector stakeholders in RMCs in transition situations.

3.2.2 However, the capacity building envisaged by the intervention will lead to an improvement in the stakeholders' ability to develop and implement their activities in the agricultural sector, with the expected results of improving agricultural productivity and production and developing agricultural practices.

3.2.3 Furthermore, the preparation and commitment of companies in the agricultural sector in terms of service to be provided as well as the strengthening of their capacities, will (as indirect consequence) lead to an increase in investments in the agricultural sector and an intensification of the needs for natural resources – particularly for soil and water resources. Likewise, the good agricultural practices that will be promoted by the project through the strengthening of stakeholders' capacity may indirectly lead to risks on the environmental and social components.

3.2.4 As a result, the Project is assigned a Category 2 under the Bank's Integrated Safeguard System due to the potential indirect risks that may arise from the implementation of the project's components, but the Project is not required to publish Environmental and Social (E&S) documents before its approval.

3.2.5 **Resettlement:** The Project does not include activities that will directly trigger displacement or involuntary resettlement. The activities are mainly capacity building and will take place within existing institutions so no displacement or resettlement is envisaged.

3.2.6 **Climate Change:** As the Project is a mix of capacity building and technical-based support, it is not vulnerable to physical climate risks and is therefore assessed as a Category 3 on the Bank's Climate Safeguards System. However, the Project will contribute to building climate resilience in the target countries since the deployment and adoption of improved agricultural technologies – such as drought and pest-resistant seeds as proposed in this operation – are the main strategies for coping with climatic stresses in agricultural systems. In particular, the Project will facilitate the deployment and widespread adoption of crop varieties that are climate-smart, nutrition-smart, climate resistant, heat-tolerant and pest-resistant. It will reduce post-harvest that normally bedevils farmers in the target countries through improved

food harvesting and processing technologies. The Project will have a negligible carbon footprint.

3.2.7 Given that the Project is a mix of capacity building and technology-based support, this project would reflect the different types and intensity of climate action(s) (policies, technologies, capacity building) promoted by the Bank in addition to those already being implemented in the participating countries.

3.2.8 Given the projected climate trends during the duration of this project's implementation, the Project will work to ensure a climate change-adaptable avenue for the private sector and institutional capacity development. The capacity-building programs will inform participants on how this Project will facilitate the deployment of agricultural and food production technologies such as varieties that are climate-smart, nutrition-smart, climate-resistant, heat-tolerant, pest-resistant, and capable of withstanding postharvest threats. The innovations embedded in the technologies are designed to ensure an African agricultural transformation that is dynamically adaptable and internally productive. Such an approach puts climate change adaptation at the very core of its functions.

Gender

3.2.9 This Project is categorized as GEN II in the Bank's Gender Marker System as it contributes to closing gender gaps at the outcome level. The Project is in line with the Bank's Gender Strategy (2021-2025) specifically on increasing women's access to markets, improved technologies and skills for increased economic empowerment. Women represent over half of agricultural labour in Africa and produce 60-80% of the food on the continent. However, the existing gender gap in agricultural productivity across the continent deteriorates efforts made in boosting Africa's production level, especially in countries with fragility features. Hence, there is a great need to apply gender-sensitive and labor-saving agricultural technologies, both for women and for youth through capacity-building programs in target countries. A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan can be found in Appendix VII.

3.2.10 The Project will promote a gender transformative approach: it will reduce the gender gap in agricultural productivity and access to agricultural and food production resources by promoting and prioritizing an inclusive and representative presence of women and women-run institutions in the context of capacity building services, training and workshops supported under this intervention.

Fragility and Resilience

3.2.11 The effects of food insecurity in transition states affect various aspects of social and economic inclusiveness, particularly the vulnerable populations that live in extreme poverty. Compounded by exposure to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and a less resilient public health sector, the vulnerabilities of the poor and weaker groups have increased over the years, while social safety nets have also debilitated. In this regard, chronic health conditions for children, a hunger that costs many resources to the transition states with food prices volatility fuel the unemployment rate in such environment and constitutes a threat that results in emerging violent conflicts. The target objectives pursued by the Project aim to develop transition states' capacities to handle food insecurity and nutrition challenges that affect most of the vulnerable populations who do not have the means to survive against climate change impacts and market food shortage and production. In partnership with the private sector,

strengthening agriculture innovation will boost the SME's engagement in agribusiness that offers many employment opportunities to youth and women.

3.2.12 The youths, across the gender spectrum are a source of resilience to tap into if they can be motivated, skilled and equipped in farming and agri-business. Infrastructural development, rehabilitation and connectivity upgrading will support the sector as a catalyst for private sector activity and market linkages. The private sector can be a key developmental node for the 22 beneficiary countries, along with various agriculture, fisheries and forestry value chains. Interventions should ensure climate-smart technology that has a holistic approach to capacity building and technical support to address all CRFA-assessed dimensions of fragility.

Civil Society Engagement

3.2.13 To ensure inclusivity in capacity development and technical assistance in countries in transition situations, civil society – particularly farmers' networks like the Pan African Farmers Organization (PAFO) – can play a key role in identifying young agripreneurs as well as relevant ASMEs. Civil society organizations and institutions can also provide support with regard to building capacity and third-party monitoring especially in regions facing security challenges that are generally not accessible to both the Bank and state personnel.

IV – IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 The Executing Agency (EA) of the Project is IITA. The choice of IITA is seen as a strength, arising from its experience in managing Bank-funded Programs such as the “Support to Agricultural Research for Development of Strategic Crops in Africa” (SARD-SC), which funded research on four strategic crops of the African Union (cassava, maize, rice and wheat) and the ongoing TAAT Program (where it is working with other CGIAR units as Implementing Agencies or Compacts). In this Project, IITA will also work closely with the RECs⁵ and focal ministries (agriculture, environment, youth, women).

4.1.2 IITA has adequate capacity and will be responsible for implementation of the Project, overall coordination of activities in the four components, and procurement, financial management, fiduciary compliance and reporting. The Project will be managed on a day-to-day basis by a dedicated Project Coordination Unit (PCU) to be established and based at IITA, in Ibadan, Nigeria. The PCU will be composed of four (4) core staff assigned and/or recruited by IITA, namely, (i) a Project Coordinator, to head the PCU, (ii) a Procurement Expert, (iii) a Financial Management Expert / Accountant, and (iv) a Monitoring & Evaluation Expert, each with qualifications, skills, experience and terms of reference acceptable to the Bank. Drawing on lessons learned and recommendations arising from the recent assessment of the implementation of TAAT, a set of additional capacity and expertise may be assigned or recruited as appropriate.

⁵ Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); Southern African Development Community (SADC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Community of Sahelo-Sahara States (CEN-SAD) and Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) and their allied institutes.

4.2. Fiduciary Compliance and Governance

4.2.1 Procurement: Procurement of all contracts to be financed by the grant under the Project will be carried out using the Bank's Procurement Methods and Procedures (PMPs) in line with the Bank's Procurement Policy Framework of October 2015 and following the provisions stated in the Financing Agreement, using respective Standard Solicitation Documents (SSDs). A PIM will be developed to establish guidelines for responding to arising requests that align with this Project's objectives, propose a template for main documents, develop rules determining the activities eligible for funds held as "miscellaneous" as well as how to bring on-board new institutions and specify entities responsible and modalities by which needs will be procured etc. The Bank had previously conducted assessments at the sector, project and EA levels to identify key challenges. From the findings of the assessments, the overall Project Procurement Risk Rating (PPRR) is Substantial. Risks identified include limited capacity at IITA's level both in terms of expertise and staff complement to adequately coordinate and oversee procurement. However, the procurement foreseen under the Project will be exclusively carried out by the existing procurement staff of the TAAT PMU, with assistance from fiduciary experts of the Bank based in RDNG, Abuja, Nigeria and the HQ in Abidjan. A summary of the procurement arrangements for the Project is presented in **Appendix V**.

4.2.2 Financial Management (FM)

4.2.2.1 As part of implementing the Project, IITA, through the PCU, will have the overall responsibility for the project's financial management.

4.2.2.2 An independent external audit firm appointed by IITA will carry out the audit of this project in accordance with terms of reference (ToR) acceptable to the Bank. The audits of the Project shall comply with the Bank's requirements and ToR, as well as any other relevant accounting and reporting standards as agreed. The appointed auditor will undertake the audit and issue his/her audit report which shall include: (i) project operations; (ii) the financial report that includes separate information on the receipts and expenditures; and (iii) a Management Letter that should include findings and should submit the audit report to the Bank no later than six (6) months after the end of the period audited.

4.2.2.3 The assessment is that the financial management arrangements for the Project meet the Bank's minimum requirements and are adequate to provide reasonable assurance of accurate recording and timely submission of information required by the Bank. The overall risk rating for the Project is Substantial because the activities are largely decentralized throughout the African region hence the need for proper planning and coordination of project activities. Training in Bank requirements regarding financial management and disbursement will be given as part of project launching and project implementation to project staff as a capacity-building initiative considering lessons learned and the inherent weaknesses in internal controls, based on Bank experience.

4.2.3 Disbursement Arrangements

4.2.3.1 Funds Flow: The assessment recommends the use of two (2) of the Bank's disbursement methods: (i) **Direct Payment (DP)**; and (ii) **Special Account (SA)**. The DP method will be used for making payments against large contracts, while SA will be generally reserved for operational type expenses. For the TSF Pillar III Project, IITA shall open a United States Dollar (USD) denominated SA in a commercial bank acceptable to the Fund, to receive

proceeds of the Grant from the Fund. A local currency denominated account (operating account) shall be opened in a commercial bank acceptable to the Fund, by the PCU in Ibadan, Nigeria, for payment of operating expenditures and small contracts to ensure that funds are available in a timely manner. Disbursements shall be done in accordance with the Bank's rules and procedures as laid out in the Disbursement Handbook. Bank account details, list of authorized signatories and their specimen signatures will be submitted to the Fund.

4.2.3.2 Disbursement to IITA will be based on approved work program, deliverables and budget. IITA shall manage the SA, prepare Statement of Expenditures (SOEs), and provide relevant supporting documents on direct payments in compliance with the Fund's disbursement policy and procedures.

4.3. Monitoring

4.3.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the TSF Pillar III project activities will be undertaken to ensure visible, tangible results with a real impact on beneficiaries are achieved. Project monitoring will be based on indicators and baselines as defined in the RMF. The PCU will deploy an ICT-based online MEL platform that provides near-real-time tracking of key KPIs from all the partners and offers automated dashboards that will be easily accessible and amenable to quick and clear analysis. The PCU will be required, through the M&E Specialist, to provide quarterly reports to the Bank.

4.4. Sustainability

The focus of the TSF Pillar III operation is to strengthen the agricultural enterprises which will contribute to supporting sustainable agricultural development and overall household welfare in countries in transition. Its sustainability is expected to be achieved through: (i) appropriate regional policies and strengthened institutions; (ii) involvement of private sector companies and regional policies that incentivise them; (iii) stronger linkages of farmers to markets; (iv) a focus on agricultural value chains to ensure that the demand and supply sides are integrated; (v) supportive policy and regulatory environments; (vi) stronger links between research and extension; and (vii) expected higher commitment of governments to agriculture in the focal countries.

4.5. Risk Management

Given the nature of this Project, there are potential risks that may arise during its implementation. The risks and associated mitigation measures were assessed during the project formulation process. Potential risks and measures to mitigate them are shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Risks and Mitigation

RISK CATEGORY	RISK DESCRIPTION	RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES	RISK OWNER
FIDUCIARY AND VALUE FOR MONEY	Weak fiduciary capacity of Executing Agency (EA)	M	Strengthening the capacity of EA by the recruitment of professional fiduciary staff and procurement agents	PCU and AfDB
			Actions plans will be proposed to address both financial and procurement risks	PCU and AfDB

RISK CATEGORY	RISK DESCRIPTION	RATING	MITIGATION MEASURES	RISK OWNER
CAPACITY OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	Lack of cooperation and technical know-how among regional implementing bodies	M	Effective team building and training among implementing bodies from the onset.	PCU and AfDB
OTHER	Prevailing insecurity in the Sahel region may prevent the project implementation.	H	Project zones with high security risks will be identified with the beneficiaries' assistance and avoided.	RMCs and RECs
	Lack of commitment by the youth and women involved in technology promotion and demonstration	M	Proper orientation on mind-set changes through participatory approaches and incubation centres.	PCU and AfDB
	Insufficient number of seed companies	M	Build and strengthen the capacity of small seed businesses	PCU and AfDB
	Limited available ASMEs to support technology delivery	M	Institute incentives and support on entry into ASMEs	PCU and AfDB

4.6. Knowledge Building

4.6.1 The Project will contribute to knowledge products on agricultural-focused strategic capacity development and technical assistance provision for private sector actors and relevant institutions. This Project will fill the gaps and target critical activities focused on private sector development services that have the potential for scaling up. Additionally, the Project will reinforce agriculture innovation systems that can help develop strategies to strengthen agricultural value chains. Further, it will remove barriers to scale agribusinesses and contribute to overall socio-economic development in the beneficiary countries. All documents generated through this Project will be freely accessible through the Bank Group networks. This intervention will inherently provide information to other countries and equip them with future tools in relevant dimensions.

V – LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

5.1. Legal Instrument

The legal instrument for the TSF Pillar III supported operation is a Letter of Agreement to be signed by the Bank, and IITA as the Recipient.

5.2. Conditions Associated with Bank's Intervention

5.2.1 **Condition Precedent to Entry into Force:** The Letter of Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature by the Bank and the Recipient.

5.2.2 **Conditions precedent to first disbursement:** The obligation for the Bank to make the first disbursement of the Grant shall be conditional upon the entry into force of the Letter of Agreement, and fulfilment by the Recipient of the following condition:

- a) submission of evidence confirming the establishment of a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and the assignment and/or recruitment of four (4) core staff, namely, (i) a Project Coordinator to head the PCU, (ii) a Procurement Expert, (iii) a Financial Management

Expert/Accountant, and (iv) a Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, each with qualifications, skills, experience, and terms of reference acceptable to the Bank.

5.2.3 Undertakings: The Recipient shall, and shall cause its contractors and/or agents to:

- (a) establish the PCU and maintain the existence and functioning of the PCU in a form and with a composition acceptable to the Bank, throughout the duration of the Project;
- (b) prepare and submit to the Bank, within three (3) months after the entry into force of this Agreement, a consolidated work plan and Project Implementation Manual clarifying the Project implementation timeframe, roles and responsibilities, and Project management and coordination arrangements, in form and substance satisfactory to the Bank;
- (c) implement the Project with due diligence and efficiency and in conformity with all applicable laws and regulations in the beneficiary countries, policies of the Bank, and sound industry standards applicable to technical, administrative, financial, business, environmental and social practices, under the supervision of qualified and experienced personnel, and in accordance with the implementation schedule, plans and specifications acceptable to the Bank;
- (d) ensure that all goods, works and services financed out of the proceeds of the Grant are used exclusively for the purposes of the Project;
- (e) provide or cause to be provided, promptly as needed, funds (other than proceeds of the Grant), facilities, services and other resources required as counterpart contribution for implementation of the Project, and/or necessary or appropriate to ensure that the purpose of the Grant is accomplished;
- (f) for disbursement through a Special Account, submit to the Bank a withdrawal request with a Special Account denominated in USD, opened at a commercial bank acceptable to the Bank, in the name of the Project, for deposit of the proceeds of the Grant, and a corresponding local currency operating account at a commercial bank acceptable to the Bank; and
- (g) perform all the obligations and undertakings referred to and/or set forth in the Letter of Agreement, in respect of the Recipient

5.3. Compliance with Bank Policies

The Project complies with applicable Bank Group policies.

VI – RECOMMENDATION

In conformity with Section 3.55 of the guidelines, the approval of grants for TSF Pillar III operations up to UA 3 million falls within the mandate of the Vice President for Regional, Integration and Business Delivery (RDVP). The project cost is estimated at UA 2 million which falls within this category. As a result, it is recommended that the Vice President, RDVP

approves a grant of an amount not exceeding UA 2 million to IITA for financing the Project subject to the terms and conditions stipulated in this report.

Appendix I: Countries' Comparative Socioeconomic Indicators (2016)

Indicator	Real GDP Growth Rate	Real Per Capita GDP Growth Rate	Inflation (CPI)	Current Account Balance	Overall Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)
Burkina Faso	5.4	2.4	1.8	-4.3	-3.1
Burundi	0.9	-2.4	5.5	-18.7	-6.7
The Central African Republic	5.1	3.0	4.1	-7.8	-3.5
Chad	-3.4	-6.4	-1.9	-8.6	-5.6
Comoros	2.1	-0.3	2.1	-8.5	-6.4
Democratic Rep of Congo	2.5	-0.6	6.9	-5.7	-1.6
Djibouti	6.3	4.9	3.1	-27.9	-12.9
Eritrea	3.8	1.4	9.0	-0.1	-14.0
The Gambia	2.1	-1.1	8.3	-11.4	-7.3
Guinea	4.9	2.2	8.1	-6.0	-1.5
Guinea-Bissau	4.9	2.4	2.6	-2.2	-4.0
Liberia	-0.5	-2.9	12.5	-28.5	-2.2
Madagascar	4.0	1.2	7.1	-2.3	-3.2
Mali	5.3	2.2	0.3	-6.7	-4.2
Mozambique	4.3	1.5	16.7	-31.1	-2.8
Niger	5.2	1.1	2.1	-19.4	-6.8
Sierra Leone	4.3	2.1	10.4	-16.6	-4.9
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	-13.1	-15.8	476.0	-2.7	-21.8
Sudan	3.0	0.7	13.5	-5.3	-1.8
Togo	5.0	2.4	5.2	-10.1	-3.2
Zimbabwe	0.5	-1.8	17.8	-9.2	0.0

Source: African Development Bank Group

Appendix II: List of Innovation Platforms (IPs)

	Country	Agribusiness Innovation Platforms	Relevant Institutions
1.	Burkina Faso	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kilichi (2013) 2. Maize (2008) 3. Maize Innovation Platform (2008) 4. Milk Innovation Platform (2013) 5. Zondoma Cowpea Multistakeholders' Platform (2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGRA • APSS • Atlantic Bank • AusAID • Caisse Populaire De Banfora • CETRAPA • CIRDES • Coris Bank • CREDO (Christian Microfinance Organization) • DONATA • Federation Nien Zwe • IDR/UPB • INERA • IRSAT • Local Media (Radio Savane FM Zondoma) • Maison de L'Aviculture • ORA-Bank • PAPSA Project • Premiere mutuelle du Burkina Faso • Reseau de caisse Populaire du Burkina Faso • SONAGESS • WAAPP • WECARD
2.	Burundi	None	
3.	The Central African Republic	None	
4.	Chad	None	
5.	Comoros	None	
6.	Democratic Rep. of Congo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active Development by youth for the Future (DAJ-AVENIR) (2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACF • Africa Science Diplomacy and Policy Network (ASDPN)

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. ADAMA 3. Africa Science Diplomacy Policy and Network (ASDPN DRC) (2018) 4. Agribusiness Women Capacity Building Project in Nyangezi-South Kivu Province (2015) 5. ASEMBI (2014) 6. Business Agricole Kinshasa (BAK) (2016) 7. Buuma (2009) 8. Catching fish N'sele 9. Centre Mampu Innovation Platform (2016) 10. ELGON 11. EPRPDEFruc (2001) 12. Fish Innovation Platform of Mposa 13. FM-MS 14. Fondation LOBO 15. IP Lova/ Kasangulu 16. IP Minsongi/Kasangulu 17. IP NGELI NGELI 18. IP Terre Jaune/Kasangulu 19. Kivu Youth Corporation (KYC) 20. La main de compassion 21. La vulgarization dans le milieu paysan (2019) 22. Le Programme d'Accompagnement de la Population pour le Developpement Integre et Durable (PADID) (2001) 23. Le projet Autonomisation économique des jeunes par les biais de l'industrie agro-alimentaire (2018) 24. Madimba Bean 25. Maendeleo (2009) 26. MI. SORS AGRO-PRODUCTION (2018) 27. Mobateli (2012) 28. Musanganya (2008) 29. Muugano (2009) 30. OLONGUA SARL 31. Pineapple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHAI • CIALCA • CIAT-TSBF • COOCEC Kivu • COOPEC CAHI • COOPEC PILOTE • DIOBASS • EQUITY • Faith-Based Organizations • FEC • FINCA • FOSCAR • Gap Pharmakina • ICIPE • ICRISAT • INERA • International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) • Iowa State University • IPAGEL • ISAR • LABORATOIRE DE PHYSIOLOGIE VEGETALE ET DE MICROBIOLOGIE APPLIQUEE • LIYANG TONGFU MACHINERY CO., LTD • Makerere • Mecreco • MECRECO • MECREDO • MIBA • NATIONAL ADVISORY SERVICE FOR EXTENSION • National Institute of Environment and Agricultural Research • OVG • ProNAPLican • ROWBANK • SACIM • Service National de Vulgarisation • SMICO
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		32. Projet d'encadrement des producteurs familiaux de haricot bio fortifié dans les territoires de Kabare et Walungu (2019) 33. Source Intarissable "S.I." (2012) 34. Technical Input Support Project For Young DRC Farmers (2019) 35. The Research Circle of Agronomy Student (CEREA) 36. Transformation de manioc de Masisi (2019) 37. YPARD 38. ZABULONG ONGD (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNV • SYDP • TAAT • TMB Bank • TULINDE HAZINA • UNIVERSITE OFFICIELLE DE BUKAVU • Urwibutso Enterprises • Young Professionals for Agricultural Development • YPARD
7.	Djibouti	None	
8.	Eritrea	None	
9.	The Gambia	1. Rice Innovation Platform Food Systems (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Research Institute
10.	Guinea	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
11.	Guinea-Bissau	None	
12.	Liberia	1. National Cassava Sector of Liberia	
13.	Madagascar	None	
14.	Mali	1. Clubs d'Auditeurs Communautaires de Baguineda Dougourakoro (2018) 2. La plate d'innovation de la chaine des valeurs du blé au Mali (2014) 3. La plate d'innovation pour la gestion de la ressource en eau de Bamadougou (2003) 4. La plateforme d'innovation de la chaine de valeurs riz étuvé de Zangaradougou (PIREZ) (2014) 5. <i>Périmètre agro-écologique de Dialongo</i> (2019) 6. Plateforme d'innovation du blé au Mali 7. Plateforme YELEMA de N'Golobougou (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APCAM (Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture du Mali) • BAD/ICARDA-TAAT-ble • Baramouso Society • BNDA (Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole) • Camara Semence • CIV/GIZ • Cooperative des Commerçants de riz étuvé du Mali • CR (Conseil Régional) • Direction National du Génie Rural • Direction Regionale de l'Agriculture (DNA) de Bamako • Elephant Vert • Faso Kaba Sarl

		8. The Production, Postharvest and Trade Center (PHTC) (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOSCAR-MALI • ICRISAT • IFDC • INCLUSIF • IPR/IFRA • Kafo Jiginew • Madougou AgroBusiness • Mali Engrais • OPIB • PASSIP/IRRIGAR • Polytechnic Rural Institute/IFRA of Katibougou • Programme Sol IER • Radio Communautaire de Baguineda • Rural Economic Institute
15.	Mozambique	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barue SOFECSA (2008) 2. Barue Vegetable (2008) 3. Barue-Ngazvisarove (2009) 4. Milange Vegetable (2009) 5. Training workshop on improved techniques of production, processing and marketing of cassava and short cycle vegetables in southern Mozambique specifically in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane (2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abilio Antunes • Agrarian Research Institute (IIAM) • AVRDC-RCA • CIAT • CIMMYT • Deca • DECA • Dengo commercial • Direcção Nacional de Extensão Agrária (DNEA) • Dzara yapera • Faculty of Forestry and Agronomy, Eduardo Mondlane University (FAEF-UEM) • GAPI (Office for support small Investments) • IAV • IFDC • Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM) • Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) – Faculdade de Agronomia • Nzara yapera • PROSUL (Projet for Value Chain of Cassava) • SEMENTE-PERFEITA • Servicos Distritais de Actividades Economicas (SDAE) • Servicos Provincial de Extensão Rurale (SPER) • UDACB

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniao dos Campones de Manica (UCAMA) • University of Zimbabwe • Wageningen University and Research Centre
16.	Niger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aquaculture – Niger (2010) 2. Groundnut Value Chain (2008) 3. Integrated Soil Fertility Management in the cereal/legume systems (2008) 4. Vegetable (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aguié • ASUSU • Chef de Poste Administratif de Gazaoua, • FUMA Gaskiya • ICRISAT (TL2 MB Gate Foundation) • INRAN • Kokari • Maires communes rurales, (Gazaoua et Gangara) • Maradi • National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR) • Olga Oil • Préfet Aguié, • Préfet Guidan Roundji • Prefet Madarounfa • RIU Nigeria • Taimakon Manoma • traditional leaders • TSBF/Afnet • UNIFAM
17.	Sierra Leone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maforki Youth Community Development Rice Innovation Platform (MYCDO-IP) (2018) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry(MAF) Port Loko • National Farmers Federation of Sierra Leone(NaFFSL) • Port Loko Branch • Rokupr Agricultural Research Center(RARC) • World Food Programme(WFP)

18.	Somalia	1. Centre for Social and Economic Transformation (CSET) (2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afgoi Agricultural Training & Education Center (AATEC) • Bandar Farmers Cooperative • Danan Multipurpose Agricultural Cooperative (DAMACO) • District Awdhegle Youth Development Association (DAYDA) • International Bank of Somalia (IBS) • Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation of Federal Republic of Somalia • Rodo Small Agro-industry Cooperative (ROSAI) • SIPAM Institute • Somali Non-State Actors (SONSA)
19.	South Sudan	None	
20.	Sudan	None	
21.	Togo	1. Ananas Value Chain (2008) 2. Lait Value Chain 3. Mais Jaune (Yellow Maze) (2006) 4. Milk Value Chain (2011) 5. Peanut Value Chain (2008) 6. Soja Value Chain (2008) 7. White Corn (Obatanpa) Value Chain (2011) 8. Yam Value Chain (2008) 9. Yellow Maize Value Chain (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banque Populaire d'Epargne et de Crédits (BPEC) • Banque Régionale de Solidarité (BRS) • Basic Seed Producers (ITRA) • Central d'Approvisionnement et de Gestion des Intrants Agricoles (CAGIA) • Company sales of phytosanitary products (SPROCA) • Cooperative Poultry farmers in the Maritime Region (COOPAREM) • COTPA • FECECAV • GJERMAN BREWERY • Institut du Conseil et d'Appui technique (ICAT) • Institut togolais de recherche Agronomique (ITRA) • Ministry of Agriculture Public trader fertilizer (CAGIA) • National Association of Poultry Occupations TOGO (ANPAT) • Popular Bank of Togo • SETRAPAL • SODJAGNON • SPROCA • UCMEC/S • YATOMBO of RAFIA

22.	Zimbabwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hwedza (2009) 2. Makoni SOFECSCA (2008) 3. Manunure Innovation Platform (2017) 4. Mbire Sorghum Group (2016) 5. Murehwa (2009) 6. Murehwa Sweet Potato (2019) 7. Mutoko Innovation Platform (2013) 8. SMART Connect (2016) 9. Wedza (or Hwedza) SOFESCSA (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AgriBank • Agricultural Research Council (ARC) • AGRISEEDS • AGRITEX • ARC • Bindura University of Science Education • Boarding Schools • CIAT • CIMMYT • COMUTEC (Community Technology Development Trust) • Delta Beverages • Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services • Department of Research and Specialist Services • District Administrators Office • DR&SS • Environment Management Agency E.M.A. (Natural Resource Management) • FACHIG Trust • Grain Marketing Board G.M.B. • MASHCO • Mercy Corps • Mercy Kings • Ministry of Health – Mutoko Hospital • NICO ORGO • Olivine Industries • SEED-Co • Seed-Co • University of Zimbabwe • Wageningen University and Research Centre • Windmill Fertilizer • Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union • Zimbabwe Farmers Union • Zimbabwe Farmers Union Z.F.U. • Zimbabwe Fertilizer Company (ZFC) • ZINASCA
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Source: IPABP.ORG

Appendix III: Breakdown of Project Component

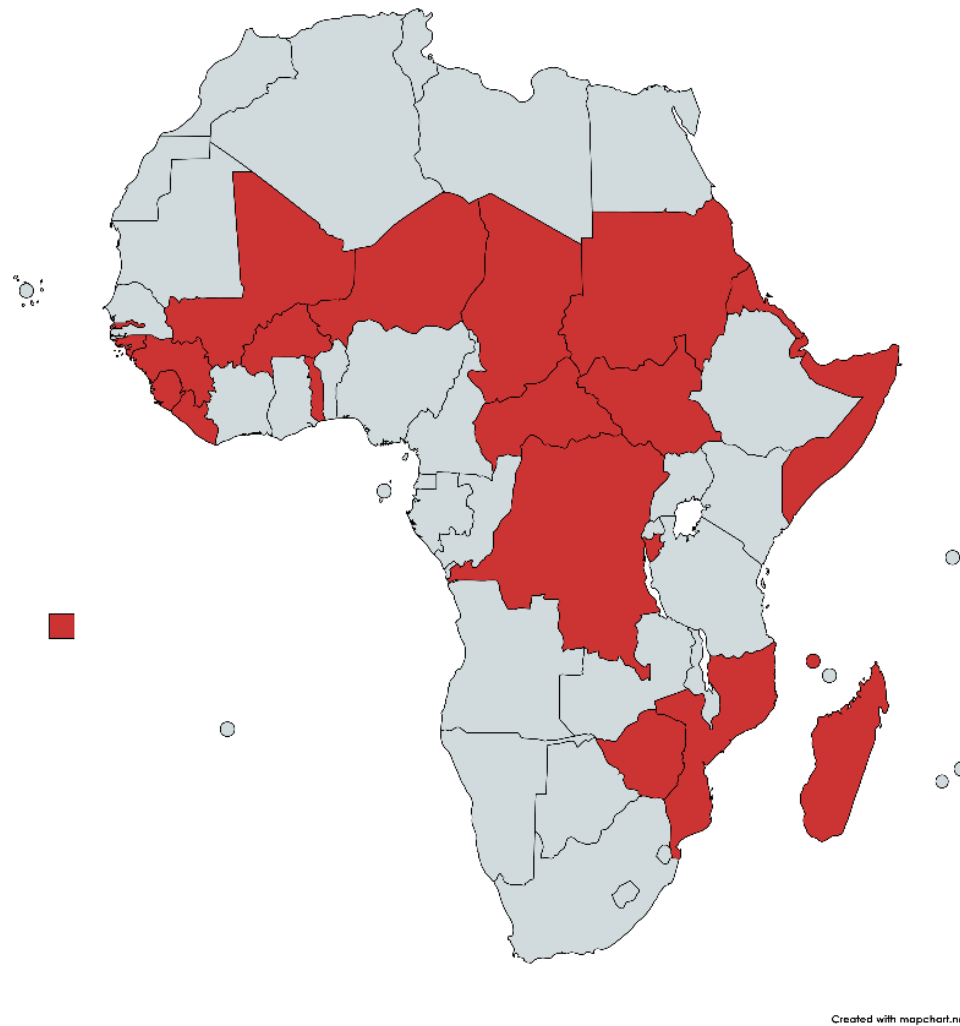
Component 1: Creation of Enabling Environment (EE)
<p>1.1. Build the capacity of Agribusiness Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (ASMEs) in accordance with Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for effective delivery of agricultural services related to soil analysis, quality seeds, quality fertilizers and their applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish (IP) networks with Agribusiness SMEs to support technology delivery infrastructures and value chain developments. • Develop and pilot web-based tools and protocols for accreditation of agro-input dealers. • Guide Policy design and engagement to domesticate regional reform agro-input policies and regulations
<p>1.2. Support the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), their specialized institutions and the country collaborators of the specialized institutions that are involved in the provision of services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonize and streamline technology release systems and registration as well as climate-resilient seed system policies across regions and countries (to ensure spillover effects). • Conclude assessment of obstacles to the domestication of regional climate-resilient seed system policies for technology delivery advocacy programs for identified commodities in RMCs. • Create awareness among political leadership on the critical importance of improved climate-resilient technologies in agricultural development to garner support for necessary reforms. <p>Conduct capacity-building programs on climate-smart agriculture.</p>
Component 2: Establishment of Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI)
<p>2.1. Strengthen Innovation Platform (IP) networks and stakeholders (such as agricultural extensions) that focus on agribusiness for access to proven agricultural and food production technologies as well as the cooperant factors that help ensure productivity increases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase/organize IP platforms across Value Chain compacts • Collaborate with regional and targeted national partners to identify and mobilize inclusive innovation platforms fit for purpose • Deploy capacity building to identified Agribusiness Small and Medium Enterprises to support regional climate-resilient technology delivery infrastructure and value chain development.
<p>2.2. Build the capacity of young agribusiness owners (in accordance with ENABLE Youth) for effective agribusiness operations (i.e. mentorship, partnerships/networking and links to finance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy training and workshops to identified networks of youth-owned agribusinesses • Develop training manuals and ToT programs in countries that will serve to guide youth on how they can improve their agribusinesses • Identify credit financing schemes that will support youth agribusiness start-ups
Component 3: Deployment of Appropriate Agricultural Technologies (DAT)

<p>3.1. Support technical assistance (TA) programs on business plan development and marketing to agripreneurs geared towards more effective involvement in the delivery of agricultural technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop stakeholder platforms for business plan development • Create regional agricultural platforms to support the private sector and social enterprise partners seeking to scale access to inputs and output markets, and financial services for farmers and other agriculture value chain actors.
<p>3.2. Develop a network of digitally connected Agro-dealers and link them with related private sector providers in the agricultural value chain to build a complete ecosystem of services for farmers to boost their productivity and resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop IPs across the various Value Chains • Organize workshops and outreach on ensuring agro-dealers are aware of established IP networks • Deployment of appropriate technologies through crop outreach campaigns in RMCs • Design and implement wide-scale farmer extension and innovative models to organize and aggregate farmers
<p>Component 4: Program Management and Coordination (PM&C)</p>
<p>4.1. Manage the activities, ensure timely monitoring and provide quarterly report submissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate annual work planning • Assist and guide participant RMCs and Compacts on Fiduciary compliance to program • Oversee all financial management issues between compacts and partners • Oversee management of partner agreements • Program Monitoring and Evaluation

Appendix IV: Detailed Budget, By Task

DETAILED PROJECT BUDGET				
Description	Activity	Participants	Amount	Cost (UA)
COMPONENT 1: Creation of Enabling Environment (EE)				470,000
ASMEs participating in capacity building in GAPs (sex-disaggregated by women/men business owned)	Capacity building sessions related to GAPs	235 ASMEs/REC	7 sessions	250,000
Institutions supported to optimize benefits of the Project	Capacity development programs on climate-smart agriculture	3 institutions/REC	7 sessions	220,000
COMPONENT 2: Establishment of Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI)				710,000
IPs are strengthened and supported through capacity building	Capacity building IP networking sessions	14 IPs/REC	7 sessions	600,000
Agribusiness owners enrolled and completing in capacity building programs (sex-disaggregated)	Training and mentorship workshops	3-4 Agribusiness Owners/REC	1 workshop	110,000
COMPONENT 3: Deployment of Appropriate Agricultural Technologies (DAT)				520,000
Agripreneurs receiving technical assistance	Technical assistance programs on business plan development	3-4 Agripreneurs/REC	1 technical assistance program	250,000
Seed companies, seed producer associations, and/or agro-dealers producing certified and climate-resilient seeds linked to technology providers	Outreach program related to technology providers	3-4 Private Sector Entities/REC	1 outreach program	270,000
COMPONENT 4: Program Management and Coordination (PM&C)				300,000
Quarterly, and annual reports prepared and submitted	Reports	N/A	10 reports	210,000
Work programs, budgets and audits prepared and submitted	Reports	N/A	4 reports	90,000
TOTAL				2,000,000

Appendix V: Map of the Project Area



Appendix VI: Details of Procurement Methods & Procedures (PMPs) to be used under the Project

Grantee Procurement System (BPS)

Not applicable.

Bank Procurement Policy and Methodology (BPM):

All contracts to be financed by the grant proceeds under the programme will be carried out using the Bank's PMPs in line with the Bank's Procurement Policy Framework of October 2015, using available Bank's Standard Solicitation Documents (SSDs) or other SSDs as agreed. More specifically needs to be foreseen under the grant will be procured as follows:

Consulting Services

Consulting services of a varied nature to be procured under the program are estimated at a total of **USD 1.736.40 million**. The selection of consultants to be financed by the grant will be carried out through shortlisting and in accordance with the Bank's Procurement Policy using one of the appropriate procurement methods described by the Bank's Procurement Framework and specified in the Procurement Plan approved by the Bank. *These methods are Quality and Cost-Based Selection (QCBS, USD 0.3434 million) and other methods (USD 1.393 million) which include the Consultant's Qualification Selection (CQS) for firms, and the selection method for individual consultants (IC). The recruitment of the Financial Auditor (USD 0.025 million) will be done following the Least Cost Selection Method (LCS). Other Bank PMP could be used during implementation if justified and approved by the Bank.*

Other Applicable Procurement Methods and Procedures (PMPs)

In-House Provided Services

Other specialized services (**USD 0.132 million**) to be rendered by in-house experts within the various centers as they are better positioned to do so will be acquired following the Recipient's Internal Procedures outlined in the *Bank Prior Approved Project Implementation Manual (PIM)*. Such in-house services will also be included in the project's annual work plans.

Workshops and Training

The training or capacity workshops or meetings (**USD 0.725 million**) will be procured using the Recipient's Internal Administrative Procedures following the provisions of the *Bank Approved Project Implementation Manual (PIM)*.

Summary of the Procurement Arrangements for the Project

Needs financed by the Bank to be procured for the implementation of various components under different expenditure categories are summarized in a procurement table below. Packaging of similar needs, the different procurement regimes to be considered, estimated costs, oversight requirements, and the timeframe agreed to procure these needs will be documented in the Procurement Plan.

Categories and total costs of procurement items Financed by ADF under the program

Summary of Procurement Arrangements (USD '000)						
Project Categories	Recipient's Internal Procedures (In Bank Approved PIM)	Bank PMPs			N.B.F.	Total
		QCBS	LCS	Other		
A. SERVICES						
1. Consultancy Services		343.40 (343.40)		1,393.00 (1,393.00)	-	1,736.40 (1,736.40)
2. Financial Audit	-	-	25.00 (25.00)	-	-	25.00 (25.00)
3. Centre In-House Provided Services/Technical Expertise	131.63 (131.63)	-	-	-	-	131.63 (131.63)
4. Workshops and Training	725.10 (725.10)	-	-	-	-	725.10 (725.10)
B. MISCELLANEOUS						
Indirect costs	182.67 (182.67)	-	-	-	-	182.67 (182.67)
C. OPERATING COSTS						
General operating costs	59.20 (59.20)					59.20 (59.20)
Total	1,098.60 (1,098.60)	343.40 (343.40)	25.00 (25.00)	1,393.00 (1,393.00)	-	(2,860.00)

Notes:

1. Figures in parenthesis are the respective amounts financed by ADF
2. In-House Provided Services: (Using Recipient Staff and Resources to be provided in accordance with the Agreed Guidelines in the Bank Approved PIM).
3. Indirect cost – management fee/overhead
4. UA 1 = USD 1.43 (October 2021)

Appendix VII: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Gender Analysis

This gender analysis builds on the program preparation work of the African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD). This Project is categorized as GEN II in the Bank's Gender Marker System as it will contribute to closing gender gaps at the outcome level by increasing safe and decent jobs opportunities for women. It will also increase women's private sector participation and benefit in agri-business through increased access to technical assistance in business development and critical networks in agricultural value chains. The Project is in line with the Bank's Gender Strategy (2021-2025) specifically on increasing women's access to markets, improved technologies and skills for increased economic empowerment.

Women represent over half of agricultural labour in Africa and produce 60-80% of the food. However, the existing gender gap in agricultural productivity undermines the efforts being made in boosting Africa's production level. Female farmers have less productivity due to their multiple burdens on their farms and homes, as well as limited access to financial resources, new technologies, agricultural inputs, training and market opportunities. Women play important roles in agriculture by cultivating and marketing crops in local markets and managing mixed enterprises while, at the same time, attending to family and social obligations. They have more time constraints than men due to their multiple gender roles and their participation in agricultural interventions tends to increase their time burdens.

Women primarily engage in smallholder production, which is often unpaid and where they receive a significantly lower share of income than men in the same sector. They work largely on family-owned land, with little remuneration. Women's productivity is 30 percent lower than men's, and this is explained by their lack of access to vital inputs. For instance, only 5% of current agricultural extension efforts and resources are directed to women and they invariably earn far lower wages than men. They often experience irregular income, limited access to education and training, extension, advisory services, technology, land tenure security and have higher rates of illiteracy. Access to finance opportunities for women in agriculture continues to be a considerable challenge in Africa. Their inability to provide collateral results in them receiving less than 10% of all credit going to smallholder farmers. In transition contexts, affected by social tensions and climate change, the gender inequalities are made worse as gender-based discrimination multiplies the impacts of fragility on women in agriculture. There is a great need for the application of gender-responsive and labor-saving agricultural technologies, accessible to both women and men, which will lead to growth in their productivity, agri-businesses and the continent's food security. Inclusive and sustainable agri-business will contribute to building women's resilience and reduce the impacts of fragility on countries and their communities.

Studies show that when women control earnings in income, they are more likely to be spent on food and children's needs. Investing more in women amplifies benefits across families and generations, in turn the society. There is consistent and compelling evidence that when the status of women is improved, agricultural productivity increases, poverty is reduced, and nutrition improves. Reducing gender

inequality and recognizing the contribution of women to agricultural productivity is therefore critical to achieving food security and poverty reduction in Africa. Moreover, enabling environments that take into consideration gender-specific constraints in agri-business lead to more inclusive agricultural value chains. At both national and regional levels, agricultural policies and technology transfer initiatives this Project will influence the adoption of gender-transformative approaches in public and private institutions.

Women tend to be concentrated in lower-value segments of agricultural value chains and therefore this Project will contribute to supporting growth-oriented women agripreneurs, women-led/owned enterprises and women's SMEs with technical assistance for their increased productivity, growth and sustainability. By mobilizing and organizing themselves into cooperatives and groups, more women farmers are formalizing their business activities and accessing productive resources and previously inaccessible high-value segments of agricultural value chains. In addition, initiatives such as the Bank's AFAWA flagship initiative are increasing access to finance, markets and technical assistance.

GENDER ACTION PLAN

PROJECT TITLE	Technical Assistance for Agricultural Transformation in Countries in Transition			
GMS CATEGORY	GEN II			
Component		Activities	Budget	Responsibility
Component 1: Creation of Enabling Environment (EE) <i>The EE component focuses on supporting processes to develop, implement and enforce policies and regulations conducive to a productive, inclusive and sustainable agricultural transformation.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that at least 40% of the Agribusiness Small and Medium-Size Enterprises (ASMEs) targeted are women-led/owned Ensure that AWARD is involved in gender mainstreaming of the enabling environment activities in the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for the optimal participation and benefit of women's agri-businesses and enterprises 	Integrated into project budget lines	PCU
Component 2: Establishment of Regional Technology Delivery Infrastructure (RTDI) <i>The RTDI is the network of agencies (including the RECs) tasked to identify, develop and deploy the technologies, resources and infrastructure required.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate AWARD's work on women in innovation in the Innovation Platform; tap into national-level networks of women in agriculture through AWARD's network Ensure that young women in agribusiness are equitably represented in capacity-building activities 	Integrated into project budget lines	PCU
Component 3: Deployment of Appropriate Agricultural Technologies (DAT) <i>The DAT component facilitates the link between the providers of agricultural technology, farmers, markets, and the consumer</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that at least 40% women are targeted as agripreneurs and receive technical assistance in a gender-responsive way. Integrate women-led agro-dealerships in the digital network Provide information to the dealerships on the importance of providing women with inputs and how to engage them considering their gender constraints. 	Integrated into project budget lines	PCU
Component 4: Project Management and Coordination (PM&C) <i>This component will ensure that project resources are effectively managed as required by the Bank's regulations.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate AWARD to support the gender mainstreaming elements of the project Ensure that relevant project data is sex-disaggregated and that qualitative information on the progress of gender mainstreaming is included in project reporting Disseminate information on the roles of all stakeholders in preventing sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment in interactions 	Integrated into project budget lines	PCU
Total			UA -	